

THE

INDIAN REVIEW*A MONTHLY PERIODICAL***DEVOTED TO THE DISCUSSION OF ALL TOPICS OF INTEREST**

EDITED BY MR. G. A. NATESAN

VOL. XXXVI.

JUNE: CONTENTS.

No. 6. 1935.

The Economic Revolution in Canada 97°

BY ST. NIHAL SINGH

The Polity in the Puranas

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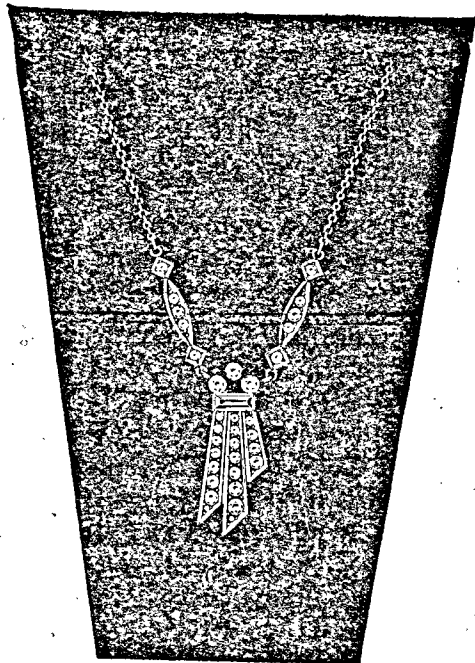
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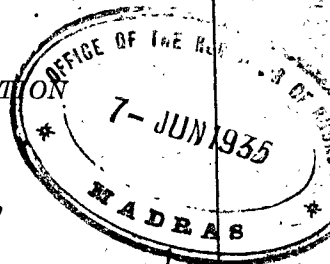
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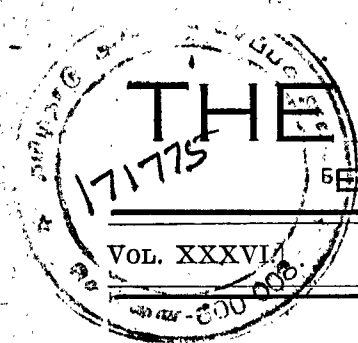
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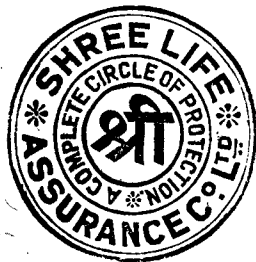


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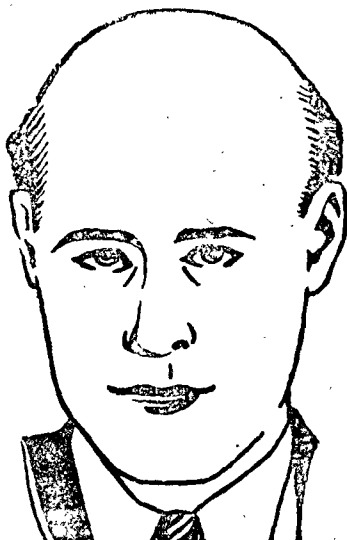
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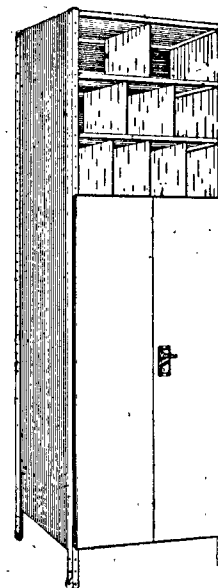
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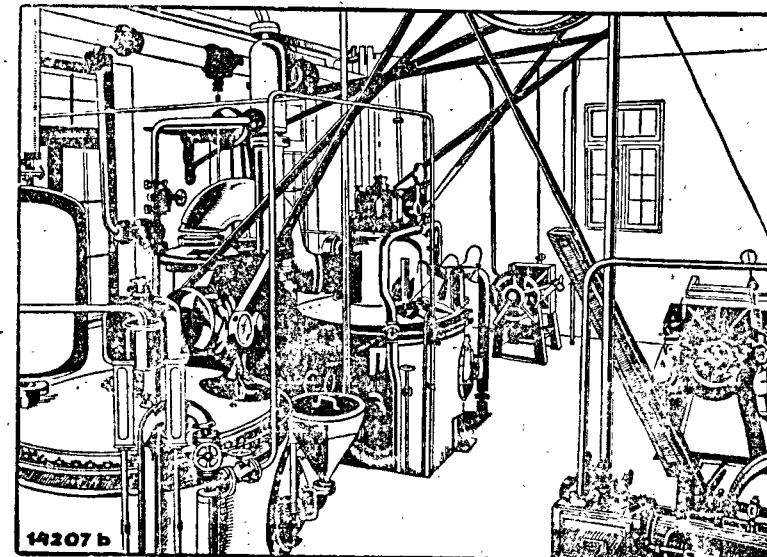
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THE ECONOMIC REVOLUTION IN CANADA*

By ST. NIHAL SINGH

I

WITHIN living memory, Canada has undergone a two-fold economic revolution. A radical change has taken place in the character of farming and, strange though it may sound, side by side with it, there has been a noteworthy development of manufacturing industries.

In 1906, when I first visited the Dominion, wheat grown in the Canadian West, which erstwhile had lain waste, was exported. I can still vividly recall the joy that the shipment of grain out of the country inspired in Canadian hearts.

The people who had emigrated a few years earlier to the unbroken prairie, spreading almost from the verge of the Great Lakes in Ontario to the Rocky Mountains, on the other side of which lay British Columbia, were jubilant. Naturally enough.

Many of them had pulled up their roots in the eastern provinces and journeyed into a tract that was untamed and bleak. Many others had adventured from overseas, obtaining free homesteads and subsidies from the Canadian Government with which to buy farm animals, implements and seed. Had they all not been men and women of faith and vision, they would never have made such a move which, to persons less bold, must have looked like a leap in the dark.

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The risks were however not so great as the timid imagined. Just south of the international border the West had been tamed and added greatly to American prosperity. History repeated itself in Canada. The colonists, possessing the requisite pioneer spirit and capable of hard work and endurance, made good.

Success had an intoxicating effect upon them. So at least I found as I went about among them during 1906 and 1907.

Jubilation over the initial successes in wheat farming in the Canadian West was not, however, confined to the settlers in that region. People living east of the Great Lakes were hardly less happy.

That fact surprised me, but not for very long. Many of the Canadians living in the East derived their sustenance directly or indirectly from manufacturing industries. They knew that as the empty spaces in the West became filled up, the products of their forges, lathes and looms would be in demand out there and would enable them to derive profit and to increase their output.

So, indeed, it happened. But before I deal with the expansion of industries in the Dominion, I must finish outlining the agricultural development.

II

Until the close of the 19th century agriculture was confined, broadly speaking, to areas east of the Great Lakes and to parts

of British Columbia situated between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific Coast, exclusive of the Vancouver Island containing Victoria, the provincial capital. Mixed farming was the general rule. Cereals, vegetables and fruits were grown. Some attention was paid to raising cattle, horses, pigs and poultry. Dairying was also attempted.

Some communities leaned towards one branch of mixed farming, some towards others. Production was, in any case, upon a small scale, leaving little for the individual to export after the requirements in the home and in the farm stables and poultry yards had been satisfied.

With the shifting westwards of the population, especially after the commencement of the twentieth century, new tendencies manifested themselves, and as time went on manifested themselves with growing vigour. Individual homesteads staked out on the prairie were large. The smallest usually was a quarter-section (160 acres) in extent. A farm four times that size, that is, a "section" or one square mile in area, was not uncommon. I have personally visited holdings, each of which comprised six or seven sections—six or seven square miles—in area.

With the amount of man-power available in the early stages, mixed farming would have been impossible on such large farms. Even if there had not been the shortage of labour that then existed and that, in fact, exists to this day, especially at harvest time, few homesteaders would have been inclined to go in for that type of agriculture.

The fertility of the land was almost beyond belief. The mere scratching of the surface of the soil and sowing it to cereals, particularly to wheat, and leaving the rest to Nature, resulted in bumper crops.

So little attention was paid to cultivation that farmers of the old school, wedded to the old ways, were scandalised. They spoke of the men out west (many of them were without previous experience of agriculture) as being engaged, not in wheat farming, but in "wheat mining". Seldom was a phrase invented that described a process more accurately or more imaginatively.

Nature proved wonderfully indulgent. But only for a time. Finding her bounty abused, she finally became disgusted and struck at man. Tares sprouted among carelessly farmed wheat and spread from field to field. The sins of the worst cultivator were often visited upon the careful tiller of the soil, who had the misfortune to be the negligent man's next-door neighbour.

These troubles were not, however, felt at least acutely for a quarter of a century or so. Possibly if the war had not broken out in Europe and spread to Asia and Africa, some heed might have been paid to the warnings given by far-sighted scientists that "wheat-mining" was progressively decreasing the fertility of the soil. Nor would the laws enacted for dealing with plant pests have remained virtually a dead letter on the provincial statute-books.

As men were sucked into the various fighting zones, the need for bread became undeniable. Section after section of land still lying waste in the prairie provinces was broken up and put under wheat. Cultivation in the new areas was even more slipshod than it had been in the earlier ones.

The impetus given by the war was so strong that it did not fizzle out at the close of hostilities. There were, to be sure, occasional set-backs in the post-war period, but, broadly speaking, fresh land continued to be taken up until well towards the end of the last decade. During 1926-27,

when I made a comprehensive tour of the Dominion, going back and forth from one sea-board to the other several times, the movement was especially brisk. The Colonization Branch of the Immigration Department of the Federal Government and the two railway administrations were jointly and severally stimulating the process of settlement.

The net result of such efforts spread over a period of some forty years is marvellous. In the three prairie provinces—Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta—the area under wheat in 1932 totalled 26,395,000 acres. The yield was 408,400,000 bushels in that year.

Almost half as large an area (12,839,000 acres) in those three provinces was under "coarse grains" in the same year. Under that term were lumped together oats, barley, rye and flaxseed. The yield of these crops was 318,945,000 bushels.

While farmers in these provinces, as a rule, continue to concentrate their attention upon growing cereals, particularly wheat, minor crops are not entirely neglected. Nor are the farm industries such as animal husbandry, poultry and bee-keeping, and dairying, in all its branches left wholly undeveloped. During recent years when stupendous difficulties have been encountered in the disposal of cereals, and prices have dropped to levels where production is hardly economic and also problems due to "wheat mining" and general careless methods of cultivation have become pronounced, the gospel of mixed farming is at last being listened to and gradually increasing stress is being laid upon farm industries.

These may, at first sight, be taken as signs of the completion of the agricultural revolution which I have already mentioned. I am inclined, however, to think otherwise. There is still a vast stretch of land capable of being

profitably brought under the plough and at the same time no dearth of individuals with the pluck and enterprise characteristic of the pioneer. After a time, therefore, when the present phase of depression is past, there is no reason why this revolution may not enter upon another successful lap.

III

The industrial revolution to which I referred at the beginning of this article is a somewhat older movement. It really began towards the close of the seventies of the nineteenth century, when Britain loosened her hold upon governance in what is now the Dominion of Canada. The local politicians, who came into power at that time, adopted a policy of protection which, except for occasional lapses, has been pursued with vigour.

The awakening had come actually somewhat earlier. As the variety and extent of Canadian resources had become known, the ambition to exploit them for the benefit of persons born in the land or determined to end their days there, asserted itself. They refused to be content merely with the production of flour, fruit, fish, furs, timber and other raw materials for shipment to Britain, as had theretofore been the practice.

Once they managed to gain the political weapon to control the imports so as to shield manufacturing enterprises within the country, they set out in earnest to utilise the products of their mines, forests and farms in factories, workshops and mills; and to produce semi-manufactured and manufactured goods for their own consumption and even for export across the Great Lakes and the sea.

As the Canadians who financed these operations and those who engaged in them, enjoying the whole-hearted support of the provincial and federal authorities, succeeded

in their various ventures, the fabric of industry expanded and assumed gigantic proportions. Their ambition also took wings and soared higher and higher. No longer were they content to exploit only the raw materials that could be produced in the Dominion. They, on the contrary, scoured the world for the bases of new industries, and upon the strength of these imports built up new and successful enterprises.

Of the raw materials brought in from abroad, three must be specially mentioned, namely, rubber, cotton and sugar. Though they are imported from countries in both hemispheres and the cost of transport, insurance and other vicarious charges have to be added on to the price paid for the commodities, they are so economically worked up in the Canadian factories, workshops and mills that the Canadian manufactured products compete successfully in the protected internal market with articles shipped in from abroad and in some cases even when exported and sold in foreign markets.

The industrial revolution spilled out of the eastern provinces some years ago. The areas originally tamed for the production of wheat are fast becoming dotted with industrial establishments.

Some of them are meant for the production of food materials—for the conversion of beef and pork into preserved and tinned meat. Others are designed to cater locally for the demand for manufactured goods in the prairie provinces. A colossal amount of capital has been invested in these concerns and has been readily subscribed by enterprising Canadians and Americans.

It is impossible in a brief article to go into details concerning the manufacturing industries in various parts of the Dominions. The varieties of goods produced already run

into hundreds and their number is constantly increasing.

So successful has been the industrial revolution that already the semi-manufactures and manufactures exceed in value all the agricultural products added together. That fact is hardly grasped by the world at large, which still hugs the out-of-date notion that Canada is an agricultural country.

It is of interest to note, particularly for us Indians, that while Canada has only about one-thirty-fifth of our population, its external trade actually exceeds our own. The Canadian figure for 1931 is \$945,400,000. The Indian figure for the same year is \$808,600,000. It does not need a mathematician to realize the great difference in both the *per capita* production and *per capita* consumption of goods between Canada and India.

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The Polity in the Puranas

BY

MR. V. R. RAMACHANDRA DIKSHITAR, M.A.

WE are living to-day in a critical age but it was in the creative age that the Puranas were composed, or to speak with perfect accuracy, were reduced to writing. Unlike the Veda and the Vedic literature, which are essentially religious, the Puranas deal with geography and history and thus furnish original and affluent material to reconstruct the history of ancient India. An examination of the geographical factors leads to the elucidation of political divisions, which, in its turn, takes us on to a study of the ancient kingdoms and their dynastic genealogies and traditions—"subjects that were generally regarded as of little or no historical value, and were practically neglected." We are not at present concerned with the political history of ancient India as is described in the Puranas, namely, the establishment and succession of regular monarchies from the pre-historical period and continuous in duration, some taking us to the Gupta period and some to the early Satavahana period. But what we are now concerned with is a study in brief outline of the political institutions as seen and explained in the Purana literature.

KING

The first and most important institution was that of kingship. A study of the relevant chapters in the Puranas like the Agni Purana, Markandeya Purana, Vishnudharmottarapurana, Matsya Purana, and others show the true position held by the monarch in the constitution of the State. Monarchy was the only principle of unity in the State. The king justified his position as the protector of the people and he was the successful leader of the nation in war. Unlike

Louis XIV who regarded himself as God's vicegerant, the ancient Indian monarch was looked upon by the common folk of the realm as one possessed of divine infallibility. It is said that all kings, past, present and future, are but portions of the Universal Vishnu. For the power of protecting and preserving the world resides with no other deity than Hari, the Lord of all.* It is worth noting in this connection that on this account no monarch of Hindu India attempted at the extension of his authority and of his own personal power. It was a limited monarchy where the king had the welfare of his subjects at heart and strove ever towards that end,

DUTIES OF KINGS

Dante argues monarchy as the best form of Government and pleads for a Universal Monarchy as necessary for the welfare of mankind. The Puranas envisage some such form of monarchy. The duties of the king are insisted more than his rights. The Agni Purana compares the king, though crudely, to a pregnant woman, and that he should forego all pleasures of his own and realise that he lived only for the well-being of the people in his charge. In return for this onerous function, he took one-sixth part of the income of his subjects. Elsewhere the Purana says that the life of a king should be one perpetual vow of annihilating the condition of his subjects.† This was done by punishing the wicked and the evil-doer and by safeguarding them against the extortions and oppressions by officers. The predominant impulse with him was the love of his subjects, and in it lay the strength of the

* Vishnu Purana, I, Ch. xxii. † Ch. cxviii.

king.* Thus we may infer that the ancient king was made to realise that his real strength lay not on the police or the army but on the love of his subjects.

PUBLIC OPINION

Though there was nothing like the fourth estate, as we understand it to-day, in the age of the Puranas, still from the time of the coronation of a prince as Yuvaraja or heir-apparent, public opinion was the decisive factor in politics. That the people fully participated in the administration may be illustrated from the following legend: Nabhaga, the son of King Dishta, set his mind on a Vaisya girl and took her in marriage against the will of her father and contrary to the warrior's code. The Vaisya lodged a complaint with the king, the father of the prince. There was then a war between the father and son to punish the latter's misbehaviour. A certain sage intervened and said that it was not meet for a Kshatriya to fight with a Vaisya, as the prince lost his Kshatriya caste by marrying a Vaisya girl. As befitted the Kshatriya, the king desisted from the fight. On this the courtiers and people met and decided that Nabhaga could not succeed to the throne but should pursue the duties of a Vaisya.† For the warrior code demanded that a Kshatriya should first enter into wedlock with a girl of his own community and then marry, if he so desired, a girl of the Vaisya caste. But as Nabhaga acted otherwise he was debarred from succeeding to the throne. Here we notice a close kinship between ethics and politics.

THE CONSECRATION CEREMONY

There was no rigid prescription as regards the time for the performing of the Coronation ceremony. The Agni Purana rules that that

should be performed at the proper time after the lapse of a full year from the date of the accession. This was followed by the elections or more appropriately by the selection of the Purohita, the queen and the ministers. And these took a leading part in the consecration ceremony.

THE DAILY PROGRAMME

The programme of the daily time-table of a king indicates that his attention and energy never flagged. He was to leave the bed before the break of dawn amidst music by court panegyrists and look into the report of daily income and expenditure. After the morning bath and worship of sacrificial fire, he entered the Council Chamber and received ministers and other officers. After meal he engaged himself in reading philosophical treatises. In the afternoon he supervised the Treasury, witnessed the parade of soldiers. After the evening prayers and meal he entered the seraglio and spent the night in music and song. A certain portion of the day was spent in physical exercises which consisted of lifting heavy weights or fencing with sword.*

CHECKS AND BALANCES

Most of the European scholars and following them some Indian savants speak of ancient Indian monarchies as autocratic or absolute in character. The evidence of the Puranas does not warrant such an assumption. All the powers were not centred in the person of the king. They were distributed on rational principles among the different elements in the State. Besides the king, there were six elements: the ministry, the army, the ally, the kingdom, the fortress, and the treasury. Again the king's powers were restricted by a system of checks and balances. There was first the

* Ch. 235.

Council whose advice was sought and whose decision was ordinarily followed by the king in undertaking any new venture or an expedition. The monarch must be a dharmavijayi or a righteous conqueror in his wars with his neighbours and foreigners. According to the Matsya Purana there were two more assemblies: the Paura and Janapada. These assemblies were located in the capital city. The first was a representative of the citizens and the second was the representative institution of the rural parts. In all public functions and in the decision of a certain policy to be adopted, the opinion of these two assemblies was taken. For their opinion often represented public opinion.

THE MINISTRY

Proceeding to examine the different elements of sovereignty in the State, we can say at the outset that the ministry consisted of councillors versed in arts and sciences and experienced in State craft. Caste was no bar to be a member of the Council. There was again no restriction of birth or rank for the ministers.* Qualified Vaisyas and Sudras were often members.

THE ARMY

The next element of the State was the army which was in charge of the commander-in-chief who was either a Brahman or a Kshatriya. There were a number of officials attached to him. These were the charioteers able to estimate the strength of the hostile army and detect its weak points, and the keepers of royal elephants, of horses, of castles and fortresses. The principle of Balance of Power was followed in foreign politics. The foreign policy was in the

* Agni Purana, Ch. 218, 18-20.

hands of a special minister of Peace and War who was versed in shadanga or the sixfold expedients. To his office were attached the diplomatic agents, ambassadors and spies. The ambassador was to be of sharp intellect, eloquent in speech and versed in the arts of diplomacy. The spies were the detectives who wandered in different disguises as merchants, physicians, astrologers and mendicants in the foreign countries and reported secretly to their headquarters. Spies are said to be the king's eyes. The King is asked not to act on the report of a single spy but to get it tested from different sources. If the version from the different officials agreed, then action was taken. Attached to the War Office was the Arsenal which was guarded by a Warderer, who was not to sleep.* Defences of the realm required elaborate arrangement of fortresses natural and artificial. Of these six kinds are mentioned. The natural fortifications were such as forest, desert, rivers, seas, and the artificial fortifications were those specially built by the king for the purpose of defence. The defence complex was often the cause of outbreak of war. War was resorted to if all diplomatic means, of which as many as seven are distinguished, failed to give the intended effect.

THE TREASURY

The Treasury was in charge of a Treasurer. According to the Agni Purana, half of the revenue collected should be stored in treasury, and the other half was to be spent on State and charitable purposes. The Government acted as the guardian of the property of a minor, and of a widow with a minor child. Again, unclaimed property was under its custody for three years, and was returned to the claimant on satisfactory proof or became the property of the

* Agni Purana, Ch. 220.

* Ch. cxx. 24.

† Markandeya Purana, Ch. 113 and 114.

State after that period. Items of income included revenue from land and that from trade and commerce. One-sixth of the produce from land went to the king. Under the second head 1/20 of the gross price was charged on goods manufactured locally, and a levy not exceeding 1/20 of the net profit was taken on imported goods, 1/5 was the levy on animals and 1/8 on gold, fruits, flowers, honey, meat and the articles of luxury. The levy on the artisan classes was simple. They should work for a month in each year on State enterprise, free of wages. Similarly menial labourers were to work whenever required by the State and were fed in return. In some, the State should earn money by just and honourable means and aid the deserving. In no case the treasury like the army should not be defective.

JUSTICE

Another Department of the State was that of Justice. The king was required to temper justice with mercy and he should never inflict inordinate punishments on any accused. Otherwise it was to allow one's own interest to suffer. There were two codes in all: the Civil Code and the Criminal Code. It is not possible to make a clear distinction between the Criminal Law and the Civil Law in the age of the Puranas. The laws were complex and it was hardly possible to reduce them to simple geometrical demonstrations. In this connection we are reminded of the remarks of Napoleon: "I often perceived that oversimplicity in legislation was the enemy of precision. It is impossible to make laws extremely simple without cutting the knot oftener than you untie it."

The Age of the Puranas witnessed the elaboration and completion of the Law Codes. The offences of a criminal character included theft, citing false witness, perjury, breaking

of contracts, threats, or a show of violence, assault, killing of a horse or cow, adultery and others. Committing nuisance on a public thoroughfare, encroaching on the rights of temples and tanks, fraudulent transactions in trade and commerce came under the civil procedure. Fines, imprisonment, and torture were generally the punishment awarded. Fines were levied for civil causes and they were of three-fold—sahasa, madhyama and uttama according to the nature of the offence. Theft often involved mutilation of limbs. Some acts and deeds were punished with imprisonment. The Jailor was taken to task when a prisoner escaped from his custody. The highest punishment meted to a Brahman guilty of a grave offence was banishment.

RURAL ADMINISTRATION

A few words may be said about the provincial and local administration as seen in the Puranas. The whole kingdom was divided into two parts—grama and vishaya. The grama was the smallest unit of administration. The three administrative divisions were: one grama, ten gramas and 100 gramas under the charge respectively of gramadhipati, dasagramapati and satagramapati. Above these officials was the Vishayeswara, who was perhaps the representative of the king in the rural parts. All these involved one hierarchy of rank. A gramadhipati could appeal to his immediate superior dasagramadhipati, who, in his turn, appealed to satagramadhipati. From the latter an appeal lay to the Vishayeswara, who settled the point in dispute. If he could not do so, he reported to the Central government which did the needful.

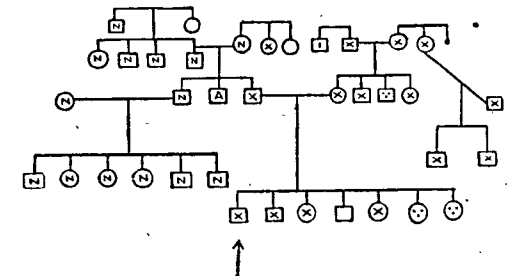
Criminality and its Cure

BY MR. I. B. SAXENA, M.A.

THE existence of the feeble-minded in the society sometimes creates various grave social problems for two important reasons. On the one hand, the mentally handicapped children who are left to themselves become easy victims to human vultures and evil designers. On the other hand, some of them turn outlaws of their own accord and create nuisance in the society which cannot be tolerated. Some social economists advocate the complete elimination of the feeble-minded and incompetents from the body politic. It is true that such a procedure would serve the high standards of living and raise the morale of the people, but who would be the "hewers of wood and drawers of water" if everybody were to take to "white collar" occupations. The remedy does not lie in cutting out the limb, rather in diagnosing the disease and having suitable applications. In the following lines I shall attempt to suggest methods of prevention with particular reference to criminal instincts:

At the outset I must admit that it is not easy to find out the feeble-minded unless he is distinctly microcephalic, hydrocephalic, cretin, idiot or imbecile. All the tests hitherto applied have not been successful in giving accurate and universal results. Moreover, there are some on the borderline who lapse as frequently as they become "good chaps". Economic pressure or the inability to make a living, the oversexing of the feeble-minded, the lack of judgment, the abnormally high rate of fecundity and fertility, injury to the posterior part of the temporal lobe of the brain are indicated to be the causes of the higher percentage of feeble-minded in the society. It is unfortunately true that the feeble-minded

reproduce their own kind. In a family of Jukes, consisting of 2,820 descendants, 51.2 per cent. were harlots before marriage, 71 bastards, 301 illegitimates, 131 mentally deficient, 24 regular prostitutes, 17 blind, 4 insane, 9 epileptics and 378 died under age five. The records of Ada Turcker, the Garland and the Nam families also justify the same conclusion. The "hereditary chart", which I quote from Dr. Wallace Wallin, will prove that "when both parents are feeble-minded all the children will be feeble-minded".



Note.—Square indicates males, and circles females; x feeble-minded; I insane; A alcoholic; N normal; * died in infancy; o born dead. The man whose history is traced is indicated by the arrow.

