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VOL. XXXVI.

AUGUST: CONTENTS.

873

No. 8. 1935.

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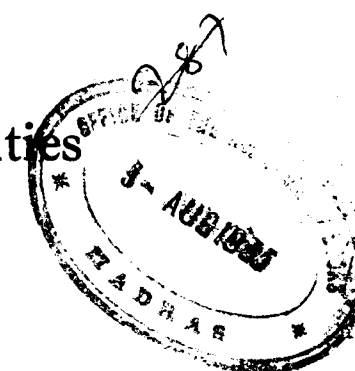
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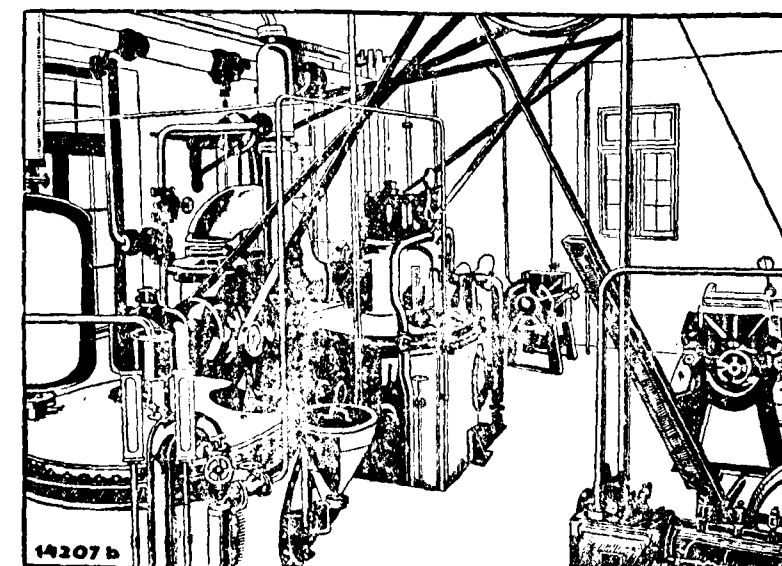
# Index to Advertisers in the "Indian Review"

|                                           | PAGE           |                                          | PAGE           |
|-------------------------------------------|----------------|------------------------------------------|----------------|
| Akhil Kishore Ram                         | ... 27         | Indo-Commercial Bank Ltd. READING MATTER |                |
| Asandas Talkies                           | INNER CONTENTS | Jupiter General Insurance Co.            | ... 21         |
| Astrological Bureau, Calcutta             | ... 31         | Kalidas Motiram, Dr.                     | ... 18         |
| Batliboi's Accountancy Training Institute | READING MATTER | Krishna Rao, Prof. M. V.                 | ... 31         |
| Bengal Chemical & Pharmaceutical Works.   | 17             | Krupp Indian Trading Co. INNER CONTENTS  |                |
| Bhattacharya & Co., M.                    | ... 27         | Lalimli Mills                            | ... 25         |
| Bidyabhusan, S.                           | ... 31         | Madras Mail                              | ... 14         |
| Bombay Law Journal                        | ... 22         | Madras Type Foundry                      | ... 14         |
| Calcutta Review                           | ... 14         | Manufacturers' Life Insurance Co.        |                |
| Cambridge School, Col. Brown's            | ... 23         | INNER CONTENTS                           |                |
| Central Bank of India.                    | READING MATTER | Masseys (1930) Ltd.                      | ... 10         |
| Ceylon Independent, Colombo               | ... 17         | Muslim Review                            | ... 18         |
| Ceylon Review                             | ... 23         | Nath & Co., D. J., Lahore                | ... 19         |
| Chirological Society, Calcutta            | ... 21         | National Call                            | ... 8          |
| Crown Life Insurance Co. INNER CONTENTS   |                | National Indian Life Insurance Co.       | ... 13         |
| Curzon & Co., Madras                      | ... 15         | National Insurance Co. FACING CALENDAR   |                |
| Daily News                                | ... 24         | Oatine Co.                               | ... 5          |
| Dhariwal Woollen Mills                    | ... 2          | "Orient Observer"                        | ... 13         |
| Dongre & Co., K. T. READING MATTER        |                | Oriental Government Security Life        |                |
| Empire of India Life Assurance Co.        |                | Assurance Co. FACING 1ST READING MATTER  |                |
| INNER CONTENTS                            |                | P. & O. and British India Companies      | ... 4          |
| Four Arts Annual, 1935                    | ... 19         | Paragon Products Co. READING MATTER      |                |
| Fayre-Leuba & Co. READING MATTER          |                | Patanwala, E. S.                         | ... 10         |
| Government Soap Factory, Bangalore        | ... 11         | Pearline Beauty Products. INNER CONTENTS |                |
| Gramophone Co. INNER CONTENTS             |                | Prabuddha Bharata, Calcutta              | ... 18         |
| Guardian                                  | ... 13         | Rane, Ltd., Madras                       | ... 20         |
| "Honeyday"                                | ... 7          | Roy & Co., Bombay                        | ... 23         |
| India: A Monthly Magazine                 | ... 27         | Sakti Oushadhalaya, Dacca                | ... 9          |
| India School of Accountancy               | ... 29         | Sexual Science Bureau, Lahore            | ... 31         |
| Indian Bank BELOW READING MATTER          |                | Shree Life Assurance Co. INNER CONTENTS  |                |
| Indian Liberal, Bombay                    | ... 21         | Simpson & Co., Madras                    | ... 6          |
| Indian Mercantile Insurance Co.           | ... 22         | Spencer & Co., Madras                    | 4TH COVER      |
| Indian Views                              | ... 22         | Superintendent of Sericulture in Mysore  | 11             |
| Indo-Carnatic Bank READING MATTER         |                | Tata Iron & Steel Co.                    | ... 8          |
|                                           |                | Texas Co.                                | ... 19         |
|                                           |                | Times of India Press                     | ... 16         |
|                                           |                | Titaghur Paper Mills                     | 3RD COVER      |
|                                           |                | Tutorial Institute                       | INNER CONTENTS |
|                                           |                | Twentieth Century, Allahabad             | ... 23         |
|                                           |                | United India Life Assurance Co., Madras. | 1              |
|                                           |                | Vedanta Kesari, Madras                   | ... 20         |

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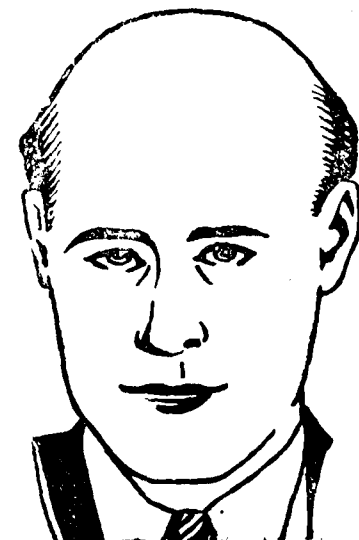
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# THE INDIAN REVIEW

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## The Philippines as America's "Dominion"

BY ST. Nihal Singh

MY early days in the United States of America coincided with the early days of the American occupation of the Philippines. The acquisition of those Islands had induced a sense of exaltation in many Americans. They talked of showing old, effete Europe how to run a colony not for the enrichment of the rulers but for the benefit of the ruled. They would set a pace in the Philippines that would make other nations hop.

I recall meeting Americans who believed—some of them quite genuinely—that these islands had passed into American hands through the inscrutable act of Providence. Some of them, mostly belonging to the gentle sex, took the view that God, listening to the prayers of the Filipinos, ground under the heel of the cruel Spaniards and kept in ignorance by the Catholic clergy, had delivered them into the hands of the Americans, who would temper justice with mercy and educate them to take care of themselves in course of time.

Americans holding such opinions were particularly numerous round about Chicago, where my life was cast for some time. A daily paper conducted from that city—the *Chicago Tribune*—had, a few years earlier, waged a fierce crusade to egg the people on to make war with Spain and to pursue it until the Spanish pride was humbled. They belonged, almost without exception, to the Republican Party, then in power.

There was, however, another school of thought which took an entirely different view. It felt that a Republic had no business to subjugate people, much less to continue to hold them in a state of subjection. If, through the accident of war, it had become master of the Philippine Archipelago, they declared, it should absolve itself of that responsibility by making the Filipinos supreme over their administration and retiring in their favour.

To follow any other course than this, was, according to these Americans, un-American-jingoistic. Only lust for land—the desire to domineer over other people—could impel Americans to retain the islands. To urge that they were there in order to educate the Filipinos and to fit them for self-government was merely a cloak to cover unworthy-ignoble-desires.

The Americans, who thus castigated their fellow-countrymen, were mostly members of the Democratic Party which, at the moment, had no power. They could criticise to their heart's content the Republicans who were in office at the federal capital. What they would do when the turn of the political wheel elevated them into authority remained to be seen.

Few Americans, whether Republicans or Democrats, had any real knowledge of the Archipelago and its people. They, therefore, had been greatly surprised that instead of welcoming their agents as liberators,

certain leaders, headed by Emilio Aguinaldo, tried to resist the American forces. These rebels contended that they had every reason to expect that Americans would help them to set up an independent republic and accused them of bad faith.

Aguinaldo showed a high quality of generalship and his men rare bravery. With their superior numbers and fighting engines, however, the Americans soon drove him into a corner and broke up the rebellion. Instead of pursuing a vindictive policy towards the insurgents, they had the wisdom to employ every means in their power to pacify them. So humane were their ways and so successful, that, in time, Aguinaldo became a staunch supporter of American rule in his country.

Hardly had order been restored when Americans took in hand the task of educating the people. A shipload of men and women teachers, gathered from various parts of the United States, was sent to the Philippines. Never before had a nation embarked upon the enterprise of making its subject people literate with such enthusiasm.

Nor did this enthusiasm evaporate after a time. So much energy and persistence did Americans display, in fact, that in a single generation a network of schools was spread over most of the Islands constituting the Archipelago, and in the matter of reducing the percentage of illiteracy, a record was set for all Powers possessing colonies in Asia.

The type of education introduced was no less remarkable than the vigour with which it was pushed from town to rural side. Each school-house had a garden attached to it, and each student, irrespective of the stratum of society to which he or she belonged, was compelled to devote a portion of the school day to cultivating a plot allotted to him or her. Physical training, too, was compulsory.

The instruction given inside the school-house was of a practical character. Arithmetic was taught so as to enable pupils to utilise it in the every-day affairs of life. Similarly in the geography class, boys and girls learnt to become familiar first with the district in which they had been born and were being brought up, then with the rest of their country, and later with the United States and the world with which the Archipelago was linked. Instruction in history was designed not only to give the students an idea of the principal events in their own and other lands, but also to quicken their senses to take an intelligent interest in what was happening round about them.

Nor were the hands neglected. In addition to agricultural work in the garden plot attached to the school-house, manual work was obligatory upon the boys. The girls learnt to sew, mend and embroider; and as they grew older they were provided with facilities to familiarise themselves with the scientific principles upon which a house should be managed. Special institutions were opened in Manila and other centres to impart technical education.

Facilities for higher education were also provided with a liberal hand. The keystone of the educational arch was the University of the Philippines where the liberal arts and sciences were taught, mostly by Filipinos, many of whom had pursued higher studies at Columbia and other American Universities.

As young men graduated from schools, the public services were thrown open to them. As the years rolled on, office after office that had been reserved in the beginning for Americans, was Filipinized until not half a dozen posts in the whole administration remained outside their reach. Never before in the colonial

history of any nation had such self-abnegation been shown by the rulers.

Filipinos of education were, at the same time, encouraged to enter institutions of local government. Many of them made excellent use of the opportunities for learning the art of managing their own affairs with which they had been thus provided. So well did they conduct the Municipal services that the Americans retired in their favour and the local administration became fully self-governing.

This policy culminated in the establishment of a legislature consisting of two chambers, through which the people could control their affairs. A liberal-minded Governor-General—Mr. Francis Burton Harrison—backed up by Dr. Woodrow Wilson, then the President of the United States, set up virtual self-government by constituting a Council to which he appointed Filipino parliamentarians and officials, with himself as chairman and permitted it to formulate high policies and superintend the administration. So efficiently did the Filipinos run the various organs of government—in the provinces as well as the capital—that the President pronounced them fit to be granted independence.

Then followed a tragedy. Dr. Wilson went before the people for re-election to the Presidency. His conduct at Versailles (France), where he presided over the Peace Conference, had given offence to some Americans possessed of great political power. They helped to infect Americans with the fear that if he were re-elected, he would commit the United States to enter the League of Nations and thereby become embroiled in European squabbles and wars. Wilson was defeated and his opponent—the head of the Republican Party—was returned to power at Washington.

The reaction on the Philippine policy was serious. The entire atmosphere changed. Instead of being encouraged to proceed on the road of independence, the pride of the leaders of the Filipinos was hurt and their progress blocked. General Leonard Wood, the Governor-General, so alienated them that they left him and his administration severely alone. It was a case of complete deadlock.

Appeals made to the President of the United States proved of no avail. Filipinos were told that they could not yet be trusted with independence. They lacked, for one thing, the naval and military strength to defend the Archipelago. Nor could the United States make itself responsible for defending the Islands without having control over its civil administration.

The Filipino leaders were disappointed and felt exceedingly bitter. They ascribed the change in the American policy to the machinations of the American financial and commercial corporations which had built up large interests in the Islands and entertained grand schemes for exploiting their resources.

When the situation was most disheartening, new forces arose promising liberation to the Filipinos. The imports from the Philippines into the United States could not well be subjected to heavy duties while the Archipelago was a part of the American political system. They, nevertheless, competed against the home-grown commodities, particularly with tobacco and sugar. Americans engaged in agricultural industries, therefore, set up a powerful agitation to get rid of a possession that created complications for them. This intensely selfish attitude did far more to forward the Filipino cause than all the campaigns carried on by altruistically minded Americans in aid of the movement for independence.

Recently a settlement has been reached whereby the Filipinos are to manage their affairs on ten years' probation under the American eye prior to being given independence. During this period the United States will be responsible for the defence of the Archipelago and will also conduct its foreign relations. It reserves, in addition, the right of resuming the administration of customs should the Filipinos fail to meet the interest and sinking fund charges on their national debt.

This arrangement is in the nature of a compromise, accepted by the Filipino leaders because they were unable to persuade Americans to concede independence immediately. It has been incorporated in a constitution framed in Manila at a constituent convention presided over by a distinguished Filipino—Hon. Claro M. Recto.

Radical politicians (the Sakdalistas) do not approve of the settlement. They think that the decade prescribed as a period of probation for the Filipinos will be utilised by Americans to tighten their hold upon the Islands. They appear, however, to be in a minority. The rising they precipitated was quickly put down.

## FOREIGN TRADE POLICY

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

(Editor, "Indian Finance")

WHAT is the policy which India in her present position should follow in regard to her foreign trade? The question is rarely, if ever, posed in these terms and has not, therefore, received any scientific treatment. The average businessman looks at the question from the standpoint of the lines in which he is interested. The leaders of the business world represented in the Executive of the Federation, often enter the plea for more trade pacts with India's chief customers. Economists analyse the figures

The plebiscite recently taken was twenty-five to one in favour of the Dominion Constitution, which will be inaugurated shortly.

In the meantime it is interesting to note that the Governor-General of the Philippines—Hon. Frank Murphy—has openly stated to representatives of the American press:

The Filipinos are a superior race. Their experiments in government under the provisional form given them by this country (the United States) show their astuteness in politics. When they are given complete executive as well as legislative power, I expect to see the project a definite success.

In Mr. Murphy's opinion, Filipinos are "ready for complete independence".

It must be added that certain interests in the United States of America continue to be hostile to the independence movement. They fear that sooner or later the Pacific Ocean will be the scene of a furious struggle in which the Philippines will inevitably prove of inestimable use as bases. The Islands will provide them with aeroplane bases for military and commercial purposes and serve as a jumping board for extending American commerce in China and other countries in the Orient.

of foreign trade and pronounce indecisive verdicts on the working of the Ottawa Pact or the Indo-Japanese Trade Agreement. But it should be obvious that the time has come when India should clarify her attitude to foreign trade and follow a settled policy instead of leaving it to the Finance Members and an amateurish Assembly to follow a number of what they believe to be expedients. The present constitution of the Government of India allows great scope for the personal prejudices of the Finance Member. The

fiscal system, therefore, is tending to get distorted; and the only recognisable principle underlying it, discriminating protection, is fast receding into the background. Sir James Grigg would have us go back to a regime of free trade and has taken some unmistakable moves in that direction. Even granting that free trade is best for India and the world, it is more than doubtful if the world will let us do so without serious injury not only to the national economy as a whole but to our foreign trade as well.

In the present position of world recovery and international trade, the foreign trade of any country can only be what the other will suffer it to be. Neither heroic devotion to the principles of free trade as is now proposed for India by her Finance Member, nor any big vigorous export drive such as Japan has been attempting will avail to expand a country's foreign trade to any large extent. The imports of each country have to fit into a certain plan of the national economy. Exports and imports are correlated by the simple fact that foreign trade is exchange and not a mere unilateral transaction. A country can no more export without getting something in return than it can import without the necessary purchasing power. It is mere commonsense that the first requisite of any intelligent foreign trade policy is a clear idea as to what the country will produce internally, what it will import from abroad, and how it will pay for such imports. The fact that no country can altogether determine these three matters is no excuse for having only very hazy ideas about them.

I put it forward as a serious proposition that the Government have never tried to think of the foreign trade policy as such and resolve it into these three elements. I shall

not raise here the wider issues connected with what may be called economic planning. I am only referring to that prudent search for incipient dangers, the absence of which in high places makes for national disaster.