This statement has to be modified in most of the cases as the development of the mind, though based on the hereditary germ plasm, depends upon social atmosphere, education, opportunity to acquire, and encouragement. It is not necessary that a family of degenerates must produce degenerates as the family of normally-minded may never contain an idiot.

It has been frequently asserted that every feeble-minded person is a "potential criminal" and that all the paupers, loafers, criminals and prostitutes of the society are members of this class. It is no doubt true that the class of criminals derives its strength not so much from the feeble-minded as from dull and backwards. One of the

most peculiar aspects of the juvenile and adult criminality is the tendency towards recidivism or frequent repetition of the same crime—misconduct leading to arrest, fine and release; again offences, imprisonment and discharge. It works like a vicious circle and the migratory instinct leads to a nomadic existence. The feeble-minded does not think of his home and the hearth and finds a ready pleasure in roaming about the country. The only remedy suggested is good guardianship in a reformatory school. In India, such schools and clinical observatories are rare and the brunt of the defectives is generally borne by the parents. So far as I am aware there is only one school for Indian feeble-minded children at Jhargram in the Midnapore district of Bengal having a strength of eight pupils only. Compare this with the United States of America where there were 303 schools for feeble-minded children in 1927 with a total of 104,021 pupils—58,966 boys and 45,055 girls. It is undoubtedly true that the burden and the criminal menace of the feeble-minded can be considerably reduced by the adoption of an adequate, constructive and rational program of eugenics, euthenics and orthogenics. But in cases where these facilities are not available and the feeble-minded is a bit out of average, the difficulties of treatment are actually felt.

Some people, though perfectly sane, have morbid impulses which they cannot easily check. Their impulsive stealing is not due to want of riches or aloofness from society, but to instinctive desire to appropriate articles which are not of much personal use. Handkerchiefs, ties, watch chains, etc., are frequently stolen and accumulated uselessly. It is Kleptomania rather than ordinary theft. Stealing without reflection and merely to satisfy their animal instinct is common

among a certain class of the weak-minded. They will lay hand on whatever they take to fancy. Sometimes they display all sorts of skill and even cunningness in obtaining their object of desire. The orthodox Freudian School traces Kleptomania to "ungratified sexual instinct" or moral failings which are due to the person's inability to do certain deeds openly. How far sexual instinct is responsible for every unperverted action is a question open to doubts and misgivings. The school of Dr. Jung and others have rightly branched off from the parent stream and have shown that though the Freudian method is unique and capable of yielding good results, the assumptions on which it is based are certainly exaggerated.

I have found the method particularly useful in trying to understand the soul life of a patient Mr. X in its deepest necrosis, though I have taken recourse to hypnotism in remedying the defect. The case in point is of unusual interest. Mr. X is of 22 years of age. The parents are still alive, sane and intelligent. The father belongs to a respectable family of Brahmins and occupied a distinguished post. The brother is quite simple, honest and straightforward. Apparently Mr. X is in every way normal. The history of his forefathers does not reveal any feeble-minded excepting one who remained a bachelor and died very young. Nobody can take Mr. X to be otherwise. All the facilities of good education were provided to him but he proved a truant in the class. The head is normal, though a slight high; there is no suspected injury to the brain, eyes are short and not very intelligent, the health as usual. He has a criminal instinct in him of stealing away whatever he would lay hand on. The things stolen are disposed of at petty prices and the money is spent in purchasing odds and ends. This

occurs in the nature of periodical fits. When questioned he stated: "I don't know what I do. I feel that I must steal something and run away." This case presented peculiar difficulties and it took plenty of time in studying the behaviour, the history and the instinct of this adult. He has already committed many offences ranging from ordinary thefts to serious crimes. He has been twice flogged and thrice put into prison, but all the punishment could not change him a whit.

It was in December last that he was given a suggestion in hypnotic trance that he should leave this habit. Though being a good medium on the whole, the suggestion was not accepted readily and it seemed to produce a sort of inner struggle. This necessitated positive as well as negative suggestions. Since then he has been four times hypnotised and the result hitherto achieved is very encouraging. So far no attempt has been made to be lawless. The periodical fits are not so intense, and we have every hope that X would be a normal man in due course of time.

It is not for the first time that hypnotism has come to our aid where almost all the devices have failed. To be very candid, even here one cannot be sure of his ground, as individuals differ like the leaves of the plant and one can't be classed with the other. Then again the difficulty of giving suggestions is more enhanced in cases where the patient is not inclined to accept the suggestion and struggles hard. The suggestions also should never be given by way of command unless absolutely necessary. It is better always to study the psychological changes happening within the mind before applying any method or methods.

Some doctors and Psychiatrists believing that prevention is better than cure have

advised several means of extermination and elimination. Prevention of the biologically unfit, Euthanasia or painless execution, sterilization or a sexualization are some of the remedies suggested. European countries have not only felt the presence of the feeble-minded in the society but have tried to check further growth of this class by means of legislature. Almost all the states of America—Pennsylvania, Indiana, Washington, New Jersey, New York, Nevada, Virginia have laws on their statute-book, but most of them have been either repealed or are dead letters. The problem of forced sterilization was also considered by the ancients, and we find in Biblical times Egyptians, Malayas, and Hebrews devising means to put this into practice. The only operative procedures urged now are fallocotomy or salpingectomy and vasectomy. It is of course true that segregation would result in the effective prevention of degenerate parenthood, but the idea of extermination itself is repugnant and inhuman. Moreover even if this practice is allowed, there will be scientific doubts as to after-effects on the individual and the moral and biological integrity of the race.

The best way to safeguard the interests of society and individual is to chalk out a programme of euthenic care. Adequate hygienic conditions with proper connective training are the requisites of a Reformatory School. The Institute should be more homelike and self-sufficing, containing a training department, a medical department, a psychological department and a research department. But the fruitfulness of all these will depend upon the identification of the feeble-minded. Also every criminal or idiot cannot be at par with the other on account of the physical, mental and hereditary distinctions. I have found out to my advantage that wherever these methods have failed, hypnotism has been a source of boon and benefit.

THE HARIJAN MOVEMENT IN ASSAM

BY MR. BOLÍ NARAYAN DEKA, M.A., B.L.

THE Untouchability Movement otherwise known as the Harijan Movement which is so widely advocated by Mahatma Gandhi to-day was the key-note of the Vaisnava cult preached by Sri Sankar Deva in Assam long long ago. Though Mahatma Gandhi is a great politician and Sankar Deva a great preceptor in other aspects of life, they are nevertheless capable and zealous reformers in this particular respect. It is an impressive instance of unity in diversity. The *prima facie* object of the reforms of both Mahatma Gandhi and Sri Sankar Deva is to elevate from the dark of ignorance the so-called 'Untouchables' and to remove untouchability—a thing which the Mahatma regarded as a rotten part and Sri Sankar Deva as a rubbish of the Hindu society. But the ultimate objects varied in principles. The ultimate object of the former is to bring a union among the parts of the body politic of India, whereas that of the latter was to bring a union among the sons of Manu in the field of religion and the worship of God. In other words, one preached the brotherhood of humanity for a state and the other preached the brotherhood of humanity for a religion.

In his *Kirtan*, Sri Sankar Deva said:—

"The Mlechhas who eat dogs purify themselves by singing the name of Hari. The Chandala who only sings the name of Hari will properly execute the function of a sacrifice."*

"That Chandala at the tip of whose tongue there is the message of Hari is to be placed in the highest estimation."†

"One is an ignorant who vilifies a Chandala who has sung the name of Hari."‡

* *Kirtan*—Pasandamardan.

† *Ibid* *Ibid*

‡ *Ibid* *Ibid*

Sankar Deva advanced a step further when he said that Sri Krishna asked Uddhaba "to bow down to dogs, Chandas and donkeys as their souls too were Rama (God)".*

Born of a non-Brahmin family, Sankar Deva held the sceptre of a preceptor for millions of people, so much so that he was looked upon and still is so as an incarnation of God. This fact itself was a great move towards the relaxation of the rigid principles of caste superiority. At that time Tantrism held sway over the whole land and the supremacy of Brahmins was all pervading. It may be called a Tantric civilisation. In every household *Puja* was performed and very often with tragic effect. But to this right of performing *Puja* the depressed classes were not entitled. They were not allowed to enter the Mandap (*i.e.*, a place where the idol and offerings are kept). On the other hand learning was very clear at that time. Except the ruling families, the Brahmins were the only community or caste who sealed learning from the purview of other communities or castes. The advent of Sankar Deva was, therefore, timely and welcome from all sides. He came as a saviour of non-Brahmin communities. He raised objections to all these partialities of Brahmins. He preached the futility of *Puja*, and urged to give the so-called depressed classes an honourable place in the worship of God. He asked his followers to rally round his cult where no distinction of caste or creed was observed. It was due to him that Assam had escaped the brunt of the evil effects of caste superiority. We have in Assam not so much untouchability as we hear the existence of it in Madras and other provinces.

* *Kirtan*—Balkuntha Prayan.

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The gist of his religious creed was 'Namkirtan' (*i.e.*, the act of placing God within oneself by thoughts and the act of singing his name outside by words) and the key to his success was the simplicity and liberality of his faith. His creed did not require any ado. It was destitute of all pomp and grandeur. Any man how low his origin might be, could register his name as a devotee of his faith and a member of his congregation. Going through his biography we will see that besides his high caste disciples, he had initiated those whom Hinduism had neglected or rather discarded as untouchables from within its four walls. For examples, he initiated and made disciples from the Nagas, Miris, Garos, Haris, Doms, and the Bhutias. He made Atoi (*i.e.*, head of a small group of disciples and a friend of the congregation) from among those people. As for instance he had Damodar Atoi from among the Bhutias, Gobinda Atoi from among the Garos, Narrottam Atoi from among the Nagas and Narayan Atoi from among the Miris. So much so that he had initiated even Javanas (*i.e.*, Muhammadans) and we find that he had Jayahari Atoi from among the Muhammadans.

Another striking fact which we should consider in this place is this that as Mahatma Gandhi has accepted the general appellation of 'Harijan' for the depressed classes, so Sri Sankar Deva also gave his disciples irrespective of castes the general appellation of 'Hari Bhakat'. The former word means the 'man of Hari' and the latter word means the 'devotee of Hari'. Practically both words are synonymous. Sri Sankar Deva has highly commended the glory of a Hari Bhakat in his *Kirtan*. He said that God was the heart of a Bhakat and so was a Bhakat

to the God.* In other words, a Bhakta was dearer to God no matter to what caste he is born.

Such was the movement lodged by this great reformer. In order to make his movement a success, Sankar Deva had sometimes to perform strenuous works and very often to come across Himalayan obstacles. Brahmins were his chief opponents who, as it were, declared a crusade against him. They went to the King and urged him to put a stop to Sankar's activities. They told the King that Sankar Deva was a proselyte. He did not observe *Puja*, he did not obey the caste rules and he did not respect Brahmins. Hence to forgive him was tantamount to condone sacrilege and to foster anarchy in the field of religion. This argument of the Brahmins moved the King who had the zeal of a new convert. He hunted Sankar Deva from place to place who, in the meantime, made a triumphant exodus from his birth-place at Nowgong to Cooch Behar. Being enraged at not being able to trace Sankara, the King caused some of his unfortunate followers to undergo severe punishment. This was a tragic episode of religious persecution in Assam. However, the King of Cooch Behar received him cordially and gave him shelter. But at Cooch Behar also, the Brahmins gave him much trouble. A synod was convened in which the opinions of the Brahmins were flouted by the reasoning of the great reformer and the King of Cooch Behar became his staunch supporter.

Sankar Deva was born in 1449 A.D. and he died in 1569 A.D.

* *Kirtan*—Pasandamardan.

JOHN GALSWORTHY

BY PROF. P. L. STEPHEN, M.A.

(St. Xavier's College, Palamcottah)

ON reading through Hermon Ould's *John Galsworthy*,* one is reminded constantly of the observations of Milton and Carlyle about a noble book proceeding from a noble heart—about the life of a great poet being itself a great poem. The plays and novels of Galsworthy delight the reader with their beauty and charm. His works from the earliest, *The Island Pharisees* and *The Silver Box* to the latest, *Flowering Wilderness* and *Over the River*, are charged with a rare and artistic delight that is akin to the joy given by sunlight and flowers or the waves of the sea. There may be just a few really bad characters; it may be felt that there is some truth in the criticism of D. H. Lawrence about Galsworthy's presentation of sex; Fleur's pursuit of Ton may shock; and the author's pre-occupation with the sins of the rich may irritate the readers of the earlier novels. Yet, in spite of it all, the supreme emotions produced by his works are of beauty, goodness and charm.

Hermon Ould's study brings out the fact that what is good in Galsworthy's works proceeded from the good that was in the man himself. "Galsworthy thirsted after beauty as the saint after righteousness"; and the beauty he thirsted after was not limited to any class or kind. The beauty of the material world—of landscapes, trees and flowers, of birds, beasts and fishes, the beauty of man, woman and child, and the beauty of the spirit, of noble thoughts, emotions and actions—all these were equally appreciated and loved by him. "The Beauty of the World is the novelist's real despair," he wrote once. Of the Sussex Downs, he says:

The traveller who enters it out of the heat and lightness takes off the shoes of his spirit before its sanctity. . . . For the flowers of sunlight on the ground under those branches are pale and rare, no insects hum, the birds are almost mute. And close to the border trees are the quiet, milk-white sheep, in congregation, escaping from the noon heat. Here, above the fields and dwellings, above the ceaseless network of men's doings, and the vapour of their talk, the traveller feels solemnity. . . . And for a space his restlessness and fear know the peace of God.

Speaking of his love of animals, Ould says: "He respected animals. He respected their individuality; he indulged their funny little ways; and he did not expect them to conform to his." The tender care with which he observed them may be seen in his description of a cat "arching her back and rubbing herself against his leg, crinkling and waving the tip of her tail".

Such descriptions, however, are only incidental and serve to show his all-embracing love. His main theme is Man in Society, rather, Man *versus* Society. Stirred by a love of man and desire for reform, he lays bare the social injustices and cruelties. He says: "The one thing is to hate tyranny and cruelty and protect everything that's weak and lonely." As Ould remarks: "Galsworthy the reformer, beholding the iniquities perpetrated in the name of Justice, Nationalism, Society, Religion, Property, and the other gods, called up Galsworthy the artist and bade him expose the iniquities, and he obeyed." But the great thing about him is that his practice was to attempt to understand, and even when describing the fault, not to condemn the sinner. This is a great and rare thing in man. Any character of Galsworthy taken at random will show this

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practice. Look at Soames, Foresyte, the central and epic character of Galsworthy's novels. If Soames appears at first unloveable, hard and cruel, tenacious in holding his property and exercising his rights, his position is made so clear that we understand the springs of his actions, desires and thoughts. In his later works, especially in *The Silver Spoon*, *The White Monkey* and *The Swan Song*, Galsworthy labours hard to soften and brighten the character of Soames until at the end, when he dies, the old man has the full sympathy and even regard of all the readers. As a critic once wrote: Galsworthy strives hard in his later works to make amends to Soames.

"Conscience in Milton was a terrible and fierce thing." So was it in Galsworthy. Hence, when he had drawn a character with harsh lines, he could not rest without making amends. What else is the explanation of the Foresyte Change? For that book is nothing but a set of brilliant sport stories depicting one loveable characteristic or another of many members of the Foresyte family of whom the reader may have made hard judgments. Galsworthy, through the Foresyte Change, suggests that if we think ill of a person it is only because we do not know all about him; and, indeed, on finishing the Foresyte Change the reader says to himself: "*Tout connaitre est tout pardonner.*"

A gifted author generally produces in his readers the same sentiments as are experienced by himself. The sympathy and love we feel had first been experienced by Galsworthy himself. It is his generous sensations that are echoed in his readers also. Hermon Ould by a detailed narration of Galsworthy's connections with the P. E. N. shows the high ideals that he tried to serve in actual life. "The P. E. N. is an

international association of writers founded in 1921 by the novelist and poet Mrs. C. A. Dawson Scott." Galsworthy was elected its president and he strove hard to further its aims, namely, "to promote friendliness and hospitality among writers throughout the world, irrespective of nationality, race or creed, and by this means help to bring about that understanding which, if achieved, would insure amity among nations." Though the Great War was over, national animosities still continued. The P. E. N. exerted itself to break down these animosities. Governments were addressed about the liberation of political prisoners, people were addressed about helping nations in difficulties as Hungary after the earthquake, and at the annual Congress great writers of all nations gathered together in friendliness. Galsworthy's speeches show the strength of his feeling for the reciprocal love of the nations. He pointed out that—

"Nationalism and Internationalism are not rivals; they are really complimentary the one to the other."

He declared at a later meeting that the P. E. N. was "bound on a long quest for a jewel that has been stolen from the world, the jewel of friendliness".

Hermon Ould has, as he claims, linked together certain episodes and utterances, which appear most significantly to reveal the man. Above all, the reader recognizes Galsworthy's faith that "without love there is nothing" and that "unless you have the power of identifying yourself unselfishly with another human being, you are in this world, at any rate, doomed to unhappiness". Rarely, if ever, does a great work come from a small soul, and Hermon Ould's study shows that Galsworthy's books originated in a man equally great in himself.

* JOHN GALSWORTHY. By Hermon Ould. Chapman and Hall, Ltd., London. Price 8s. 6d.

Akbar's Popularity

BY MR. PARMANAND, M.A.

AKBAR the Great is described in histories as one of the most powerful and popular potentates of India. It is not proposed to detail the causes of his popularity. Here it is simply intended to show that one of the chief causes contributory to his popularity was his free intercourse with his subjects in their social life and this fact finds support from the marriage ceremonies of the Hindus of the South West of the Punjab, where his name is still honoured with the reverence that is due to a sovereign. In Multan, one of the most ancient places in India and historically important as the classic ground of Alexander's conquest, a ceremony called the *tambol* ceremony is performed in the celebration of Hindu marriages. *Tambol* is described in the last paragraph of Part I of the Punjab Civil Code (edition 1854) as being * presents made by neighbours and friends of the same caste on the occasion of marriage to each other. This *Tambol* ceremony in the † *Utradhi* section of the Arora community of Multan, to which the writer belongs, is performed as under :—

After the bridegroom's party reaches the bride's house and after all other ceremonies and the *vedic* rites are performed, both the bride and the bridegroom's parties sit together at one place and at this meeting presents in cash, gold and clothes are made by *dheta* (the father of the bride) to the bridegroom and some of his selected near relatives. These presents are made through

* "The *tambol* given is any sum from Re. 1 to Rs. 10 and seldom exceeds the latter sum. Careful accounts are kept of the *tambol* given and received."—Multan *Gazetteer*, p. 80 (1927 edition).

† The Arora community of Multan is divided into three sections: *Utradhi* (men of the north), *Dakhana* (men of the south) and *Dahra* (men of the midland),

a *bhat* (lit. a bard) who after receiving a suit of clothes comprising of one *Pagri*, one large handkerchief and a coat, stands in the meeting assembled and exclaims thus:—

Jora kapra gabhru de bhau kun tambol
Translation. (A pair of clothes is presented to the father of the bridegroom.)

This he delivers personally to the bridegroom's father who, according to the time-honoured custom, wears these clothes over those already worn by him. Similar presentations are made in turn to the bridegroom's paternal and maternal fathers by exclamations:—

Jora kapra ghabru de dade kun tambol
Jora kapra ghabru de nane kun tambol

A pair of clothes is presented to the paternal father of the bridegroom.
maternal

The *sarbala* (best friend) does not receive any clothes but he is only entitled to four Annas in cash. Cash or ornaments in gold or silver are placed in a silver tray and presented by the *bhat* on behalf of the *dheta* to the *putreta* (the head of the bridegroom's party).

Presents in the form of cash, valuables, etc., are then made by the other members of the family with which also is presented a cocoanut.

After this is over, the *bhat* then stands up and exclaims:—

Akbar Shah Badshah de ghar da narel
Raja Todarmal Tannan de ghar da narel
Misr Chhabildas Brahman de ghar da narel

Kishne Mangle de ghar da narel
Rain Ram Prithi pat Narule de ghar da narel

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TRANSLATION

A cocoanut of (or sent by) the house of the Emperor Akbar.
" " " " " " " " Raja Todar Mal
caste Tannan
(Tandan)
" " " " " " " " Misr Chhabildas, Brahmin
" " " " " " " " Kishna Mangla
" " " " " " " " Rain Ram
(caste)
Narula Prithipat

From the above it appears that the *bhat* does not present the cocoanuts referred to by him but simply makes the above recital. Akbar had enjoined on the officials of the *ilaga* to join the celebration of Hindu marriages and to present cocoanuts one on behalf of the Emperor and the other on behalf of themselves. It is also clear that Raja Todar Mal, the Revenue Minister of Akbar, is responsible for introducing this institution, which is still commemorated in spite of the fact that the house of the Emperor has ceased to reign since long. It, however, yet remains to be ascertained who the other personages mentioned are and what their relation with regard to the *tambol* ceremony is. Every possible effort has been made to get this matter cleared up but to no effect.

Another thing in this connection that has to be established is whether the cocoanut part of the ceremony is observed in other places as well. My enquiries show that so far as Multan is concerned, this recital is made on the occasion of the marriages of the sons of the *Dakhna* and *Dahra* sections of the Arora community besides the *Utradhis* but is not in vogue in *Khatris* and *Brahmin* circles. It is difficult to assign any reason for this difference as also to say whether this custom prevails in other parts of the South-

West Punjab, or the Punjab proper. It is, however, fairly certain that the *Khatris* of Bahawalpur observe this ceremony more or less in the same form as is done by the *Aroras* of Multan. The following passage from the *Gazetteer** of the Bahawalpur State is worthy of notice:—

As a preliminary to the *tambol* ceremony among the *Khatris*, the *bhat* stands in the meeting assembled to contribute the *tambol* to the *putreta*, with a cocoanut in the right hand and exclaims: *Akbar Shah Badshah da narel*, i.e., a cocoanut of (or sent by) the house of the Emperor Akbar and then makes it over to the *putreta*. Again taking another cocoanut in the hand, he exclaims: *Todar Mal Tannan de ghar da narel*, i.e., a cocoanut contributed by Todar Mal Tannan and gives the same to the *putreta* also. The practice is as old as the time of Akbar when, it is said, both Akbar and Todar Mal sent one cocoanut each to every *Khatris* in the country, who celebrated the marriage of his son, the former to please the latter who was his Revenue Minister, and the latter to please his caste. The royal *tambol* ceased to exist from the death of Akbar, but the *Khatris* of this part of the country preserved the custom to perpetuate the memory of this popular potentate.

Such have been the estranged relation between the Hindus and Mohammadans of Multan for the last many years and especially after the riots of 1923 that like other phases of life even this recital has not escaped its influence so much so that the *bhats* have since been using the words of "*Sri Ram Chandar ji de ghar da narel*" in place of "*Akbar Shah badshah de ghar da narel*". This change, though brought about by providential circumstances, is very much regretted, but it is not without its significance as it tends to show how historical facts are shaped by such circumstances. Whether the Hindu *bhats* of Bahawalpur have done the same it has not been possible to ascertain.

* Bahawalpur *Gazetteer* (1904), page 114.

ECONOMIC RECOVERY OF BENGAL*

BY DR. P. J. THOMAS

THE trade depression has hit Bengal more than most other parts of India. This is chiefly due to the dependance on the world market of Bengal's principal money crop, jute. A recovery plan has already been set on foot and it has for its guide one of the ablest administrators of India, H. E. Sir John Anderson. He has set his mind firmly on the economic reconstruction of Bengal, and he welcomes every one who has a plan for it. Is it any wonder if an Assistant Director of Industries of the Bengal Government has ventured to publish a book on the economic recovery of the Province? Nor is it meant for 'boosting' Government's measures. It is a bold expression of the independent views held by an officer, and in many matters Government's policy has come in for criticism.

Although the author calls his book "A Recovery Plan for Bengal", it deals with the general economic development of that province and not merely with the means of getting out of the present economic depression. Thus it is a very ambitious book; it adumbrates a plan for the economic reconstruction (in the widest sense). Agriculture, industry, trade and transport—all these are dealt with, and in each case definite lines of progress have been chalked out.

The author wants a redistribution of crops within the province to suit the needs and potentialities of each district. Jute is separately treated, and in view of the serious defects in its production and flagrant abuses in its distribution, he wants the State to intervene for improving the yield, fighting pests, carrying out research work and regulating markets.

* "A Recovery Plan for Bengal." By S. C. Mitter. Assistant Director of Industries, Government of Bengal: Book Company, Calcutta.

Government must also, in the writer's opinion, advance money to jute-growers against the deposit of jute in its godowns, provide better irrigation facilities and supply cheaper credit to suit the cultivators' needs.

Mr. Mitter is a firm believer in small scale industries and gives special attention to pottery, soap-making, hosiery and glass-making. Labour must be made more efficient by providing for better housing and by stamping out malaria. A provincial industrial bank is also suggested as a means for providing cheaper credit facilities.

Such is the 'sectional' plan of Mr. Mitter. In his opinion, India is too large a country to have a single plan; but he forgets that without a general plan for the whole of India, a sectional plan for Bengal has little chance to work. Bengal is a part of India and cannot make a sudden leap forward all by itself. Sectional plans have done more to discredit planning than all the arguments usually urged against *planwirtschaft*.

Further, his emphasis on production is also overdone. In a world suffering from over-production and under-consumption, finding the means for large production can hardly do any good. The problem is one of increasing purchasing power and of diminishing costs, and this must be tackled before efforts are made to increase production. Unfortunately, Mr. Mitter does not tackle this all-important issue.

The merit of the book lies in the large quantity of facts and figures brought together about Bengal. The author has a thorough knowledge of the economic condition of his province and has written a timely book. Let us hope that it will prove useful in the great endeavour for economic recovery now going on in that Province.

COWPER AND INDIA

BY MR. KALIPADA MUKERJEE, M.A.

THOSE who have read Shelley's well known lines to an Indian air should know that these were written in 1821 for Mrs. Jane Williams, the wife of an Anglo-Indian officer, who found delight in singing them. Readers of his biography ought to remember that he was interested in Indian history not as much in Indian thought; and that he actually wrote in 1822 an unfinished drama, one of the characters of which is an Indian youth "who is led by a spirit 'in a mysterious manner' to an island to see a lady who is loved by him, 'but who returns his passion only with a sisterly affection'". But the only thing Indian, about his Indian serenade is the word Champak, which Shelley may have read of in Sir William Jones's 'Botanical Observations' where it is written: "The strong aromatic scent of the gold-coloured Champak is thought offensive to the bees, who are never seen on its blossoms." We should like to guess that those lines were actually composed to suit, and inspired by, some particular Indian air which it is hard to trace out now. It is interesting to note in this connection that Lord Byron a little before leaving England wrote: "Oh! my lonely-lonely-lonely-pillow", which was meant to suit the Hindostani air 'Alla Malla' Punca' which the Countess Guiccioli was fond of singing. The late Harinath De probably guessed aright that the air in question was 'Are Mera Pankha'.

Cowper, indeed, composed no poem like any of the above-mentioned poets.* Yet, he was interested to a great extent in India and her affairs. The first reference that we find

* Cowper first read of India probably in the then celebrated work of Abbe Raynal, entitled 'Philosophical and Political History of the Establishment and Commerce of Europeans in the two Indies' which created so very powerful a sensation that the Parliament of Paris ordered it to be burnt. Cowper, in a letter to Joseph Hill, dated Olney, May 25, 1777, said that he should like the philosophical part of it as the political to which he had no appetite, 'is a detail of intrigues carried on by the Company and their servants, a history of rising and falling of Nabobs'. In a subsequent letter to the same gentleman on May 7, 1778, he wrote that he was glad that he had finished reading Raynal, and that he had even read the five volumes to Mrs. Unwin. In it he praised the writer's philosophy and intelligence and praised him as a true patriot, as 'the world is his country'.

in Cowper's extant letters to India, is in that to the Rev. John Newton, dated Olney, January 25, 1784. It is very interesting at even such a late date, and runs as follows:—

MY DEAR FRIEND,

This contention about East Indian patronage seems not unlikely to avenge upon us by its consequences the mischiefs we have done there. The matter in dispute is too precious to be relinquished by either party; and each is jealous of the influence the other would derive from the possession of it. In a country whose politics have so long rolled upon the wheels of corruption, an affair of such value must prove a weight in either scale, absolutely destructive of the very idea of a balance. Every man has his sentiments upon this subject, and I have mine. Were I constituted umpire of this strife with full powers to decide it, I would tie a talent of lead about the neck of this patronage and plunge it into the depths of the sea. To speak less figuratively, I would abandon all territorial interest in a country to which we can have no right, and which we can not govern with any security to the happiness of the inhabitants, or without danger of incurring either perpetual broils, or the most insupportable tyranny at home. That sort of tyranny I mean which flatters and tantalizes the subject with a show of freedom, and in reality allows him nothing more bribing to the right and left, rich enough to afford the purchase of a thousand consciences, and consequently strong enough, if it happen to meet with an incorruptible one, to render all the efforts of that man, or of twenty such men, if they could be found, romantic and of no effect. I am the king's most loyal subject, and most obedient humble servant. But, by his Majesty's leave, I must acknowledge I am not altogether convinced of the rectitude even of his own measures, or of the simplicity of his views; and, if I were satisfied that he himself is to be trusted, it is nevertheless palpable that he cannot answer for his successors. At the same time he is my king, and I reverence him as such. I account his prerogative sacred and shall never wish prosperity to a

party that invades it and, under that pretence of patriotism, would annihilate all the consequence of a character essential to the very being of the constitution. For these reasons I am sorry that we have dominion in the East; that we have any such emoluments to contend about. Their immense value will probably prolong the dispute, and such struggles having been already made in the conduct of it as have shaken our very foundations, it seems not unreasonable to suppose that still greater efforts and more fatal are behind; and, after all, the decision in favour of either side may be ruinous to the whole. In the meantime that the Company themselves are but indifferently qualified for the kingship is most deplorably evident. What shall I say therefore? I distrust the court, I suspect the patriots; I put the Company entirely aside, as having forfeited all claim to confidence in such a business, and see no remedy of course, but in the annihilation, if that could be accomplished, of the very existence of our authority in the East Indies.

Yours, my dear friend,

W. C.

The above letter contained some Latin verses written by Dr. Jortin which were rendered by Cowper as follows:

ON THE SHORTNESS OF HUMAN LIFE

Suns that set, and moons that wane,
Rise and are restored again.
Stars, that orient day subdues.
Night at her return renews,
Herbs and flowers, the beauteous birth
Of the genial womb of earth,
Suffer but a transient death
From the winter's cruel breath.
Zephyr speaks; serener skies
Warm the globe, and they arise.
We, alas! earth's haughty kings,
We that promise mighty things,
Loosing soon life's happy prime,
Droop, and fade, in little time,
Spring returns, but not our bloom,
Still 'tis winter in the womb.

The Commentator on the above observes: "It was natural for Cowper to indulge in such a reflection, if we consider, that in his time, India presented a melancholy scene of rapine and corruption." It was in 1784, that

the letter was written. The state of India at the time has been described in the History of India by the Rev. Robert Hunter, as follows:

"The success of the Company's forces on the Malabar Coast recalled Tippoo to the defence of the Mysore dominions in that quarter; the death of Hyder Ali, who expired at Chittoor in December 1782, at the age of upwards of 80 left no Mysorean of equal intellect to carry on the war; the conclusion of peace in Europe between the French and English drew off Suffrein and Bussy with the French fleet and army, just after Bussy had defeated the English with loss at Cuddalore; and now at length the British began to gain the decided superiority in the contest. Bednore was taken, though lost again; Mangalore was captured, and Palghat-cherry, and Coimbatore. Finally, an attack on Seringapatam was being thought of, when peace was made by Tippoo, on the basis of a mutual restitution of conquests, and the war for the present closed."

"Nothing is more expensive than war. That with Hyder and Tippoo had swallowed up a vast sum of money; and Hastings, who, in the depression of the Madras Presidency, felt he must obtain funds if they were to be obtained at all, experienced great difficulty in fixing where he should turn for the much needed supply."

Burke said that every man became unbaptized in going to India, and that, should it please Providence, by some unforeseen dispensation to deprive Great Britain of her Indian Empire, she would leave behind no memorial but the evidences of her ambition and the traces of her desolating wars. The Commentator above referred to, however, goes on to add—

"Happily we have lived to see a great moral revolution, and England has at length redeemed her character. She has ennobled the triumphs of her arms by making them subservient to the introduction of the Gospel; and seems evidently destined by Providence to be the honoured instrument of evangelizing the nations of the East. Already the sacred Scriptures have been translated, in whole or in part, into nearly forty of the Oriental languages

or dialects. Schools have been established and are rapidly multiplying in the three presidencies. The apparently insurmountable barrier of caste is giving way, and the great fabric of Indian superstition is crumbling into dust, while on its ruins well arise the everlasting empire of righteousness and truth."

This was pious hope, indeed, compared with the hopelessness as expressed in Cowper's letter!

In a letter to the same friend, dated Olney, March 11, 1784, Cowper alludes to, and gives his further opinion on the same topic in the following manner—

"The patronage of the East Indies will be a dangerous weapon, in whatever hands. I have no prospect of deliverance for this country, but the same that I have of a possibility that we may one day be disencumbered of our ruinous possessions in the East."

Referring to the declaration of American independence and the French nation who aided America in her struggle for independence, Cowper continues: "Our good neighbours who have so successfully knocked away our western crutch from under us, seem to design us the same favour on the opposite side, in which case we shall be poor, but I think we shall stand a better chance to be free; and I had rather drink water-gruel for breakfast, and be no man's slave, than wear a chain and drink tea."

That Cowper kept alive in his mind his deep interest for Indian affairs and for suffering humanity whether in Africa or India, is evident from another letter of his written to Lady Hesketh, dated The Lodge, February 16, 1788. He referred in that letter to his 'already borne testimony in favour of my black brethren' of Africa, and to his previously expressed detestation of the diabolical man-merchandise which was known as the Slave Trade, and concluded it thus—

"I recommend it to you, my dear, by all means to embrace the fair occasion and to put yourself in the way of being squeezed and incommoded a few hours for the sake of hearing and seeing what you will never have an opportunity to see and

hear hereafter, the trial of a man who has been greater and more feared than the Great Mogul himself. Whatever we are at home, we have certainly been tyrants in the East, and if these men have, as they are charged, rioted in the miseries of the innocent, and dealt death to the guiltless, with an unsparing hand, may they receive retribution that shall in future make all governors and judges of ours in those distant regions tremble. While I speak thus, I equally wish them acquitted. They were both my school fellows, and for Hastings I had a particular value."*

"The trial of Warren Hastings", as the Commentator in Cowper's Works remarked in a foot-note to the above—

"Excited universal interest, from the official rank of the accused, as Governor-General of India, the number and magnitude of the articles of impeachment, the splendour of the scene (which was in Westminster Hall), and the impassioned eloquence of Mr. Burke who conducted the prosecution. The proceedings were protracted for nine successive years, when Mr. Hastings was finally acquitted. He is said to have incurred an expenditure of £30,000 on this occasion, a painful proof of the costly character and delays of British jurisprudence. Some of the highest specimens of eloquence that ever adorned any age or country were delivered during this trial; among which ought to be specified the address of the celebrated Mr. Sheridan, who captivated the attention of the assembly in a speech of three hours and a half distinguished by all the graces and powers of the most finished oratory. At the close of this speech, Mr. Pitt rose and proposed an adjournment, observing that they were then too much under the influence of the wand of the enchanter to be capable of exercising the functions of a sound and deliberate judgment."

It appears from the above letter of Cowper that, though he, as a personal friend of Hastings, was anxious to see him honourably acquitted, yet, he was righteously indignant against the other offender associated with

*The Works of William Cowper: His Life, Letters and Poems. Edited by the Rev. T. S. Grimshawe Seventh Edition, 1865.

Hastings, probably the member of Council, Mr. Richard Barwell who always sided with the first Governor-General of India.

In the next letter of his to Lady Hesketh, dated The Lodge, February 22, 1788, Cowper wrote in the following manner about Burke's speech on the impeachment of Warren Hastings as also on the duty of public accusers—

"I do not wonder that your ears and feelings were hurt by Mr. Burke's severe invective. But you are to know, my dear, or probably you know already, that the prosecution of public delinquents has always, and in all countries, been thus conducted. The style of a criminal charge of this kind has been an affair settled among orators from the days of Tully to the present, and like all other practices that have obtained for ages, this in particular seems to have been founded originally in reason and in the necessity of the case.

"He who accuses another to the State must not appear himself unmoved by the view of crimes with which he charges him, lest he should be suspected of fiction, or of precipitancy, or of a consciousness that after all he shall not be able to prove his allegations. On the contrary, in order to impress the minds of his hearers with a persuasion that he himself at least is convinced of the criminality of the prisoner, he must be vehement, energetic, rapid; must call him tyrant, and traitor and every thing else that is odious, and all this to his face, because all this, bad as it is, is no more than he undertakes to prove in the sequel, and if he cannot prove it he must appear in a light very little more desirable, and at the best to have trifled with the tribunal to which he has summoned him.

"Thus Tully, in the very first sentence of his oration against Catiline, calls him a monster; a manner of address in which he persisted till said monster, unable to support the fury of the accuser's eloquence any longer, he rose from his seat, elbowed for himself a passage through the crowd, and at last burst from the Senate House in an agony, as if the injuries themselves had followed him.

"And now, my dear, though I have thus spoken, and have seemed to plead the cause of that species of eloquence which you and

every creature who has your sentiments must necessarily dislike, perhaps I am not altogether convinced of its propriety. Perhaps, at the bottom, I am much more of opinion, that, if the charge, unaccompanied by any inflammatory matter, and simply detailed, being once delivered into the court and read aloud, the witnesses were immediately examined and sentence pronounced according to the evidence, not only the process would be shortened, much time and much expense saved, but justice would have at least as fair play as now she has. Prejudice is of no use in weighing the question, guilty or not guilty, and the principal aim, end, effect of such introductory harangues is to create as much prejudice as possible. When you and I, therefore, shall have the sole management of such a business entrusted to us, we will order it otherwise.

"I was glad to learn from the papers that our cousin* Henry shone as he did in reading the charge. This must have given much pleasure to the General."

Long afterwards on May 20, 1792, from Weston, Cowper wrote in another letter to Lady Hesketh who apparently was deeply interested in the impeachment: "I wish much to print the following lines in one of the daily papers. Lord S's vindication of the poor culprit (W. Hastings then under impeachment), in the affair of Cheit Sing, has confirmed me in the belief that he has been injuriously treated and I think it an act merely of justice to take a little notice of him.

To Warren Hastings, Esq.

By an old school-fellow of his
at Westminster.

Hastings! I knew thee young, and of
a mind

While young, humane, conversable, and
kind;

Nor can I well believe thee, gentle then,
Now grown a villain, and the worst
of men;

But rather some suspect, who have
oppress'd

* Henry Cowper, Esq., was reading clerk in the House of Lords.

And worried thee, as not themselves the
Best.*

If thou wilt take the pains to send them
to thy news-monger, I hope thou
wilt do well.

This, then, was Cowper's final attitude towards Warren Hastings and his impeachment. We should remember that his sense of justice was so keen that it would not allow him to think well of his personal friend until he had been vindicated by at least one man in one of his many odious acts. This only changes his attitude towards Hastings; and we have no further correspondence probably extant which can prove anything to the contrary. But his hate for such public thieves did not go from his mind, and once more in "The Task, Book I," while praising 'still increasing' London, with—

"Babylon of old

Not more the glory of the earth than she,
A more accomplish'd world's chief
glory now,"

marks a spot or two that London would do well to purge—

"It is not seemly, nor of good report,
That she is slack in discipline; more prompt
To avenge than to prevent the breach
of law:

That she is rigid in denouncing death
On petty robbers, and indulges life
And liberty, and oft-times honour too,
To speculators of the public gold:
That thieves at home must hang; but he,

that puts
Into his over-gorged and bloated purse
The wealth of Indian provinces,
escapes. . ."

But, Cowper's knowledge of Indian thought, religious, literary and philosophical, was very meagre, and of no account whatever, as is evident from his references to it and to the Hindu's apparently idolatrous religion. In 'Charity' writing on the

* It is interesting to note here that W. Hastings who was something of a literary man himself wrote the following lines on Burke—

"Oft have I wonder'd that, on Irish Ground
No poisonous reptiles ever yet were found
Reveal'd the secret stands, of Nature's Work!
She saved her venom, to create a Burke.

purpose of commerce, Cowper wrote in 1782—

"Let nothing adverse, nothing unforeseen,
Impede the bark that ploughs the deep
serene,
Charged with a freight transcending in
its worth

"The gems of India, Nature's rarest birth,
That flies, like Gabriel on his Lord's
commands,
A herald of God's love to pagan lands."

"When one, that holds communion with
the skies,
Has fill'd his urn where pure waters rise,
And once more mingles with us meaner
things,

'Tis e'en as if an angel shook his wings:
Immortal fragrance fills the circuit wide,
That tells us whence his treasures are
supplied.

So when a ship, well freighted with the
stores

The sun matures on India's spicy shores,
Has dropp'd her anchor, and her canvas
furl'd,

In some safe haven of our western world,
'Twere vain inquiry to what port she went,
The gale informs us, laden with the scent."

Again, Cowper wrote in "The Task, Book I," between June or July, 1783—

"Now came the cane from India, smooth
and bright

With Nature's varnish, sever'd into stripes
That interlaced each other, these supplied
Of texture firm a lattice work, that braced
The new machine, and it became a chair."

This lover of truth, who received some knowledge of the gems and spices of India, was unacquainted with the gems of India's thought; and, this is why, he compares in 'Truth' the European hermit with his penances with the 'self-torturing Brahmin' and hates them both for their supposed pride—

Turn estward, and fancy shall apply
To your weak sight her telescopic eye.
The Brahmin kindles on his own bare head
The sacred fire, self-torturing his trade!
O His voluntary pains, severe and long,
Would give a barbarous air to British song;

No grand inquisitor could worse invent,
Than he contrives to suffer well content.

Which is the saintlier worthy of the two?
Past all dispute, yon anchorite, say you.
Your sentence and mine differ. What's
a name?

I say the Brahmin has the fairer claim.
If sufferings scripture nowhere recommends.
Devised by self, to answer selfish ends,
Give saintship, then all Europe must agree
Ten starveling hermits suffer less than he.
The truth is (if the truth may suit your ear)
And prejudice have left a passage clear)
Pride has attained a most luxuriant growth,
And poison'd every virtue in them both.
Pride may have pamper'd while the flesh
grows lean;

Humility may clothe an English dean;
That grace was Cowper's—his, confess'd
by all—

Though placed in golden Durham's
second stall.

Not all the plenty of a bishop's board,
His palace, and his lacqueys, and 'My Lord',
More nourish pride, that condescending vice,
Than abstinence, and beggary, and lice;
It thrives in misery, and abundant grows:
In misery fools upon themselves impose.

But why before us Protestants produce
An Indian mystic or a French recluse?
Their sin is plain; but what have we to
fear,

Reform'd and well-instructed? . . .

Cowper hated such a Brahmin because:
"It was his ambition to be seen of men. . ."

He did well to stand by the soul-quicken-
ing words of Christianity, 'Believe, and live,' but,
unhappily, he did not realise the nature of the
true Brahmin who is unostentatious, hates
show and has no pride, and is above all the
senses, for Brahma or God is his Joy, and he
lives in Him.

Lastly, this poet of England who, as 'neither
could he go to court, nor could he kiss hands
nor even could he bear that others would
know that 'royal favours find me out', refused
to think of accepting the Poet-Laureateship
of his country, wrote thus feelingly about
India in 'Expostulation' one of his noblest
poems.

"Hast thou, though suckled at fair
freedom's breast,

Exported slavery to the conquer'd East?
Pull'd down the tyrants India served
with dread,

And raised thyself, a greater, in their stead?
Gone thither arm'd and hungry, return'd
full,

Fed from the richest veins of the Mogul,
A despot big with power obtain'd by
wealth,

And that obtain'd by rapine and by
stealth?

With Asiatic vices stored thy mind,
But left their virtues and thine own
behind?

And, having truck'd thy soul, brought
home the fee,
To tempt the poor to sell himself to thee?"

This was written in connection with
Cowper's thoughts on England's apparently
prosperous condition during his life-time.
He conceived his Muse weeping for England;
he reminded his English readers of the
Babylonian captivity, told them that when
nations decline, evils overtake their church;
he expatiates on the causes that led to the
downfall of the Jews 'the most favoured
of nations'. He wrote his 'Expostulation'
as a warning to Britain for all her transgres-
sions, her 'vainglory', and her conduct
towards India.

And, the English poet who wrote in Book I
of "The Task"—

"Slaves cannot breathe in England; if
their lungs

Receive our air, that moment they
are free;

They touch our country, and their
shackles fall.

That's noble, and bespeaks a nation proud
And jealous of the blessing. Spread
it then.

And let it circulate through every vein
Of all your empire; that where Britain's
power

Is felt, mankind may feel her mercy too,"

would await very eagerly the important
budget 'the newspaper', of winter evenings,
as one of the greatest questions that ever
haunted this lover of India, was—

"Is India free? and does she wear her
plumed

And jewell'd turban with a smile of peace,
Or do we grind her still?"

Feats of Memory

BY PROF. B. TANDON

IN India, one often comes across memory
experts who make you rub your eyes
with astonishment at the display of their
feats. I have met people—I like to call
them 'mental acrobats'—who can attempt
forty or fifty things simultaneously with
clock-like precision. Give them huge
mathematical sums to work up and they will
do them in a trice without the aid of pen
or paper. Read out to them a list of hundred
names of Indian gentlemen (Indian names,
particularly the Madrasi mouthfuls, are not
easy to remember) and they will promptly
repeat them to you in the same order
without a single mistake. A tenacious
memory is a great gift, and though partly
cultivated, it is largely natural.

To probe into the matter further, it is
interesting to know that memory giants have
been distributed in all parts of the world and
they have flourished in all ages. Of the
famous Greek scholar, Porson, it was said
that "he never forgot anything that he had
ever read". He could repeat every line of
any Greek author, from Homer to Zanolphen.
Not only this, he could give the page
where it appeared.

The memory of Lord Macaulay has
passed into a legend. "I wish I were as
cocksure of one thing as Macaulay is of
everything," said Melbourne. As a child of
eight, he repeated every line of "The Lay of
the Last Minstrel" after once reading it.
It is said that when he was nine years old,
he had to wait for a few minutes in a village
inn where he picked up a local newspaper,
which contained a whole page of tedious
verses written by people of the neighbourhood.
He had time to read the paper through only
once, but when 40 years later he had occasion
to recall the incident, he repeated correctly

word for word all the verses in the paper.
"Macaulay," James Stephen once wrote to
Greville. "can repeat all Demosthenes by
heart, all Milton and practically the whole of
the Bible, both in English and Greek." Imagine a fellow remembering the whole of
Paradise Lost and rattling it off at a moment's
notice. Every one who came in contact with
Macaulay had his own story to relate of the
great treasures which were stored in his
capacious mind. He was steeped not only
in the great classics but he had also collected
trifles in which he delighted and which he
was not prepared to throw out as an
unnecessary encumbrance. Thackeray
relates how once in his presence a
conversation happened suddenly to spring
about Senior Wranglers and what they
had done in after-life, "To the almost
terror of the persons present, Macaulay began
with the senior Wrangler of 1801-2-4 and
so on, giving the name of each and relating
his subsequent career and rise." On another
occasion a question was asked him: "Can you
say your Archbishop of Canterbury?"
"Any fool," said Macaulay, "could say his
Archbishops backward," and thereupon he
went off at score, stopping only once to
remark upon the oddity of there having been
both an Archbishop Sancroft and an Archbi-
shop Bancroft. And though his voice is now
still, traces of this stupendous memory are
evident on every page that Macaulay wrote.

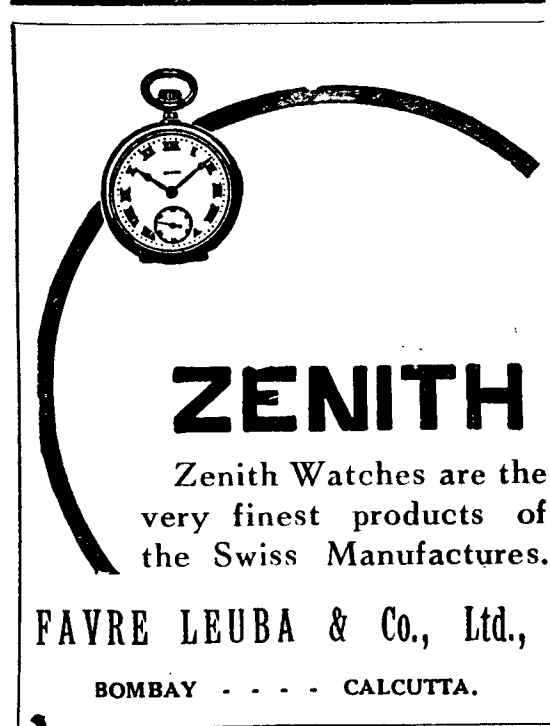
Others have had good and sharp memories.
Of Dr. Johnson it was said: "You have a
memory that would convict any author of
plagiarism in any court of literature in the
world." But Ben Jonson was still superior.
Of him it was said that he could recite every
line he had ever written and entire books
that he had ever read.

Browning used to quote page after page of a book after he had read it only once. And who has not heard of the famous boast of William Morris that if every copy of "Pickwick Papers" was destroyed, he would restore them to the world without a word missing.

Among the less known but equally formidable giants of memory was Joseph Scaliger who is said to have learnt by heart the whole of Homer in three weeks. But nothing can beat the story of a young Corsican whose amazing feat I would never believe, if it were not for the testimony of the famous geographer, Meretus. Having heard that this young man could repeat as many as 30,000 words after once hearing them, Meretus put his claim to a test. A list of nearly 40,000 words strung together without any relation to each other and in several different languages was recited to the student who, to the wide-eyed amazement of every one present, promptly repeated them in exact order.

Among recent politicians, Lord Birkenhead had a very tenacious memory, and he once recited the whole of the sixth book of Virgil's "Aenid", although he had not seen it since his school days more than thirty years ago. In India, there are many 'Hafiz' who can recite the whole of Qoran by heart; and among Hindus, some will be found who could reproduce *verbatim* Tulsi Das's "Ramayan" or the sacred "Gita" or other religious books. Our early Rishis and Munis knew the whole of Vedas by heart, and for several centuries these sacred books were passed on from one generation to another by word of mouth. But now all over the world, barring a few distinguished exceptions, the number of those who have short memories is appalling. The wave of depression has also affected the memory cells.

In no case are the lapses of memory so awkward as in forgetting names. It is almost impossible to remember the names of all those you have come into contact with. But some consideration is due to friends—particularly friends of long standing—and if you can manage to forget their names there is surely something wrong somewhere. Here, again, the defaulter will find himself in good company for his consolation. Who will not like to be with Emerson, the great American thinker and writer? In his declining years, Emerson had to attend the funeral rites of his lifelong friend, Longfellow, another distinguished American man of letters. Delivering a short speech on the occasion, Emerson said: "The gentleman whom we have been burying was a beautiful soul; I forget his name."



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E. May '36.

Sir Ponnambalam Ramanathan

By MR. G. VENKATACHALAM

SIR PONNAMBALAM RAMANATHAN was one of the picturesque personalities of modern times, and, most unquestionably one of the greatest Tamilians of the century. Sir Muthuswamy Iyer, Sir Bhashyam Iyengar, Sir Seshadri, Mysore Sabapathy Mudaliar, Sir Arunachalam were great in their own way, and, perhaps, more brilliant in some respects, but none of them can lay claim to the synthetic richness of mind and heart that was Ramanathan's. There have been others in Tamil land more learned than he was and who have done larger charities and greater service to their fellow-men, but none of them had the catholicity of mind, the universality of outlook, the breadth of vision, the depth of feeling, the ability and devotion to the cause that he had. The others were great in parts; he was great uniformly. He lived richly and enriched the life around him; he lived nobly and ennobled the lives of the people about him; he worked religiously and taught the people around him that true religion was work and that worship was service. He claimed he was a *Gnana Yogin*; but he was essentially a *Karma Yogin*.

He was a complex personality; though simple in his life, manners and deportment, he was a puzzle to his contemporaries. He was a strange mixture of religious orthodoxy and cosmopolitan living, of lofty idealism and practical philanthropy, of intellectual pride and spiritual humility. A devoted servant of humanity, he was every inch a born aristocrat; a life dedicated to an incessant search after Truth, Reality, and Eternal Life, he was surrounded by wealth, fame, ease, comforts and luxuries. The more he gave, the greater his material possessions became; the

more he tried to renounce, the greater were the encumbrances of his life. The older he grew in years and experience, the younger he looked in his alertness of mind, his capacity for work and his youthful buoyancy and spirit. He loved to talk, talk on the deeper problems of life, the origin and cause of *Being* and Non-Being, the complicated courses of cultures and civilizations, the intricate roots and meanings of words and ideas, the current views on politics and economics, the modern tendencies in art and literature; in fact, there was no subject under the sun which he did not discuss or discourse with friends and visitors.