The changes in the foreign trade of India during recent years will make my point clear. There is first the appalling shrinkage in our total foreign trade. In 1933-34, for instance, the grand total of imports, exports and re-exports was but a fraction of India's exports in the years preceding the depression and was not much in excess of the imports in 1928-29. Such an appalling shrinkage has wide-spread consequences both to the people and to the Government. But the latter may justly plead that this is a circumstance over which they have no control. But no similar plea would be advisable in regard to the proportion between imports and exports. Though during the years of the depression the authorities might have felt paralysed, they should certainly try to direct the course of affairs during the last two years, if not immediately after the abandonment of the gold standard.

We may now examine the changes during the three years of the so-called recovery. While exports in 1934-35 at 151'24 crores are well over the level of 1931-32, imports at 132'25 crores are nearly six crores over the level of that year. The balance of trade in merchandise in the last financial year stands at 22'42 crores against 34'21 crores in 1931-32. The expansion in foreign trade, which has recovered during the last three years, has been more in the case of imports than in the case of exports. This trend of imports has been more pronounced during the last five months.

I must plead not guilty to a charge of prejudice against imports as such. India's requirements in respect of a favourable

visible balance of trade are made rigid by her foreign obligations. And any policy which jeopardises such a favourable balance is not only economically unwise but also dangerous from the more narrowly financial standpoint, in which the Government and the Finance Member may be supposed to be more interested. It is a well known fact that the favourable balance has been maintained only by the export of gold from this country. It is unnecessary to adduce any large statistical tables here. Suffice it that in 1932-33 the balance of trade in merchandise was only 3'22 crores against a balance of trade in treasure of 64'93 crores. In the following year even when the merchandise balance improved to 34'73 crores, the balance on account of treasure was as much as 57'23 crores. During 1934-35, to a total visible balance of trade of 78'10 crores, treasure contributed as much as 55'07 crores. It is easy to imagine what the purchasing power of the country and the fate of the national currency would have been but for the exports of gold. While the Government are entitled to congratulate themselves on their good luck, they should not endeavour to change it into a permanent misfortune for the people.

And yet that is exactly what they are doing. Sir George Schuster in his time contended that exports of gold should not be condemned as a drain of wealth, that it was only a case of the people drawing on their reserves during a period of exceptional difficulty and that it was, therefore, quite a legitimate and even healthy course. There is much to be said for this view though one may not agree with it whole-heartedly. But now, as an instance of wish being father to the thought, the Government would seem to believe that the flow of gold would be perennial and that there is no need to bring imports and exports into a proper proportion.

Few would attempt to deny that the increased rate of expansion in the case of imports is not a fortuitous circumstance and that it is the result of a policy. The attitude of the Government to gold exports is determined by the consciousness that without gold exports, imports must necessarily be restricted. The Ottawa Pact too was conceived in the interests of the British export trade. And there is, I am afraid, a silent opposition to the negotiations with other countries which is inspired by the same spirit.

If we leave the precious metals out of account, the imports would have to come down a great deal in order to attain equilibrium with exports and with the general purchasing power of the country. One may say that attempts may be made to expand India's exports to attain the same equilibrium. *Prima facie*, the chances of expanding exports seem slender indeed. I regret I have neither the time nor the space to go into greater detail into the question. I must be content to mention that with the persistent downward trend of exports of rice, with the producers of cotton increasing every year and America threatening to return to the world markets on a competitive basis, with wheat out of the picture of our foreign trade and cotton piece-goods and manufactures dwindling to a fraction of the pre-depression years, it would be far from wise to plan our foreign trade policy on the assumption that we shall regain our foreign markets. Think also of the restrictions on India's foreign trade, the innumerable quotas and exchange controls, the growing duplication of productive activity and it will be seen that the foreign trade should be so planned that we can be content with a moderate increase in our export trade.

The policy of trade pacts is often thought of as a solution to the problem. I am not

one of those who decried the Ottawa Pact indiscriminately and lay at its doors the blame for the reduction of our imports to non-Empire countries. It is as unscientific to blame Ottawa for the import restriction of Germany as to attribute all the increase in our exports of linseed to our agreement with Britain. But, obviously, a trade pact must be an exchange of preferences and it is idle to expect an export surplus out of a bilateral trade agreement. An export surplus with industrial countries is possible only in a system of unilateral trade; and bilateral trade pacts are a needless violence as well to national as to international trade.

The guiding principle in our analysis is, therefore, the realisation of an export surplus largely through our monopolies more than sufficient to pay off current foreign obligations and to redeem, in however small a part, the huge load of our foreign indebtedness.

The import trade has to be reduced to a figure which the country can afford without the adventitious aid of exports of treasure. The internal production must be expanded so as to make up the reduction in imports and to utilise more fully the national resources of the country. It is these principles that should change more and more the contours of our foreign trade. And so far as our relations with foreign countries are concerned, the underlying principle must be one of fundamental equality of treatment, except perhaps in one or two cases like that of Japan, which showed by her boycott of cotton a dangerous capacity to throw our economic life out of gear. Even in this case, the truculence of Japan can be traced to the unfair preference shown to Great Britain. And I personally believe that so long as the tariffs are determined by the genuine requirements of nascent industries at home, there need be no fear of retaliation.

## The Right of Free Speech

IT is with a profound sense of relief that the public has read the judgment of the Calcutta High Court and the observations of Justice Lort-Williams on what constitutes sedition. The vagueness of Section 124-A of the Indian Penal Code has been deplored as a too ready weapon in the hands of the executive. The Section reads:

Whoever, by words, either spoken or written, or by signs, or by visible representation, or otherwise, brings or attempts to bring into hatred or contempt, or excites or attempts to excite disaffection towards Her Majesty or the Government established by law etc. etc.

Now the expression "disaffection", according to the explanations that follow, "includes

disloyalty and all feelings of enmity". And the executive armed with sweeping powers has not hesitated to prosecute not merely those who flagrantly attempt to bring the Government into hatred or contempt but also public men who, in the legitimate discharge of their duty, have often to criticise particular acts of Government. What is true of the Seditious Meetings Act is equally true of the Press Act. So press and platform alike are subject to the same disability. And an executive, if so inclined, can conveniently shut out all criticisms of its action, however legitimate and all unpalatable agitation. It is no little satisfaction therefore to come across, even though occasionally,

cases in which the High Courts in India, are acting as a healthy check on the tendency of the executive to abuse their power. In this sense they have in India, as in England, played the role of the guardians of the people's rights.

The judgment under notice was delivered by Justice Lort-Williams of the Calcutta High Court, who, in concurrence with Justice Jack, set aside the conviction and the sentence of one year's rigorous imprisonment passed on one Kamal Krishna Sarkar by the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta on a charge of sedition in respect of a speech delivered in November last. The speech was an exhortation to the young men of Bengal to join the youth league. And the speaker expressed a preference to the Bolshevik form of government to what is called the capitalist form of government. And where does sedition come in in this preference? Justice Lort-Williams went on to observe:

It is really absurd to say that speeches of this kind amount to sedition. If such were the case, every argument against the present form of government and in favour of some other form of government might be alleged to lead to the hatred of Government and it might be suggested that such ideas brought the Government into contempt. To suggest some other form of government is not necessarily bringing the present Government into hatred or contempt.

The learned Judge also declared that such encroachment on the right of free speech would amount to Hitlerite methods for which there is no warrant in this country.

In my opinion it is not wise to institute prosecution against speeches of this kind. The effect of it is to give the impression that Government are desirous of taking

a kind of steps which, we understand, has been taken in countries like Germany and Italy, where the right of free speech has practically disappeared. So far as we know, that is not the present position in India.

A similar pronouncement has since been given by the High Court of Madras and it is of equal interest to the public. For, Justice King of the Madras High Court is all for a liberal interpretation of the law in cases of this kind. In ordering the release on bail of Mr. R. S. Nimbkar, the Bombay Labour leader, who was arrested and brought to Madras to answer a charge of sedition, his Lordship emphasised the well known maxim that he "must be presumed to be innocent until he is proved guilty", and observed:

It may be true that he may be found guilty. An offence of this kind may be a serious one in certain circumstances. If it was committed by this particular person on June 1 in Madras, the present situation being what it is, the country being tranquil and quiet, the effect of the speech being absolutely *nil*, I do not think the Magistrate will look at this case as a serious one. Therefore, I think he should not be kept in jail and it is desirable he should be granted bail.

We welcome these notable pronouncements of the High Courts as an important gain to free speech and free writing in this country; for, as has been truly observed by a well known and leading Anglo-Indian newspaper like the *Madras Mail* in the case of the judgment of the Calcutta High Court, "there is no doubt that magisterial discretion is sometimes abused in committing prisoners who are accused of sedition on somewhat flimsy grounds".

## Trevelyan as a Literary Writer

BY PROF. D. S. VIRDI, M.A.

ALTHOUGH Trevelyan is first and foremost a historian, yet this fact never overshadows his literary merits which are neither few nor unimportant. A careful perusal of his writings—both historical as well as non-historical—goes to show that he steadily kept in view the necessity of an inseparable alliance between history and literature. He is thus true to his own canon which he set forth in clear and unmistakable terms in his *Clio: a Muse*. (Longmans Green & Co.) "History and literature cannot be fully comprehended, still less fully enjoyed, except in connection with each other." Trevelyan admirably succeeds as a historian precisely because he is so effective as a writer.

A writer can only be effective when he combines *art* with *craft*, beauty with utility. It has been said that 'a prose-writer must first of all find a form of words which makes his meaning clear to persons of ordinary intelligence. When he has succeeded in doing that, his work as a *craftsman* (but only as a *craftsman*) is finished. . . . But if his work is to be remembered—if it is to live and to become classic—it must give lasting pleasure. In other words, having finished his business as a *craftsman*, he should strive to rise to the dignity of an artist. Happily, Trevelyan recognises this basic truth throughout his writings, and that is why his *History of England* and other historical works and essays bear the mark of literary workmanship. Dr. Johnson was uttering no mere truism when he remarked in his usual manner that 'the purpose of a writer is to be read'. Trevelyan is always readable because he has a clear, confident style. His judicious selection of words and happy turns of phrase give a certain distinction to his writings.

Trevelyan, unlike Carlyle or Macaulay, belongs to the familiar style of writing. Not only is his style of writing simple and lucid, but there is also frequently an ease and familiarity about it. He almost seems to take us into his confidence when he says in *Walking*: "I have two doctors, my left leg and my right. When body and mind are out of gear (and those twin parts of me live at such close quarters that the one always catches melancholy from the other), I know that I have only to call in my doctors and I shall be well again." This, at the very outset, puts us in good humour and takes us through his 'medicinal use of walking' and what follows with added interest.

He also uses some fine and graceful epithets which are very telling. For instance he speaks of formal Walking societies as "moving Parliaments", and of his wayward thoughts as "blood-stained mutineers". These are delightful and at the same time highly suggestive expressions. Again, he possesses a remarkable power of condensation as is seen in his brilliant piece of fancy: "If Napoleon had won the battle of Waterloo." He is at times very terse and epigrammatic, e.g., "The truth is not grey, it is black and white in patches; or "History does not make men Guelphs or Ghibellines," etc. Occasionally he shows a certain uniformity and balance in the expressions like "Medieval magic is outside our daily experience—a recreation, not a sustenance," or "Rapid development was certain but it might easily have become a wasteful flood instead of a fruitful irrigation", and others.

To these qualities of style must be added his imaginative insight and brilliant fancy coupled with his power of vivid description. Whether he describes a walk, a person, a

battle, or an incident, the touch of the master-hand is felt everywhere. Notice, for example, the opening sentences of *The Middle Marches*: "The glories of cloudland, the white mountains with their billowy clefts, lie along the horizon, rather than in the dome of the sky. They are frescoes on the walls, rather than on the ceiling, of heaven. Sunrise and sunset often paint upon them their pictures of an hour, unseen by us, behind some neighbouring grove or hill;" or again, in the concluding portion of *Walking* you are asked to "Listen while you can to the roar of waters from behind the great grey curtain, and look at the torrent at your feet tumbling the rocks down gully and glen, for there will be no such sights and sounds when the mists are withdrawn into their lairs, and the mountain, no longer a giant half seen through clefts of scudding cloud, stands there, from scree-foot to cairn, dwarfed and betrayed by the sun." What a remarkable language, a wonderful power of observation, and the artist's sense of colour are displayed here! They also incidentally reveal Trevelyan's love of the beauties and joys of Nature in all her pristine purity and glory. If ever, as Coleridge said, prose is the use of words in their best order, then here surely are words used in their best order, then here surely are words used in their best possible combination, and no one would in all probability wish them to be otherwise.

Trevelyan's writing, besides being clear, straightforward and logical, is not lacking in variety. There is in him both the variety of mood as well as the variety of expression. There is ease and familiarity, almost a friendly gesture, in *Walking*; the barbarous and romantic life of the Border in *The Middle Marches* is not without touches of

humour: while essays like "Poetry and Rebellion," "Clio: a Muse", and "The Present Position of History", are inspired by a genuine enthusiasm and critical perception. *If Napoleon had won the battle of Waterloo* stands in a class by itself. In it the narrative is developed with great perspicuity and confidence, and the closing scene is characterised by a fine dramatic energy. "Of course, Mr. Trevelyan is aided by our knowledge of the events which really followed the battle of Waterloo, but none the less his essay is a marvel of condensation, and he produces the necessary effect with surprisingly few touches of his brush."

In the last resort, judged by the 'threefold function of the prose-writer in literature'—viz., of expressing his meaning clearly, of using appropriate language, and of giving lasting pleasure—it can be said without fear of contradiction that Trevelyan comes out of the ordeal with a unique distinction of his own. Comparisons are always somewhat dangerous, but if we compare him with the great masters of English prose like Goldsmith, Hazlitt, Macaulay, Carlyle and Stevenson, it is not too much to say that he will stand only second to them in rank. It is true that he has none of the burning thoughts and volcanic eruptions of Carlyle, nor the purple patches, sweeping judgments and 'overcharged' metaphors and similes of Macaulay, nor possibly the romantic exuberance and artistic excellence of Stevenson, but he certainly has the ease and familiarity of Addison and Goldsmith, some of the flash and brilliance characteristic of Hazlitt, the passion for truth and earnestness which inspired Carlyle to greater efforts, and sane and sober judgments which are certainly more detached and hence superior even to those of Macaulay.

## Ancient European and Indian Universities

BY MR. SURESH CHANDRA RAJKHOWA

THE Universities both in the East and the West are the products of the Middle Ages. Europe lost touch with the seats of learning of Roman times when the Barbarians from the North swept over the Western Roman Empire. The succeeding centuries mark a decline in civilization and a great lessening in the light of culture, which for centuries together had illumined the Mediterranean world. The age which thus ensued is called the Dark Age; and it was in the sphere of learning that the darkness was most complete. Christianity brought with it a kind of educational institutions, but these did not shape into Universities till the age of revival began in the 12th and 13th centuries. The Universities that grew up served with all their inherent defects a distinct purpose and an attempt is made in the following lines to compare and contrast them with the seats of learning of Ancient India.

Both in Europe and in India the earlier Universities were particularly marked by their very intimate relation with the Church. Both in Europe and in India teaching was strictly confined to the cathedral schools—their Indian counterparts being the temples and the *vikaras*. In Europe, the earliest schools are associated with Charlemagne or Charles the Great who flourished in the 9th century A.D. These are mostly monastic schools, except in Spain where the wholesome influence of the Moorish rule had early enabled the people to appreciate the value of liberal education free from any outside control.

But in the 11th and 12th centuries mainly as a result of the quickening influence of the Græco Arabian civilization in Spain and the East with which the Christian west was now brought into closer

contact through the Crusades, a new intellectual movement began to stir Western Europe. The old cloister schools proved insufficient. Men began to crave for a more advanced and specialised form of instructions. There was an increasing demand for a freer and a more secular system of education which would enable the recipient to enter upon a professional career. It was in response to these new demands that the Universities of Europe sprang up. The characteristic growth of these institutions in Europe is best expressed by the saying that "they grew and were not founded". In India also colleges of science and law grew up similarly. In the modern Universities, the arrangements of sites and buildings are first made and then students follow. But in olden times both in the East and the West the opposite was the case. As Dr. Jessopp says: "The men came first; the bricks and mortar followed, long after."

Each one of the important Universities that thus grew up had its own department of excellence. Dating from the 11th century, Medicine was taught, especially at Salerno in Italy and at Montpellier in France. Law was eagerly pursued in the schools of Bologna. France was the true mother country of the philosophy known as "scholastic". The University of Paris was frequented for its instructions in Theology and it served as the model for most of the later Universities.

Besides Theology, Medicine, and Law all other important studies were left in cold shade of neglect. People were hardly acquainted with the subject matter of Natural Science. If the selection of the subjects of study was unhappy, the method in which they were taught was still more unsatisfactory. It was the method which the dying classic

world had bequeathed to the Middle Ages — the servile memorising of the texts. Not only in Theology but even in Law and Medicine the texts were held as authoritative and infallible. Even in Physical Sciences there was no serious appeal to observation and experiment. Blind obedience to the authority was the order of the day, the books were considered better authority than nature herself. The study of Aristotle was universal and almost compulsory. He was regarded as the "Master of all those who knew".

Myres describes the student life in the earlier University period as "unregulated and shamefully disorderly". The roughness and the general lawlessness of the mediæval society were clearly reflected in the educational institutions of the age. There was much of race prejudice and animosity between the students composed of different nations or races. Disagreement and fights were not uncommon even in the lecture rooms.

Notwithstanding the occasional royal patronage, the finances were poor. It was this poverty of the Universities which rendered so easy the migration or cessation of dissatisfied students and teachers which often resulted in the establishment of some younger Universities.