He was learned, deeply learned, in all the philosophical systems of the world, and he ever delighted to dwell in the company of the world's thinkers whenever an opportunity offered itself. His memory was prodigious and he can quote and make references to passages from classics long forgotten by the youngest of his hearers. He had a subtle mind which can see through things, and which, when occasion arose, can hair-split and argue in, out and about a simple statement of fact. There is a peculiar pleasure in such a mental *ju-jitsu*, and the Tamils, as a race, have a weakness for it. It does lead nowhere; it gives no understanding or solution of a problem, but still people love to combat mentally and enjoy cornering or flooring their opponents.

Sir Ramanathan had fine imagination and a rare sense of aesthetic discrimination, which made him a true lover of the beautiful in art and nature. He had a discerning taste in art and was quite progressive in his outlook. The many modern "isms" in the art of the West did not puzzle him and he

understood their effort and significance. He loved to talk on the symbolism and aesthetic significance of Indian sculpture, especially, South Indian bronzes, and it was a treat to see this old veteran of many battles and achievements in political and other fields, growing enthused about this gentle curve of the leg or that poise of the body of a statue, and talking endlessly about the inner beauty of the rhythm of form. I demurred slightly once when he criticised a certain judgment of Dr. Ananda Coomaraswamy on an aspect of Indian painting, but he quickly caught me up and said softly smiling: "I know what you young people think of Coomaraswamy, and I am glad you all acknowledge his great services to India."

Sir Ramanathan's contributions to the cultural life of Ceylon were many and varied. He was a great believer, rightly or wrongly, in the superiority of Hindu civilization, and he held the opinion with many others like him in India, that the Buddhist culture in Lanka was merely an extension, a further development of Hindu life and culture. Though a Vedantin by instinct, his intellectual affinities were with that school of Indian thought, known as the *Saiva Siddhanta*, perhaps, the most unique philosophical contribution to the world from South India.

A good student of Greek and European philosophy, he was proud of the system he represented, and his scholarship in Tamil helped him to appreciate beauty and truth to the fullest extent. He was a great lover of the Christian scriptures, and in his earlier days, had attempted interesting comments on the Gospels of St. John and St. Matthews, as recorded by Lady Ramanathan, then a student, in two volumes, titled, "An Eastern Exposition of St. John" by Parandana, and "Parandana's Commentary on St. Matthews".

More than his learning and his exposition of these more abiding things of life and eternal verities, which are for all age and for all men, his intimate contact with sadhus who have treaded the lonely path before him and his own personal experiences and inner realisation, had made him a teacher and preceptor of moral and spiritual truths. He was essentially a teacher, not a politician or a legislator. It was in this his uniqueness lay. He had all that wealth, learning, honour, power and ambition could give at his command, but like a true Hindu, he sought them not as an end but as means towards a fuller and more perfect life, the life of dedicated service to his fellow-men.

His philanthropies, which are many, were merely expressions of this side of his nature and a partial fulfilment of his life's mission. His charities, it is true, are a little limited and narrow in their aim and usefulness, since mostly they were for his community and his faith, but it cannot be said that he refused to serve his other compatriots in other ways. His work in the Councils and other civic bodies; his public championing of forelorn causes and his fearless fights on their behalf, irrespective of caste or creed; his one-pointed devotion to serve his country and raise Lanka in the estimation of the world; all these testify his large-heartedness and selfless patriotic spirit.

He could have done more and served better the whole of Lanka, but he was "a child of his age" and the pioneering work of emancipating a nation from its thralldom needs not only courage and sacrifice, but tact and caution. Impatient idealism, challenging established order of things, flouting public opinion, braving adverse circumstances, wildly fighting against odds and attempting to do things regardless of consequences are alright for us of this generation, but in his days

and in those environments what he did was both remarkable and praiseworthy.

No great leader has ever given universal satisfaction; and the greatest of them has blemishes which one can easily point out. Even the warm, luminous, life-giving sun has its dark spots and the cool, clear moon its shadow. The two fine educational institutions in Jaffna and the ever increasing number of spirited, patriotic girls and boys that come out of these colleges annually, the noble example of untiring labour in the cause of Lanka, and the awakened political consciousness of the people of Lanka, to which he has contributed not a little, these are the enduring monuments that he has left behind as heritage to be cherished by his grateful countrymen.

Thinking of the great and little acts of kindness that he had done, all through his life, to the young and old, to all and sundry; thinking of the chivalrous fights that he had put up against established tyranny and injustice, social, religious, economic and political; thinking of the tireless days of "honest" work that he had put every hour of his matured existence; thinking of the high idealism that he had set before himself to strive after; and thinking of the all-round contributions that he had made to the moral and material advancement of his motherland; thinking all these, one cannot but exclaim: Whence cometh another?

My last impression of this Grand Old Man of Lanka a little over a month before his passing away, is still vivid and clear as I type these lines. My friend, the poet Harindranath Chattopadhyaya and myself were staying as his guests at his Chunnakam country-house in Jaffna, and he had just returned there after his visit to England, where he had gone to submit a memorandum on Donomoughre Commission Report. He

had over-worked himself both in England and in Colombo, after his return, and needed really a long, quiet rest. But he never allowed himself that luxury. Even at Jaffna he was working all the hours of the day and even part of the night.

Mr. Chattopadhyaya gave a recital of his songs and poems at Ramanathan College to a crowded audience of girls and ladies of Jaffna, and Sir Ramanathan presided over the occasion. His pale face of olive complexion, lit by two dark, luminous eyes, glowed beautifully in that morning light that streamed into the hall. His fine noble features, made more majestic by the white beard and the crowning white turban, quivered and reflected his unalloyed pleasure. His sensitive fingers and his agile body,—yes, agile even at that age,—kept time-measure to the tune and music as the poet was singing. He was one animated picture of delight and dream, and his countenance was gleaming with the reflection of the ecstasy of rapture in his eyes. He looked transformed, young and gay, and he was literally dancing with joy.

When Harindranath sang his famous national song "*Suruha hai Jung*", which he composed at Anuradhapura and sang publicly for the first time there, the venerable old man could not control himself; he joined the poet in singing it for a second time, for a third time, and stood up, waving his hands as if conducting an orchestra. He was greatly sensitive to music and had sweet silvery voice, inspite of his years. Enthused by this he spoke, afterwards, magnificently for an hour on Indian Music and illustrated some of the points by singing himself. That's a reminiscence I shall ever cherish of this Sage of Chunnakam.

THE celebration of the Silver Jubilee of H. M. King George's reign was marked by demonstrations of popular enthusiasm rarely excelled in history. As the constitutional head of an Empire over which the sun is said never to set "his eventful reign has represented stability" in a world of violent and rapid changes and His Majesty has been the symbol of unity in a far flung Empire composed of every diversity of race, religion and nationality. Apart from his great position as the first man in the Empire, King George has by high character and devotion to public duty, impressed himself indelibly on the affections of his people as the most kingly of men. No wonder that the occasion evoked the deepest and most widespread enthusiasm among his peoples. Cities and suburbs, all over the Empire, vied with one another in such lavish demonstrations of splendour and loyalty that we must be content with a brief record of the leading features of the historic occasion.

The brilliant pageantry of the Royal procession and the historic ceremonies in connection with the Thanksgiving Service at St. Paul's on May 6 have been described in the Press in picturesque detail. People in their thousands and tens of thousands fully shared in the rejoicings of the occasion. The Primate, in his Thanksgiving address at St. Paul's, said:

Looking back 25 years, we realise, more than any previous period, they had been years of almost unbroken anxiety and strain. They began with embittered party strife into which came the fiercest ordeal a nation ever faced; then followed years of toilsome effort in the centre in the throne. Elsewhere, monarchies were swept away but here it was established with stronger security. The Empire, which became a fellowship of self-governing peoples, in the Throne had found the bond of unity of the subjects, seen in him a quiet dignity and unaffected

friendliness, found in his calmness and steadfastness, inspiration and example, rejoiced at his association with their sports and pleasures and felt that his life was founded on faith and fear of God.

The King has become not only King but the father of his people.

Premier MacDonald, broadcasting in the evening, offered His Majesty, on behalf of the United Kingdom, loyal homage, heartfelt congratulations and thankfulness and paid a tribute to His Majesty

reigning through the troubled years of War and post-War, wearing a heavy Crown with regal dignity, graciousness, human understanding, feeling and anxiety. Without respite His Majesty had to endure the burden, winning the devotion of all who had been called to understand and serve him.

Deeply moved by the demonstrations of loyalty from all parts of the Empire His Majesty declared in his broadcast speech, full of fine feeling—

I dedicate myself anew to your service for the years that may still be given me.

As I passed in the morning through the cheering multitudes and thought of all that these twenty-five years had brought to me, my country and the Empire, how could I fail to be most deeply moved? Words cannot express my thoughts and feelings. I can only say the Queen and I thank you from the depths of our hearts. I look back on the past with thankfulness to God. My people and I have come through great trials and difficulties together. They are not over.

Other anxieties may be in store, but I am persuaded that with God's help they may all be overcome, if we meet them with confidence, courage and unity. So I look to the future with faith and hope.

I am greatly touched by all the greetings from the Dominions, the Colonies, India and the home country. My heart goes out to all who are listening.

His Majesty concluded:

No words could more truly or simply express my deep feeling than those of Queen Victoria after her Diamond Jubilee: 'From my heart, I thank my beloved people. May God bless them.'

RECEPTION TO OVERSEAS REPRESENTATIVES

Another important feature of the celebrations was the Reception given to the notable assembly of ambassadors, ministers and Empire representatives at the Throne Room at St James' Palace.

After the presentation of the four Dominions addresses, Mr. G. M. Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, made a brief speech, followed by Mr. J. M. Thomas on behalf of Newfoundland, Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister on behalf of the Colonies, and Sir Joseph Bore on behalf of India.

INDIA'S HOMAGE

Sir Joseph Bore, speaking on behalf of India, said:

India joins with the rest of the Empire in offering to Your Majesty respectful congratulations on this auspicious occasion. The past 25 years have been a period of notable advance in the history of India and it is with gratitude that we recall Your Majesty's constant interest in and deep solicitude for the people of India, their progress and well-being.

Nor can we forget the gracious sympathy which Her Majesty the Queen has ever extended to all efforts for the furtherance of the welfare of India's women and children.

Devotion to the Sovereign and loyalty to the Throne have been the traditional characteristics of the Indian people since the governance of India passed to the British Crown and those traditions are as strong to-day as they were when Queen Victoria won for herself and Her Imperial Line the deep and abiding affection of the Indian people.

India to-day stands on the threshold of great changes. It is our earnest prayer that those changes may bring lasting peace and contentment to Your Majesty's Indian

subjects and that Your Majesty's Reign, already so rich in beneficent results, may be rendered unique in the annals of Indian history.

The people of India offer Your Majesty and Her Majesty the Queen their loyal and respectful homage and throughout the vast Indian Empire, Your Majesties' loyal subjects will, in temple, in mosque, in church, in places of worship belonging to every creed and faith, be offering prayers that Your Majesties may long be spared to them and to the Empire.

His Majesty expressed his thanks to the messages of congratulations in deeply moving terms. Replying to the Empire representatives' addresses, the King said:

There is a word which gladdens me more especially when I hear it used by friends from Overseas, many of whom say when they visit this country that they are coming home. It is in this spirit that the Queen and I meet you to-day, you who represent the vast territories of Dominions, Colonies and Protectorates, my people of India and dwellers in countless isles of sea from the Pacific to our own Home Waters. We greet the Prime Ministers of the Dominions, now equal partners in the Empire, and I thank them for the addresses from their Parliaments which they have handed to me. We welcome one and all to our home.

Before I succeeded my father, the Queen and I had the privilege of studying at first-hand the Dominions overseas and India. We were fellow travellers then, as now, comparing notes and sharing impressions.

It is my prayer, no less than my firm belief, that this bond of spirit may prove also a bond of peace. Some of you are, with a few happy exceptions, about my own age. I pray for the continuance of God's blessing on your labours with His help.

I will work on with you in the years that remain for that object which has ever been next to my heart—the welfare of the mother country, the Dominions overseas and India, their happiness, their good repute.

THE VICEROY'S MESSAGE

H. E. The Viceroy's Message, conveying India's greetings to His Majesty, on the occasion was felicitously worded. "Loyalty to the King-Emperor is and has always been the abiding faith of the Indian people", said His Excellency,

and while it is impossible in these days of change and development to expect the many millions in India to be free from all stress and strain which comes with the desire for political advance, His Majesty the King-Emperor can rest assured that he is held above and apart from such movements and that we are all devotedly loyal to the King-Emperor's Throne and person.

And in a subsequent broadcast speech to the people of India, His Excellency dwelt on India's great and unforgettable contribution to the Empire at a time of crisis :

Never was the devotion and loyalty of the Princes and people of India to their Sovereign shown to greater advantage than during the four years of the Great War, when they shared to the full all the terrible sacrifices made to secure the safety and security of the Empire.

The Viceroy struck a personal note and went on to observe :

It has been by good fortune for sixteen of those twenty-five years to have been closely associated with the interest of India and her people. These years have been to me full of interest and not without anxiety. I have seen the Princes and people of India giving of their best during four years of the Great War and loyally and whole-heartedly taking their full shares in helping to secure the safety of the British Throne and integrity and security of all parts of the British Empire. I have witnessed the immense developments that have taken place during these years in all branches of our administrative work for promoting the welfare and prosperity of all classes of our people. I have taken my share in promoting the great advance that has taken place in all matters connected with self-government. I have seen India steadily moving forward towards

full and equal status and partnership with other Dominions under our Sovereign's rule.

THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT

Yet another impressive ceremony in connection with the Jubilee celebrations was the historic presentation of addresses to the King by both Houses of the British Parliament.

The Lord Chancellor read the address on behalf of the Lords and the Speaker on behalf of the Commons, and in accordance with ancient precedent, they composed the Addresses themselves without consultation with the respective Houses. .

In the course of a notable speech in reply to the addresses, His Majesty the King said :

The Mother of Parliaments and her children grown to full stature stand now upon equal terms in a common allegiance to the Crown. The unity of the British Empire is no longer expressed by supremacy of the time-honoured Parliament at Westminster. The Crown is the historic symbol uniting the great family of nations and races scattered in every quarter of the earth.

Referring to India, His Majesty said: "I especially welcome the representatives of the Indian Empire.

This, my Palace at Westminster in the mighty heart of the Empire, is the very cradle of our envied Parliamentary institutions. Here is the anvil whereon our common law was forged to become the joint inheritance of the United States and our own community of peoples.

Later on in the address, the King observed :

It is a source of pride and thankfulness that the perfect harmony of our parliamentary system has survived the shocks which in recent years have destroyed other empires and other liberties. Our ancient constitution, ever adaptable to change, has during my reign faced and conquered perils of warfare never conceived in earlier days and met and satisfied new democratic demands both at home and overseas.

INDIAN AFFAIRS

BY "AN INDIAN JOURNALIST"

Mr. Andrews' Mission

WE welcome Mr. Andrews back to India after his arduous labours abroad on behalf of our countrymen. It is evident from his reply to an interviewer that the East African question is becoming more and more ticklish. The situation both in Zanzibar and Kenya has gone from bad to worse. But boycott of Zanzibar cloves as a protest against the White's action should be resorted to only as a last step. The confiscation of the Kenya Highlands for Europeans is a serious danger to Indians. This, said Mr. Andrews, could only be prevented by a very strong stand made by the Government of India. We can only hope that Mr. Andrews' mission to Simla will enlist their active support to a very righteous cause.

C. R.'s Retirement

Only last month we noted with regret the retirement of Dr. Ansari from Congress; quickly on the heels of that retirement has followed the resignation of another stalwart of the Congress—Mr. C. Rajagopalachari. For eighteen years, C. R., as he is affectionately called, has exercised a spell over the Congress second only to that of the Mahatma, whose shrewd judgment of men had already marked him (C. R.) out as his right hand man. An intellectual to the core, C. R. has been described as the brain of the Gandhian movement and his enemies did not hesitate to attribute to him all the malevolence of a subtle agency. But everyone knows that he is the one disciple who understands the Master's gospel aright and interprets it with conviction. Indeed, C. R. shares with Gandhiji much of his fascination for asceticism, his grasp of fundamentals, his genius for dialectics and his

indomitable will. As a politician, his astuteness and industry—qualities that made the triumph of the Congress so complete in the recent elections—have been phenomenal. Both the President of the Congress and the Tamil Nad Congress Committee paid fitting tributes to his long and valued record of public service. It is, indeed, hard to fill the void created by his retirement, but all—not alone among Congressmen—who have watched his brilliant leadership of his party will wish for his speedy return to public life.

Sir Chimanlal's Warning

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, the Liberal leader, subjects the Government of India Bill as it emerges from Parliament, to a critical analysis. He has consistently criticised the Government's proposals at every stage and now that

the authorities in England have not the least intention of respecting Indian opinion and they are determined to impose on India a constitution which has evoked a strong and universal disapprobation, he gives a final warning to Government not to scare away Congressmen who, having realised the futility of direct action have wisely "adopted the constitutional and Parliamentary mentality". The attitude of the Government, however, has been to put Congressmen on their mettle and "drive them to try once again their old heroics".

I feel that the results of the treatment of the Congress Opposition is going to be very detrimental both to this country and to the Government. The last meeting of the All-India Congress Committee is a warning; for, there various motions of a communistic character sponsored by the Socialist Party were defeated only by small majorities. It is not safe to assume the self-complacent attitude that Jubbulpore showed that the Congress was a divided house; it showed that the Socialist credit was rising and that if they capture the Congress machine, it will be a bad day for Government and India.

Gandhiji's Optimism

Leading a public prayer at the Congress House in Bombay, Gandhiji once again affirmed his great faith in the efficacy of prayer. "If ever there is one person who ought to be disheartened, it must be myself," he observed in tones of robust optimism, "but I am not disheartened in the least, seeing what all I see around me in the country." Gandhiji's optimism is not only unflinching but infectious and he passed on to add: "I know disappointment shall not find a place in my heart and prayer has proved an immense source of strength." Gandhiji wound up with a message of prayer, peace and perseverance. "The gates of Swaraj," he added characteristically, "had always remained open."

If the people acquired courage to work up their programme, small and light as it was, such as revival of village industries, Khadi propagation, Hindu-Muslim unity, and Harijan uplift, they would soon enter the portals of Swaraj.

If Swaraj was taken away from the hands of Indians, it could be again secured through prayer, peace and perseverant striving.

Congress and Office

Speaking at Kumbakonam, Mr. Satyamurti who has succeeded Mr. Rajagopalachariar as President of the Tamil Nad Congress Committee, expressed the hope that Congressmen would be ruling the Provinces within eighteen months from now. That is to say, not only that Congressmen will contest and capture the majority of seats in the Provincial Legislatures, but that they will accept offices under the new constitution if only to show the difference between the Justice rule and the Congress rule. It may undoubtedly be his personal view, and an intelligent anticipation of things. But it is a pronouncement in the

right direction leaving little room for doubt as to what they will do if Congressmen are returned in sufficient numbers to form a strong government. For the Socialist resolution at Jubbulpore seeking to commit the Congress to a policy of non-acceptance of offices must be embarrassing to the Parliamentary Board, which is quite competent to deal with issues as they arise. For, as the *Hitavada* contends:

The wording of the Patna resolution, which brought into being the Parliamentary Board is clearly in favour of work in the legislatures. There is no place in it for a policy of negation or obstruction. Acceptance of offices in Provincial Legislatures is a natural and inevitable outcome of the policy of the Patna resolutions. Those who want to prevent Congressmen from taking offices really want a change in the policy laid down at Patna.

The Chettiars' Deputation to England

Rajah Sir Annamalai Chettiar, who led the Burma Indian delegation to England, has issued a statement in which he says that their grievances were listened to by the Secretary of State with sympathy and understanding. The delegation is satisfied that "the position is a great deal better than what it was under the India Bill, as it was originally presented to the House of Commons". The Rajah says that the Secretary of State tried to meet their demands more than half way.

As a result of the representations made by the delegation, the Government agreed to limit the right of the Burmese Legislature to restrict immigration of unskilled labour from India by mention of the same in the Instrument of Instructions, by amending the Bill leaving the Chettiars free to dispose of the lands they were forced to take possession to whomsoever they pleased, giving a seat to Chettiars in the Burma Council and placing State subjects and British Indian subjects in the same level in Burma.

The South African Problem

Syed Raza Ali, the New Agent for India in South Africa, paid a well deserved tribute to the high character of the Premier, Gen. Hertzog, and his Government at a recent Luncheon in Cape Town. They have been old friends since the Settlement of 1927, and they spoke with equal warmth and appreciation of each other. But the occasion was distinguished by the presence of the well known traveller and author, Mr. Cunningham Graham who spoke approvingly of the Indian Agent's plea for a "big gesture". The questions which bulk so largely in the eyes of the dwellers of the Union, said Mr. Cunningham, are only to be handled by South Africans; and with unerring precision he went on to add:

What strikes me in marked degree is what appears to be almost universal indifference to the two great questions of the natives and of the Indian population.

Although not ripe for immediate solution, they will undoubtedly become burning in the near future. It is not to be supposed that India, when once she has received her constitution, will look with indifference on the position of her fellow-countrymen especially in Natal.

Congress and the States

The Congress, while sympathising with States people in their grievances, has seldom interfered in their affairs, obviously with a view not to embarrass the rulers who are by no means quite free from troubles of their own. A certain section of the press, however, cannot reconcile itself to this attitude of indifference to States subjects. Obviously Congress attitude is dictated by a sense of caution. The older men of the Congress argued: "Let us not drag them into the fray and jeopardise their position already so difficult and complicated. The battle of freedom won in British India can hardly fail to have its repercussions in

the neighbouring States." Mr. Patwardhan, however, argues in the *Servant of India* that "the so-called policy of non-interference is inconsistent with the extension of the Congress organisation to include the States people". He does not want the Congress to pledge itself to any definite action, but he endorses Mr. Gandhi's resolution in the A. I. C. Committee, viz.,

that the interests of the Indian States are as much the concern of the Indian National Congress as those of the people of British India and assures them its full support in their struggle for freedom.

Indians Abroad

Mr. Manu Subedar's speech at the last meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce was characteristically outspoken. There was point in what he said in regard to Government's neglect of their duty to this country. Their claim that they are safeguarding Indian interests in India, he said, does not excite confidence "because of what they have failed to do abroad". And what is their record abroad?

Complaints have been received by our Chamber of ill-treatment and discrimination against Indians from many parts such as Cochin-China, Java, Ceylon and Singapore. The position of Indians in South Africa and Kenya is also causing anxiety. In the matter of the acute problem of Zanzibar, Government have failed this country and themselves in so far as they have failed to carry out the recommendations of even their own trusted officer. Is it not tragic that, while they are complaining that the Indian question is so important in British politics to-day, Sir Samuel Hoare has had to put his tail between his two legs in the matter of Indians abroad? A single piece of good work in connection with Indians abroad, as in the case of Zanzibar, would have a more reassuring effect about England's general attitude and her *bona fides* in regard to India than all the appeals from the Secretary of State downwards made to Indians to trust Government and to work the new constitution.

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

THE LEAGUE COUNCIL

THE League of Nations Council Meeting and the Stresa Conference dealing with Germany's rearmament take first place in world events of importance last month. It was understood by every one that some protest must be made against Germany's action in breaking away from the Versailles Treaty; the League has no force, that is physical force, to punish a recalcitrant nation but it does have a good deal of power in summoning public opinion against a nation which flouts treaty obligations. France took the lead and was supported by all the larger powers of Europe. The debate on the resolution brought out some strong condemnation of Germany's unilateral repudiation of treaty obligations.

A strong representative committee from Thirteen States was appointed by the Council to consider and recommend economic and financial measures to be applied in future to any State which endangers peace by the unilateral repudiation of international obligations.

THE STRESA CONFERENCE

Germany's action in rearming called together at Stresa the three powers, France, Great Britain and Italy, to talk over the situation. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald expressed the spirit of Stresa when he said:

That he wished the German people knew how deeply grieved their sympathetic well-wishers were at the latest handling of their grievances, and he wished they could see that it was not only their duty but to their interest, not only their honour, but their wisdom to join other nations to make an adequate contribution towards building up mutual trust and confidence.

The object of the Conference at Stresa was to hear reports of the British Statesmen's

visits to the European countries—Sir John Simon to Berlin, and Captain Anthony Eden to Moscow, Warsaw and Prague.

The actual results of the Conference were reported to the British House of Commons by the Prime Minister, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald. He said that the three powers were agreed in strongly condemning Germany's resolve to rearm in the face of her treaty obligations. They were agreed on the need of an Eastern Peace Pact, and they stood firmly for the independence of Austria.

AMERICA AND THE LEAGUE

Germany's withdrawal from the League has been followed by the entry of Russia; some Americans are wondering whether America's entry into the League might not follow Japan's withdrawal. Senator Pope is favourable but on these conditions:

1. That the obligations of the Covenant of the League are to be interpreted in harmony with the Kellogg Pact.

2. That membership of the League would in no circumstances oblige the United States to send troops into a foreign country.

KING'S SILVER JUBILEE

The outburst of congratulation and loyalty which characterised Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee, not only from the British nations but also from many other nations as well was really wonderful; the House of Windsor has proved to be the cement which has bound the British world together in a remarkable way during one of the most trying times in modern history.

During the twenty-five years of Their Majesties' Reign, we passed through the terrible period of war-conflict; that was followed by a period of British Expansion and Co-operation. In that period the Locarno

Treaties were signed; Imperial Preference as expressed in the Ottawa Agreement was accepted and put into operation throughout the British Commonwealth; the Washington and London Conferences limited naval expenditure, and the Kellogg Peace Pact outlawed war; but especially important for the British colonial nations was the Imperial Conference which granted absolute independence to the daughter-nations of the Commonwealth.

FRANCE-RUSSIAN CONVERSATION

Following the British example, the French Premier M. Laval, and M. Litvinoff the Russian Commissary for Foreign Affairs, have indulged in talks which have more than local interest. It shows that we are entering a new method of conducting the Department of Foreign Affairs; it makes for greater possibility of friendship, and we hope it will result in better understanding than the old way of formal notes and long correspondence.