Coming across the land of the Saracens, we meet with almost a similar picture in the historic valleys of the Ganges and the Indus. In India, the relation of the educational institutions to the Church was more acute and intimate, but she had developed a higher kind of educational system much earlier than her European contemporaries or her Arabian neighbours. In the age of the Vedas, the hymns and prayers composed by the learned Rishis were transmitted from

generation to generation orally, but with the progress of time complexities arose in religious ceremonials and it became necessary for those who were most conversant to give instructions to the general mass to most of whom the meaning of hymns and prayers became unintelligible. Circles were formed of travelling scholars who made pilgrimage from one place to another. Learned Brahmins also collected round them many eager students, and in the courts of learned and enlightened kings, schools were established for educating the youths in religious books and scriptures. But in course of time this purely religious study was abandoned and schools were established for secular study as well. It is within the reach of history that we hear of the distinct division of teachers into *Diksha Guru* that is spiritual preceptor and *Siksha Guru* that is lay preceptor for teaching the two kinds of subjects.

As time went on, the lay schools were given more prominence and they developed into Brahmanical colleges to teach Philosophy, Law and Theology. The students were given free board and lodging through the endowments of the kings and princes.

It was out of these schools that the Indian Universities sprang up. It is customary among the persons of unthinking disposition to regret the progress of the University education in the India of the pre-British days as unsatisfactory, but a careful observation and a comparative study of the Indian educational institutions with those of the Western countries for even a brief period will show that they were phenomenal in many respects.

The most famous of the ancient seats of learning were Takshila, Sridhanya Kataka, and Nalanda, and the last named one finds

an important place in the valuable account of India left by the Chinese traveller Hiuen Tsang who visited India in the seventh century A.D. As early as the fourth century B.C. Takshila has been described by the Greeks as a great centre of education in flourishing condition. The Universities of prominence during the later Middle Ages were those of Odantapuri, Vikramasila, Benares, and Navadvip.

At Takshila, sixteen different subjects were taught in different schools. Besides the common branches of studies in arts, sciences, painting, sculpture, and handicrafts were eagerly pursued. The University of Takshila was especially famous for its instructions in Medicine. Panini, Chanakya and the famous physician Jivaka were students of this University. The University of Sridhanya Kataka was situated on the banks of the Krishna and was noted for its theological study.

But by far the most important of the Indian Universities of the early Middle Ages was that of Nalanda, and we are highly indebted to the classic description of Hiuen Tsang for the detailed knowledge of this institution. In the seventh and eighth centuries A.D., it was a great centre of Mahayana Buddhism. Despite the Buddhist influence over it, Nalanda distinguished itself as the best seat of learning in India for every branch of study. The University Library at Nalanda consisted of a nine-storied building called Ratnadadhi which was considered to be the largest in India. Hiuen Tsang himself studied here for several years.

For ages, Benares remained the strong centre of Brahmanical culture. It was so before Buddha; it was so even when Nalanda and Takshila flourished and it survived even the Mahomedan conquest; it remains so

even to-day. When after centuries of useful existence, the Universities of Takshila and Nalanda decayed, it was here that the great Sankaracharya came forward to challenge the great Pandits of Buddhism. Benares thus became the starting point of Brahmanical revival.

Nalanda and Takshila found a worthy successor in the monastic college of Odantapuri in Behar founded in 780 A.D. The newly founded University possessed a splendid library of useful books, but it could not survive the political vicissitudes of the age that followed.

The number of students in these Universities was enormously large. Scholars from all parts of Asia came to study Medicine and Indian art in the Universities of Takshila and Nalanda. The University of Nalanda is said to have contained ten thousand students. The enormous number of students attending the Universities seems to be particularly surprising when we consider the scattered nature of the population in most of the areas, the backward tracts and lack of communication.

The comparatively large growth of students may leave us complacent and satisfied, but it does not of necessity indicate much progress in general educational attainment; because a considerable portion of the body of students were exclusively devoted to the study of religious texts only. The question of the degree of efficiency of the Indian Universities of the period under review must necessarily be a matter of opinion; for there are no good statistics available on this point. The ancient Indian Universities bear much resemblance to the similar institutions of the residential type of to-day. From the scanty informations that are available, it can be surmised that these Universities paid considerable attention to

developing a student's interests in life and life's problem. In most cases, an educational environment favourable to an all round improvement was created befitting the ideal of the then existing educational system.

But the brilliant age of Indian Universities did not last long. The system of education underwent a great change along with the Mahomedan conquest. The monastic Universities broke up, the Sanskrit Tols which had survived all political vicissitudes, took up the work of higher education. Benares, Kanchi, and Navadwip remained the historic seats of Hindu learning, and Hindu Pandits continued the works of the Buddhist monks. But in these Tols also we notice the same spirit of scholasticism, the same servile study of the texts, the same fruitless disputations on impossible questions. All these disappeared with the opening of a new enlightened epoch. Renaissance and Reformation brought with them new ideals to mediæval Europe, and India alike ushered in a new age. The age of Luther and Calvin was the age of Kabir, Nanak, Sri Chaitanya and Sankar Deva. The undisputed reign of faith has gone and that of reason appeared.

Properly speaking, the mediæval European conditions should be compared and contrasted with the conditions prevailing in the seats of learning such as Benares and Navadwip in the mediæval period and with the system of education as it prevailed in the numerous Tols during the same period. But an attempt has been made to show the glorious background of the mediæval conditions in India. And to understand that background properly, it is necessary to know what it contributed to the stock of world's knowledge.

It has been noticed before how Europe was restored from her dark period of

declining civilization by her contact with the East and Arabia. In fact, the age of revival in Europe was largely the contribution of the Saracenic civilization. But though Europe was indebted to Arabia, Arabia was in turn indebted to India. Thus writes Mr. Havell: "The knowledge of Chemistry, Medicine, and Pharmacy, Mathematics and Astronomy, which the Arabs disseminated in Europe, was largely derived from Indian sources. . . . Indian Pandits brought to the courts of Monsur at Bagdad the celebrated works of Brahma-Gupta which formed the basis of Arabic astronomical knowledge."

Of course, it cannot but be admitted that the Arabs in Europe made themselves independent of Indian teaching and soon laid the foundation of experimental science. And it is within the reach of common knowledge how this foundation has almost been recreated and vastly improved upon by Western scholars.

In the last it is mortifying to note that while the history of the University education in Europe presents a continuous line of progressive development, India suffered from sudden check during the tenth and eleventh centuries, and during the long period of Mahomedan rule the system of University education almost got out of sight. It is only from the latter part of the last century that we have begun to realise its value and it has got to be started anew after Western line. We have arrived almost at the point whence we started; because though the half dying system of education prevalent in the Tols contains within it a germ capable perhaps of development; to develop a University from that germ requires on the part of the recipients a genial power of assimilation such as is not to be generally found among the Indians of to-day who are fed up with Western ideas.

## KASHMIR IN 1846

By PROF. JAGMOHAN LAL BHATNAGAR, M.A.

IN the spring of 1846 shortly after the treaty of Lahore had been signed and Kashmir had been handed over to Raja Gulab Singh of Jammu, Lord Hardinge decided to pay a visit to the Happy Valley. After an interesting journey *via* Hoshiarpur, Pathankote, etc., the party reached Jammu on 18th April and were received by Raja Gulab Singh himself on the other bank of the Tavi. After halting for about a week they left for Kashmir where they stayed for ten days and then returned by the other route, *i.e.*, *via* Kishtwar, Kangra, Mandi, and Bilaspur, whence the Governor-General left for Simla.

A graphic and faithful account of the journey of things seen and heard on the way and of the territories and people visited has been preserved by Ganeshi Lal, Mir Munshi, in a small Persian manuscript known as *Kashmir-Naina*. The author who is evidently a shrewd observer, has left us an interesting account of the social, economic and political condition of the people as well of the various arts and crafts practised in the State.

### SAFFRON CULTIVATION

Agriculture was here too, as almost everywhere else in India, the main occupation of the people, though Kashmir from very old times has been noted for its skilled workers. Most interesting among the agricultural industries of the State was the cultivation of saffron. The cultivation was limited to a small area of 25 villages, of which only 15 actually grew saffron. The seed is sown in the month of May on high ground and is not watered either by canal or well water, which is said to be detrimental to the saffron plant. Hence they have to depend entirely on the rains and the condition of the crop is determined by the rainfall. The total production at that time was estimated

at about 2,000 *manutas*, one *manuta* being equal to one Kashmiri seer. Half of it is claimed by the State. The price at that time was about Rs. 25 a seer and this yielded a revenue of about Rs. 25,000 a year.

### OTHER CROPS

Other crops consisted chiefly of wheat, barley, peas, aniseed and tobacco (*Rabbi*), and shali rice of various sorts, moong, mairh, moth, sesamum, cotton, cayenne pepper, maize, cheena (*kharif*), etc.

Large crops of *Singhara* were taken out of the Dal lake and an income of about Rs. 20,000 per year was said to have been derived from vegetable gardening in the Shalamor Gardens and on the banks of the Dal, the officer in charge of this department being known as *Mir-i-Bahr*. The sale of intoxicants was subject to a monopoly—*charas* being the chief article in demand. The contractor at this time was one Gurdal Singh and the department brought to the State an income of more than Rs. 10,000.

A cultivator was estimated to grow on an average about 50 *kharwar* shali\* in a year, and out of this the State claimed 31 *kharwars*, 23 in kind and 8 in cash, at the rate of Re. 1-6 per *kharwar*. Of all other grains, the State claimed 50 per cent. at a fixed rate of Re. 1-6 per *kharwar*. The zemindars had also to pay an extra amount on fruit trees, grass, etc.

### NON-AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES

Kashmir has been known almost from time immemorial for its skilled workers and this reputation is fully borne out by the long list of industrial workers and professional men given by our author. They were probably not very well off and even a slight

\* Roughly speaking one *kharwar* land is equivalent to four Indian *bighas*.

disorganisation of industry hit them hard. As many as 46 professional workers are mentioned including blacksmiths, silver-smiths, carpenters, makers of writing cabinets (*Kalamdars*), seal engravers, dyers, weavers, pashmina workers, turners, wood workers, manufacturers of leather goods, etc. It may amuse our readers to know that courtesans and dancing girls are also included in the list.

All professional skilled workers were taxed, and the State derived an income of about one lakh and ten thousand which was realised through the *Mukaddams* of every profession. Probably these were regularly organised guilds, and the *Mukaddams* of every guild were responsible for the collection of what may be called the professional tax and its payment into the treasury. The tax ranged from Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per month, but barbers and tailors were exempted from the tax.

#### PASHMINA INDUSTRY

Of the non-agricultural industries, the pashmina industry was and is still the most important industry. Kashmir manufactured pashmina of unsurpassable quality, but the industry suffered on account of the short-sighted policy of the State in matters of taxation. There were two types of *Shalbafs* or pashmina workers: (1) those who supplied their own capital and hired labourers and might be called manufacturers or *Karkhanadars*; and (2) those who were too poor to invest any capital and were consequently advanced money by the State for the purchase of *pasham*, i.e., fine woollen yarn. The daily wages of the *Shalbafs* depended upon the amount of work done, i.e., the number of threads or yarn handled. Most of the weavers or *Shalbafs* were able to handle 50,000 yarn lengths in a day and were able to earn from 2 annas to 6 annas per day. Five skilled workers working at one

place were said to constitute *two* shops, but in the case of *Kurwabafan* a single worker constituted a shop.

#### APPRAISEMENT AND TAXATION

When the goods were ready, they were taken to the Customs House—*Chabutra-i-Sarkar*. The price was fixed by the appraisers appointed for the purpose and after the State duty was paid, the official seal, without which any sale would be illegal, was duly imprinted on each piece.

There were at that time more than three thousand such shops.

#### MINT AND JAWAHAR BAZAR

Kashmir maintained an open mint charging 5 per cent. i.e., Rs. 5 for every 100 rupees coined and drove a thriving business; for the merchants from Khurasair and India who came to buy pashmina, often paid in specie or coins of their own country which were generally remelted and turned into State coins.

The activities of the *Jawahar Bazar* and the mint are a proof of the lively trade which Kashmir did with its neighbours. The bazar served as a sort of exchange but foreign monies were also taxed, for instance, Kabul, Kandhar or Tibet rupees were taxed at Re. 1 per Rs. 1,000.

#### CHIEF EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

The income from the Customs Department amounted to about a lakh of rupees per year, the chief exports and imports being as under:

##### EXPORTS

Pashmina, Saffron, Kut, Kalamdars or writing cabinets, Tobacco—to Tibet, Woollen cloth, Ghee, Banafsha, Black cummin (*zira*), Bed Mushk, etc., etc.

##### IMPORTS

Pasham for shawls—from Tibet, Tea—Tibetan as well as foreign, White sugar, Salt, Gur, Colours, Copper and brass utensils, Blue pigment—indigo, Steel, Kimkhab, Mercury and its compounds.

## Philosophy in India

BY MR. Y. A. THOMBARE, B.A.

CAN philosophy stand aloof from the life, thought and occupations in a country? Can it remain detached from its affairs, conditions and requirements? If we look at the history of philosophical thought in India, we shall find that it has not stood in a state of detachment from the activities of life.

The Vedas themselves, apart from their character as Divine Revelation, typify the primeval toil and turmoil of the human thought and the quivering triumph and joy of the attainment of knowledge. In those ancient times we find that when the light of knowledge first dawned upon man, he rejected all discipline and condemned all activity. As a result conditions became intolerable, when the philosophy of *Isavasyopanishad* appeared on the scene to preach the necessity of work as a preparation for reception of the highest knowledge. As time passed, need was felt of investigating the relation of different passages in the Vedas bearing on such topics as the soul, the origin of the universe and the like to one another and to the Vedas as a whole. It brought into existence the *Uttara Mimansa*, which performed the task of taking a comprehensive view of the contents of the Vedas as a whole, reconciling the apparent contradictions in them and systematising what they present in an unsystematic form. The birth of the philosophy of India, which is the wonder of the world and which is yet the solace of a considerable portion of humanity, was thus a response to the pressing need of the age. Later, it was the drama of an epic war which was made the occasion of the great teachings of the *Bhagavad Gita* about the immortality of the human soul and the right spirit in which man should perform his duty—

teachings which in India have supplied the impetus and drive for action and have comforted the mind to the present day. It was equally the challenge of the times which produced the philosopher Sankara, whose authority has been most generally deferred to in the Hindu world and followed by the majority of its best thinkers. Thus the traditional philosophy of the land has been the outcome of actual and living conditions.

The shock of foreign incursions which began in the tenth century, checked the onward march of philosophy in the country. In those parts where the blight of alien domination did not reach, efforts continued to be made to carry on the torch from generation to generation, and they kept up the vital tradition of adapting the reflective thought to the contemporary context. As in the past they displayed independence, originality and even brilliance. Dynanadeva, Ramanujacharya, Kabir, and Nanak are a few of the thinkers who lighted the path of philosophical advance not merely for the few but for the masses. But with these exceptions the progress of philosophy was held up by the tide of foreign invasions. Philosophy was driven from the field of realities. Its students felt themselves unequal to carry on the active struggle demanded by the hard conditions of the times and withdrew from actual life. This was a most grievous injury inflicted by the troublous times on the cause of philosophy. Philosophers left the contemporary situation to take care of itself and contented themselves with living on the labours of the past, with the result that philosophy was more and more removed from the context of life. Men like Ramadasa strove successfully to face the living factors and were able to pave the way of such movements as the rise of the Maratha power,

But generally the professional philosophers found themselves no match for the difficulties in the country, and philosophy was torn from the life of the people and degraded to the level of mere dialectics.

Philosophy was in this predicament when at the beginning of the last century events brought it face to face with the victorious forces of Western culture. They did not take long to surround the indigenous philosophy on all sides. They have ever since gone on undermining the foundations of its strength in its own home. The Western culture has had at its back the powerful array of wealth, patronage and authority. At one stroke, by the promise of posts in the administration of the country, it was able to win over to its side the intellectual classes, on whose support the indigenous philosophy entirely relied. In fact the whole world, which in these days pays obeisance to science, is ranged under the banner of the invader, whose armies are being constantly reinforced. But the disparity between the armaments of the two adversaries is even greater than that between their forces. The weapons of the Western culture are forged afresh in the latest laboratories and factories of science and are replenished every now and then, while Eastern philosophy has to carry on the fight with its age-old limited and worn-out armoury. In spite of this, Oriental philosophy as such has not been able to take note of the transformation that has taken place in the life of the country—of the new conditions and problems which changing circumstances have brought in their train. The late Mr. B. G. Tilak no doubt tried in his monumental work on the Gita to bring the old philosophy into relations with the existing life, and Mahatma Gandhi has preached the principles of non-violence in a new light with special reference to its political requirements.

Both the efforts have done direct good to the country. But they cannot be said to have touched more than the fringe of contemporary problems. Nevertheless they have succeeded in showing the importance and value of a return of our philosophy to the problems of our every-day life.

Some of the most crying problems of the day which refuse to give us any breathing time may be stated as follows: Whence is all our slave psychology and our civil disobedience? Whence all our mistrust of one another combined with a pathetic faith in aliens? What is the meaning of our regenerate and our depressed classes? What is the true significance of our curious combination of individual merits with collectivistic disorganisation? Why should not our urban classes have completely dedicated themselves to the work of rural uplift? When and why our complacency in the face of all our ignorance, indigence and disease? Why should the few batten on the many? Why should we have failed to take our full share in the advancement of science? and so on. These questions constitute a serious challenge to our most cherished philosophical tradition.

Our philosophy looks upon the world as unreal and its affairs as illusory. According to it a man's goal is the enlightenment of his soul, and the road to its realization lies not through something done or accomplished but through knowledge. This insight, however, cannot be attained without the discipline of moral life. The foundation of this moral life is that a man should regard others as his own self. He should refrain from harming others as from harming himself and do good to them as he would to himself. Even when the delusive veil of ignorance is lifted and true knowledge comes, a person is expected to act on the moral principle enunciated above

so that one who does so act is taken to be superior to the one who does not. An emphasis on this principle with special reference to our present conditions would be most opportune. If our professional philosophers had a sympathy for the sufferings of our actual life, this principle would form the main burden of their preaching, which would further revive regard for the old philosophy. They have also to take into account the fact that in these days actual knowledge in its most authentic form has adopted experimental methods. Intellectual classes all over the world—not excepting even India—have practically made these methods an article of their faith, and they are chary of paying unquestioning allegiance to any beliefs formulated in days when the absence of science and mechanical appliances made experimental methods of obtaining knowledge impossible. It is inevitable that modern thought should regard the problem of knowledge and assumptions its fundamental problem and should subject them to a searching scrutiny. The assumptions and conclusions of our old philosophy may or may not ultimately stand the test of scientific methods. But it is a debt which we owe to our ancestors as much as to ourselves that we should hold a dispassionate inquiry and discover truth. Then alone shall we prove ourselves worthy of the rich philosophical inheritance they left us and contribute to the solution of the pressing problems which confront us. The central fact of these problems is that they have been created by our contact with the technological civilisation of the West. No solution which fails to see this would meet the requirements of the situation.

The Western civilisation boasts of having freed man from his former enslavement to

natural conditions. He has attained a new kind of freedom to want and strive for all kinds of new possibilities. But even the European traditionalist condemns such freedom as degradation of values and ideals brought by the industrial civilisation. What man should value, he says, is spiritual freedom, freedom in regard to things which dignify and ennoble human life such as art, religious communion and moral aspirations, and not freedom to fulfil desires within the economic field—wants for material things and for material prosperity. The very claim that the liberation of economic wants by material means constitutes freedom is, he says, a convincing proof of the degradation effected by the modern civilisation. The modernist, however, contends that the possession of physical means for a higher degree of material comfort and ease would not appear to be inherently hostile to the play of creative and appreciative faculties in the domain of higher arts and ethics. He urges that the increase of material comfort and security, even when not amounting to a large surplusage of wealth, would promote the exercise of imagination and emotion in the higher sphere of ideal interests. This presumption, he has to concede, has not so far been realised as a matter of fact. Instead of securing leisure to men, he admits, it has deprived them of it. A few who possess it are found to use it in mad pursuit of amusement and foolish display as well as in holding others in enslavement. Thus if the present civilisation has put an end to one kind of bondage, namely, to forces of nature, it has done so only to produce another bondage, namely, to the machine. It has deprived work of its joy and its products of artistic features. The masses have been condemned to become appendages to the machines on which they

work. This is the vaunted gain in human freedom. The fact underlying the indictment are not denied by the admirers of the industrial civilisation.

They, however, contend that the evils are not wholly due to the machine. They say that the modes of desire, habits of thought and institutions developed in the past cannot escape their share of responsibility for the present, and they thus hurl back the reproach in the face of the traditionalist. They further claim that the modern democratic movement in its broad sense has brought "humanitarian" ends, which must counteract the tendencies of enslavement. The machines have made it possible to increase human happiness and leisure, and distribute it more evenly than before among larger numbers of the population. It is true that the end has not yet been accomplished. But this failure is due to a certain extent to the perverseness of human nature. The modernists think that the discipline of privation, sacrifice and suffering may not be the remedy that will ultimately be necessary to elevate man above his base self. They point out that the value and standards on which the traditionalists base the remedy have not been able to rescue human nature from the outstanding evils of industrialism. According to the modernists, in consequence of the lack of opportunity in the past, man has had to fast too long and too much. They fondly imagine that he has only to satiate himself to the full to be able to return to a state of golden equilibrium. As put by a well known thinker, "the present situation may be one of transitional unbalance, and it is not entirely utopian to look forward to recovery of sane equilibrium after the so long inhibited appetites have glutted themselves."

The question, however, is whether the balance can be restored without any kind of moral restraint being exercised. The scale on which our industrial development has supplied the means for the satiation of human appetite has no parallel in the past. But there was still enough scope even in pre-industrial times for the appetite to glut itself in several fields. The law-giver of the East has no illusion on the point. He unequivocally states that appetite is not appeased by being glutted. On the other hand, he says, it is stimulated thereby like fire by oblations. "Regulate and control the appetite" is the advice he gives. But we need not be sanguine that the modernist will accept it without question.

This spells the most dismal outlook for countries like India which Western industrialism is holding in commercial thralldom in order to make them its permanent hunting-ground. Our economists will perhaps tell us that if we must not perish, we have no time to lose in adopting the technological civilisation ourselves. This will mean that we must enter into a competition with the advanced nations of the world. But we would then be avoiding one pitfall only to rush into another. We do not want to worship the machines, but at the same time we have no desire to allow ourselves to be crushed by it.

So far as the standards and values which we have inherited from the past are concerned, we know that they have lost their operative force as a result of the impact of the Western ideas. Even when they condemn evils which condemn themselves to any intelligent mind, we do not feel satisfied. The fact that troubles us is that we know that they have not been proved to stand the test of the modern scientific methods. At the same time we know that the

new technological and scientific processes have not so far been able to supply any fresh standards. In effect we blindly surrender ourselves to new forces which we do not try to understand. Philosophy must deal with the situation that has arisen. It is its business to bring intellectual order out of the chaos of beliefs. The present lack of adjustment between the ideas and ideals which we have inherited from the past and the dominating interests and movements of the present civilisation are both a datum and an opportunity for a rebirth of our philosophy.

We must, therefore, return to existing conditions and observe and study the dominantly materialistic character of the present age with full intellectual sympathy. We ought to discover the full meaning of the experimental methods pursued by natural

science at the present day. We should subject to their tests the conceptions which have been transmitted to us regarding the nature of mind, thought and knowledge. We should reconsider the relation between causes and effects and means and ends on the basis of the new machinery and appliances which science has provided. We shall then be able to determine final standards and values with respect to the realistic factors in the present conditions. Then would those standards and values be able to supply effective impetus and drive confidence and courage and direction and point to our activities. The observation and reflection which would discuss the meaning and possibilities of the present-day conditions would be true philosophy, which would afford illumination and guidance to our confused steps.

## COSMIC RADIATION

BY

DR. S. RAMACHANDRA RAO, M.A., Ph.D.

THE subject of cosmic radiation is perhaps the most fascinating branch of study in modern physics. It has been described as "unique for the minuteness of the phenomenon, the delicacy of the observations, the adventurous excursion of the observers, the subtlety of the analysis and the grandeur of the inferences".

The cosmic rays may be briefly described as a highly penetrating radiation present in the atmosphere. They have been shown to be fast moving electrons, some of these attaining speeds almost that of light. Several centimetres of lead are pierced by these particles. Because of their tremendous energy, some of them are able to pass through the thick cushion of air on the

earth's surface and are detected by suitable instruments in our laboratories. They have been ascribed a cosmic origin and are supposed to come from interstellar space.

It is well known that dry air is not a conductor of electricity. Hence a charged electroscope should retain its charge almost indefinitely if left in a vessel containing dry air. But Geitel discovered in 1900 that there was a leakage even when the place was free from radioactive emanations. Three years later, Rutherford and Cooke observed that the leakage could be greatly decreased by enclosing the electroscope in a lead chamber whose walls were several centimetres thick. They found that a two inch layer of lead reduced the leakage by 30 per cent.

McLennan and Burton obtained similar results at the same time independently. These investigators suggested that highly penetrating rays, present in the atmosphere, caused the air around the electroscope to become conductive. When the instrument was shielded by lead, the leakage decreased considerably because of the partial absorption of the rays by the lead. The penetrating radiation was ascribed to the radioactive minerals present within the earth. Richardson, however, thought that these were sent out by the sun. The cosmic origin of the rays was firmly established when Gockel, a Swiss physicist, made balloon ascents to a height of nearly three miles and discovered that the intensity of the rays was greater at this height than on the surface of the earth. The study of cosmic radiation was pursued with great vigour soon after the Great War by different investigators in America, Russia, and Germany.

How are these cosmic rays detected and measured? Two methods are generally in use. In the first method, the rays are allowed to fall into a thin walled steel bomb containing argon gas under high pressure. The rays collide with the gas atoms and split them into positive and negative ions. If two electrodes are kept within the chamber, one of them carrying a positive potential and the other a negative potential, the ions are attracted to the proper electrodes and a feeble electric current will be detected between the electrodes. This current can be measured by a sensitive electrometer. In the second method, the electrometer is dispensed with and the electric current is amplified and passed through a loud speaker. Every time a cosmic ray enters the ionisation chamber, an electrical current passes through the loud speaker and a sudden click

is heard. In some modifications, these clicks are made to register themselves on a revolving counter. Though the methods appear to be quite simple, they involve considerable skill and mastery of experimental technique; and unless proper precautions are taken, spurious results may occur.

The study of the nature and properties of the cosmic rays has been mainly along two directions, viz., the variations of the intensity with latitude and altitude. After the pioneer investigations of Gockel in 1909, the next significant results were obtained by Hess, Wulf and Kolhorster between 1911 and 1914. Kolhorster observed that at a height of  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles, the radiation increased in intensity to seven times the value on the earth's surface. It was thus definitely established that the penetrating rays were cosmic in origin and suffered absorption as they travelled through the earth's atmosphere.

In 1926, Millikan, the famous experimenter of Pasadena in the United States, studied the problem of the altitude variation of the cosmic rays by sending up balloons containing self-registering electrometer, thermometer and barometer. He verified the conclusions of the previous investigators and by indefatigable work extended the range of research in several directions. It was shown by him that when suitable precautions were taken, both balloon and mountain peak observations gave the same altitude variation. He further studied the absorption by water of the cosmic rays and showed that the rays could penetrate many metres of water.

The deep water investigations were greatly extended by the brilliant work of Professor Regener of Stuttgart just three years ago. Working on the Lake Constance on the Swiss border, he showed that the cosmic rays were detectable at a depth of 770 feet of

water! Regener followed up the study at high altitudes also by sending up rubber balloons. The instruments were suitably protected from the low temperature at high latitudes by being enclosed by cellophane material. His balloons reached a height of 15 miles, almost  $\frac{34}{35}$ th of the height of the atmosphere! He showed that above  $8\frac{1}{2}$  miles, the cosmic ray intensity increased very slowly. Professor Piccard's sensational stratosphere flights to astonishingly high altitudes to test these conclusions are more familiar to most of us.

The variation with latitude of the cosmic ray intensity was first noticed by Clay in 1928. He carried an electrometer all the way from Leyden (Latitude  $52^{\circ}$  N) in Holland to Bandoeng (Latitude  $7\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  S) in Java and found that the intensity in the former place was nearly  $1\frac{1}{2}$  times the intensity in the latter place. A thorough geographical study of the cosmic ray intensity was initiated by A. H. Compton of Chicago some four years ago, with support from the Carnegie Institution. Eight different expeditions were organised and measurements with careful standards were made in 69 stations distributed representatively on the earth's surface. It was found that the intensity was nearly constant up to  $10^{\circ}$  latitude and then rose gradually at higher latitudes. Between  $25^{\circ}$  and  $45^{\circ}$  there was a sharp increase in intensity, while above  $50^{\circ}$  the intensity was constant. The value at latitudes above  $50^{\circ}$  was 13.6 per cent. larger than the value at the equator. The northern and southern latitudes gave identical results.

What are these highly penetrating radiations? Wherefrom do they come? These are the questions which have engaged the attention of the scientists in the last few years. Millikan believes that the cosmic rays are electromagnetic radiations

quite similar to X-rays but of much shorter wavelength. Compton, on the other hand, is definitely of the view that the cosmic rays are particles, probably electrons. Dauvillier suggested that these electrons might come from the sun and that due to the magnetic field associated with the earth, the slower electrons showed a curvature in their path and thus the intensity was greater at higher latitudes. Lemaitre of Belgium has put forward the bold theory that a primeval explosion occurred in the universe several thousand million years ago and that the cosmic rays are merely the atoms, protons and electrons thrown out in all directions at that time. These are still travelling in space and some of them are now received on the earth's surface.

The cosmic rays possess tremendous energies. Attention has already been drawn to their high penetrating power. It has been found that while 1 inch of water is enough to absorb half a beam of X-rays, some 20 feet of water is necessary to absorb half the cosmic ray beam. Kunze's experiments to determine the swiftness of the cosmic ray particles are very interesting. He allowed these particles to pass through large magnetic fields and photographed the tracks by a special method. The particles suffered a curvature in the magnetic field and the smaller the curvature, the larger the energy of the particles. In fact, particles with low energies were found to describe spirals while particles with exceedingly large velocities were almost undeviated. By the application of much skill and ingenuity, Kunze showed that some of the particles had velocities as large as that of light.

The high energy of the cosmic ray particles makes it a powerful tool in the investigation of the structure of atoms. When a cosmic ray particle suffers a collision

with an atom, this atom is shattered to pieces. Anderson and Millikan specially designed an apparatus to study the nature of these particles and brought to light the interesting fact that there occurred particles of positive charge and negative charge in equal abundance. In fact, these were found to be produced at the same time and were separated in their path by the application of a magnetic field. Because of their opposite charges they were bent differently and could be recognised by their tracks on the photographic plate. Anderson suggested that the positive particles had the same mass and magnitude of charge as the electrons and were really the positive counterpart of the electron. This important result was confirmed in an elegant manner by Blackett and Occhialini in Cambridge. In their apparatus, the cosmic ray on entry into the chamber itself operated the photographic device and photographs of the tracks were automatically taken. The apparatus was set up in the dark and once in about two minutes a cosmic ray particle entered the apparatus, there was a click and a flash and the particles produced in the path were photographed. They confirmed the existence of the positive electron or positron.

The most interesting fact about the positrons is its exceedingly short life. Ordinarily it does not exist for a sufficiently long time to be detected but when bestowed with very large energy, it can be seen for a thousand millionth of a second. The incident cosmic ray particle not merely produces the positive electron but also gives it sufficiently large energy to enable it to live long enough to be recorded on the photographic plate.

Dirac of Cambridge had indeed deduced from purely mathematical reasoning that there should exist minute particles similar

to electrons but carrying a positive charge. And the experiments of Anderson and Blackett and Occhialini have amply confirmed the soundness of his reasoning.

Physicists have not yet arrived at a satisfactory explanation of the mechanism of production of the positrons. Perhaps more experimental data are required to help them in the matter. However the subject is highly intriguing and may possibly bring in more revolutionary concepts in physics.

The cosmic rays come to us from the coldness of interstellar space. They help us in obtaining information regarding the material constituents in the universe. Each particle is a fast messenger that has come to us from the far off space. The questions before us are many. Wherefrom do they come? How do they get such large energies? When an answer is given for these questions, certainly we shall have known more about the universe around us.

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E. Mar. '36.

# The Love of Joymoti: A Story

BY MR. GOPAL CHANDRA SARMA BORUA

JOYMOTI, the true and faithful, loved her husband Langi Godapani with a profundity of feeling baffling description. Her joys and sorrows, comfort and sufferings, were all the reflections of those of her husband's. Her heart was elated with joy when he was happy, and her face was shadowed with anxiety when he looked melancholy. Her real soul was lodged in her husband as it were.

The short-sighted and selfish Lora Raja designing to set himself in entire safety and to make the much coveted throne of the extensive Ahom kingdom hereditary for his family, ordered the capture of Godapani—the last yet the mightiest of the powerful Ahom princes whom he considered as the main obstacle in the way of the fruition of his plan.

Joymoti found her husband in danger, danger that might take away his life which she valued above all other things in the world. Why would she not be satisfied if the sacrifice of her humble self could save the precious life of her husband? She entreated Godapani once and again to leave her behind and to abscond, until good days came, to a place beyond the reach of the cruel king.

To leave behind in the midst of his enemies his beloved wife, a genial presence, was too much for the loving soul of Godapani. He knew well that Joymoti had been prepared to sacrifice her own life for his. Quite unknowingly the thought of his consort's horrible death at the hands of unfeeling Choudangs flashed very vividly in his mind. He could brook his own death but not that of his beloved wife. He was perplexed, greatly perplexed. He was torn between an impulse of yielding to the tyrant king and face persecutions on the one hand, and the desire of ensconcing himself without

regard for the fate of his wife with a view to do meet justice to Lora Raja in time on the other. In this his puzzle, however, the latter desire, shaped by his wife's importunity, got the better of his former impulse.

The approach of the king's men on the look-out for Godapani was perceived and along with that came the sorrowful hour of Godapani's parting from his dearest wife. With a heavy heart Godapani looked at Joymoti and Joymoti at Godapani, their cheeks being bedewed with sorrowful tears. Godapani tried to speak, but was completely choked with emotion. Bidding adieu to his sweet-heart, but in silence Godapani took to his legs casting a lingering look behind.

The king's men enquired of Joymoti the whereabouts of Godapani. Joymoti replied with courage instantaneously: "No information of my husband you can expect from me. I am prepared not to tell you anything of him."

The officers made clear to Joymoti what her fate might be on her refusal to reply. Joymoti not caring the least for her fate, replied heroically: "The trivial punishment by a selfish king cannot shake a true wife from her firm determination."

Lora Raja's anxiety multiplied. Godapani, the lion amongst Ahom princes, had escaped. Joymoti, his wife, would not reveal his whereabouts. Would he be unsuccessful in his attempt to make the throne hereditary? Would Godapani bring havoc to him and his family? Haunted by these thoughts, quite despondent grew Lora Raja.

The whereabouts of Godapani were to be exacted from Joymoti at any cost. She would not do so on peaceful terms. So, orders for the infliction of punishment on Joymoti followed.

Joymoti was taken to the Zarenga field—the noteworthy punishing ground during the Ahom reign. Punishment began with beating by canes. Beating had continued for two days, but it proved of no avail.

Beating by canes having produced no effect, the whipping with chamta was adopted. Smack went the afflicting chamta on Joymoti's delicate back. Blood streamed down from the wounds at different parts of her body. Nevertheless, Joymoti paid no heed to all these. The same answer "No information. . . of him", did she make all along.

Now the application of red-hot iron on her person commenced. It went on for several days. The terrible sight of the red-hot iron placed on Joymoti's tender person moved even the cold-hearted Choudangs with pity. Every hour, every day, the king expected to hear of Godapani's whereabouts from Joymoti. Hours glided away, days passed by, but Lora Raja's expectations did not fructify.