Two things of great importance are emerging from the talks: they are the agreement to ratify the Franco-Soviet Treaty which has been miscarrying, and the conditions attaching to concluding an Eastern European Pact of non-Aggression. Both these movements are of major interest; they cement the former Franco-Russian friendship and they support an Eastern European Pact which is the counterpart of the Locarno Treaty for Western Europe. Both these treaties have for their object the maintenance of peace in Europe.

NEW ZEALAND

Both New Zealand and Australia are preparing for General Elections, and the British General Election is not far off. Australia has at present a coalition government which may develop later or at the next election into a National Government. The opinion is expressed that New Zealand

is about to have a National Government, for the two largest Parties—the United Party, led by the Prime Minister Mr. Forbes, and the Reform Party led by the Minister of Lands, Mr. Ransom—are uniting. This new alignment will appeal to the voters in the forthcoming General Election as Nationalists. There is much to be said for a National Government, and one can believe that the movement will grow. America is faced with a growing Socialism; it is not too much to believe that at the next Presidential election, some scheme of union between the Republicans and the Democrats in a National Government may be tried to save the United States Capitalism from being submerged by Socialism. The British and the New Zealand National Governments may have a good deal of influence upon the form of American government in the next few years.

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BY "SRIVAS"

THE MONEY MARKET

THE period under review was one of money and low giltedge prices. Up to the moment of writing there is no sign of ease in the money market, though giltedge has shown towards the end an appreciable improvement. The tight money conditions have continued without any abatement. It is significant that the stringency has continued in the face of a persistent excess of treasury bills maturities over sales extending over nearly two months. The change may be easily understood from the fact that whereas at the end of 1934 the total volume of treasury bills outstanding stood at 30'82 crores in the middle of May, the total came down to as low as Rs. 9'14 crores. Except for two or three weeks in early January, there has been no week in the New Year when the market was not getting large sums from the Government by way of treasury bills maturities. It will be remembered that from March 6 to April 17 there were no sales of treasury bills whatsoever. Even thereafter, the Reserve Bank, which has taken charge of the Government operations in the market has not ventured to reintroduce sales of intermediate treasury bills, and the weekly offer has been limited to Rs. 1 crore. The maximum offer by the market on the weekly auction days during the last five weeks is only Rs. 136 lakhs, from which it may be gathered that the market is hardly in a position to lend to the Government on short-term bills. The average of accepted tenders has stood more or less still at Rs. 1/12 per cent. per annum. Even such amounts as have been secured during the weekly sales, it is said, are derived only from special quarters and ought

not to be regarded as anything like the surplus resources of the money market proper. It need hardly be added that during this period Government have also been purchasing sterling from the Banks. To the latter, this has been the only means of replenishing their cash balances. In spite of this inflow of money, the market has experienced such stringency as it has not known for a long time.

It is no wonder, therefore, that in such stringent conditions the giltedge market has been extremely weak. Readers of these columns are fully aware that since the last quarter of December, when the banks, particularly the Imperial Bank, disposed of large blocks of securities from their holdings, the Government securities market has been suffering from an excess of scrips, prices have been at an extremely low level owing to the dead weight of new scrips. There was, therefore, a demand that the authorities should, on the one hand, relieve tight money by effecting an expansion of currency and, on the other, reduce the volume of scrips in the giltedge market by purchasing securities from the open market. Strangely enough, the authorities were deaf to all the appeals in this behalf. It is only recently that the Reserve Bank is understood to have effected purchases of appreciable blocks of securities. The effect of such a reduction in scrips and, what is more, the feeling of confidence inspired by the knowledge that the authorities have after all come to the rescue of the giltedge market have brought about a rise in the price of securities. 3½ per cent. paper is quoted at about Rs. 95 as compared with the very low levels of Rs. 87 which ruled during last month.

SILVER STANDARD

Silver has continued during the period under review to provide the major sensation. After the American Government effected two successive increases in their official price for newly-mined American silver, the interest has shifted from the fate of the metal to the currencies that are closely related to silver. It is doubtful if, when they embarked on the present Silver Purchase Policy, the American authorities imagined to themselves the predicament in which the silver standard and silver-using countries would find themselves in. Possibly, they thought that these countries would be overflowing with gratitude to America for raising the value of the metal, of which presumably they had large stocks. In any case, it seems unlikely that American statesmen could have seen clearly the repercussions of their policy on China, Mexico and India. It is well known that of these three countries, China was the first to be hard-hit. The rise in the price of the metal and the increased demand for it abroad caused an export of silver from China. The Chinese Government tried to persuade the American Government to slow down in the policy on the ground that an increase in the price of silver had the effect of overvaluing the Chinese currency with all its attendant consequences of an increase in imports and retarding of exports. But as America did not show herself to be in a mood to accommodate herself to the convenience of China, China was obliged to levy an export duty on silver, thus causing a virtual abandonment of the silver standard. Since then, China has had comparatively less interest in the American Silver Policy. The two reasoned increases in the American official price of silver were effected after the negotiations between China and America broke down.

What is of importance to India is that the rise in the price of silver to about 36d. has raised the question as to what the authorities in India would do in case silver rose to as much as 49d. per ounce. For at that level the bullion value of the rupee would exceed its token value and holders of silver would naturally be tempted to melt coin and sell it as bullion. The question was actually raised on the floor of the House of Commons by Mr. O. Lewis; and in reply to his interpellation, the Under-Secretary of State for India could only say that the developments were being carefully watched. It is not known on what lines the authorities are thinking out the solution to the problem that would arise when silver reaches the 49d. level. It has been suggested that the rupee coins should be recalled and replaced by coins of a lower silver content. This is obviously one of the few courses open to any Government; and it has been adopted by Mexico and lately by Italy. But in India, it would be administratively impossible. It contains also the danger of raising serious misapprehensions in the mind of the rural public as to the bonafides of the Government. The other course is to raise the exchange value of the rupee, so that the rupee would continue to be in excess of the value of the silver contained in it. This was done in the crisis of 1918, and the practical results are a warning against their repetition. A rise in the gold value of the rupee would disorganise our price structure and our foreign trade. The best course would, therefore, be for the Government of India to see their stocks of silver in such a way that they will keep within the silver agreement and at the same time defeat the American attempt to raise silver to inconvenient levels.

DIARY OF THE MONTH

Apr. 27. The Council of State is prorogued.

Apr. 28. The U. P. Kisan Conference passes a resolution urging the reduction of land revenue.

Apr. 29. President Roosevelt issues a warning against letting War Office's secrets.

Apr. 30. A. K. Fazl Huq is elected Mayor of Calcutta.

May 1. Pandit Krishna Kanta Malaviya is returned to the Assembly unopposed from Benares-Gorakhpur Constituency.

May 2. The Franco-Soviet Pact of Mutual Assistance is signed.

May 3. General Goering of Germany announces that Germany is rearmed to the full in Air-Force.

May 4. Ex-Premier Venizelos is sentenced to death by the Athens Court-Martial.

May 5. The International Cotton Congress meets in Rome.

May 6. India celebrates with great eclat H. M. the King's Silver Jubilee.

May 7. Signor Mussolini orders mobilisation to meet the situation in Abyssinia.

May 8. The Dominion Representatives read their Jubilee Addresses to Their Majesties at the Throne Room in London.

May 9. The All-India Astronomers' Conference meets in Indore under the presidency of Pandit Hathi Bai Sastri of Jamnagar.

May 10. Sir Charles Kendall, Judge of Allahabad High Court, meets with a fatal motor accident and is killed.

May 11. The Balkan *Entente* Conference meets in Bucharest.

May 12. Marshal Pilsudski (Poland) is dead.

May 13. The Tamil Nad Congress Committee elects Mr. S. Satyamurti as President in place of Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar resigned.

May 14. Sir Denys Bray is re-appointed member of the India Council.

May 15. Filipinos vote in favour of the new Philippine Constitution.

May 16. The Indian Hockey Team beat Western Australia by a wide margin in their Opening match.

May 17. Mr. E. E. Shipton, leader of the 1936 Everest Expedition Survey Party, arrives with his party in Bombay.

May 18. Mr. Mohanlal Pandya, old co-worker of Mr. Gandhi and the first Satyagrahi prisoner in India, is dead.

May 19. Indian Journalists meet in Calcutta and protest against Bengal Government's ban *re.* the Detenus Day.

May 20. Report of the London Tribunal on Indo-Burma financial relations is published.

May 21. The League Council begins its session at Geneva under the presidency of M. Litvinoff.

May 22. Herr Hitler in a speech to the Reichstag justifies the rearmament of Germany.

May 23. Mrs. Kamala Nehru sails for Europe and is seen off at Bombay by Gandhiji and Congress leaders.

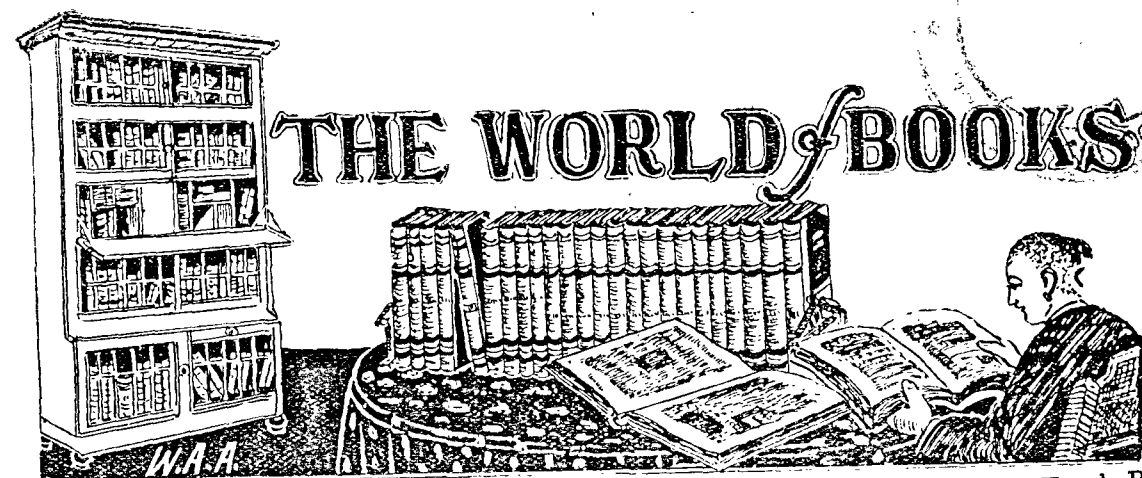
May 24. The Reconnaissance Party of the Everest Expedition leave Darjeeling for Tibet.

May 25. Italy accepts the League's compromise proposals *re.* Abyssinian dispute.

May 26. The World Wheat Conference meets in London for fixing quotas.

May 27. The Select Committee on the Payment of Wages Bill meets at Simla.

May 28. Sig. Mussolini invites Germany to the Danubian Conference.



SELECT CONSTITUTIONS OF THE WORLD.

By B. Shiva Rao, M.A. (Available of G. A. Natesan & Co. Madras. Rs. 10.)

Since the War, almost every constitution in the world has been in the melting pot. Some have been swept away and many new constitutions have come into being with new features. In India also, during the last decade, constitution-making has been the hobby of many politicians. A new constitution is on the anvil, and no wonder there is widespread demand for knowledge of other models. This Mr. Shiva Rao has attempted to supply. For, the book under review gives the framework of no less than a score of present-day constitutions. Those of us who are anxious to hammer out a very desirable constitution for India, have only to acquaint ourselves with the nature and working of the various constitutions of the world. A knowledge of the constitutions of the Irish Free State and the U.S. of America; of the Kingdoms of Belgium, Norway and Sweden; of the Republics of France, Poland, Esthonia, Czechoslovakia; of the German Reich and the Russian Soviet; the Union of South Africa, the Commonwealth of Australia, the Dominion of Canada, the Swiss Confederation and the Statute of Westminster will certainly go far to help us evolve a suitable constitution for our country.

CREED OF THE DAUNTLESS. By Frank B. Whitney. L. N. Fowler & Co., London.

The book, according to the author, is a presentation of constructive thought and principles for those who would be undaunted, unaffected by adverse beliefs or by external things, victorious in the realisation of their innate power to overcome. There are four sections: Living victoriously, Relaxation and Prayer, Health and Demonstration, and Smiles and Happiness. The book is already very popular and the third revised edition now before us is sufficient evidence of its popularity.

BOOK OF RAM: BIBLE OF INDIA. By Mahatma Tulsidas. Rendered into English by Hariprasad Sastri. Luzac & Co., London.

Tulsidas, the poet-saint of the sixteenth century, was at once a scholar and a devotee, and his story of Rama is as great a classic in Hindi as Valmiki's is in Sanskrit. Both versions of the Epics are popular and current among the peoples of Hindustan, and generations of men and women have listened to the songs of the masters with the rapture and ecstasy of devotion. And yet they are in substance and in arrangement different from each other. Mr. Hariprasad Sastri's rendering retains much of the music and charm of the original and inspired 'Book of Ram'.

THE ROMANCE OF REALITY. BY Janet Chance. With a Preface by Olaf Stapledon. George Allen and Unwin, London. 5s. net.

Unwillingness to face reality and an eagerness to escape into phantasies of our own creation are characteristic of all human beings at all ages and in all walks of life. In our own relationships, private and public, we devoutly cherish illusions which we fondly believe to be the mainstay of our lives. Romance, we say, makes life worth living and we seek this romance in illusions of our own creation. The painful facts of sex and society are overlaid with imaginative trash and a fictitious halo is created to lure the unwary. But the overlaid crust is never too strong and, when it breaks, disillusionment is inevitable. It is the part of the wise legislator, reformer and citizen to recognise this inevitability and avoid illusions from the start. When we cease hearing fairy tales about reality and look at reality, as it is steadily, we shall acquire a new zest and enthusiasm which is more lasting and valuable than all that our illusions could give us. Our conduct could then be regulated better with less waste of energy. There would be no sham and hypocrisy, no subscribing in public to standards violated in private, no patriotic flag-wagging, no smug security in a world-order which must be the best possible since it is made by the best possible good. The romance of illusions should give place to the romance of reality. With the negative part of Mrs. Chance's position there will be considerable agreement. There is no certainty, however, that what she calls reality is itself not illusion. If our professed ideals are pretences, on what warrant are we to believe that other ideals are less so? Nor is it the case that we can abolish ideals altogether or that science can supply our ideals. Science gives

us at best what it so far knows to be facts; about the facts themselves there is yet no certainty or finality. By what then are we to regulate our lives? Does Mrs. Chance do any more than substitute one set of illusions for another? It is questionable whether in the last resort, all ideals of practical conduct are not illusions. Such a recognition would lead to the discarding not of the ideals but of exclusive identification with them; the conceit of "I" and "mine" would be lost, and there would be a greater readiness to change with the needs of the hour. This seems the truer way to progress, not to stop short with what the author calls Reality, for the recognition of which as Reality there is no justification.

SECOND OFFICER. By Taffrail (Captain Taprell Dorling, D.S.O., F.R.Hist.S., R.N.) Hodder and Stoughton, Ltd. 7s. 6d.

This is the story of life on a cargo ship travelling from England to New Zealand by the Panama Canal and across the Pacific. It is a travel account which visualises vividly for us the details of modern travel experience. The route described is fairly unfamiliar and so supports a romantic interest. Rescue work, stowaways and pirates are the three exciting features of ship life availed of in the book. Piracy seems to be possible even in modern times, at least in the remote parts of the Pacific. The concluding part of the book is a description of the attractive features of New Zealand. A love interest is added to the story by the second officer attracting the attentions of Diana, a typical modern girl, who comes into the story at the Panama region. Being the niece of one of the Directors of the shipping company, she is in a position to work out a happy destiny for her beloved. The book is very pleasant reading and is also informative.

HEAVEN'S MY DESTINATION: A Novel. By Thornton Wilder. Longmans. 7s. 6d.

This is a different sort of work from what one would expect of the author of "The Bridge of San Luis Rey" and "The Woman of Andros". Wilder has changed the chaste classical style and the highly imaginative plots of these two works for a narration of the spiritual progress from his 23rd to the 24th birthday of an American travelling salesman in educational books. George Brush typifies in himself all the idealism and energy of the American citizen, and in the course of his search for the right life, he comes across many strange adventures. The story is told in that racy and vigorous style which we associate with Sinclair Lewis. Brush has definite opinions about religion, Gandhi, the origin of man, smoking of cigarettes and banks. Naturally in his progress towards Heaven, his destination, he lands himself in jail and gets into many involved and muddled situations. In the last chapter he confesses: "I made the mistake all my life of thinking that you could get better and better until you were perfect."

The narrative goes along with a swing and various types of American life are paraded before us. But there is always the feeling as one reads the novel that many other American authors could have done this sort of job just as well or better. The rawness and crudity of certain types of American civilisation are obvious and have often been dwelt upon. From the plethora of such novels and sketches, it was a restful thing to come across a book like "The Bridge of San Luis Rey". Though we do not grudge Thornton Wilder, his excursion into the dominion of Babbitts and Main Streets; his admirers will wait with great expectations for his novels of the other Genre.

HERD OF THE HILLS. By Allan Fraser. W. & R. Chambers Ltd. Price 7s. 6d. net.

This is a brilliant first novel by the author. It describes shepherd life in the highlands with the same gusto and ability as are felt in "Thomas Hardy". A young gentleman fresh from the public school stays temporarily at a shepherd's and seduces his unmarried daughter. A bastard son is born later. The girl, however, marries a shepherd who becomes a good father to the bastard. The boy Duncan grows up to be a splendid shepherd himself. When years later he is sent for and taken up to his natural father's home, after his father died in an aeroplane accident, though placed amidst enviable comforts, the call of the shepherd life is so importunate for him that he runs home in a few days without letting his grandmother know of his intention. Thus the author demonstrates the triumph of the shepherd life. His intimate pictures of shepherd life in the highlands are remarkably vivid and convincing.

CONFESSIONS OF A THUG. By Phillips Medows Taylor. Abridged and adapted by P. K. Anantanarayan, M.A., L.T. Bharathi Publishing House, Bangalore City.

Amir Ali, the great Thug, whose lurid confessions are here retold in an easy and natural style, is one of the most fascinating characters in modern fiction. There cannot be many of the older generations who have not read the original story by Colonel Medows Taylor. Now the younger generation, in quest of some thrilling moments, will find this abridged version an attractive reading. The learned editor has contributed a valuable introduction and has also given at the end of the book a list of subjects for exercises in composition.

Hyderabad

RELIEF FOR SMALL MANUFACTURES

As the Excise duty on matches levied by the Indian Legislature has involved hardships for match factories in the States, the Hyderabad Government have given some relief to the small manufactures.

Factories which do not produce more than one hundred gross boxes of matches daily will, on production of certificates from District Collectors, get banderoles at reduced rates. In order to ensure that only genuinely small manufactures get the advantage of this concession, it has been laid down that these certificates by District Collectors will be valid only for three months from the date of issue, but that they are liable to be cancelled even prior to that period if it is found that the factory is producing more than 100 gross boxes daily.

PREACHING IN HYDERABAD

The following *communiqué* has been issued:

"In pursuance of His Exalted Highness' *Firman*, it is hereby notified for public information that no preacher from outside the State belonging to any religion or sect, be he Shia or Suni or of another sect such as the Ghair-Muqallid or the Ahmadi etc. may enter the State at any time for the purpose of preaching without obtaining previous permission of Government in the Ecclesiastical Department."

H. E. H. THE NIZAM'S SILVER JUBILEE

In connection with the Silver Jubilee of H. E. H. the Nizam's accession to the Masnad, which will be celebrated in October next, the Post Master-General of Hyderabad has decided to issue special postal stamps for a period of one month from the date of the commencement of the Jubilee.

Mysore

TOBACCO INDUSTRY IN MYSORE

With a view to encouraging the development of tobacco cultivation in the State and as a first step towards giving effect to the recommendations made in this behalf by Mr. C. B. Samuel in his report, the Government of Mysore have directed the Department of Agriculture to start some tobacco nurseries in Varthur near Whitefield.

The nurseries at Varthur, when completed, are expected to provide seedlings sufficient to plant about 300 acres with tobacco. According to the provisional arrangements made now, it is anticipated that all the seedlings supplied from the Varthur nurseries will be taken up by private cultivators.

JUBILEE MOTOR PARADE

The industrial department of the Government of Mysore participated in the Motor Parade of the Silver Jubilee Fund Committee on the 4th of May for all their products, namely, Mysore sandal soaps, silks, sandalwood, sandalwood oil, etc.

The car was considered to be one of the very few best decorated lorries that participated in the Parade. The lorry in reference was decorated and arranged by Mr. S. S. Rajan, the well known advertising consultant of Bombay.

UNIVERSITY OF MYSORE

A prize of the value of Rs. 120 founded by Dharmadhikari Dharmapravartha Navinam Ramanujacharya will be awarded by the University Council for the best essay in Sanskrit on any one of the following subjects:

1. The place of Sabdapramana in Indian Darsanas.
2. An enquiry into the nature and varieties of Rasa.

The essay should be forwarded to the Registrar, University of Mysore so as to reach him on or before the 30th June, 1935.

Baroda

BAR ASSOCIATION

The Baroda Bar Association have shown a fine spirit in taking practical steps to help the junior pleaders and incidentally to root out the evil of *touting*. Members of the Association are now required to pledge themselves not to employ *touts* and to expose any one doing so if they come to know of it. This question of *touting* cannot be considered apart from that of initiating junior pleaders into the profession. So the Baroda Bar Association have decided that senior pleaders, that is, pleaders of at least 15 years' standing, should not take up ordinary cases bearing a fee of less than Rs. 15 and that the senior pleaders should always engage at least one junior pleader as assistant in conducting suits involving property worth Rs. 2,000 and over.

LIBRARY MOVEMENT IN BARODA

In the course of his address as president of the All-India Library Conference held at Lucknow, Dr. A. C. Woolner, Vice-Chancellor of the Punjab University, laid special stress on the library movement in Baroda State.

The library movement in Baroda is part of a carefully devised programme of mass education inaugurated and developed by his Highness. By 1907, elementary education was made compulsory. His Highness insisted that libraries should not limit their benefits to the few English-knowing readers but should see to it that their good work permeates through to the many so that every citizen in the State may enrol himself in the people's university—the library. A scheme of free public library on a grant-in-aid basis was introduced in 1910, and there is now a network of *prant*, town, village and travelling libraries which serve over 60 per cent. of the population of the State.

Travancore

BAR COUNCIL

The Travancore Bar Council Bill was published on May 15.

The statement of objects and reasons of the bill by the Law Member points out that amongst the recommendations is the Bar Councils Act. The High Court agreed with the recommendation and the present bill is accordingly proposed. It is drawn generally on the lines of the Indian Act.

According to the Bill, the Travancore Bar Council will consist of 15 members, one of whom will be the Advocate-General. Four members will be nominated by the High Court and 10 will be elected. It is also proposed that only one class of lawyers, namely, Advocates, shall function in the High Court and the courts subordinate to it, but it is not proposed to interfere with the vested rights.

Indore

HINDI UNIVERSITY IN INDORE

As a result of Mahatma Gandhi's appeal for funds at the Hindi Conference which met at Indore on April 25, a sum of Rs. 1,200 was subscribed on the spot and it was announced that Mr. Luxmi Narayan Trivedi had made a gift of a building in Indore worth Rs. 50,000 for the proposed Hindi University.

Preliminary sittings of the Script Committee appointed by the Hindi Conference to investigate and co-ordinate the efforts of all the agencies interested in the reform of the Devanagri and its propagation as national script will be held in Bombay.

The Committee includes Kaka Kalekar convener, Professors Lalita Prasad and Suniti Kumar Chatterjee of the Calcutta University, Dr. Pisharoti, Madras, and Mr. Hari Govil, inventor of Devanagri lino-type.

Cochin

THE PROBLEMS OF COCHIN

Cochin has vast economic resources which have not been tapped even on the surface, observed Sir R. K. Shanmukham Chetti, Dewan of Cochin, in his reply to the address of welcome presented to him by the citizens of Cochin on April 21.

Ample and cheap electric power, continued the Dewan, was essential not only for adding to the comforts and conveniences of people, but even for rapid development of industries. They had ample resources and unless steps were taken for industrial advancement in the State, they would be confronted with problems far more complex than what they had to face so far.

Rampur

LIBRARY MOVEMENT IN RAMPUR

The development of the public library in Rampur is an indication of the development of public life. The State officials are taking interest in this institution and recently Khan Bahadur Mr. Masudul Hasan, President, Council of Administration; Mir Magbool Mahmood, Political Minister; Col. Hasan Raza Khan, Household Minister; the Finance Secretary and the Public Information Officer, visited the library and announced personal donations towards its funds.

Pudukottah

REVENUE CONCESSIONS

Important revenue concessions have been announced by the Government of Pudukottah on account of the failure of crops.

A *communiqué* issued by the Government states that they are satisfied that on account of deficient rainfall in the current year, it was impossible to raise wet crops over wide areas in almost all parts of the State and that such crops, if raised, have failed.

Rewa

CIVIL LAW IN REWA

The Government of Rewa State, with the approval of the State Council, have further amended the Civil Procedure Code with a view to making the residential house of a judgment-debtor liable to be attached and sold in execution of a civil court decree.

Hitherto there was no provision for such procedure. Also there is no insolvency law in the State. The Maharaja had a few years ago exempted the house of a judgment-debtor from being attached except when it was mortgaged.

Kapurthala

KAPURTHALA ASSEMBLY

The latest addition of a reformed State is Kapurthala where His Highness has decided to institute a State Assembly with 45 members, 30 of whom shall be elected and 15 nominated. The powers given to this Assembly appear to constitute a distinct step towards a government by the people.

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INDIANS OVERSEAS

South Africa

INDIAN WARD IN HOSPITAL

In pleasing contrast to the attempts made in South Africa to get rid of the Indians, there are numerous instances of resident Indians identifying themselves with the life and fortunes of the land of their domicile. To the many benefactions of Indian philanthropists in South Africa must now be added what is described as the "greatest individual gift in Pretoria Hospital's history"—Mr. Cassim Adam's gift of £1,500 for the erection of an Indian ward. The Minister of the Interior, Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr, who opened the new ward, paid a well deserved tribute to Mr. Adam's generous and public spirited action.