The discomfiture at the hand of Joymoti made the king all the more desperate and savage. He became greatly irritable and morbidly sensitive. Joymoti's sufferings were intense, her punishment inhuman, but the king was oblivious of all these. Godapani he wanted, Godapani he must find and destroy.

Even the most savage punishments appeared slight to Joymoti, and proved fruitless to Lora Raja. But the king would not stop here. Joymoti must be punished even unto death if she persisted in the same reply.

The news of savage punishment on Joymoti somehow reached the absconding Godapani. How could a loving husband stand the news of the distressing plight of his sweet-heart? Godapani resolved to approach Joymoti and advise her to reveal his whereabouts.

With a stout heart and reliance on God, Godapani came to Joymoti in the likeness of a hill-man. Lounging about in the country-side, he pleaded before Joymoti in a voice broken with emotion: "Oh, wretched lady, why don't you save your precious life by making a clean breast of your husband's secret? Your husband may save himself even if you reveal his whereabouts." Him she recognised. He, for whose safety she had been enduring so much pain and punishment, had now come out himself. Joymoti was at a fix, but not bewildered. She retorted: "Uncle, who has asked you to come over here? Please be off and let me act in my own way."

Godapani understood everything. He wanted to speak, but his voice quivered with agony and hands swung to and fro with agitation. His heart became heavier with sorrow. Tears trickled down his tawny cheeks. Calling on the sun, the moon, the sky and the stars to bear evidence to the utmost cruelty to Joymoti, the loving husband Godapani slowly repaired to an abode of darkness.

Fresh punishments were devised every day. The Choudangs felt tedious of punishing Joymoti. Joymoti's sufferings grew more and more unbearable. On the 16th day of punishment, she stopped making even that only reply and lapsed into entire silence. On the 17th day, she kept her eyes constantly closed, praying all the while to the Almighty to give her husband long life and success. On the 18th day from early morning she was in a state of delirium. Men and women, boys and girls, from the capital and the adjoining villages perceiving Joymoti's end close ahead, thronged to the punishing-ground with eyes moistened with tears and hearts melting in sympathy.

Towards the afternoon the sky assumed a sombre look. The gentle breeze suddenly turned to a strangely hot wind. The Choudangs felt something uncanny. They stepped off Joymoti. Joymoti raised her glowing face and looked round the Zarenga field with folded hands. A hush fell upon the thronging crowd. A lightning flashed afore and along with that Joymoti, the true and faithful, shuffled off this mortal coil.

Godapani got the news and became distracted with sorrow. Taking a mighty

oath to wreak vengeance upon selfish Lora Raja, he left his absconding locality for the western part of the country.

Joymoti sacrificed her life not in vain. Godapani could not be captured, and with the help of some powerful Ahom officers, he came off successful in dethroning Lora Raja, the selfish, and spread peace and tranquillity throughout the length and breadth of the kingdom.

To-day, the Assamese marvel at Joymoti's unfathomable love for her husband. Her praises are echoed upon the lips of them all.

## The Call of the Gita

BY MAHATMA GANDHI

THERE is not a single spiritual tangle which the Gita cannot unravel. It is a different thing, if, on account of our insufficient faith, we do not know how to read and understand it.

The battle-field of Kurukshetra is only by the way, the true Kurukshetra is our body. It is at once the Kurukshetra and Dharmakshetra. If we regard it as, and make it, the abode of God, it is the Dharmakshetra.

In this battle-field lies one battle or another always before us, and most of such battles arise out of the ideas: "This is mine, this is thine."

The Gita and all the other religious books of the world proclaim to us that the difference between mine and thine should be forgotten. That is to say, attachment and aversion should be relinquished.

\* THE BHAGAVAD GITA: With the Text in Devanagari and an English Translation. By Annie Besant. Price per copy, Annas Four (Foreign 6d.).

Gita asks us to make humanity our religion. Service first, Service last and Service always.

The Gita preaches sanctity of all life. None of us need deprecate ourselves. We are all offspring of the same Divine Essence (Brahma). All are equal in the eyes of God. No one is created high or low. This teaching of the Gita inspires utmost confidence in its readers.

All of us are striving to get happiness in this world. Some seek happiness in amassing wealth by fair or foul means; some seek happiness in mere physical well-being—others seek happiness in holding unquestioned sway over weaker and backward races.

But the Gita ideal of happiness consists in doing one's duty through thick and thin, placing entire confidence in the justice of our cause and providence.

Thus the call of the Gita is a call to Service—service through self-surrender.

# Phonetics in Modern Language Teaching

BY MARTHE GOLDWYN, B.A. (LONDON)

IN no subject more than in foreign languages have methods of teaching undergone so many and varied transformations. No other subject of the secondary school curriculum has caused so much anxiety. Introduced in England originally as a soft option or accomplishment, the study of one or more modern foreign languages has come to be considered an essential and compulsory part of every child's education.

With aim and importance, have varied kinds of teachers and methods of teaching.

It is generally admitted to-day that the aim of modern foreign language teaching is primarily cultural and secondly practical. For the first, it is essential to acquire a sound, adequate knowledge of the written language and a fair acquaintance with the literature and history of the country and people whose mother tongue, one is learning. For the second, the power to express oneself fluently and accurately is required. As a matter of fact, the methods of achieving both aims are indissolubly one, for in order to speak fluently and accurately, one requires a sound and adequate knowledge of the language, and that implies a fair amount of reading and consequently of acquaintance with literature and history.

The first foreign language is usually begun at the age of 11+ (plus) and at that age, methods used in any subject are based on the child's active participation in the lesson, that is, the child must speak. In order to do so in the foreign tongue, he must learn how to pronounce the foreign sounds correctly and to utter a foreign sentence with correct intonation.

It used to be thought sufficient, for a Frenchman, for instance, to teach French to English boys for the latter to acquire a

good pronunciation. Apart from the fact that not all Frenchmen were qualified teachers, not all were educated men with an accurate knowledge of their own language, few were sufficiently masters of English to control their classes effectively—and nothing can either be taught or learnt in a pandemonium—few realised what the essential differences were between English and French pronunciation.

It was for the phoneticians to point the way. Far from it being enough to go and live abroad in order to acquire a good pronunciation in a foreign tongue, it can in many cases be utterly useless. For it is little realised how very inadequately people hear and imitate sounds when their ears have not been trained to detect differences of sound. The training is provided by phonetics. With these, not only is the ear trained to hear correctly, but the purely mechanical movements of mouth and tongue are indicated so that few fail to acquire a reasonably accurate enunciation.

Most schools in England to-day begin their foreign language course with phonetics. This consists only in the analysis and practices of sounds peculiar to the language studied. It is both unnecessary and unsuitable to teach general phonetics with all its imposing array of complexities.

The children love pulling faces, making noises and imitating their teacher. The use of phonetic script is useful as a check on their pronunciation and the progress of their ear-training, as well as a happy means of divorcing the new range of sounds from their traditional spelling in terms of an alphabet which the children are accustomed to reading in their native way. After a few weeks of almost exclusively oral work, varied with phonetic dictation of nonsense syllables,

AUGUST 1935]

PHONETICS IN MODERN LANGUAGE TEACHING

533

songs and actions, it is usually time to begin the transition to normal spelling.

There are ultra "Direct Methodists" who insist on the exclusive use of phonetics for a whole year. But since the use of phonetics in modern language teaching is purely pragmatic and is essentially a means to good pronunciation, six to eight weeks are usually enough to lay the foundations of good pronunciation in a class of eleven year old beginners. The parallel use of phonetics should continue for a year and a half, and after that it need only be used for unusual and difficult words.

By this means it will be found that the pronunciation remains good. Having acquired good habits of speech at the outset, the children find it easy and natural to speak the foreign language in its own peculiar way. It must, however, be added that unless the teacher has himself a good pronunciation, his constant bad example will undo any good that his teaching of phonetics may have done. Precept must be demonstrated by example. Another advantage of a good pronunciation is that the children more easily develop a feeling for the language (*Sprachgefühl*) so that they tend to acquire the idioms more readily, while their spelling benefits from their accurate speech. It is most interesting to note that children who have acquired wrong habits at the beginning rarely write dictation well. They are unable to recognise the sounds they hear and tend to connect a certain spelling with their own faulty utterance.

In short, the use of phonetics has made it possible and even quite usual for children at school to acquire a foreign language and within a limited range to speak it perfectly. In fact, it is often surprising to find that a child speaking his own language badly is yet able to use the standard speech

of a foreign tongue. This is definitely encouraging to those who are anxious to solve the knotty problem of local accents and dialects.

The children naturally acquire their parents' habits of speech, and particularly in rural and industrial districts their speech is so typically local that they are not easily understood, nor do they readily understand the normally cultured speech of their teachers. In some schools, there has grown up the practice of speech training in classes of eleven year old children, so that the study and practice of the sounds of their own language coincides with that of the foreign one they are just beginning to learn. This makes them very conscious of differences of sounds both in speech and music, so that they profit from such classes by quickly improving their own accent and unconsciously developing a feeling for language as an art.



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## How to Choose Your Investment

By RAO BAHADUR C. S. SUBRAHMANYAM

SIXTY years ago men who had money to invest put it with indigenous money-lenders, such as Chetties and others. Those with knowledge of English and with official connections put it with British mercantile firms. Government paper was not in much favour in the early years. By the end of the century with an increase in the number of men who made money in trade, in the public service and the professions, there came into existence "Nidhis" or "Funds" in larger numbers, as also indigenous bankers who received deposits besides the British trading firms who had a Banking section. There were no joint stock banks in this Presidency except the Bank of Madras.

With the fall of the House of Arbutnot, the British trading firms one by one closed their banking sections. Chetties, Saits and other indigenous bankers, and "Nidhis" or "Funds" increased their activities.

The Indian Bank was started in Madras — an epoch in indigenous banking in South India. It is now the premier indigenous bank in South India.

At present banking facilities are afforded by banks incorporated in Britain and having branches in Madras and known as Exchange Banks, the Imperial Bank and a number of banks incorporated in an adjoining Indian State and also in the Presidency. Now the object of this article is to help an investor to choose his bank for putting his money. The British Banks, the Imperial, and the "Indian" are of first rank but the rates offered by them are not tempting. Besides these, there are a large number of "Banks" advertising in bold types in the newspapers. An individual is hard put to it to choose and he thoughtlessly selects that which offers the highest rate of interest. No doubt these "Banks" are registered under the Companies

Act. The man in the street does not know the difference between a private company (Bank) and a public company (Bank) both registered and affixing the word "Limited" to their names. A private company though registered has not to send its annual Balance Sheet to the Registrar, nor to hold meetings of shareholders and enter the proceedings in the minutes book, nor need it have a minimum amount of Share Capital, nor is bound by the other restrictions imposed by law on public companies. It is practically a private concern like a partnership or firm. The ordinary safeguards which the law has provided in the case of a public company do not govern a private company. It is, therefore, necessary before a man puts his money, to find out if the "Bank" Limited is a public or private company. In regard to the public "Banks" the points to be noted and if necessary discovered by enquiry direct of the company are the following:

Its authorised and paid-up capital, the amount invested by the directors and the period it had functioned and the dividend it had paid; a large investment by the directors augurs safety. Its balance sheets for the last two or three years may be inspected. If an individual is satisfied with the character and status of its directors, and if its Head Office is not in foreign territory, he may choose it, if necessary, after an interview with some of the directors. To repeat again, with so many banks advertising and offering tempting rates of interest, it is necessary an investor should, before entrusting his hard-earned savings to it, make a thorough enquiry. In the pre-Arbutnot days, the tag "& Co." had a magic effect on the public mind. Now XYZ "Bank Ltd.," seems to have a similar influence. As for investing in shares of joint stock companies, don't take them because of the importunity of the canvasser or even a director or managing director. Shun such importunities and suspect them. Let the shares come in the market through brokers or other business people engaged in selling shares.

## Indians in East Africa

MR. K. P. S. MENON'S REPORT

THE Government of India have at last released for publication Mr. K. P. S. Menon's Report on Marketing Legislation in Tanganyika, Uganda, and Kenya. While it was generally known that Mr. Menon had criticised the Ordinances as potential danger to the existence of the small Indian trader in those territories, we have now before us the facts and arguments on which Mr. Menon had formed his conclusions, together with his recommendations after a careful and thorough examination of conditions in East Africa.

### TANGANYIKA

"I did not come across a single Indian in Tanganyika who was satisfied with the Marketing Legislation or did not fear that it was a potential danger to Indian traders," says Mr. Menon in his Report.

The powers assumed by Government under the Trades Licencing (Amendment) Ordinance are so general and formidable that the apprehensions of Indian traders in Tanganyika that they may be used to their detriment cannot be said to be groundless.

This Ordinance has eliminated a substantial number from the produce trade and increased the distress of the small trader. But the Ordinance which Indians in Tanganyika view with even greater alarm than the Marketing Ordinances is the Co-operative Societies Ordinance 1932.

There are Draconian provisions for which it is difficult to find justification or parallel. By a little manipulation these provisions can easily be used to the detriment, if not to the elimination, of established traders, and tentative attempts in this direction appear to have been made in the Bukoba district.

Indeed, a high official of the Tanganyika Government told me that if the Co-operative Societies Ordinance were to be put

into operation, it would mean "the death-knell of the Indian trade" in Tanganyika.

### UGANDA

Six months later, Uganda followed with an Ordinance moulded on the same lines as the Tanganyika Ordinance. And what will be the outcome of these restrictions? In Mr. Menon's words:

From the individual Indian trader's point of view, the most disquieting feature is that it will not only affect his buying but selling operations. A native from Kidongori who takes his produce, say, to Bukedia and gets paid for it, will naturally spend his money in the adjoining township rather than in Kidongori. Trading settlement like Kidongori and Pallisa, which are situated at a considerable distance from buying centres, will therefore inevitably decline; and many Indian traders will be thrown out of employment.

### KENYA

And what of the Marketing Bill in Kenya? It is difficult to assess accurately the probable effect of the Marketing of Native Produce Bill on Indian interests, because the Bill is capable of being used in a variety of ways. And here, indeed, lies its principal danger. It will be seen from Mr. Menon's review of its operation in Tanganyika and particularly in Uganda for what different objects it has been used. "The Ordinance has been used in order to improve quality and also to increase quantity. It has been applied to food-crops as well as to export crops. It has been used in order to stimulate production and also to check over-production."

And Mr. Menon has no hesitation in coming to the conclusion that

Indians in this Colony are, on the whole, justified in regarding the Marketing of Native Produce Bill as a potential danger to the existence of the small trader, whose services in the past have been invaluable

and who still plays and is capable of playing a very essential role in the economic system of Kenya.

For, according to him, past experience has generated the apprehension that a measure which purports to be economic, may soon be converted into a political weapon. Mr. Menon, therefore, urges the following recommendations:—

There should be no general power to issue exclusive licences, but if Government consider that the trade in any particular produce cannot be created except by means of the grant of an exclusive licence, a separate Ordinance dealing with that produce only may be promulgated.

There is practically no barter at present between native producers and Indian traders; but if necessary barter may be prohibited by law.

The existence of competition in trading settlements ensures to the native an eminently adequate price for his produce, which he is not likely to receive under a system of exclusive or restricted licences.

In order to improve and standardize quality, rules may be promulgated under the Crop and Livestock Ordinance, as has been done in the Nyanza district, dealing with each kind of produce for export.

In view of the fact that the objects of the Native Produce Marketing Bill are already being attained and can be further secured by means of rules under "the Crop and Livestock Ordinance, 1926", there is no need for the restriction of licences or the establishment of separate markets. Such measures are likely to prove detrimental to native no less than to Indian interests.

In releasing Mr. Menon's Report, the Government of India have also published all the relevant correspondence on the subject, including despatches from the respective governments and their own resolution in regard to the marketing legislation in Tanganyika, Uganda, and Kenya. In this resolution we are told that in order to meet Indian objections, the Kenya Marketing of

Native Produce Bill is to be subject to the following modifications and assurances:

(1) A provision will be inserted in the Bill that the application of the principle of an exclusive licence to any particular type of produce shall be effected by motion in the Legislative Council after 14 days' notice has been given. This will enable any objections to the proposal to grant licences to be considered. The Secretary of State for the Colonies has also informed the Governor that his prior approval is sought before notice of such a motion is given in Council.

(2) As regards the provisions of the Bill which relate to the organization of marketing, it is proposed to give an assurance that the normal trade centres will be declared native markets.

The Government of India, we are further told, are in communication with His Majesty's Secretary of State for India as to what further safeguards are desirable to protect Indian interests.

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# INDIAN AFFAIRS

BY "AN INDIAN JOURNALIST"

## A Great Judgment

THE Judicial Committee of the Privy Council has delivered a judgment which is bound to have far-reaching effects in the evolution of the British Empire. The Lord Chancellor, pronouncing the unanimous verdict of the Council, declared that after the passing of the Statute of Westminster, the Irish Free State Legislature was as sovereign as the British Parliament. The question arose upon an appeal from the decision of the Supreme Court of the Free State and was taken along with a similar appeal from Canada. Lord Sankey observed:

Before the passing of the Statute of Westminster, it was not competent for the Irish Free State Parliament to pass an Act abrogating the Treaty, because the Colonial Laws Validity Act forbade a Dominion Legislature to pass a law repugnant to an Imperial Act. The effect of the Statute of Westminster was to remove the fetter which lay upon the Irish Free State Legislature by reason of the Colonial Laws Validity Act. That Legislature could now pass Acts repugnant to an Imperial Act and in the case under consideration, they had availed themselves of that power.

Is it in anticipation of this judgment that the authorities have so studiously avoided the use of the term 'Dominion Status' in regard to India?

## Protection for Indian Glassware

The Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce has addressed a communication to the Government of India, urging immediate protection to indigenous glass industry and protesting against their policy in shelving the Tariff Board's recommendations. Other commercial bodies in the country have since made similar representations. The Chamber makes out a strong case for protection and is frankly amazed at Government's inordinate delay in taking action on the repre-

sentations of the Glass Manufacturers' Association so early as July 1926. It took the Government five years to discover that there was a *prima facie* case for reference to the Tariff Board in October 1931. The Board submitted their report in March 1932, but the Government took another 8 years to publish it with their resolution thereon. After all this delay, Government are unable to see eye to eye with the Board and have deferred action on the main issue of the grant of protection! This is really hard on the manufacturers, and the Chamber urges their claims for protection with many cogent reasons. Surely, this is not how England had her cotton textile industry protected in its infancy!

## Dr. Paranjpye's Offer

Dr. Paranjpye's offer of Rs. 7,000 to the Ratnagiri District Board for facilitating compulsory elementary education in his native village of Murdi, is just what might be expected of a scholar and patriot of his standing. A disciple of Gokhale, imbued with all his enthusiasm for education, Dr. Paranjpye has set an example which many philanthropists may follow with advantage to the country. The Compulsory Education Act of Bombay was passed in 1923, but it has seldom been put into operation in rural areas. Of course, the reason is not far to seek; it is the straitened financial position of both the Government and the local bodies. Such an experiment, in however small a scale, must prove a lesson in well directed philanthropy.

It is but fitting that the proposed school and library to which his brother makes a further contribution, should be named after Gokhale, who first brought prominently before the public the question of free and compulsory education in India, now five and twenty years ago.

**Wanted a New Foreign Policy for India**

Since the Anglo-Afghan treaty of 1921, there has been a steady improvement in the mutual relations of India, Afghanistan, and Soviet Russia. Time was when India's foreign policy was mainly dictated by the impending menace of Russian invasion. The invasion never came but the fear has always remained. Indian army was continually strengthened with a view to defend the country against possible insurrections in the frontier. And frankly, Imperial interests were served at the expense of the Indian taxpayer. What is the situation to-day? Mr. Eden's talks with M. Stalin has set at rest all bogey of Russian menace. Russia and Afghanistan are alike anxious, in their own interest, for peace and security. They are already members of the League of Nations, and the whole situation has completely altered. No one is threatening the integrity of India's north-western frontiers. Surely, the situation calls for a new orientation, and Mr. F. G. Pratt, I.C.S. (Rtd.), rightly asks:

Is there not a *prima facie* case now for re-examining from the point of view of the requirements of India's security, the assumed necessity for maintaining—in addition to elements provided for frontier defence and for internal security—a Field Army of 72,000 men, officially described as India's "striking force in a major war" organised so as to possess the fullest measure of mobility and offensive power with as "high a standard as possible of technical equipment".

Now that the fear of aggression by Afghanistan is as ill-founded as the fear of Russian aggression, surely

an Army in India, organised and equipped primarily for purposes of internal security and frontier watch and ward, might be a very different army in strength, organisation and cost from the Army of to-day.

**Indian Students Abroad**

The Report on the work of the Education Department of the High Commissioner in London, which has just been issued, provides an instructive record of the achievements of Indian students in British Universities. The number of such students has steadily increased in recent years, and in the year under review (1933-34), there were no less than 1,325 full-time students (including 67 women) receiving the benefit of education in arts and technology. In spite of obvious disabilities, the Indian students have achieved phenomenal success; and the High Commissioner pays a well deserved tribute to the women students who "have generally shown keenness and enthusiasm".

When all is said, we come back to the old question of the comparative merits of this exodus. It was alright so long as facilities for research and higher studies were lacking in India. But now that our universities are fairly well equipped for higher studies, "It is for Indian parents to ask themselves whether the exodus of so many students from India is either necessary or desirable." What is wanted, therefore, is

the growth in India of a sound and strong public opinion that the young Indian student can best serve his own interests and that of his motherland by staying in his own country unless and until there is a very real need for him to go abroad for further study or training, or for intellectual stimulus.

Apart from this, the feeling that England-returned persons stand on a better footing in regard to recruitment to certain services must disappear. Government can certainly help to create a wholesome influence on this most important subject of exodus of Indian students abroad.

**A Secretariat for the Viceroy's Cabinet**

Collective responsibility is the key-note of the British Cabinet system. And until Mr. Lloyd George established a secretariat for his Coalition Cabinet in 1917, no record of the proceedings of British Cabinet was ever kept. The Secretariat has now come to stay and the record of successive Cabinets as well the part played by individual members is now preserved for the guidance of the future. An efficient secretariat is certainly a valuable adjunct to a modern Cabinet charged with multifarious transactions: legislative, executive, and administrative.

H. E. Lord Willingdon, anxious to bring the Indian Government in line with the Home Government, has deputed Mr. E. C. Mievile his Private Secretary to England to acquaint himself with the working of the British Cabinet Secretariat. The procedure has much to commend itself, if only because an adequate record of the Cabinet proceedings is calculated to secure continuity of policy in the Government.

**Food Research**

Gandhiji is now busy absorbed in food research—the first and most important item in the programme of his Village Industries Association. It is astonishing while research in literature and the abstract sciences have been carried on with more or less success, so little has been done in the matter of research in food and dietary. It needs no great acumen to discover that the general proneness of the people to diseases of all kinds and their premature death arise out of low vitality which, in turn, is the effect of the food they take. There is great need for ordering our food in accordance with hygienic requirements. It is just

possible that the delicate dishes that the wealthy classes indulge in are lacking in the very elements that build our body and the poor perish out of sheer ignorance of the very vitamins that lie scattered about us, unknown and unrecognised. There are, to be sure, certain greens and nuts, rich in vitamin, but scarcely recognised for their food value. Mr. Gandhi and his colleagues will be doing a great act of public benefaction if they manage to instil a knowledge of the right kind of food for the millions—cheap yet nutritive and healthy.

**Old-Age Pensions for Indians in South Africa**

There was one feature of the Cape Town Agreement which made it at all acceptable to Indian opinion—that resident Indians should be treated as part of the permanent population of the Union, entitled to all the benefits of Union Citizenship. It was precisely this claim that took the wind out of the sails of opposition to the scheme of repatriation. As if to make assurance doubly sure, there were discussed methods of upliftment, educational and otherwise, which made domiciled Indians welcome the arrangements inspite of obvious limitations. And yet what do we see to-day? Indian residents are denied the benefits of old age pensions to which not only the Europeans but even the mixed races are entitled. The discrimination is galling as we contemplate the record of Indians' contribution to the making of South Africa. We, therefore, whole-heartedly join the South African Indian Congress in their well-reasoned representation to the Union Government, protesting against such exclusion of Indians from the benefits of the scheme.

# WORLD EVENTS

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

## ITALY AND ABYSSINIA

AS we go to Press, things look very threatening in the dispute between Italy and Abyssinia. With the information we have, it is difficult to find out really what the trouble is all about. Old troubles seem to be appearing, such as when Abyssinia defeated Italy in a former dispute many years ago; there is a question about an open passage to the sea, which Britain has tried to meet by suggesting an exchange of territory, but that seems to be unacceptable to Italy. Perhaps the greatest *casus belli* is Italy's determination to bring Abyssinia into subjection to Italy. Italy's attitude as expressed in her preparations and transfer of troops and beating up the war mentality is certainly aggressive. Both countries are members of the League of Nations; the League appointed a Commission to study and report on the dispute, but that Commission has been able to do nothing and has broken up.

Abyssinia has appealed to America without success; Britain has taken a non-committal position because she evidently fears to run counter to the policy of Italy. Italy, or rather Mussolini, has said that they are determined on war, which means the seizure of Abyssinia. If the League interferes, Italy will leave the League, and that will virtually mean the breaking up of the League. It looks as though Abyssinia is to be sacrificed in order to save the League. But whichever view one takes the League stands to suffer, and is already badly discredited. Germany has defied the League, likewise Japan; now Italy is trying the same game; if they all succeed, it may be the death-blow to the League. The whole situation looks bad; Italy cannot be freed from blame because she is the aggressor.

We see in this the weakness of the League of Nations. Nations have not yet arrived at the stage when moral rightness is sufficient to solve a problem; the League must have some effective means of punishing a wrong-doer; theoretically, the League may impose an economic boycott, but it has never done it. If disarmament could be secured, and a small international standing army or police force under the control of the League be organised, that would solve the problem, but at present no nation would be willing to accept such an arrangement. It is a testing time not only for Abyssinia but also for the League of Nations, and the outcome looks dark for both.

## JAPAN AND CHINA

Strained relations are once more manifesting themselves between Japan and China. Japan is evidently pushing her own policy in North China and is finding opposition to that policy on the part of Chinese patriots. Japan accordingly is imposing drastic conditions on the Chinese Government to the extent of wholesale removal of Government officials and their replacement by others who are more favourable to the Japanese plans. One man, the Governor of Chahar, has been singled out especially for removal with all his troops.

China is almost helpless before the aggression and preparedness of Japan. The demands really mean that the Political and Military Councils of Peking will be abolished, and the Province will come under Japanese direction.

## KINGS COME BACK

The wave of dictatorships seems to be spent; we are on the eve of changes which may bring back several kings to their thrones. The trouble with dictators is the matter of successors. As England experienced trouble after the death of Cromwell, so will other

AUGUST 1935]

WORLD EVENTS

541

countries when the strong personality of their dictators has been removed. Several claimants may arise; then there will be trouble and civil conflict. Some European nations see that possibility already and believe that the best way to meet the difficulty is to restore the monarchy. Greece and Austria are both moving towards restoring their monarchs, and who knows but what Spain and Germany may not yet wish to have their kings come back.

## ANGLO-GERMAN NAVAL DISCUSSIONS

Great hopes are being entertained of an agreement between Germany and Britain in reference to naval matters. Germany is anxious to come to an understanding in reference to her naval building programme. Germany would accept something like 35 per cent. of the British strength, and so far as Britain is concerned that would seem to be satisfactory.

But now France is alarmed at that percentage because it will give Germany a greater naval strength than France. And consequently fear and jealousy are again aroused. And worse still, France thinks that Britain is siding with Germany's interests and plans. And so the old bad feeling is fed and continues.

## NATIONAL RECOVERY ACT

President Roosevelt has been faced with three major problems during the past year of his administration. They are: the gold clause which the President won by one vote, but which has left behind it a lot of discontent on the part of many investors in Government stock. The President's veto on the War Veteran's bonus was only upheld by the Senate failing to secure the necessary two-thirds majority; the House rejected the veto by a large majority. The Supreme Court's decision in the case of the N. R. A. against the President was a surprising

decision, and one which will upset much of the policy and plans of the Administration for recovery. . . .

Now, what will be the outcome? If the employers try to change wages and hours, there will be strikes and much trouble. The thing that ought to be done is to change the Constitution, or to get the States to adopt N. R. A. programmes, but probably neither will be possible. In the meantime the President is trying to see his way through to some solution of the impasse.

## COUNCIL OF ACTION

That something must be done about peace and the unemployment problem is accepted generally, but no very definite programme in Britain as yet has been evolved. A group of very influential people realising the condition and the near approach of the General Election have decided to do something. The movement is being sponsored by such well-known public people as Lloyd George, the Marquis of Lothian, Viscount Snowden, Norman Birkett, and Gilbert Murray.

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E. Dec. '35.

# TRADE AND FINANCE

BY "SRIVAS"

## THE NEW LOAN

IN India the period is important in finance as the eve of the announcement of the New Loan. The prime condition of a successful and favourable New Loan, namely, a strong giltedge market has not been fully satisfied. At the time of writing  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. Paper is quoting only at about Rs. 95-3. Throughout the greater part of the period under review, Government securities have been either dull or weak but never particularly strong. But towards the close, there is every reason to think that the authorities, namely, the Reserve Bank and the Imperial Bank acting in unison have put through a large volume of purchases of Government securities and that as a result, the load of surplus scrips has been lightened and the market itself is in a far healthier state. The first reliable sign of the approach of the New Loan is already available in the announcement of the Reserve Bank that Treasury Bills have been suspended. This is almost invariably a prelude to the announcement of the loan, and the question therefore arises whether the authorities are prepared to take up giltedge prices to the level at which alone the New Loan can be issued on terms well in consonance with the present state of Government's credit. It is believed in some quarters that any such action will be more effective between the announcement of the prospectus and the opening of the lists. But it is certain that giltedge prices must go up, if Government are to obtain their New Loan at a more favourable rate than the last 3 per cent. issue.

## JUTE TRADE

Turning to the field of trade and industry, a notable development during this period is the set-back in the jute trade which the

Government have brought about by the publication of an inopportune and unfortunate *communiqué* on the subject of jute restriction. The Government begins with assuring the public that though it is not possible to estimate what has been the precise extent of restriction, there is little doubt from all accounts that the great majority of jute growers have co-operated in the scheme and that there are grounds for belief that the prescribed quota of restriction will be secured. But later the Government roused the apprehension of the market by stating that "it is as yet too early to decide definitely whether restriction will be necessary next year and if so, to what extent". They go further and promise to make an announcement on this subject later in the year. The market has interpreted this *communiqué* as casting a doubt on the continuance of the Restriction Scheme next year and as pointing to the danger of its premature abandonment. There can be no doubt that, though so far the scheme of restriction may be considered to be a success at least in part, the aims for which it was instituted have not been yet secured. The jute trade is still largely susceptible to any report of increased acreage of production in the next few years. It, therefore, surpasses one's understanding why the Government should have published this acreage for which there is neither occasion nor need. The Government have not yet tried to undo the mischief that has been caused, perhaps unwittingly, by correcting the impression that has been created in the minds of the market.

## RUBBER QUOTAS

While the jute *communiqué* has opened up an old controversy one must be happy to record the end of an older one, namely, the

AUGUST 1935 ]

TRADE AND FINANCE

543

allotment of quotas to South India in respect of rubber production. Ceylon has ratified the new arrangement decided on by the International Rubber Regulation Committee providing for an increase of the basic quotas for India and Burma under the Restriction Scheme. Under the new scheme, India's quota for 1935, 1936 and 1937 will be raised from 8,529 tons to 12,500 tons yearly with a further increase to 13,000 tons for 1938. In the case of Burma, the present quota stands at 6,750 tons; and this will be raised to 8,000 tons in the first three years and 9,250 tons in 1938.

## GLASS INDUSTRY AND THE TARIFF BOARD

The publication after three years of the report of the Tariff Board on the glass industry and the relation of the Government of India thereon must be noted in these columns. The Board recommends that the duties proposed by them would make a considerable addition to the cost of glassware in India, but they affirm that the extra burden is not so excessive as to constitute a valid objection to the grant of protection and is not heavier than what may normally be expected from the application of protective principles. But the Government have not accepted these recommendations and have only allowed a rebate of duty on imported soda ash. This chemical can from now be imported duty free if it is from a British country and will be subject to a duty of 10 per cent. *ad valorem* if it is from foreign sources. It is strange that in spite of the fact that forty to fifty glass factories are working in India, the Government should go against the recommendations of the Tariff Board. This is another instance in which the Government of India have refused to bow to the decision of an expert body like the Tariff Board,

## MADRAS AND ORISSA : FINANCIAL RELATIONS

The question of the financial relations between Madras and Orissa on the separation of the latter from the former has been the subject of negotiations between the Finance Department and the Government of Madras and Mr. J. C. Nixon as representative of the Government of India. The complexity of this question can be easily imagined in that it is not easy to determine exactly the contribution which Orissa has made to Madras in the past and the extent to which she has drawn on the common resources. According to all reports Mr. J. C. Nixon has put in the plea that, whatever the liabilities of Orissa, she must be entitled to 2 per cent. of the cash balances of the Government of Madras. How this claim can be put forward, it passes one's understanding. Orissa has all along been a poor relation of the peoples comprised in Madras. The Government have been incurring a great deal of expenditure on the backward areas in the northernmost corner of the Presidency. Economically and culturally, Orissa has been a backward tract. The people have been handicapped in a variety of ways. Apart from the influx of keener peoples from the South and, one may add from the North-east, the whole area is practically partitioned among a few zemindars, and the masses of the people have not got far above the level of mere subsistence. Their contribution to the prosperity of Madras Province cannot in the nature of things be high. The material for enquiring more closely into the financial relations between Orissa and Madras is lacking, but even in a *prima facie* view there can hardly be any doubt that a claim on the part of the seceding district to a share of the provincial balance is highly inequitable.

## DIARY OF THE MONTH

—: o :—

June 29. Mr. E. C. Mieville Private Secretary to H. E. Lord Willingdon leaves for London to acquaint himself with the working of the Cabinet Secretariat.

June 30. Fl.-Lt. G. L. Gandy, the newly appointed Director of Civil Aviation, arrives in Karachi by air.

July 1. Sir C. V. Raman delivers the Convocation Address at the Indian Women's University.

July 2. A Deputation of Members of the Central Legislature meets the Viceroy at Lahore re. salvage work in Quetta.

— Mr. Lloyd George announces his return to Politics at a meeting in London.

July 3. On the rejection by the Lords of all their amendments to the India Bill, the Diehard leaders stage a walk out.

July 4. The Austrian State Council passes the Bill repealing the law of banishment against the Hapsburgs.

July 5. Sgr. Mussolini exhorts Italian troops leaving for Africa.

July 6. H. E. the Viceroy visits the Quetta victims at Karachi.

July 7. Lord Ampthill, ex-Governor of Madras, is dead.

July 8. Curfew order is promulgated in Lahore following Sikh and Moslem tension.

July 9. Lord Zetland reaffirms Government's pledge that Communal Award will not be altered.

July 10. The Government of India announces a new £10,000,000 loan.

—Henri Cochet, World Tennis Champion, arrives in Madras.

July 11. Sir Samuel Hoare in the House of Commons discusses Italo-Abyssinian dispute and defines British attitude.

July 12. Lord Brabourne, Governor of Bombay, arrives in Madras.