"He has given a greater donation to the Pretoria General Hospital than it has ever received from any one individual during the whole of its history," said Mr. Hofmeyr. This reminds us of the other well known Indian benefactors: the late Mr. Parsi Bustomjee, who endowed a fine hall and library in Durban and a benevolent trust, and the late Advocate R. K. Khan, who bequeathed his entire estate of £45,000 for medical relief.

VAGARIES OF NATAL MUNICIPALITY

On behalf of the National Indian Congress, Mr. J. W. Godfrey has sent a protest to the Town Council against its action in renaming certain roads which previously bore purely Indian names or names which had come to be associated with the Indian community. For instance, Gany and Tanjore Roads were enamed as Waterfall Road and Brown's Avenue. The Congress feels, says Mr. Godfrey, that the Town Council, in changing these names, has acted upon racial lines, and the Congress proposes to contest the position in the courts.

Malaya

INDIAN MERCHANTS IN MALAYA

At the annual meeting of the Indian Merchants' Association held at Kuala Lumpur on April 21, Rao Sahib K. A. Mnkundan, Agent of the Government of India in Malaya, addressed the Indian merchants. In the course of his address, he said:

Indians began to emigrate to this country long ago, but the bulk of the Indian population in this country is of the labouring class. By this I should not be considered to be saying anything disparaging about the Indian coolie. There is nothing degrading in manual labour and there is nothing degrading in doing the work of another who is unable to do it. But the labourers cannot assert their rights without the help of others. You merchants and our friends the Nattukottai Chettiars are the moneyed classes of the Indian community and it is you who should support your less fortunate brethren.

You must also realise that you in this country have a duty to your motherland. By the want of unity among them, the Indians lost ground in this country considerably, and if the present state of things continues, in no time they will be nowhere. What is wanted is united action and a corporate representative body of Indians, which can make its voice heard; for united we stand, divided we fall.

Kenya

DOCTORS AND PLEADERS IN KENYA

Barristers and advocates of Indian High Courts are enrolled as advocates to practise in Kenya and Uganda, but agitation is going on to prevent the latter from being enrolled. As for the Medical profession, only those who can be enrolled in the British registers are allowed to practise, and as medical graduates from Indian Universities after 1930 are not enrolled on the British Registers, there is a ban against them for practice unless they hold an English degree. Lawyers are required to pay an annual licence fee of 300s.

Aden

INDIANS IN ADEN

The future of Indians in Aden in the event of her separation from India was pressed on the attention of the members of the Central Legislature by Mr. Husainbhai A. Laljee of Bombay at a recent Tea Party in the Council House, Delhi.

Mr. Laljee said that one crore of rupees had been sunk in business by Indians in Aden and 700 crores by the Government of India, but no indication has been given in the Joint Select Committee's Report about the future position of the Indians there, who by their enterprise have built up industries and greatly contributed to the development and prosperity of that country.

In the case of Burma, when separated, the interests of Europeans trading there have been safeguarded but no mention of Indians has been made—Indians whose contribution to the prosperity of Burma stands very high. Mr. Laljee said that he was afraid that Indians in Aden will share the same fate as their compatriots in Zanzibar and other colonies in Africa.

Mr. Laljee appealed to the members not to relax their endeavour to safeguard the interests of their brethren overseas.

Ceylon

INDIANS IN CEYLON

The Standing Emigration Committee of the Assembly considered the reports sent by the Government's Agents in Ceylon and Malaya. Concern was expressed regarding land legislation in Ceylon which defines 'Domicile' and virtually prohibits the acquisition of land by Indians. The Government was urged to take action in the matter.

Tanganyika

INDIAN TEACHERS IN TANGANYIKA

The Director of Education, Tanganyika, in his report for 1933 says: "Trained Indian teachers are difficult to obtain." Commenting on this, the *Tanganyika Opinion* states that the terms of service offered to Indian trained teachers are not very bright and though there is none available in Tanganyika, it is impossible to recruit teachers from India on these terms. It is stated that the Headmaster of the Government Indian Central School is paid a lower salary than is paid to a European clerk in the Education Department. Tanganyika, by the way, is under the League of Nations, and Indians there seem to suffer as many disabilities as elsewhere in the world.

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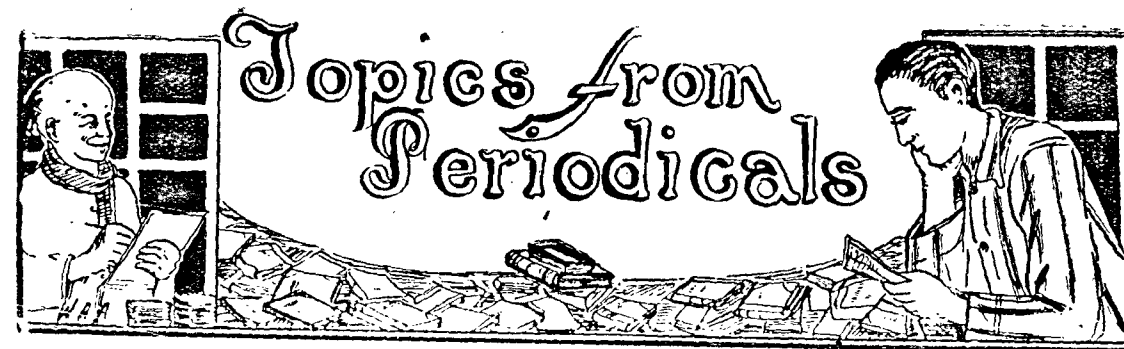
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GRIGGISM AND NEO-GANDHISM

The re-entry of the Congress into the Indian Legislative Assembly and its victories over the Government during the Budget session, the certification and passing of the Finance Bill, the restoration of a number of the rejected cuts and the complete rejection of the Reform scheme—all this has created an unprecedented situation in Indian Parliamentary history. "Gallery Man" reviewing the Assembly session in the pages of the *Twentieth Century*, says:

All things considered, it was a historic session, more memorable than any that we can recall, and still more so as the spirit of warfare, which marks all Congress activities, was carried into the legislative forum and Government, too, in their turn showed that they were determined to put down the Congress, in whatever form its activities might appear, ruthlessly and relentlessly.

The Assembly Chamber is the real broadcasting station of the country and the newspapers are the media through which the propaganda will reach down to the remotest corners. The policy of the Congress and its action in the Assembly

was a clear and complete vindication of Parliamentarianism as opposed to Direct Action, of Neo-Gandhism as opposed to the orthodox creed of boycotting the legislatures and roaming in the wilderness.

Not the least tragi-comic aspect of the situation was the complete isolation of the Finance Member from the rest of his colleagues. For, Sir James Grigg was frantically and obstinately against the Congress.

If the Government, to use the language of the Indian Penal Code, has been brought

into hatred and contempt by the repeated action of the legislature, surely the most prolific contribution thereto has been made by Sir James Grigg, on whom the Home Member could impose no punishment too heavy. Three years of Griggism—its arrogant imperialism, its deliberate flouting of popular wishes, its exclusive preference of British over Indian interests, its "logic of selfishness," its war against Indian industry in the thin guise of *laissez faire* and tariff revision, its supreme contempt of planned economy—will reduce the Indian financial fabric to weltering ruins. So far as the Congress is concerned, it has only to print side by side the speeches of the leaders of the opposition and those of the Finance Member and broadcast them to the electors as the best propaganda in vindication of its policy.

Throughout the Session, the Congress Party functioned as a first class Parliamentary opposition, observing all the decencies and decorums.

The Congress Party, in spite of the large area from which its members are drawn, representing varying shades of interest, squared up its differences for unity and acted like a machine once a party decision was taken on a question. It did not court defeat when defeat was certain, as on some of the supplementary grants and for the same reason dropped the contemplated fight for a one pice postcard and a half-anna per tola letter. And it was only for the sake of a principle that it risked two divisions for free salt. It whipped and lobbied with consummate ability worthy of much older hands at the game. Though the intellectual level of the non-official benches cannot be described as of a high order, it was much higher than anything that the official benches could show.

THE LOGIC OF DEMOCRACY

Mr. Walter Lippmann, in the course of an attack on the political theory of Huey Long, made some cogent remarks that apply to all dictators who come into power ostensibly by the suffrage of the people. To the question whether men must acquiesce in the overthrow of democracy if the dictator can obtain the support of a majority he says that

to answer in the affirmative would be to reduce democracy to an absurdity. It would mean that to-day's majority had the right to deprive to-morrow's majority of its rights. . . . Who will say that a dictator may use free institutions to destroy free institutions? . . . That men may use freedom of speech to acquire the power to destroy freedom of speech? That they may use elections to abolish elections?

With that introduction, Mr. Lippmann launches into a dissertation on the principles of democracy:

The rights of the majority are limited rights. . . . Men may not use the facilities of Liberty to impair them. No man may invoke a right in order to destroy it. The right of free speech belongs to those who are willing to preserve it. The right to elect belongs to those who mean to transmit that right to their successors.

Commenting on this, the Editor of the *Catholic World* observes in the April issue:

I hope I need not stop to explain that I have no objection to peaceful propaganda for any genuine economic or social improvement. I never advocated in the days of what we now call "old-fashioned" socialism that every one who preached socialism should be, as certain impatient ones used to say, sent back to where he came from. For I believed and still believe that there is room for the evolution of democracy along the line of social reform. The men who wrote the Federal Constitution never intended to crystallize and fossilize our institutions. The Constitution is not a fossil but an organism; it has life and life involves change.

INDIA AND THE REFORMS

Now that the India Bill has passed the Committee stage, there is little doubt that the measure will reach the Statute Book in due course without any very substantial modifications. Interest in its fortunes must therefore shift from the Imperial Parliament to its reception "at the hands of those to whom its operations will be entrusted in India itself". The process of initiating the reforms can hardly be effected without let or hindrance, and yet the chances are that we shall hear very little of boycott. Commenting on the position in India, the Hon. Edward Cadogan observes in the course of an article in the *Quarterly Review*:

That, with the possible exception of the extremists, there will certainly be co-operation to the extent of the various communities sending representatives to the Legislatures. Whether such co-operation will be prejudiced subsequently by an attempt to render the reforms unworkable in the hopes of demonstrating the necessity of making further concessions remains to be seen.

Provincial autonomy, says the writer, will exercise the severest strain upon those who have not been accustomed to responsibility.

Many of those who now denounce the reforms as a niggardly measure of self-government will discover to their cost that the task of governing an Indian Province and administering the services with slender enough resources is more than sufficient to put their capacities to the fullest possible test.

If they discharge their functions conscientiously and efficiently, there will be little enough occasion for some time to come to demand a more rapid advance towards full dominion status.

Before deciding to hold out for accelerating the pace, it would be well for Indians, says the writer, to make sure that their existing personnel is adequate to cope

with the immense increase of responsibilities which the existing reforms will impose upon them.

It is frequently alleged by Indians that we are not sincere in our constantly reiterated promises to speed India on her way towards self-government. It might be more justifiable for us to argue that Indians are not sincere in their demand for full responsibility when they must be perfectly aware that obstructive tactics are those best calculated to withhold it from them.

VILLAGE LIBRARIES

Mr. S. R. Ranganathan, in an article on the above subject in *Advance India*, suggests how Village Libraries will solve illiteracy. Among the aids to remove illiteracy are:

1. The production of special picture-books and picture-newspapers on all conceivable topics of current thought in sufficiently large editions to reach every village in the land;

2. Reading from ordinary books and newspapers as a means of stimulating interest and furnishing the cue for initiating in the illiterates an intelligent interest in the picture-books and picture-newspapers and *vice versa*; and

3. Establishing local organisations for the liquidation of illiteracy when the interest in the printed work is roused to the maximum in the illiterate villagers.

Of these three functions, the only body that can discharge the first one effectively is the State, i.e., the respective provincial governments. To discharge these duties effectively, each District Board will have to appoint a full-timed rural library organiser.

Much will ultimately depend upon the rural library organiser. Hence, the choice of the rural library organiser should not be influenced by political and ultra-academic considerations. The professional equipment, the urge for social service, and the personality of the candidate should be the only deciding factors in the appointment. Further, if his work is to be effective and his propaganda is to be catching, the rural library organiser should be not only kept

far above want but also given the status and hence the salary equal to those of the other district officials such as the District Board Engineer and the District Board Commissioner.

The third function cannot be and should not be forced on the villagers. It must be taken up only when there is a spontaneous demand for the same. When the spontaneous demand arises, the machinery necessary for discharging it will be set up voluntarily by each village. In fine, the writer points out that:

All the success that might be achieved in the discharge of the first three functions will go to waste, if the State does not step in and supply the necessary books at least for one generation. If that is done for a generation, rural library service in India would have been put on a normal footing and then the State can withdraw itself from all such abnormal duties, and we may expect the rural library service of India to develop along normal lines.

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THE LAW OF LIBEL

The *Political Quarterly* for April has a notable article on "Freedom of Discussion and the Law of Libel" by Mr. D. N. Pritt, K.C., who points out how grave an obstacle to freedom of discussion is the present 'complex and uncertain law of libel'. The real hindrance to free discussion arises, he says,

partly from the cost and uncertainty of litigation, which makes the risk of any allegation, founded or unfounded, of any civil wrong a thing to be avoided at almost all costs, but on the whole more directly and seriously from the operation of the 'innuendo' rule, the limitations of the 'fair comment' defence, and the wide scope given to juries in assessing damages. As a result of the innuendo rule, it is often almost impossible to criticize a system, an industry or a social evil, without the gravest danger of being held liable in damages for libelling some person or company prominent in the working of the system or the management of the industry or interested in the exploitation or control of the evil. The effect of the limitation of the 'fair comment' defence is that in most cases the defence is not available unless nearly the whole of the heavy burden of the defence of justification (truth) is also shouldered, and that in those cases, of the most vital social importance, where popular prejudice or passion is involved, the defence tends to disappear altogether. The consequence of the very wide measure of damages that may be awarded is that the danger of becoming involved in a libel action becomes more terrifying than ever.

Freedom of discussion is in fact so severely limited that critical writing has become a dangerous trade. What then is the remedy?

Perhaps the greatest single step forward would be to provide either that no libel action, except perhaps some narrow class of especially meritorious claims, should lie without proof of special damage or at any rate that in no such action should more than nominal damage be recovered unless such actual damage be proved.

This would eliminate every action that is brought from merely money-making motives. The next step is,

that the burden of proof as to the falsity of statements of fact should rest on the plaintiff.

Another reform, simple and feasible enough that would be of considerable value to newspaper men, would be to extend the protection of qualified privilege which at present applies only to certain public meetings.

It should at least be made to cover the proceedings of any form of official, semi-official, or municipal assembly or other body, or any form of public meeting in any foreign country, so long as the subject-matter thereof is of public interest in this country. It is, further, likely that nothing but good would result from extending this head of protection also to the reprinting of and comment on any matter already reported in newspapers either in this country or in foreign countries so long always as the subject-matter is of public interest in this country.

Mr. Pritt concludes with a reference to another and wholly distinct evil that in recent years has grown almost to the dimensions of a 'racket'

consisting in a host of minor libel actions or threats of libel actions against newspapers by persons who, owing to coincidence of name or appearance or a mistake in reporting or some other mishap, are or may be thought to be the object of attack in some item of news often trivial in itself.

Such actions are in practice mostly settled for sums of money, small in themselves but substantial in their yearly totals.

The proportion of such cases in which the plaintiff has really suffered damage is infinitesimal; the racket is a definite if limited social evil; and it is clear that it would be brought to its just end immediately if the law were amended to make it impossible to recover more damages than are actually suffered.

THE RELIGION OF THE PARSIS

The ancient Parsis were a branch from the same stock to which the Aryans of India belonged, says the Braja Sunder Roy, M.A., B.L., in the course of an article in the *Indian Messenger*. They gave their name to the tract of land called Iran which is now identified with Persia. They rose to power with the decline of Babilonia in the sixth century. The Mahomedans conquered Persia in 634 A.D. from the last Sassanian king. A small band, however, fled to India where they have found hearty welcome and prospered.

Discussing the religion of the Parsis, Mr. Roy observes that scholars trace the Vedas and the Avesta, the religious book of the Parsis, to the same source. They worship fire as the symbol of God, as it is considered by them as the most powerful agent of Nature:

Ahuramazda, the good god is in constant warfare with the principle of evil, Ahriman. This principle of evil is a personage and it is quite probable that the Jews adopted the idea of the Devil or Satan as a person from them during their sojourn as captives at Babylonia. The evil one of the Gospels is surely the Ahriman of the Parsis transformed. The Parsis believed that Ahuramazda and Ahriman were in constant feud with each other for supremacy, but the victory of the former was sure. They worshipped the sun under the name Mithara. Zoroaster says: "I invoke Mithara the lofty, the moral, the immortal, the pure, the sun, the ruler, the eye of Ormazd." Thus the sun is identified with the Supreme Being just as in the Gayatri mantra of the Vedas. The religion of the Parsis was thus purer and simpler than that of the Babylonians and of the Assyrians, worshippers of many gods.

The Parsis came under many foreign influences and adopted some of these ideas.

After the conquest of Alexander, the Greek philosophy spread in Persia and Neo-

Platonism became a bond between Greece and the East.

The Zoroastrians were deeply influenced by the idea of Logos—the divine intelligence abstracted from God and interposed between Him and the world; also by the idea of heavenly prototype of the material world. The Parsis were not influenced by the polytheism of the Babylonians and remained practically monotheists. Just as Plato influenced Christianity, so did the Gnosticism and Manicheism of the Persians and the monasticism of the Buddhist. The Parsis like the Hebrews, as moralists and fighters, were not over-solicitous about the future life and therefore their leaders and teachers did not give as much thought to the question of the immortality of the soul as the ancestors of the people of India. The meditateness of the East was more a characteristic of the Hindus than of any other race.

INDIA'S ROAD DEVELOPMENT

Under the above caption, the *Insurance and Finance Review* for February publishes an article by Mr. S. K. Banerjee. The writer says that with the menacing development of auto-transport to the Railways, the question of development of roads has become the subject of serious consideration. For those who are now sponsoring the road development boards, local and central, are perhaps not aware of the difficulties the District Boards have to face with regard to their local road schemes if they happen to injure in any way the railway interests. He continues:

The District Boards and Local Taluk Boards are very inexpensive affairs and cheap systems of Government well suited to a poor country like India. If the petrol taxes are handed over to such bodies, they would be in a far better position to make various local improvements than it would be possible for a centralised board to achieve. Will my countrymen ever give thoughts to this side of the proposals for a centralised road board instead of rushing for its adoption and fruition?

HINDU COLONIZATION IN THE EAST

The April number of the *Journal of the Madras Geographical Association* publishes Prof. K. A. Nilakanta Sastri's paper on the "Hindu Colonisation in the East". Of late research scholars have pointed out the existence of many pre-historic contacts between India and Indo-China, Borneo, Sumatra, Java, etc. Readers of this journal may recollect the series of five articles which appeared in these pages under the authorship of Dr. R. C. Majumdar from July 1934. The subject is a very interesting one and we quote below Prof. Nilakanta Sastri's observations giving internal evidences:

The historians of China speak of two Hindu kingdoms which they call Panduranga and Fu-nan which must correspond to modern Cambodia. If in the second century A.D. these states were found fully established, then it is evident that the colonisation must have begun in the first few centuries before the Christian era began. More than that regarding the commencement of the movement we are not able to say. A little later, we have the evidence of a beautiful bronze Buddha statue from Celebes. The find is very recent, only about four years or so old. A very learned argument by the Head of the Dutch Archaeological Department in Java, Dr. Bosch, leads him to the conclusion that the statue must have been cast by a sculptor belonging to the school of Amaravati, that is about the 3rd century A.D. I think that the argument is fairly conclusive, because the technique of the bronze is almost decisive on this question.

Prof. Nilakanta Sastri says that the style of the temples of Java recalls the *rathas* of Mahabalipuram. Giving other evidences of early Hindu colonisation, he says:

"Then we have a good Tamil inscription discovered in the neighbourhood of a Vishnu temple at Takuapa. The fact that that inscription is in Tamil, clearly shows that the people from the Tamil land went

to those colonies, settled there and built a Vishnu temple. This inscription shows that the effects of colonisation were real, live and persistent throughout the centuries. In the 11th century we have an inscription found in Sumatra dated in the Saka era 1010 corresponding to 1088 A.D. Both these Tamil inscriptions mention the names of well known merchant guilds of South India. In Siam, there are said to be in existence court Brahmins who are said to take part on ceremonial occasions reciting the Akom, and the Akom resembles the Thevaram of South India. In all these ways we see the strong South Indian influences that were at work in those colonies during the centuries.

BUDDHISM IN INDIA

The *Ceylon Daily News* has published an attractively got up special *Vasak Number* which contains contributions from great Indian writers like Sir Rabindranath Tagore, Sir S. Radhakrishnan and others. There are no less than 20 art plates in this number. Dr. Ganganath Jha, writing in this number, says that Buddhism has not disappeared from India but it has become merged in the higher phases of Hinduism.

It is true that there is not much trace in India of persons professing the Buddhist faith; but that does not warrant the belief that Buddhism itself has disappeared. . .

It (Hinduism) absorbed the higher phases of Buddhism and developed a higher phase of Hinduism culminating in the Vedanta; that Vedanta which later developed to its logical culmination of the great Shankaracharya.

To such an extent did this Vedanta become identified with the higher aspects of Buddhism that the more conservative Hindu philosophers scoffed at Shankara and called him the 'prachchanna buddha' the veiled Buddhist.

In course of time this merging became so complex that the most orthodox Hindu hailed the Vedanta as the highest pinnacle of his own faith and forgot the source out of which that pinnacle had risen.

MACAULAY ON INDIA

"In view of the great dust that is being kicked up in Parliament in connection with the Government of India Bill and of the extraordinary claims that are being made by its sponsors as to the magnitude and momentousness of the reforms proposed and risks taken by the National Government of England, it may not be uninteresting to recall the debate on the India Bill of 1833," says Mr. M. K. Chakravarti in the course of an article in the *Modern Review* for May.

It would seem that the key-note of British political opinion about India was fixed once or all by men like Macaulay a hundred years back. This is what Macaulay said with regard to the wisdom of retaining the archaic East India Company as an organ of government for India.

The question is, I acknowledge, beset with difficulties. We have to solve one of the hardest problems in politics. We are trying to make brick without straw, to bring a clean thing out of an unclean, to give a good government to a people to whom we cannot give a free government... If the question were: What is the best mode of securing good government in Europe? The merest smatterer in politics would answer: Representative institutions. In India, you cannot have representative institutions. Of all the innumerable speculators who have offered their suggestions on Indian politics, not a single one, as far as I know, however democratical his opinion may be, has ever maintained the possibility of giving at the present time such institutions to India... We have to engraft on despotism those blessings which are the natural fruits of liberty. In these circumstances, Sir, it behoves us to be cautious even to the verge of timidity. The light of political science and history are withdrawn; we are walking in darkness; we do not distinctly see whither we are going. It is the wisdom of a man, so situated, to feel his way and not to plant his foot till he is well assured that the ground before him is firm.

Do I call the Government of India a perfect Government? Very far from it. No nation can be perfectly well governed till it is competent to govern itself....The power of the Company is an anomaly in politics....But what constitution can we give to our Indian Empire which shall not be strange, which shall not be anomalous? The Company is an anomaly; but it is part of a system where everything is anomaly. It is the strangest of all governments; but it is designed for the strangest of all Empires.

In concluding, the writer points out that Macaulay gave proof of having the right spirit of idealism and a true conception of national glory when he concluded his speech with the following passage:

To have found a great people sunk in the lowest depths of slavery and superstition, to have so ruled them as to have made them desirous and capable of all the privileges of citizens, would indeed be a title to glory all our own.

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SOUTH AFRICAN PROTECTORATES

The brutalities inflicted on Jews in Germany since the inception of the Hitler regime, writes Mr. R. S. Alexander in the *Manchester Guardian*, are probably unique. But it may be questioned whether the treatment of natives under German administration would prove harsher than, or even different from, that at present accorded to them in South Africa which holds the mandate for the former German colony of South-West Africa.

Certainly the position of the natives of South Africa offers many striking similarities to those of the Jews in Germany. Like them, they are permanently disfranchised and are barred from certain professions; like them, it is a crime to have intercourse with them; like them, they have no voice in the political or administrative life of the country in which they live, although unlike the Jews in Germany they outnumber the whites by more than four to one.

It would be futile to recount these facts were it not for the proposed handing over to South Africa in the near future of the Protectorates of Bechuanaland and Basutoland with their native populations.

There is no question of a mandate here; the territories become part of the Union of South Africa. They are to become part of South Africa—where since the Act of Union the lot of the native has become increasingly unenviable; where there is compulsory free education for every white child, but no compulsory education and very little free education for native children, etc., etc.

In the discussions that have taken place on the question of the transfer of the Protectorates to South Africa, there has been no mention as yet of any attempt to ascertain native opinion either in the Protectorates or in the Union on the matter.

Neither the giver nor the recipient in this precious transaction, it appears, dares to challenge any such direct expression of opinion.

PUBLIC PLAY-GROUNDS

The sumptuously got-up Health Number of the *Calcutta Municipal Gazette* contains an article under the above caption by Mr. K. N. Roy. He says that play-grounds are as important as educational institutions and, therefore, they should be constructed and maintained at public cost even as in the case of the schools and colleges.

It is in a play-ground that there is no difference between rich and poor, high and low. It is a most democratic agency, where all the different metals are fused into a single mass. Attractive play-grounds need no special pleading. Open such a recreation centre in the heart of a congested area, the response will be immediate and even overwhelming.

It is very well for some to utilise the benefits of a school play-ground. But there are those who do not have the privilege of entering a school. What about those who cannot afford to pay for a healthy good game? Is it not much more necessary that they should derive the beneficial effect of one educational agency at least?

INDIA IN PERIODICALS

THE ESSENTIALS FOR A FEDERAL INDIA. By Sir Robert Holland. [The Asiatic Review, April 1935.]

THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF SCIENCES, INDIA. By G. C. Mukherji. [The Modern Review, May 1935.]

EUROPE NEEDS A GANDHI. By S. N. Paul. [Monthly India, April 1935.]

THE MALABAR CHRISTIANS. By Dr. P. J. Thomas. [The New Review, May, 1935.]

DANCE TRADITIONS OF SOUTH INDIA. By K. V. Ramachandran, B.A. [Triveni, January-February 1935.]

ANTIQUITY AND EVOLUTION OF ART IN INDIA. By C. Sivaramamurti, B.A. (Hons. [Journal of Oriental Research, Madras January-March 1935.]