July 13. H. E. the Viceroy receives a deputation of ryots in connection with the Madras Inams Bill.

— The District Magistrate of Tipperah prohibits Mr. Mohanlal Saxena, M.L.A., from entering Comilla.

July 14. Dr. R. P. Paranjpye is re-appointed Vice-Chancellor of Lucknow University for a period of three years.

July 15. Italy despatches fresh batch of troops to Abyssinia.

July 16. Mr. Lloyd George announces his New Deal programme.

July 17. H. E. the Governor of the Punjab, at a conference with leaders, appeals for co-operation and peace in the interest of the Province.

July 18. George William Russell, the famous Irish poet, is dead.

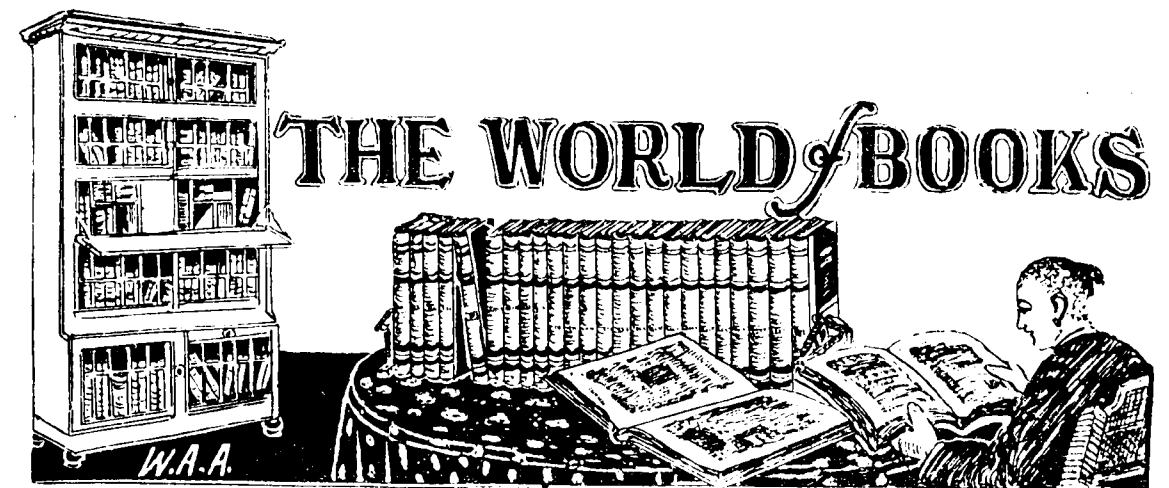
July 19. The King gives audience to Sir Bahadur Shumshere, the Nepalese Minister.

July 20. The Ethiopian Emperor declines to enter into any negotiation impairing his independence and sovereignty.

July 21. His Majesty the King invests Sir Campbell Rhodes, ex-member of the India Council, with the insignia of K. C. I. E.

July 22. Punjab Government issues *communique* justifying the firing in Lahore.

July 23. The Privy Council refuses the application of the editor and publisher of the *A. B. Patrika* for leave to appeal against the sentence passed by the High Court.



SCIENCE AND THE SPIRIT OF MAN. By Julius W. Friend and James Feibleman. George Allen and Unwin Ltd., London.

The aim of the authors of this book is to combat the prevalent tendency to belittle man and all human values. Man has put his faith without questioning in a world-order which may be termed a scientific cosmology. He believes in the arrangement of all experiences around hard stubborn facts as the verified core of reality. But metaphysical principles drawn from science are not invulnerable. There is no use in looking up to science for things which she cannot give. Philosophy yet remains not the handmaiden of science but rather the queen of the sciences, ruling over the very ground on which not only the restricted edifices of science are erected but all the mansions of cognition.

The scientific cosmology which negates values and sets up discrete physical particulars as basic, is deceptive. What are of ultimate importance to man are such human values as the good, the true, the beautiful and the worshipful which are aspects of the infinite value called God. Man is a realm of ends, and the good life ordered according to the hierarchy of values is his goal. This is the new world order for the recognition of which the writers of this work put forth a powerful plea.

THE MATSYA PURANA: A study. By V. R. Ramachandra Dikshitar, M.A., Lecturer in Indian History. Published by the University of Madras. Re. 1.

Out of the vast depths of ancient Indian Lore, the learned author has brought up the fish legend and considers the Matsya Purana from various points of view. He fixes South India as the place where the flood legend was perhaps first reduced into writing and would date the Purana somewhere between the third or fourth century B.C. and third century A.D. On a careful comparison of the flood legend of various countries, he is inclined to hold that the Indian version, as found in Satapatha Bramhana, is the parent of other versions—Sumerian, Babylonian, and Hebrew. He observes that these versions of a flood are after all reminiscences of actual facts, though some of them may be partly legendary and partly mythical. He gives a summary of the forms of civil government as set forth in the Purana. The principles of architecture, domestic and communal, of house, village and town planning, as described in the Purana, would form a most interesting study. The work is indeed a scholarly contribution to the literature on Hindu culture,

ARISING OUT OF THAT. By Horace Annesly Uachell. Hodder and Stoughton Limited, London. 8s. 6d. net.

To those who have read the author's "This Was England", the book under review will appear an inevitable sequel. But while in the former work we roamed over four counties, in the present case we confine ourselves to a village. The village goes by the name of Venner and it lies on the borders of the county of Melshire. The life and work of the people of this village, extending over a period of 50 years, are vividly brought before us. We see the Squire, who was called Emma, the Parson Septimus, "auntie", and various other interesting characters, leading their normal and appointed lives. Venner is but a microcosm of the larger world, and accordingly it has its due share of sorrow and pleasure, prosperity and destitution, comedy and tragedy. But it is satisfactory to find that in 1935 it is a far better place to live in than in 1885. It has all the paraphernalia of modern life, but gives little room for those to whom the past appears in a halo of perfection, to mourn over it. One of the most interesting chapters is that dealing with courtship, ancient and modern. Half a century ago, courtships were dull and drab but in 1935 they have their thrills. In the pages of this book, the village of Venner lives, not as a mere relic of the past but a place throbbing with vitality, keeping pace with new developments. But fundamentally the heart of the village remains the same, and there is no reason to believe that material improvements go hand in hand with moral decline. "Arising Out of That" is a delightfully written book, and those who are interested in rural England will find in it much that will appeal to them.

WAGNER. By W. H. Turner. Great Lives Series. Duckworth, Henrietta St., London. Wagner is a personality that, as it emerges from Mr. Turner's pages, is well worth study. The peculiar combination in Wagner of the simplicity of the lamb with the cunning of the fox (the simplicity being of the un-self-conscious kind and the cunning of a depth suitable to every occasion); his extraordinary and primitive selfishness making him go straight, like an animal, to capture the thing desired, disregarding delicacy and morality; his unbounded self-confidence and his unbounded self-glorification; the strange and almost unholy fascination he exercised on certain types of women and the fickleness of his affection for the sport of his amours, for women like Minna, Mathilde and Cosima von Bulow; his tact in the world of the stage and orchestra and his selfishness and tactlessness in the sphere of politics; his attitudinising on every occasion and making his life the rendering of a role; and withal his fine sense of music and his uncanny power of rendering through it pomp and pageantry and all the splendour of material greatness—these and many other facts of a seemingly inexhaustible personality are shown to view, and all the while the stone is kept turning in the light so that all its colours and all its brightness may be wholly visible and all its variety and subtlety apprehended. At the end of his book, Mr. Turner leaves us with the feeling that we have had such an apprehension. We must know more of Wagner and his work here in our country before we can comment on Mr. Turner's views on Wagner the artist, but there can be no hesitation in saying that Mr. Turner's study of Wagner the man is most searching and excites a powerful interest in the life and work of the great German composer.

LOOKING INTO LIFE. By Leonard Mortimer Harris. L. N. Fowler & Co., London.

This book seeks to give us a philosophy of life in the form of a large series of exhortations. It cannot be said that the author has solved any one of the problems of existence, but he is undoubtedly a good guide. A spirit of robust optimism pervades the pages of this work, but non-Christians may well take exception to some of the statements contained therein. While rightly emphasising the danger of the division of the Christian Church into sects, the author states that the perfect example of the perfect way will be found only in Christ and his teachings. No one will dispute the ethical grandeur of the teachings of Jesus, but it would be false to state that other religions and other teachers are not to be found wherein the same level of morality is kept up.

IDEALS OF HINDUISM. By Rai Bahadur Pandit Kashi Nath, M.A., M.B.E. Published by D. B. Taraporevala Sons & Co., Bombay. Rs. 4.

We are sorry to say that this book reminds us of a beautifully decorated sepulchre. Its get-up is excellent, its paper is fine and its pictures are charming. But its subject-matter and style are the very reverse of these. The reader finds nothing in the subject-matter to counterbalance these defects. The treatment of Hinduism is everywhere in these pages superficial, perfunctory and jejune. Wherever the author tries to be original, he is either obviously wrong or muddle-headed. He has no clear ideas about what is right and what is wrong in modern Hinduism. So he blows hot and cold over many of its developments and leaves the subject more confused than ever.

A BOOK OF AMERICAN VERSE. Edited with an Introduction by A. C. Ward. Oxford University Press, London.

We welcome this addition to the World's Classics; for Prof. Ward had made American verse easily accessible to English readers in this handy form. The collection is not exactly an anthology in the sense that Palgrave's *Golden Treasury* is one; it is, as its title indicates, a book of typical American verse. After a careful choice from the historical poets of four centuries, the Editor gives a good selection from present-day poets including T. S. Eliot, Wythe, Carl Sandburg, Robert Frost and others.

FLOWER OFFERINGS. By P. R. Kaikini. Bombay Book Depot, Bombay.

SONGS IN EXILE. By Manuel C. Rodrigues. Messrs. Ralli Brothers Ltd., Madras.

Mr. Kaikini's book is a string of prose poems evidently modelled on Tagore, while Mr. Rodrigues has attempted to put his fleeting moods in rhymed lyrics. Both are marked by keen poetic sensibility with a happy turn for phrasing. Prof. Armando Menezes of Bombay introduces the young writers in a sympathetic and discerning Foreword to each.

CONTEURS FRANCAIS: A School Certificate French Reader. By H. F. Collins, M.A. Messrs. Macmillan & Co., Ltd., London.

This is a collection of French short stories and in the present selection, the Editor has chosen stories where the action is swift and clearly defined and where philosophical reflections and digressions are practically absent. All the thirteen stories are interesting and varied, and the notes are ample. A copious vocabulary enhances the value of the Reader, which should be of considerable use to students learning French.

## Hyderabad

### HYDERABAD FIREWORKS ACT

To minimise the danger of explosion of fireworks in the State, H. E. H. the Nizam has accorded his sanction to the Hyderabad Fireworks Act, which requires all fireworks manufacturers and vendors to hold licences issued by the Police Commissioner in Hyderabad city and by Collectors in districts who will use their discretion in granting such licences.

The Act also requires people to obtain previous permission for using fireworks at religious, social or public functions. The storage of fireworks and chemicals used in manufacturing them is to be regulated. No retail shop is to store fireworks above the value of Rs. 200, and wholesale dealers above the value of Rs. 2,000.

### NIZAM'S SILVER JUBILEE

A Press Note issued regarding the week fixed for the Silver Jubilee celebrations of His Exalted Highness the Nizam by the Information Bureau, says :

The public are hereby informed that in accordance with the *firman* dated 22nd June, 1935, the week beginning with Saturday, December 28 and ending with Friday January 3, 1936, has been fixed for celebrations in connection with His Exalted Highness' Silver Jubilee.

### MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOLS

H. E. H. the Nizam's Government have just sanctioned a scheme prepared by Col. J. Norman Walker, Director-General, Medical and Public Health Department, for the inspection of male and female students of schools in Hyderabad City and in the districts conducted by the Government, and an important step has thus been taken in promoting the health of the students.

## Mysore

### RETROCESSION

Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan of Mysore, threw a broad hint about the forthcoming retrocession of the Civil and Military Station to the Mysore Durbar, in the course of his recent speech on the Bishop Cotton School's Day in Bangalore :

Your schools, I hope, will soon be ornaments not of British India but of the Mysore State. Need I re-emphasise that they have no danger of any kind to fear from this change? Mysore will be only too proud of them; only too desirous to help them in their development along their own chosen and characteristic lines.

### MAHARAJA OF MYSORE'S BIRTHDAY

Presiding at a dinner at the Dorchester Hotel, London, to celebrate the birthday anniversary of the Maharaja of Mysore, the Trade Commissioner Ranganatha Rao Sahib said that last spring saw the completion of 40 years since His Highness succeeded to the *gadi*. He added that it was fitting that they should celebrate the birthday of a ruler of outstanding devotion to duty and public service as His Highness.

## Mayurbhanj

### MR. NEOGI AS DEWAN

Mr. K. C. Neogy, an advocate of the Calcutta High Court and a former Member of the Legislative Assembly, has been appointed Dewan of Mayurbhanji State in succession to Mr. P. K. Sen.

Mr. Neogy was twice sent to England to watch the interests of the members of the Eastern States Agency during the Round Table Conferences in London. As a result of his representations before the Secretary of State for India, it is understood, Mayurbhanj has been allotted a seat in the Chamber of Princes.

## Travancore

### SERVICES COMMITTEE

Mr. V. Subba Ayyar, who was president of the Travancore Public Services Recruitment Committee, interviewed about the Government's order laying down the principles and procedure regarding recruitment of the public services, said :

There is no doubt that efficiency should be the main consideration in the matter of recruitment to the public services. Judged by this test, the Government Order is most satisfactory and I welcome it. While securing efficiency in the services, it safeguards the interests of inadequately represented communities by reserving for them 40 per cent. of the appointments in the Intermediate Grade. Only the best of the candidates from the inadequately represented communities will be selected.

The demon of communalism will, I hope, disappear in a few years. No community should be kept out of the Government service, the best alone should, in the interests of the service and the public, be entertained. I may add that the Government order is certainly an improvement on my report.

### IMPROVEMENT OF AGRICULTURE

The Travancore Agricultural Department has decided to initiate a programme of intensive agricultural propaganda in limited areas. Agricultural officers have been asked to select suitable areas near their headquarters where they could organise better farming societies and carry on vigorous propaganda to induce farmers to adopt all such improvements as are suited to the locality.

### TRAVANCORE TRADE AGENCIES

The Travancore Government, it is understood, have decided to open more trade agencies for Travancore products in important centres in British India. Agencies will be opened at Karachi, Calcutta, Poona, and Ahmedabad, and they will be under the supervision of the Trade Agent at Bombay.

## Baroda

### WOMEN IN BARODA

Baroda has given other states and provinces in India a lead in removing the disabilities under which Hindu women labour. For instance, the position of a widow in a Joint Hindu family has been very much improved under the amended Law; she becomes a co-parcener and has equal status with any male member of the family.

A great change is effected in relation to women's estates, whether acquired or otherwise. A woman will now have absolute interest in property which she acquires either by partition or as an heir, provided the value of such property does not exceed Rs. 12,000. She has now the right to alienate property which she holds absolutely.

### THE OKA PORT

An agreement has been reached between the Government of India and Baroda State regarding Oka Port.

The Baroda State, it is learnt, will hand over all customs revenue to the Government of India, which will in return pay to the Baroda Durbar Rs. 30 lakhs per year.

In this connection we may add that an agreement on similar lines will soon be concluded between the Government of India and Bhavnagar State regarding Bhavnagar Port.

The Government of India has, it is understood, offered to pay Rs. 50 lakhs to Bhavnagar State.

### GAEKWAR'S DIAMOND JUBILEE

His Highness the Maharajah Gaekwar of Baroda who is at present in Europe, has acceded to his subjects' request to celebrate the diamond jubilee of his rule on the first favourable opportunity on his return to Baroda.

## Bhavnagar

### THE BHAVNAGAR EXPERIMENT

In affording relief to agriculturists, the State of Bhavnagar in the Bombay Presidency has gone far ahead of British India. Throughout the State, agriculturists are relieved of debt according to Sir Prabhashankar Pattani's scheme. As has been pointed out by the *Indian Nation* :

Officials of the State examine the books of the money-lenders and the agriculturists (the better class of peasants keep accounts), they reduce the rate of interest if it is found to be very high, make up the total and the money-lenders are paid in full by the State. The peasants become free. It is the State to which they are indebted, but the State is very different from the *shahukar*. Easy rates of interest and easy instalments for payment are allowed, and thus the Bhavnagar agriculturist is the happiest in India.

## Cochin

### VILLAGE SURVEY

The economic survey is being conducted under the guidance and supervision of Mr. Sankara Menon, author of the Cochin Census Report of 1931, by a staff of seven graduates in economics, assisted by two experienced village officials.

The report on Anthikkad states that the economic condition of the majority of the families in the village is very poor. The total number of families is 846 and net income of 58.1 per cent. of them is below Rs. 100 per year. The general average for the village is as low as Rs. 129 per family and Rs. 28 per individual.

It is expected that the whole survey will be completed by February 1936.

## General

### CONGRESS AND THE STATES' PEOPLE

A meeting of the Working Committee of the States People's Conference at Poona, on June 23, Mr. Amritlal Thakkar presiding, adopted a resolution condemning the speech delivered by Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, on June 10, before the Bar Association of Mysore, in which he is alleged to have stated that States' subjects should not look for assistance to British Indians and that the Congress should pursue a policy of non-interference towards States' affairs; as also to the advice stated to have been tendered by Mr. Desai to the Princes to the effect that the words "States' subjects" should altogether be deleted from the India Bill. This attitude, it was added, was contrary to the Congress policy and detrimental to the interests of States' subjects.

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# INDIANS OVERSEAS

## South Africa

### TRANSVAAL LAND TENURE ACT

The Report of the Transvaal Land Tenure Act Commission is released for publication. It recommends exemptions on a generous scale in Johannesburg areas prohibited to Indian occupation under the Gold Law. The areas for exemption scheduled aggregate 92, a margin of 24 in excess of the recommendation of the Municipality of Johannesburg. Exemptions now being granted should not be limited to bare requirements, states the Report. Provision is made for future increase, particularly for residential purposes. In this connection it suggests the laying out of separate areas.