EDUCATION IN MUSLIM INDIA. By Dr. James H. Cousins, D.Litt. [The Hinduistan Review, May 1935.]

MULTUM IN PARVO

NEWS

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DEPARTMENTAL

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NOTES

Questions of Importance

INDO-BURMA TRIBUNAL

The report of the Tribunal appointed to advise on the formulation of the financial settlement between India and Burma after the latter's separation was issued on the 20th of last month. The Tribunal consisted of Mr. Amery, Sir Rowlatt and Sir W. F. Nicholson.

The Tribunal recommend that the whole assets and liabilities of the present Central Government should be valued on the lines indicated. The ascertained value of assets should be deducted from the value of liabilities, and the responsibility for the balance of liabilities should be assigned to the new countries in proportion of the ratio to be determined by a general consideration of their relative, financial and economic situation. The balance to be so divided should include liability for pensions, whether in the course of payment at the date of separation or coming into payment thereafter as a result of central service before separation.

In regard to the ratio, the Tribunal arrives at the conclusion that the proper ratio in which Burma should contribute in respect of liabilities should be 75 per cent.

Regarding the method of payment, it is recommended that repayment be made by means of annuity due in half-yearly instalments and sufficient to repay the whole capital with interest at the rate employed for valuation of the debt by the end of 45 years. The first instalment is payable six months after the separation.

THE POONA PACT

The Poona Pact came under a heavy fire in the House of Commons when the debate on it was resumed in the Committee stage of the Government of India Bill. Sir Henry Page-Croft argued that its actual effect would be to place the depressed classes under the permanent bondage of the Congress.

The Government's contention was that under the conditions of the communal award, they were bound to accept an agreement arrived at between the communities concerned and it would, therefore, be wrong to reject the Pact.

LIBERALS AND THE INDIA BILL

The Council of the National Liberal Federation of India at its meeting held at Allahabad on the 14th May, passed a resolution urging Government to drop the India Bill.

The Council of the National Liberal Federation of India is of opinion that the Government of India Bill which reproduces all the objectionable features which made the Joint Select Committee's Report unacceptable to the country has been made more reactionary by the amendments introduced in it by the House of Commons. While every effort has been made to conciliate the Princes and the British die-hards, the joint demands of the progressive section of opinion in British India have been studiously and contemptuously ignored and every attempt has been made to place added obstacles in the way of India's advance to Dominion Status. The Council therefore strongly urges that the Bill should be dropped. If it is proceeded with in the teeth of British Indian opposition, it will further embitter the relations between India and England.

THE CHANGING WORLD

"We are living at a time of maximum change. In fact, I doubt whether there has ever been in any era in history such a volume of change as we have to face everywhere in the world to-day," said General Smuts at the New Education Conference recently held in South Africa.

"If I were a dictator, I would lay down the following programme of principles for education:

1. The building up of individual personality.
2. The enlargement of the imagination, not the memory.
3. The filling of the young mind with interest, ideals, and joy of life and the avoidance of all repressions.
4. The inculcation of truth and disinterestedness.
5. The thorough grounding in fundamental facts, leaving the details to text-books and books of reference.
6. The principle of holism—that in this earth and in this universe we are all one of another and that selfishness is the denial of life."

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT

Mr. Baldwin, in a speech to the members of the Parliamentary Press Gallery, said:

"Parliament is a really democratic assembly. It is the one place in the world where a man is valued and where he is summed up by his peers, not for what he has, but for what he is, and great gentlemen are found in every party.

I think our Parliament will live. It has got difficult times in front of it, but it will live and, indeed, in its life I am convinced that the ultimate security and welfare of mankind, certainly in Europe, is involved.

We have often had to stand alone in Europe. To-day we stand once more almost alone in Europe in defence of that ordered liberty which has evolved itself through the centuries among our people and if that ordered liberty is to live in Europe, it can only live by this country being faithful to its trust."

SIR RADHAKRISHNAN ON CULTURE

"The greatness of a country is measured not by its political dominance or its political power, but by its works of art, poetry and masterpieces of literature," observed Sir S. Radhakrishnan, Vice-Chancellor of the Andhra University, presiding over the 80th anniversary of the Y. M. H. A. at Ellore. Speaking of culture, he said:

Youth is the characteristic of true culture and a cultured man is eternally young. He has always an open mind, an original outlook, a sense of adventure, a sense of curiosity and is never hampered in his search of truth by old dogmas or traditions. These were the characteristics for which the Greeks were famous, and it was truly said that they were eternally young. Their hero Socrates was always a typical seeker after truth. A perpetually seeking mind is a youth-mind and that is the mind of a man of true culture.

Speaking of religion, Sir Radhakrishnan said:

It should be recognised that religion is not a technique or a science, but something which pertains to every-day life. Religion is a kind of temper, a kind of life, and an attitude of mind, in which the most important thing to remember is to recognise the good in man. The practice of a sense of equality is the essence of true religion. There is not one man who is devoid of good qualities. If religious democracy is established, the political, social and economic democracies will follow.

DISARMAMENT

The unanswerable case for disarmament was put in a nutshell by Sir Herbert Samuel in the course of a speech at Darwin recently:

"If every country doubled its armaments, none would be more secure than before but all would be poorer. If, on the other hand, they halved their armaments, none would be more insecure and all would be richer."

BRITISH IMPERIALISM

At the Committee stage of the discussions on the India Bill, Mr. Rhys Davies said frankly that if the Government did not accede to the demand for Indianisation of the Army now made by Indians on their knees, it will no longer have an opportunity to accede to the demand, because Indians will just take what they want without asking. He said:

I want to say quite frankly, and I am now speaking on my own behalf, that unless the proposal that we are now making is adopted and the Indian people are given the right to produce their own officers for their own Army, the day will come when they will not ask the British Government for that right, but will take it. That stage has been reached in many countries in the past, and I do not think that the Indians are much different from any other nation in that respect.

SIR CHIMANLAL ON THE INDIA BILL

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, in a lengthy statement to the Press, analyses the proposed constitution and says that the White Paper went back on repeated assurances, the J. P. C. Report was still more reactionary, the India Bill went further in the wrong direction, the House of Commons has worsened it in respect of a number of vital points, and not one of the suggestions made by the British Indian Delegation has been given the slightest consideration.

The only result in the course of time will be that with India disgruntled, there will be a strong Swadeshi movement and British trade will dwindle. Britain cannot keep both political power and trade. Political power she cannot keep for ever but her present policy may make her lose both trade and political power.

DEPRESSED CLASSES IN BOMBAY

The Government of Bombay have published a long statement setting forth the Government orders regarding the steps taken by the Government to enable the depressed classes to enjoy all public amenities.

They emphasise that the orders should be strictly enforced so as to make it clear to the public that neither the Government nor the officers are prepared to countenance any discrimination against the depressed classes in respect of free and unrestricted use of public amenities and services.

As regards schools, the Government order directs educational officers to see that no disability was imposed on children of the depressed classes in schools maintained or aided by public funds.

As regards public hospitals, the Government have requested the Surgeon-General to instruct Civil Surgeons and other medical officers concerned to see that no distinction is made in treatment of patients on grounds of caste or religion.

Regarding public wells and tanks, the Government notify that the grants for water-supply to local bodies will be reduced if they failed to take measures to secure equality of treatment.

PATHANS FOR THE ARMY

The Legislative Council of N.-W. Frontier Province passed without a single dissentient voice a non-official resolution recommending to the Governor-in-Council to recommend to the Governor-General to remove the ban on the recruitment of Pathans and Saiyids to the Army. The Finance Member, testifying to the Pathan's sense of loyalty and courage, promised to forward the debate to the Government of India.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN CEYLON

The claim that the Ceylon public school system was the best in the East was made by a Member during the debate in the State Council on 4th April on the report of the Executive Committee on Education, recommending withdrawal of recognition to the Cambridge Junior examination after 1936.

Mr. Selvadurai (Kayts) declared there were no secondary schools in India equal to those in Ceylon. The credit for this was due to the principals, wardens and heads of institutions in Ceylon who introduced the English public school system into Ceylon.

Sir Baron Jayatilaka, Minister for Home Affairs, endorsed Mr. Selvadurai's opinion, but said that a change was necessary in view of the fact that examinations conducted in English universities were primarily meant for English students and unsuitable for Ceylon students. The motion was approved.

GIFT TO MADURA COLLEGE

A munificent gift of Rs. 25,000 to the Building Fund of the Madura College and an endowment of another Rs. 25,000 for the upkeep of the institution as a first rate college have been announced by Mr. A. Rangaswami Aiyar, a leading Advocate and Theosophist of Madura.

The offer has been thankfully accepted by the College Board. The new constitution of the College Board proposed by the generous donor has also been accepted, in virtue of which Mr. A. Rangaswami Aiyar has become life president of the Board.

SOVIET'S EDUCATIONAL ADVANCE

Russia now boasts that she has increased her school population from the pre-revolutionary total of 8,000,000 pupils to 22,000,000.

CHOICE OF TEACHERS

Professor A. C. Dutt of Bareilly College gave the following hints on the choice of the right teacher in an address delivered to the College Staff Club. He should

1. be an honest teacher.
2. have loving patience, sympathy and tact.
3. stimulate the thirst for knowledge.
4. have an eye to neatness and order as to boys, books and classes.
5. should have no atmosphere of prejudice or partiality in schools.
6. have one aim—the good of the boy as to education and morality.
7. be boys' ideal man as to purity of thought, word and deed.

U. P. GRADUATES

Twelve thousand graduates are turned out by the universities of the United Provinces every year. Unemployment has become so intense in the province that dozens of graduates have enrolled themselves as constables, and even the vacancy for a cattle pounder place was applied for by scores of graduates.

TEACHERS AND LEGISLATURES

The Executive Council of the Lucknow University has decided to allow University teachers to enter the Legislatures. A Special Committee has been set up to lay down conditions under which permission to contest the elections should be given.

GIFT FOR BENARES UNIVERSITY

It is understood that the Benares Hindu University has received Rs. 2,00,000 under the will of Lady Welinkar of Gwalior.

PRESS LAWS

Sir Henry Craik, answering Mr. Avanashilingam Chettiar in the Assembly, said that the Government of India were not consulted before action was taken under the provisions of Sections 3 to 10 of the Press Act. The Government of India had issued certain general instructions to the local Governments in regard to the administration of the Press Act, the general purport of which was that while the Act should be so administered as to achieve the object for which it was enacted, care had to be taken to see that no undue hardship was caused in cases in which the local Government were satisfied that a newspaper or press was not likely to offend against the provision of the Act.

It was also suggested that admonitions or warnings should be given in suitable cases, and editors and others should be able to obtain advice from the officer of the Government if they so desired.

INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

Sir N. N. Sircar, Sir Harold Derbyshire, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Sir Alladi Krishnaswamy Ayyar, Advocate-General, Madras, have been nominated from India's National Group for selection of persons to serve on the International Court of Justice at the Hague.

LEGAL EDUCATION COMMITTEE

A Legal Education Committee has been appointed by the Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court to consider the problem of legal education in the Bombay Presidency and to suggest improvements for affording facilities for training and admission of advocates.

MADRAS HIGH COURT

It is understood that in the absence on leave of Sir Owen Beasley, Sir Vepa Ramesam has been appointed to act as Chief Justice of the Madras High Court, from July 22 to July 26. When the latter retires, Mr. Justice M. Venkatasubba Rao will act as Chief Justice from July 27 to October 8, when Sir Owen Beasley is expected to return from leave.

Mr. J. C. Stodart, I.C.S., is appointed to act as a Judge of the High Court in the place of Mr. Justice A. J. Cargenven, granted leave.

THE MUTTS BILL

Mr. K. Lakshminarayanacharia of the Subramania Mutt, South Canara, giving evidence before the Mutts Bill Select Committee at Ooty, strongly opposed the measure which, if passed, he stated, would be highly detrimental to the interests of religion. Sri Radhakrishna Das Goswami and Bhuvaneswar Ratho gave evidence on behalf of the Ganjam Mutts and Temple Worshipers' Association. They were opposed to the measure as being unnecessary and drastic.

Mr. K. Kuppusami Aiyar, agent to the Sankaracharya Swamigal of the Kamakoti Peetam Mutt, expressed the view that the Bill was an attack on Hindu religion and will result in early extinction of Hindu Mutts which reflected the true life of Hindu religion.

RADHASWAMI TRUST

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council has allowed the appeal against the decree of the High Court of Allahabad, dated 12th June 1929, relating to Radhaswami Trust. The Privy Council declared that the Trust was not in law a legal and valid Trust.

INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES

That Indian insurance companies are doing more life insurance work in India than non-Indian insurance companies was shown in an answer given by Sir Joseph Bhore, Commerce Member, in reply to a question put by Seth Govind Das (C. P. Congressman) in the Assembly on March 23.

It was stated that in 1928 Indian Companies earned an income of Rs. 3,34,78,000 including business done outside India as against Rs. 2,90,25,000 earned by non-Indian companies in India on life insurance business. In the case of fire, marine and miscellaneous, non-Indian companies did more business in India than did Indian companies.

MANUFACTURERS' LIFE

The forty-eighth annual report of the Manufacturers' Life Insurance Company for the year ending December 31st, 1934, submitted to policyholders and shareholders at the annual meeting shows a year of continued progress.

New insurance amounting to Rs. 16,81,87,277 was written during the year, bringing the total insurance in force to Rs. 139,19,96,118.

Payments to policyholders and beneficiaries totalled Rs. 4,43,02,984. Of such payments Rs. 6,34,40,411 were paid to living policyholders including Rs. 69,775 in dividends and Rs. 1,08,62,573 to beneficiaries in death claims.

The General Agents of the Company are Messrs. M. Kanji & Co., 51, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay, who have been representing the Company in India for the last 35 years.

INDIAN LIFE ASSURANCE

Mr. J. H. Jones, presiding over the annual general meeting of the Indian Life Assurance Offices in Bombay reviewed the position of indigenous insurance business with special reference to the revision of legislation now under the consideration of the Government of India. The Meeting also considered the memorial to be submitted to the Government for setting the views of the Association which they would desire to be adopted in the amended Insurance Act in the interests of Indian Insurance Companies.

ORIENTAL'S PROGRESS

The annual report of the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company for 1934 shows a good progress.

New policies to the amount of Rs. 7,62,42,761 were issued. The annual income was Rs. 3,14,01,970, and funds have been increased to Rs. 15,53,88,843. And the net interest income at Rs. 71½ lakhs shows an increase of over Rs. 5½ lakhs over the figure of the previous year and gives a yield on the Life Assurance Funds of 5.05 per cent. as compared with 5.09 per cent. in the previous year.

RAJA OF SANTOSH ON INSURANCE

"The importance of insurance companies in the economic life of the people cannot be overestimated. The fact that the accumulated funds of insurance companies can be usefully spent for the development of the natural resources of the country with the ultimate object of achieving India's material salvation can hardly be overlooked," said Raja Sir Manmathonath Rai Chaudhury of Santosh in performing the opening ceremony of the Mohabir Insurance Company Ltd. last month at Calcutta.

INDIAN AND BRITISH INTERESTS

Presiding over the first quarterly meeting of the Indian Merchants' Chamber at Bombay on May 4, Mr. Manu Subedar referred to the apathy of the Government in regard to Indian interests. He complained that British tradesmen and manufacturers are given preference to Indian. As a first step in vindicating Government's claim to safeguard Indian interests, Mr. Manu Subedar urged the abolition of the Stores Department in London.

Any Government which runs two parallel machineries for the same purpose, is not only spending more but is creating an unhealthy rivalry. The Indian public are bound to consider that the London Stores Department is primarily interested in purchases being made abroad to swell their own figures rather than any purchases being made in India. The whole gravamen of the public demand for the adoption of the rupee tender system was that the purchase in the United Kingdom or elsewhere should stop.

The position of British preference in India enforced on us through the Ottawa Agreement is one, he said,

which has favoured the British industries but has not secured any corresponding advantages to India whatever the official apologists may say.

From the plight of several industries in India at present, it would appear that they are at a disadvantage *vis-a-vis* their more powerful foreign rivals.

Prominent amongst these must be mentioned the Shipping and Insurance Companies. But a subtle discrimination against Indian manufactures pervades the minds of all those who control British enterprises in India.

Mr. Subedar contends that British concerns do not buy their requirements of tool and implements turned out either by the Indian blacksmiths or from articles made on modern

lines at Tatanagar. Protesting against this attitude of discrimination against local products on the part of British Railways Mr. Subedar observes :

This certainly is a pointer, particularly for those key industries in whose favour England claims to have given preference under the Ottawa Agreement.

Finally, in pressing for the revision of the rules for the purchase of stores for Government Departments, he utters a note of warning and says :

Is it possible that the Railways in India were making also this discrimination against the local products? We have pressed for the revision of the Rules for purchase of stores for Government Departments, but some of the Provincial Governments have not yet fallen in line.

INDIAN DELEGATES TO I. C. C.

The following is the list of delegates from the Indian National Committee to the forthcoming Biennial Congress of the International Chamber of Commerce to be held in Paris from June 24 to 29, 1935 :

Messrs. Walchand Hirachand, Hoo-seinbhoy A. Lalljee, Chunilal B. Mehta, D. S. Erulkar, Chandulal J. Gurjar, M. L. Dahanukar, B. D. Gorware, Fakirjee Cowasjee, S. N. Haji, P. S. Sodhbans and Mr. L. N. Khanna, and Dr. S. C. Roy.

TATA'S NEW VENTURE

A Refractories Research and Testing Laboratory has been opened at Jamshedpur by the Tata Iron and Steel Company.

Being the first of its kind in India, the laboratory will provide facilities for carrying on physical, chemical and microscopic tests on refractory bricks used in lining high temperature furnaces.

WOMEN AND MODERN EDUCATION

"Evesdropper" whose pleasant chats week after week have become so attractive a feature of *Indian Finance* has a way of tackling dry-as-dust topics with a lightness of touch all his own. Writing with a brother's affection of a dead sister whose influence on his own life had not been negligible, "Evesdropper" expands into a general discourse on the nature of modern education for women in India.

In India, one is not yet sure if modern education, as we now have it, takes kindly to our girls. Is education doing just what, literally interpreted, it should do to our girls? Education, derivatively understood, means "to draw out"; and the best education in this case is that which draws out the best features of Indian womanhood. Parents who have defiled orthodoxy and given their daughters the same education which they give to their sons, are, I know, doubtful, in many instances, if, after all, they had done wise. The general opinion is that modern education does not sit gracefully on Indian girls. The objective, plan and scheme of education has to be modified and refashioned so as to take note of the psychological and other aspects of Indian girls and to make sure that such education as is finally planned can and does bring out the best in them.

The type that suits India, he goes on to say, is the one who combines the virtues and avoids the shortcomings of the women of the East and the women of the West.

You do not want forward hussies; nor do you want those helpless things who love to be encaged in *purdah*. You do not want the heterodoxy that offends nor the bigotry that stifles. You do not want the knowledge which does not enhance the culture. . . . You do not want the disappearance of the 'home' and the substitution in its place of society and social life nor the cribbing, cabinning and confining within a home unaware that there is a bigger world outside, which imposes its own obligations and duties.

MUSLIM LADIES' CONFERENCE

Muslim ladies of Bangalore and other places who had come for the marriage of Miss A. G. Khalil, a landholder, met at a conference recently under the presidentship of Mrs. Zahuruddin Meeci. They passed the following resolutions:

1. Resolved that a Muslim ladies' association be started with branches all over Mysore State, to work for the amelioration and uplift of Mussalman ladies in all their walks of life.

2. Resolved that on marriage occasions request be made to the bride and bridegroom's party to give away the presents and other *nazranas* to this ladies' association as a permanent fund for erecting a building as a headquarter of the association.

MRS. KAMALA NEHRU

Mrs. Kamala Nehru, who sailed for Europe last month, wrote to the Secretary of the United Provinces Provincial Congress Committee, resigning her membership from the Provincial as well as the All-India Congress Committees. She says that she has been an invalid for a long time necessitating her going abroad for treatment and it would not be proper to occupy seats when she could not serve any useful purpose.

MADAME SOPHIA WADIA

Madame Sophia Wadia left for Europe as a delegate from India to attend the International Congress of the P. E. N. (Poets, Editors and Novelists) at Barcelona, Spain. During her stay abroad, Madame Wadia will deliver a series of lectures in Paris, London, and Amsterdam. She is expected to return to India next September.

VALUE OF NOVEL READING

"Of all the forms of imaginative literature, the novel is the one which contains the largest amount of sheer information. To a far greater extent poetry and even the drama presents the products of a distillation, while the novel devotes more effort to mere description. That is why it is so long and that is why it is pre-eminently addressed to youth," adds Joseph Wood Krutch in the *Nation* of New York.

"It does not, as the great poem does, deal with experiences too direct and too simple to need a context of experience, or assume whatever knowledge of the ways of men may be necessary to comprehension. It describes men and manners, even the habits and traditions and conventions of particular societies. Both in the cant and in the more general sense of the phrase it imparts the facts of life. For that reason its function is largely educational."

THE ALL-INDIA LIBRARY CONFERENCE

The All-India Library Conference met at Lucknow under the presidentship of Dr. A. C. Woolner, Vice-Chancellor of the Punjab University.

After an address of welcome by Dr. R. P. Paranjpye, Vice-Chancellor of Lucknow University and President of the Reception Committee, Dr. Woolner in his presidential address advocated the promotion of the library movement all over the country and suggested more and better libraries, not only to meet the existing demands of the people who can read, but to increase that demand and foster the reading habit.

Education was necessary, he continued, otherwise magnificent libraries in a land where nobody could read, would stand like monuments waiting for future generations to explore them.

THE LANGUAGES OF THE WORLD

According to a survey by the French Academy of Science, the number of languages actually spoken in the world is 2,796. Adding to them the dead languages, we obtain a total of 6,760. Apart from the Asiatic tongues, the most widely diffused language is English. It is followed by German, Spanish and French.

MARSHAL PILSUDSKI

Marshal Pilsudski died at Warsaw on May 12. Poland has lost its sheet-anchor by the death of this sixty-seven year old virtual Director, one of the most picturesque figures of Europe, the creator of modern Poland, one of the most powerful workers for Polish liberation before and during the Great War and the hero of the historic Putsch in 1926.

SIR GANESH SINGH'S MUNIFICENCE

Sir Ganesh Dutt Singh, Minister for Local Self-Government, Bihar and Orissa, has made a further contribution of Rs. 20,000 to the Patna University for educational purposes.

This brings his total contributions, including the endowment of Rs. 3 lakhs he created for the University, to Rs. 4 lakhs. He has been giving away the bulk of his salary as Minister for public purposes since he took office in 1923.

HOARE'S MESSAGE TO TAGORE

Sir Samuel Hoare has congratulated Dr. Tagore on his 75th birthday. He says in a message:

"East and West should understand each other and English is the best medium for the purpose. By your mastery of the English language, you have contributed greatly to this cause."

SIR FRANK NOYCE

A *communiqué* states that the Governor-General-in-Council has granted four months' leave to Sir Frank Noyce, Industries Member, with effect from June 8, 1935.

During the absence of Sir Frank Noyce, Mr. D. G. Mitchell will act as temporary member of the Executive Council.

SIR DENYS BRAY

A *communiqué* announces that the Secretary of State, in exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Government of India Act, has reappointed Sir Denys de Saumarez Bray as member of the India Council on completion on 1st May 1935 the five years' tenure of his office.

INDIAN MEDICAL RESEARCH

The Indian Institute for Medical Research started in January has been doing useful work during the short period of its existence. Departments of Bacteriology and Protozoology and Diagnostic sections have been opened and they are functioning. Researches on typhoid epidemic, dropsy and preparation of curative cholera serum are being carried on. A Scientific Advisory Board including Dr. U. N. Brahmachari, Dr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar, Major K. R. K. Iyengar, Dr. Maghnad Saha, Dr. Kesava Pai, Dr. J. P. M. Mody and Dr. N. A. Purandare has been formed.

PRACTITIONERS OF AYURVEDA

An Ayurvedic Conference and the Convocation of the Nikhila Andhrapeetham were held at Undi. Mr. K. Krishna Raju, B.A., LL.B., presided over the convocation when diplomas were awarded to about 80 candidates who had succeeded in the Siromani, Raja Vydy and Anubhava Rajavydy examinations. Dr. Satyanarayana Sastri presided over the Ayurvedic Conference. A resolution was passed requesting the Andhra University authorities to make the study of Ayurveda one of the branches of University Study.

GOVERNMENT DOCTORS AND NURSING HOMES

According to the special correspondent of the *Madras Mail*, we learn that in view of the agitation in the Madras Legislative Council by the Opposition against medical men in Government service conducting nursing homes, the Madras Government have passed orders prohibiting Government doctors from conducting such homes.

This does not, it is believed, in any way affect the doctors' private practice.

STITCHING UP THE HEART

A surgeon at the Johannesburg General Hospital saved the life of a native wounded in a stabbing affray by stitching up his heart. The surgeon had to cut away a rib before he could stitch up the heart, which had been penetrated by the stab. Eight days after the operation the native, who is aged 33, was sitting up in bed hoping to be up shortly.

SPAN OF LIFE

"The natural span of life is 140 years, and I have every hope that one day we may prolong it to this period," declares Dr. Serge Veronoff, the former exponent of Rejuvenation. "Everybody who dies between the ages of 70 and 90 is a person who is killed." The problem is to find how not to be so "killed". Between 60 and 70 is a critical period. Death is awaiting us. Those who wish to survive in the unequal struggle have but one means of gaining their end—to replace their worn out glands by young and active glands, which will impart a new impulse to the cells of all our organs causing them to create new young cells and thus rejuvenate the whole organism.

WHY TEETH DECAY?

Dr. Russel W. Bunting, of the University of Michigan's Dental School, analyses the various factors that are at play in the decay of teeth.

Dr. Bunting supports it with some convincing evidence. Whenever there is a high count of bacillus acidophilus in the mouth, he finds also a high rate of decay. Heap more sugar on your dessert, pour maple syrup on your buckwheat cakes, gulp down half a dozen cloying ice cream sodas or *sundaes* a day and the bacillus flourishes. The old preaching against sweets is justified because the bacillus likes sweets too.

MILK AND SUGAR

J. G. White writes to the *Oriental Watchman* that using refined sugar with milk is a common and injurious habit. Sugar is added to the breakfast cereal and many other foods—custards, puddings, ice-cream, etc.—are made with liberal amounts of these two ingredients. They taste good a little while and we suffer from them a long while—often for a lifetime. Change your habits and you will soon learn to enjoy correct simple foods as much as you ever did these combinations. Save money on your sugar bill.

In place of sugar on your cereal, put in some sweet fruit like dates, bananas, or figs and you will soon learn to enjoy the cereal in this way as much as you ever did with sugar added.

THE FATE OF THE RUPEE

In the House of Commons, on May 13, Mr. Lewis (Conservative), asked whether any preparations were being made for the recalling from circulation the existing silver rupees and substituting them with token coins with a lower silver content in the event of the silver price rising over 51 pence per ounce.

Mr. R. A. Butler replied that the situation was being carefully watched.

INDIAN BANK, LIMITED

The Board of Directors of the Indian Bank, Limited, Madras, have recommended a final dividend of 12 per cent. per annum and a bonus of 8 per cent. per annum for the half-year ended 31st December 1934, thus making a dividend of 12 per cent. per annum and a bonus of 2 per cent per annum on the shares of the Bank for the whole year.

SIR PETER BARK

His Excellency Sir Peter Bark, last man to hold office as Finance Minister under a Czar of Russia from 1914 to 1917, has been knighted by the King at Buckingham Palace.

Sir Peter, a banker in pre-Revolution Russia, is the Managing-Director of the Anglo-International Bank.

In 1915, he took part with Mr. Lloyd George and M. Ribot in the historic conference at Lympe, at which the Allies pooled their finances for the duration of the war.

GOLD COINAGE IN 1934

There was no gold coinage in 1934 struck by the Royal Mint in London or its branches in South Africa or Australia according to the report of the Comptroller; for it would cost £1 11s. 8d. to make a sovereign. With the world production of gold for 1933 nearly 25,000,000 oz., 16,500,000 oz. came from the Empire including 11,000,000 oz. from South Africa, 3,000,000 from Canada, and 640,000 from Southern Rhodesia. Empire production declined compared with 1932. Russia and the United States produced over 2,000,000 oz. each.

NEW MODEL OF THIRD CLASS CARRIAGE

During the recent Budget Debate improved amenities for 3rd class passengers were strongly advocated and there have also been questions in the Assembly asking whether 3rd class compartments could not be partitioned so as to permit of small family parties travelling together.

The Railway Board after examining the questions submitted a plan to the members of the Central Advisory Council for Railways. The most recent standard 3rd class carriages contain accommodation for 144 passengers arranged as follows:

One compartment to seat ...	12
with one latrine.	
One compartment to seat ...	20
with one latrine.	
One compartment to seat ...	30
with one latrine.	
One compartment to seat ...	52
with two latrines.	

Total 114 with 5 latrines.

The new carriage will meet the demand for smaller compartments and will also provide a certain amount of lying down accommodation and better latrine facilities. Work has already been started on the model carriage in G. I. P. Workshop. Will other railways follow?

OWNERSHIP OF RAILWAYS

The problem of Indian Railways is as big a one as the Indian constitution. If it is solved to the satisfaction of India, observes the *Guardian*, much of the trouble about the constitution will disappear. The present theory bluntly put is that Indian Railways are not Indian property. The investors of sterling capital can use the Railways according to their ideas to serve primarily their interests and that of their country. The *Times of India* interprets thus: "The Government of India is merely a trustee for private capital invested in the railways and in other State productive works. It is not the owner of that capital, nor is the Indian taxpayer. Payments made for passenger and goods transport on the railways are payments for services rendered. They give no claim to ownership of the railways or to a controlling voice in their management."

OPEN-AIR THEATRES IN GERMANY

A new journal under the title of *Drashti* is published at Bombay under the editorship of Mr. Kaniyalal H. Vakil. In the February number of this journal, Mr. K. A. Walter writes on the "open air theatre cult" in Germany. He says:

This open air theatre movement deserves particular attention and recognition among the cultural achievements brought about in the new Germany by the National Socialist supremacy.

The younger generation of poets now realises that with these arenas they are presented with a platform for their message exceeding all precedent; arenas from which it is possible for a poet to address the whole nation. The play for such arenas have nothing in common with the ordinary theatre. They constitute a new form of drama in choric utterance, the effect of which far exceeds that of the theatre. The visitor who gets to know Germany by attending such plays will find it easier to grasp the secret of Adolf Hitler's immense hold over the hearts of his fellow-countrymen.

INDIAN ARTIST IN LONDON

An Indian artist has been honoured by Messrs. Colnaghi and Company, one of the most exclusive of London's art dealers. They have given him three weeks' exhibition in their shop in Bond Street. He is Fyzee Rahman of Bombay, who in December last exhibited a number of pictures in London. Pictures attracting most attention are: Nanga Parbat, the unconquered Amarnath cave mountains, and the Glass Lake in Liddar Valley.

FOREIGN ARTISTS IN INDIA

"The mural decoration of the Viceroy's house is going on, an Italian artist being the fortunate man to receive the commission; and this is a matter in which the Indian artist has every right to demand that he should be given the first choice," says the *Hindustan Times*.

"In India, first consideration is given to the foreigner in every such thing. The four young Indian artists who decorated the India House in London and won universal praise are back here and have to trust to luck for employment."

CRICKET IN INDIA

Mr. A. S. De Mello, the Honorary Secretary to the Board of Control for Cricket in India, addressed the members of the Rotary Club at the usual luncheon at Green's Restaurant, Bombay, on May 9th. Speaking about cricket, he said:

To-day we have representation on the Imperial Cricket Conference, we have the cricket championship of India which immortalises the name of the great "Ranji", called the greatest cricketer who ever lived, we have in prospect the Inter-University Championship this year, we have "Indian Cricket", the official organ of the Cricket Club of India, and what is most gratifying, he gave the vision of a pavilion, an imposing cricket stadium, which will be the international cricket arena and, which we hope, will be completed within the next two years—a structure of which the first city in India will justifiably be proud.

DECLINE OF BRITISH BOXING

Jack Bloomfield, the British cruiser-weight champion in 1922-23-24, says that Britain is now a fourth-rate boxing country. He goes on to say: "Foreign fighters laugh at us, and we have to pack our big programmes with men from overseas. Years ago, when foreign boxers came over here, they were a joke. Germans, Frenchmen, Belgians, and even Italians can beat us now. No doubt Iceland will send over a champion soon."

"It is not that the foreigners have got so much better, but that our standard has steadily declined."

I challenge anyone to name a single present-day boxer who could compare with Jim Driscoll, Charley Mitchell, Owen Moran, Dick Smith, Freddie Welsh, Tommy Noble, Joe Bowker or Joe Fox," continues Bloomfield.

"Mike McTigue was five times as good as Walter Neusel, yet I went over to America and beat him twice with the good old Driscoll left hand."

I am not praising myself. All the British champions could beat the American crouchers with the same left hand."

SCIENTIFIC MANAGEMENT CONGRESS

The Sixth International Congress for Scientific Management will be held in London from July 15 to 18, Sir George Beharrell presiding.

Among the questions to be discussed are the application of scientific management to distribution problems, methods of controlling production, and of selecting, educating and training personnel for high administrative positions, and methods of inculcating modern management principles and practice in large-scale, medium and small undertakings.

NEW TYPE OF LIGHTING

A young British scientist has perfected an invention which, it is claimed, will revolutionize the world's lighting and save millions of pounds in the world's electric light bills. The new invention produces a white light in a tube similar to the Neon tubes, but it works off the ordinary supply power and uses but a fraction of the juice consumed by filament lamps. The North Metropolitan Electric Supply Co., of London, is installing several miles of this type of lighting for the roads of Harrow and Wembley.

PHOTO ELECTRIC CELL

America has found one of the most recent uses for the photo electric cell in the sorting of mail bags for their dispatch to various destinations. When the mail bags are filled, a special form of disc is attached to each at a different place according to the van in which it is to be loaded. The bags are then dumped on to a band conveyer from which branches run off in different directions. At each junction photo-electric cells are placed so that disc cuts off its light. When this happens, the photo-electric cell works machinery which guides the mail bag to the branch line.

WOOL FROM ROCKS

The Canadian Department of Mines have conducted successful experiments for the manufacture of rock wool from mineral deposits in the Niagra Peninsula of Ontario. It is used as an insulator for all types of buildings and for numerous industrial purposes where it is not subject to excessive vibration. Because of its being proof against fire it is suitable for auditoria, offices, theatres and radio stations.

BOMBAY BOARD OF FILM CENSORS

In 1934, the Bombay Board of Film Censors examined 1,213 films, of which 1,197 were certified for exhibition, 105 were passed with endorsements, and 7 were rejected.

The figures for the last six years show that the worst year was 1932, when from 1,201 films in 1931 and 1,300 in 1930 the total number of films examined dropped suddenly to 885. Since 1933 an upward movement has set in, for which Indian productions in an increasing number have been responsible. In 1933, 1,105 films were examined of which 1,028 were certified. There was a further improvement in 1934. The figures for each year include films left over from the preceding year.

MOTION PICTURE AWARD

For five successive years Paramount cameramen have won the annual award of the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Science for excellence of photography. The system of awards has been in effect but seven years.

The winner for the first year 1927-28 was Karl Struss for "Sunrise". Struss is now under contract to Paramount as Mae West's cameraman. Virgil Miller is head of the studio camera department.

CHARLIE CHAPLIN'S SUCCESS

How Charlie Chaplin was given a start on the screen which led him from success to success is recounted by Marie Dressler in her posthumous autobiography.

Marie Dressler was to make a film called *Tillie's Punctured Romance* and she was looking round for a suitable actor. She then thought of a young chap she had seen in London several years before. She knew that the boy had genius, that he would some day be acclaimed a star. She had run across him a few days earlier in Hollywood.

"Where is Charlie Chaplin? I want Charlie Chaplin!" she shouted one day. Everybody thought she was crazy. But she knew that Charlie could act well. And he was a success in *Tillie*.

'DAVID COPPERFIELD'

David Copperfield has cost the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer about £400,000—the costliest film they have made since the talkies.

MOTOR CAR FACTORY IN INDIA

We understand that a scheme for manufacturing motor cars in India has been planned by several well known businessmen and industrialists of Bombay under the leadership of Sir M. Visvesvaraya with the purely patriotic move of making India self-sufficient in the automobile industry.

It is at present intended to turn out 500 cars every month with provision for future expansion. The industry will be entirely self-sufficient inasmuch as even the minutest part of the car will be manufactured in the factory out of Indian steel.

The services of expert automobile engineers will be requisitioned from Europe to train Indians and it is expected that Indian cars will be in the market in about 4 years' time.

The necessary capital has already been procured and a big order for machinery and plant is likely to be placed very shortly in Germany as it is considered that German machinery is superior to others.

In this connexion, we understand that Sir M. Visvesvaraya is leaving for Europe very shortly to make the necessary arrangements for the early inauguration of this Indian industry.

MOTOR INDUSTRY IN SOUTH INDIA

At a recent meeting, the Mysore Chamber of Commerce decided to support the proposal of the United Planters' Association of Southern India to present a memorandum to the Government of India, pointing out that the motor industry in Southern India is at present overtaxed and that the taxation, owing to lack of unity and control, is inequitable in its incidence, besides imposing too heavy a burden upon the development of the industry and on road communications generally.

A MODEL MOTOR BILL

Preparatory to drafting the new motor regulations for Ceylon, a "model motor bill", it is understood, is being forwarded from Whitehall by the Secretary of State for Colonies. The step is being taken with a view to securing uniformity in motor laws throughout the Empire to give effect to certain international agreements.

BRITANNIA TROPHY

Mr. C. W. A. Scott and Mr. T. Campbell Black, who won the Mildenhall-Melbourne air race, have been awarded the Britannia Trophy for the year 1934. The trophy, which is awarded by the Royal Aero Club, is given to the British aviator accomplishing the most meritorious performance in the air during the year. In addition, the Royal Aero Club have awarded gold medals to Scott and Black in recognition of their flight, and silver medals to Mr. O. Cathcart Jones and Mr. Kenneth Waller in recognition of their meritorious long-distance flights during 1934, including the flight from London to Melbourne and back within a fortnight. The first international capital-to-capital record has been granted to Scott and Black for their flight to Melbourne.

A SILENT AEROPLANE

A 46-year-old Toronto man named Mr. Edgar Ward claims to have invented a silent, vibrationless aeroplane which is driven by electricity. The invention centres around an entirely new type of battery which, it is claimed, will operate a vehicle for 500 working hours at a cost of 80 cents (about three shillings). Carrying four people, the aeroplane made an almost noiseless landing at Toronto during a secret test.

FRANCO-ITALIAN AIR CONVENTION

Signor Mussolini and General Denain, the French Air Minister, have signed an Air Convention which provides for the establishment of new air lines, including a Rome-Paris air line and also an air line between Tunisia and Tripolitania (in Italian Libya, N. Africa) which may be extended to the Italian and French East African Colonies after an agreement with the Egyptian Government.

BRITAIN'S AIR STRENGTH

In the House of Lords, Lord Londonderry, Air Minister, initiated the Defence debate. He declared that the Government were expanding the British air strength by the 31st of March 1937, to 1,500 First Line machines excluding the fleet arm.

This would nearly treble the present strength; 2,500 more pilots and 20,000 men of other ranks would be required. Five new training schools in addition to the present five would be opened.

GRANTS FOR RURAL UPLIFT

It will be remembered that Sir James Grigg announced in his budget speech that Rs. 1 crore would be available to provinces to be spent for rural uplift, but in a subsequent announcement the Finance Member increased the amount by another Rs. 13 lakhs. Out of this amount Rs. 10'15 lakhs will be earmarked for encouraging the Co-operative Movement.

Though no definite and final allotment in respect of this grant has yet been made, it is stated that the provinces will get approximately the following amounts on the basis of their respective populations:

	Rs.
Bengal	... 19,25,000
U. P.	... 17,80,000
Madras	... 16,80,000
Bihar and Orisa	... 15,00,000
Punjab	... 8,50,000
Bombay	... 7,00,000
C. P.	... 5,70,000
Burma	... 5,40,000
Assam	... 3,45,000
N.-W. F. P.	... 82,000
Ajmer-Merwara	... 15,000
Delhi	... 7,000
Coorg	... 6,000

One of the conditions on which the Provincial Governments will get their respective quotas is that their uplift schemes must have the prior approval of the Government of India.

IRRIGATION IN INDIA

The triennial review of irrigation in India for 1930-1933 shows that the total capital outlay, direct and indirect on irrigation and navigation works including works under construction, amounted at the end of the year 1932-33 to Rs. 14,623 lakhs. The gross revenue for that year was Rs. 1,255 lakhs and the working expenses Rs. 472 lakhs, the net return on capital being therefore 5'35 per cent.

The capital invested includes expenditure upon two projects of first magnitude: the Lloyd (Sukkur) Barrage Project and the Cauvery Mettur Project which were under construction. The former project which was opened for irrigation in 1932 yielded a net revenue of only Rs. 20 lakhs during the triennium, while the latter project contributed nothing.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

Extension of unemployment insurance to agricultural workers, including forestry and horticultural employees, is proposed in the report on unemployment insurance of the Statutory Committee presided over by Sir William Beveridge.

The report has recommended a weekly rate of benefit of twelve and six pence per man, six and six pence for his wife, and from two to three shillings for each child, with a total maximum of 30 shillings per week. Employer and employee exchequer should each contribute four pence to the fund.

It is estimated that 703,000 males and 47,000 females will benefit by this. The Committee point out that agricultural wages and conditions are so different from industrial rates that the contribution and benefit of a general scheme of unemployment insurance are inappropriate.

TWO PIES WAGES

With one-sixth of an anna for a day's wages, hundreds of women workers are engaged in manufacturing straw-reed articles in Sind.

It is the dearth of suitable occupation that has driven them to such misery, states Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram, who has just finished his tour of the province in connection with the Village Industries Association's programme.

He is now preparing a scheme under which three centres in the districts of Dadu, Sukkur and Tharparkar will be organized as model villages for hygienic education and industrial organization.

HOURS OF WORK CONVENTION

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta returned to India early last month after attending the meeting of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office at Geneva.

Mr. Mehta went to Geneva on special invitation to place before the meeting the Indian workers' protest against the failure of the Government of India to apply uniformly the Washington Hours of Work Convention.

The Governing Body has now recommended to the Government of India to ratify the Convention without delay.

THE JUBILEE FUND

The total collections to the Silver Jubilee Fund in India up to date, including the provinces, administrations, and States, now exceed 70 lakhs of rupees.

The collections made in the provinces up to May 8, are as follows:

	Rs.
Bombay	12,77,397
United Provinces	9,56,887
The Punjab	9,03,004
Bengal	5,43,844
Madras	4,91,000
Central Provinces	4,01,896
Bihar and Orissa	2,96,608
Burma	1,95,786
Assam	1,08,364
Delhi	70,356
Baluchistan	62,004
Ajmer Merwara	50,511
N.-W. F. Province	40,600
Coorg and C. & M. Station	17,398
Bangalore	10,273
Aden	2,648
Andamans	

A LONDON MOSQUE

The glittering domes and shining minarets of a magnificent mosque built from shell-pink marble may soon be towering over the roof-tops in the heart of the West End. Costing £150,000, it is to be designed by a Muslim architect, and Eastern craftsmen are to be sent from India to endow it with all the splendour of the Orient.

The richest man in the world, the Nizam of Hyderabad, who also celebrates his Silver Jubilee this year, has already made a donation of £60,000 towards the building fund and the Mosque, when completed, will be named the Nizamiah Mosque in his honour.

MR. M. M. KUSHARI

Dacca has produced a Mathematical Prodigy like Ramanujam of Madras. He is Mohini Mohan Kushari, the 12-year old son of a teacher in the Dacca College School. The boy has not attended any school so far, but can solve any algebraic problem mentally besides knowing English, Bengali and Sanskrit. The Dacca University has permitted him to attend the M. A. Mathematics class.

BOOKS RECEIVED

GOPAL KRISHNA GOKALE: A Brief Biography. By E. Lucia Turnbull and H. G. D. Turnbull. V. Sundaraiyer & Sons, Trichur. The authors discuss the significance of Gokhale's public work and give an account of his views on the larger questions with which he had to deal. The volume is written in a simple, attractive style well adapted for use in schools; and the Rt. Hon. Sastri in his Foreword confidently recommends it to education authorities in India.

TALES OF FRIENDSHIP. By D. C. Sharma, M.A. Oxford University Press, Madras. Contains the classical stories of "Krishna and Sudama" and the "Goodness of Vidur" and an interesting account of the friendship of Mohammad and Abu Baker. With seven illustrations.

GITA TEACHING. By R. C. Gita Premi. Panini Office, Prayag. Re. 1-8. This is the sixth volume in the Sacred Books of the Hindus series. Contains the text in Sanskrit, word meaning, literal translation, explanatory notes, Shastric illustrations, and a Preface dealing with 51 Gita subjects.

GANDHI ASHRAM. By Duncan Greenlees: The Scholar Press, Palghat. An inspiring record of the life and spirit of Sabarmati. The author writes with vivid personal knowledge of Mahatma Gandhi, and invites his readers "to contemplate on the work of the greatest living man".

BEOWULF AND THE RAMAYANA: A Study in Epic Poetry. By I. S. Peter, B.A. John Bale, Sons & Danielsson, Ltd., London.

REPORT OF THE 45TH SESSION OF THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS, Karachi.

KISSING THE ROD. The story of the Tests of 1934. By P. G. H. Feuder. Chapman and Hall, London.

NEW TREASURE: A Study of the Psychology of Love. By the Earl of Lytton. George Allen and Unwin, Ltd., London.

THE WAY AND ITS POWER: A Study of the Tao Te Ching and Its Place in Chinese Thought. By Arthur Waley. George Allen and Unwin, Ltd., London.

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New Arrivals

BHAGAVAD-GITA LECTURES Vol. I.

By Prof. M. Rangacharya, M.A. First six chapters. The Professor in his lectures on the Gita (which is the subject-matter of this book) gives a comprehensive exposition of the Hindu Philosophy of conduct, which is noted for its well-reasoned and well balanced adjustment between the various egoistic and altruistic impulses involved in the moral and spiritual life of human individuals and the historic welfare and progress of human communities. Price. Rs. 5.

THE MAHABHARATA. (Southern Recension.)

Critically edited by Prof. P. P. S. Sastri, B.A. (Oxon.), M.A., Professor of Sanskrit, Presidency College, Madras Vols. 1 to 9 and Vol. 18. Adi Parva, Sabha Parva, Aranya Parva, Virata Parva, Aswamedhika, Asramavasika, Mausala, Mahaprasthanika and Swargarohana Parvas. Rs. 40.

MANUAL OF GENERAL KNOWLEDGE AND OFFICE COMPENDIUM

By Tripurari Saran Srivastava of the U. P. Government Secretariat, Lucknow. Price Rs. 3.

THE RAMAYANA OF VALMIKI in 5 Vols.

Rendered into English prose with notes by Keertanacharya C. R. Srinivasa Iyengar. So far the first 5 kandas are published. Original price Rs. 30, New reduced to Rs. 21.

HANDBOOK FOR VISITORS TO KASHMIR

By J. L. K. Jalali, M.A. Rs. 2-4.

HANDBOOK OF PRACTICAL GEOLOGY FOR INDIAN STUDENTS

By M. B. Pithawalla. Rs. 2.

MANUFACTURE OF CATECHU

By B. Sen Gupta, M.Sc. A hand book explaining the modern scientific processes of manufacture of Cutch and Katha. Rs. 1-8.

MANUFACTURE OF DISINFECTANTS AND ANTISEPTICS

By M. N. Mitter, M.Sc. Rs. 1-8.

INSURANCE AND FINANCE YEAR BOOK AND DIRECTORY 1935.

Edited By Karuna Kumar Nandi. Rs. 3

GUIDE TO FOREIGN STUDIES

By M. C. Mohan, B.A. Fourth revised and enlarged edition. Rs. 3.

Books on Library Courses

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INDIAN MEDICINAL PLANTS. First Edition. Rs. 275.

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The Great Painters. By C. Lewis Hind.

Twelve Masters of English Prose By Sydney Dark.

Looking Round By Lord Riddell.

What I Think By Greenhough Smith.

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Stranger Than Fiction By H. Greenhough Smith.

Is It Good English? By John O'London.



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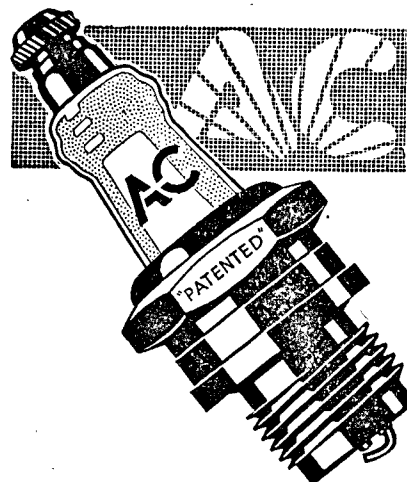
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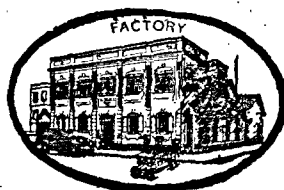
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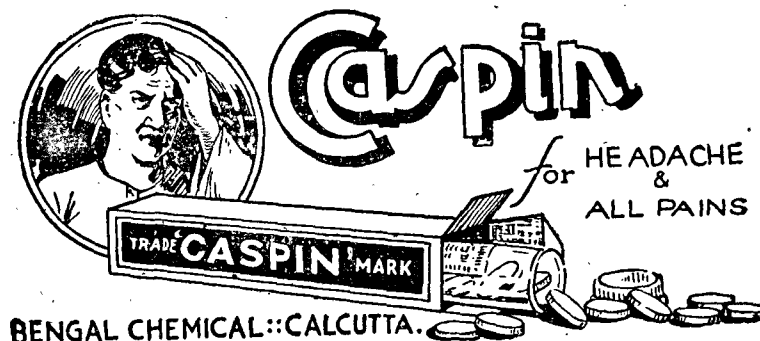
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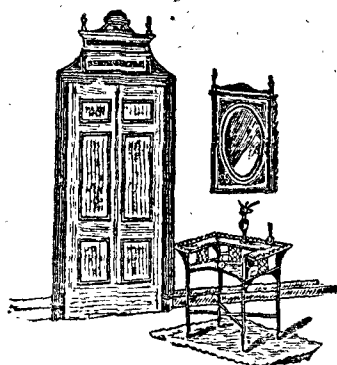
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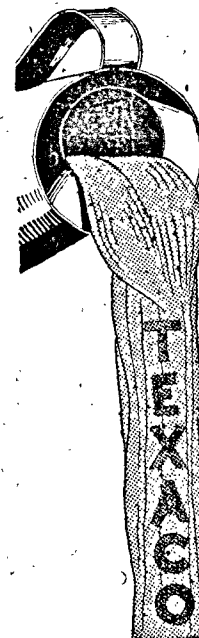
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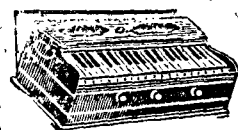
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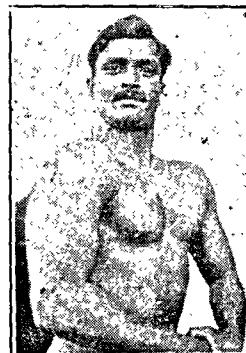
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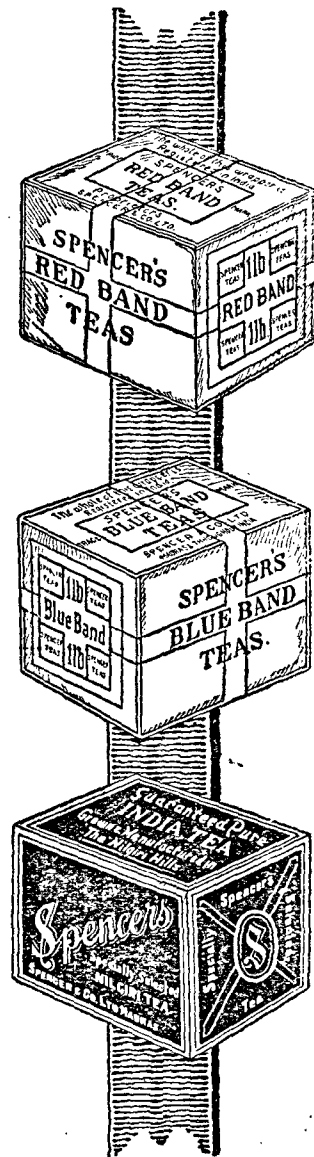
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