As a recommendation of a far-reaching character, pointing a way to mitigating the difficulties as regards future trade opportunities, the Commission suggests that it should be made possible for Indians in Transvaal, who are mostly engaged in trade, to enter other occupations. "This occupational question, with which the question of providing further educational facilities for Indians is closely connected, appears to be deserving of serious consideration both by the Government authorities and by the Indian community."

### INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA

It is not possible to introduce legislation to include Indians under the Old Age Pensions Scheme which applies to Europeans and the coloured races, was in effect the Minister of Finance's reply to the recent representations by the Natal Indian Congress for the extension of the benefits of poor relief to Indian cases. It is, however, the intention, according to the Minister's reply, to consult the Natal Provincial Administration to ascertain whether some other assistance cannot be granted in needy cases.

## PERSONAL TAX IN NATAL

A deputation from the Colonial-born and Settlers' Indian Association recently met the Natal Provincial Executive on the question of Personal Tax. The deputation, which was headed by Advocate A. Christopher, included Messrs. P. R. Pather, P. G. Naicker, S. Roop Singh, J. P. Luchhman Singh, V. K. Pillay and K. Subramoney. The deputation pointed out that the imposition of the Personal Tax on all Indians, irrespective of their earning capacity, was a distinct hardship on many. The 300 relief workers, who were receiving 12s. 6d. a week for a five day week and who had to find their own quarters, were asked to pay the tax. Mr. Christopher, while submitting that the Receiver of Revenue and his staff were sympathetic, pointed out that they were tied down to exempt very few cases. It was suggested that all Indians earning a wage of £4 and lower should be exempted. If the Indians were required to live decently on a wage which was not an economic one, it was unfair to mulct him of a further £1 per year.

## Abyssinia

### INDIANS IN ABYSSINIA

The Council of the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association has sent the following telegram to the Government of India: "The Council is gravely concerned about the safety of over 2,000 Indians in Abyssinia in view of the Italian aggression.

A letter from Abyssinia says that America and France have taken action to protect their nationals.

The Council hopes that the Government will take prompt steps to ensure the safety of life and property of Indian nationals."

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## Fiji

## INDIANS IN FIJI

A memorandum of representation made on March 5, to His Excellency Sir Arthur George Murchison Fletcher, Governor of Fiji, protesting against the proposed Constitutional changes from elective to nominated representation and also other changes has been published. The memorandum says among other things:

We have reached a stage in this colony where the introduction of a system of nomination will be like putting new wine in old bottles. Such an anti-democratic and retrograde step will have a strong reaction on an overwhelming majority of the community which will result, in our opinion, in endangering the peace and harmony which at present exists between the different races and creeds in this colony.

We must also emphasise the importance of the new Constitution that India is about to receive and the effect it will have upon our people here. Let it not be misunderstood, when we instance the New Indian Reform Bill, that our community here demands or even aspires to attain self-Government in Fiji. What we say and what we aspire to is that we shall have a right to criticise, a right to advise, a right to express our aspirations and our needs through the representatives elected by us in the governance of this colony. If the Government thinks that a change in the Constitution of the Legislative Council is absolutely imperative at this stage, it must be such as will be an advance on the present Constitution and not a retrogression of the Reform.

The Indian voters, in the course of a petition, also strongly oppose the introduction of a system of nominated representation in the Constitution of the Legislative Council and of the Municipal Councils of the Colony.

## Kenya

## INDIANS IN KENYA

Writing in *Contemporary India*, Miss Lila Bhusri gives a resume of the conditions of our countrymen in Kenya. She advocates greater contact with Kenya Indians and asks the Government of India to intervene in time. She says:

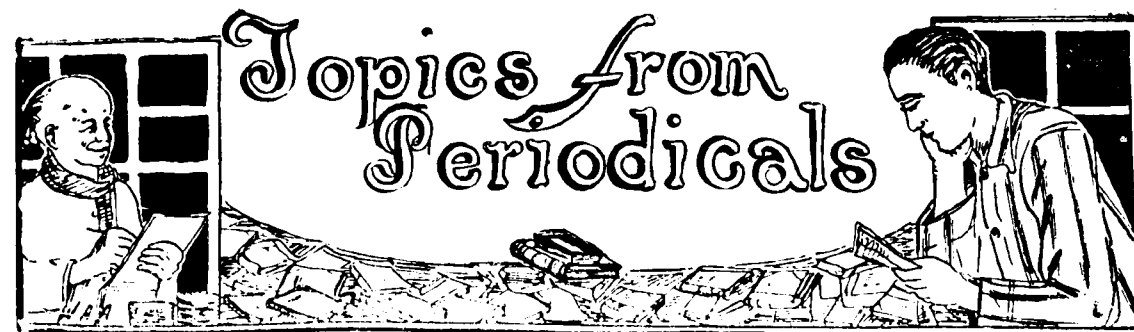
The white settlers in Kenya are now demanding the union of Kenya and Tanganyika Territory, and possibly also of Uganda. It is not difficult to discern the signs of the march towards conditions which exist in South Africa, and if the Indians are not careful, they may have to bear the horrors of segregation and other disabilities as in South Africa. The time has come when they should put a solid front in the fight for their rights. The Europeans have no better rights, both being aliens. But the Indians should realize their handicaps in comparison with the white people and not squander away their energies in fighting among themselves.

## General

## INDIANS OVERSEAS DEPARTMENT

"I heartily support the suggestion put forward by the Indian Imperial Citizenship Association to the Government of India in regard to the creation of separate Secretariat to watch, protect and promote the interests of Indians overseas," said Mr. S. R. Nayudu, Secretary of the South African Indian Congress in an interview with a Press representative in Johannesburg. Proceeding, he said:

The Indian question abroad has of late assumed larger dimensions and many intricate and difficult problems arise from time to time. The Health and Lands Department in India deals at present with Indian questions overseas. To burden this department, apart from its own domestic duties, with important work connected with Indian overseas is not only improper, but the enormous and growing importance of overseas work demand the creation of a separate department which could deal solely with Indian questions overseas.



## IDEALS OF INDIA

Dr. Dharendra Nath Roy, in an article in the *Hindu Review*, says that the Epic literature of India reveals to us how the principles of the Upanishads were applied in the life of the ancient Indians.

Their wonderful struggles for the vindication of those principles, their success and failures—all have been so beautifully depicted in the Ramayana and the Mahabharata that they have been a perennial source of inspiration for higher life to the peoples of India.

This does not mean that India has not produced any other kind of literature.

She has a vast wealth of original literature in science—a fact which would be attested by anyone who has studied the history of the different sciences. Her literary contributions to art, viz., drama, music, dancing, etc., have been equally rich. But the peculiarity of them all is that they have not been inconsistent with the noble ideal of the people; they have rather been always inspiring.

Indian culture is naturally India's peculiarity. Says Dr. Roy:

The ancient Aryan sages, even though they found the forces of nature often becoming threatening, thought not of conquering but befriending them. They maintained a kind of sublime hylozoism to energise and elevate themselves through mystical communion with the spirit of nature. They probably found it more worthwhile to befriend than to conquer. Indeed, as a principle they found more heroism in the former, which involved self-conquest than in the latter which pleased the baser tendencies in man against his finer. They sought the spirit behind matter—the god behind natural phenomena,

## ISLAM: ITS REAL SIGNIFICANCE

Islam is the religion of resignation to the will of God, says Mr. Wahed Husain in the *Modern Review* for July. The real significance of Islam is submission, making peace, entering into peace with others.

This significance involves twofold idea: (i) making peace with God, and (ii) making peace with man. So far as the first proposition is concerned, it implies that there should be no discord between man and his Maker, no conflict between his will and that of God; that is to say, acting in perfect concordance with the will of God. This can be attained, according to the Texts and Traditions, by self-control and self-discipline; by subordinating one's desires and living in contentment amidst trials and tribulations. The self-discipline requires that one should refrain from complaining against adversity when it befalls him and bear it with entire resignation to the supreme will of God.

The second proposition implies that man must live in harmony and fellowship with others by making up differences if there be any and show his goodwill by doing good to them. This includes the duty of service to man.

The writer explains the Quoranic injunction as to man's duty to submit himself entirely to Allah.

When a man lives in harmony with God and man by subordinating his self (*nafs*—ego), he cannot but live in peace. And when mankind, or for a matter of that the major portion of them, try to live in peace, such a course of conduct leads to the establishment of universal peace on the earth.

### THE RULE OF LAW IN INDIA

The *New Review* (published by Macmillans in Calcutta) has an interesting article on the above subject by Mr. William Coelho, who reviews the successive stages in the development of the rule of law in India since the establishment of British Government in this country.

When the British acquired territorial sovereignty in Bengal and undertook the responsibility of administration, the greatest difficulty in their path was the absence of any system of law or judicial administration.

Warren Hastings had decided that the law of the conquerors should not be enforced on their subjects; but there was no adequate substitute which Government could usefully adopt. India, unlike other nations, was notoriously lacking in territorial law. Hence the multiplicity of regulations and with them amendments to Hindu and Mahomedan laws.

It was not till Cornwallis became Governor-General that these regulations were published. Hitherto they had remained incomprehensible to the public. Cornwallis had them published and codified, and though codification led to complication of form and procedure, its advantage was that the law became positive.

The judges found themselves in a welter of conflicting laws. Provision was, therefore, made for the appointment of Indian Law Commissions to help the Government in codifying the law of India.

The first Law Commission presided over by Lord Macaulay laid the foundation for the guidance of future legislators. The next two Law Commissions followed the lead of Macaulay and introduced a large share of English jurisprudence into the new legislation, which now constitutes the Statute-Book of India.

Since the passing of the Code in 1860, penal legislation has considerably multiplied;

but there are certain provisions and Acts, such as Section 141-A of the Indian Penal Code, the Prevention of Seditious Meeting Act of 1911, the Indian Press Act of 1931 and the Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1932, which were at first temporarily enforced in the form of Ordinances to repress certain political movements and subsequently included in the Statute-Book as permanent law, thus considerably curtailing the liberty of the subject.

A close connection between the liberty of the subject and the Rule of Law can be found in the Indian Constitution. Ordinarily the Rule of Law means the predominance of that law which has received the sanction of the nation through its representative body the legislature. But rules and regulations which are enforced by the Executive in opposition to the decision of the legislature and against the liberty of the subject, are derogatory to the Rule of Law. Some of the measures cited above were passed under such circumstances that they are orders of the Executive rather than voluntary acts of the legislature. If that is so, the Rule of Law in India can be said to have been deteriorating.

Imperial relations have greatly affected the Rule of Law and the liberty of the subject in India. The remedy lies in responsible Government. But this is not enough. A responsible Executive has to be stripped of its extraordinary powers, which are justifiable only in cases of emergency.

Repressive laws should not find a permanent place in the Statute-Book; for they are a serious menace to the fundamental rights of the people. It has been shown that fundamental rights cannot take concrete form in our constitution and that it is safe to leave them undefined; but some of the most important factors of our fundamental rights such as the Rule of Law and the liberty of the subject can be secured, if not guaranteed, by repealing those measures which go against them,

### THE TRUTH ABOUT INDIA

Few foreigners have any knowledge of the real facts about India. It is either a land flowing with milk and honey or a god-forsaken place where mothers throw their children to the crocodiles! That is the story about India that assiduous Miss Mayors are perpetrating for the delectation of the West. It is rarely, if ever, that the truth about India is told. They conjure up visions of Nawabs in resplendent robes and Maharajahs riding caparisoned elephants in gorgeous processions. But what are the facts? "They starve in India," says J. H. J. in the *Daily Mirror*, a Conservative paper, and goes on to add:

They are starving, most of them. Their average expectation of life is no more than 23 years—in England we can expect to live until we are 55—and their power of resisting disease is so low that the influenza epidemic of 1918 carried away 11,000,000 of them. Their average income has been estimated at one half penny per person per day. And the majority of them are in debt. Some of them are slaves—there are 160,000 slaves in Rajputana and Central India alone—and many of them are liable to be impressed for forced labour even in British India.

\* \* \* \* \*

They blame us for spending 18 rupees on the Army for every one rupee we spend on agriculture. However much or little, the blame lies with Great Britain; there is no doubt that the responsibility for remedying it lies very largely with us. In all our banquets with Indian princes and debates over new constitutions, we must keep before us the real soul of the Indian problem; the average Indian man and woman who is never far from starvation. It is difficult to be politically enlightened on an empty stomach.

### GANDHI'S DIVINE TOUCH

"In spite of the fact that Mr. Gandhi has not been able to devote undivided attention to the Harijan movement in the midst of his political activities, it has to be admitted that he has succeeded in rousing the people to a keen sense of the social and economic wrongs inflicted on the depressed class," writes Mr. P. Ooman Philip in the *International Review of Missions*.

"Ever since Mr. Gandhi entered public life in India about 16 years ago, the removal of untouchability has been one of the important items in his programme of work for the country. He took up the work at the point reached by social and religious reformers of an earlier period and brought to bear on it the driving force of his own tremendous moral earnestness and enthusiasm."

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## FREEDOM AND WAR

Writing about Freedom and War in the June number of the *Progressive India*, Mr. Nagendranath Gupta observes that Europe has been subject to a strange hallucination and is being steadily dragged down by itself.

No continent is safe from aggression from outside. The one great danger of Europe has been territorial cupidity. European nations have seized territory in Asia, Africa, America, and Australasia. There is an eager struggle to find fresh territory in the Arctic regions. This land hunger has inevitably reacted upon the nations at home and produced the dangerous complex which has made peace in Europe impossible. Whatever may happen outside Europe, the freedom of the smallest country and the smallest nation in Europe is inviolable.

Proceeding, the writer says that so intimately are all the nations of the world now associated that a breach of the peace may involve countries far away. This was frightfully proved by the world-war of 1914-1918. According to the writer every country in Europe, large and small, is utterly and absolutely free, and not one of them can be permanently deprived of its freedom. Then where is the provocation for war? The writer says:

Europe has become a standing menace to herself and to the peace of the world. There can be no greater irony and mockery of fate than that the free nations of Europe are in reality slaves to war, the greatest calamity that can befall any nation. As free nations they can refuse to fight and there will be no war. But there is the fear of invasion, the appeal to patriotism, and thus the nations of Europe are in reality captives bound to the chariots of war. The last panic has subsided for the time being. There was some swagger, there may be an encircling movement, but so long as Germany will not strike there will be no war.

## JAPAN AND WESTERN EXAMPLE

"Every intelligent observer of Far Eastern affairs must by now be coming to the conclusion that Japan is about to embark upon the second phase of her ambitious policy of expansion and aggrandizement," writes Mr. W. Watkin Davies in the pages of the June number of the *Fortnightly Review*. Is Japan justified in launching on her present programme? Mr. Davies says that in the present psychological condition of the Japanese people, a sympathetic understanding of their point of view is essential.

We, and the other white nations, have given such incontrovertible evidence that we do not consider coloured people to be as good as ourselves that we can hardly expect the Japanese, in the hour of their strength, to go out of their way to be conciliatory.

Mr. Davies justifies Japan's actions as follows:

Much of Japan's case is well-founded. She is justified in quelling rebellion in China and in preventing the spread of subversive communism and banditry, seeing that those things imperil her financial interests and play havoc with her trade. She is justified in insisting upon having access to the raw materials of Manchuria and the two Mongolias. And who with a fair mind would care to deny that she is also justified, so long as racial snobbishness endures, in putting herself at the head of the yellow peoples of the East and saying firmly to the West: "You white peoples claim the right to wander at will over all the globe, while you restrict us coloured folk to certain regions. That is unfair and must no longer be tolerated. If, then, regional segregation is a good thing, so be it: we will keep to the East; and you, if you please, must keep to the West. If Orientals are not to be allowed to enter Europe or America, then neither Europeans nor Americans must enter India, China, or Japan."

The writer concludes that Japan is only following the example and the precepts of her European and American "betters".

## WOMEN AND EDUCATION

"Will education emancipate women?" asks Kumari Kunti Parijat in the *Drashti*. She says: "Certainly it will, if we can make education an active instrument for emancipation." Speaking about India, the educational efforts which are vaguely described as progressive, have mainly these defects:

1. They usually lack any particular vocational aim.
2. The systems of education adopted from abroad are applied to India without scientific study of the social or economic or political background of the students.
3. Few Indian educationists have determined the national outlook and the exact national requirements in education.
4. Women receive almost always benevolent patronage and sympathy and not practical guidance. Their education is naturally left mostly to whims and chance activities.

The girl as a child and as adult is not treated and educated as a national citizen. As a child, the girl in India at the best is smothered with the advance practices and methods which are costly not so much in money as in their intellectual wastage. These practices are ill-adjusted to the social and cultural as well as economic national objectives towards which the child could be led when it ceases to be a child.

In fine, the writer points out:

All these methods of educating women have proved to be complete failures. All these systems of education fail to grasp that a child is to be educated to adult age for its useful part and service to the nation. No child, boy or girl, could be truly educated if it is not trained competent and informed of its place and responsibility as the nation's political and cultural as well as social and economic unit. Not only is no definite idea of national service imbibed in the current systems of education, but the idea that every girl must be definitely made competent to fulfil the idea in daily work and environment of life, is conspicuous by its absence.

## HINDU SOCIETY

The communal antagonisms and class struggle which the new Constitution is bringing in its wake, must have to be healed by social reform and mass education, says Dr. Radhakamal Mukherjee in the *Calcutta Review*.

There is not the least possibility of saving Hindu culture and polity unless the Hindu society musters courage and foresight as of old in overhauling the caste and marriage restrictions, which have obviously outlived their usefulness and now threaten the suicide of the elite of the Hindu community.

A broad-minded programme of social reform which will include inter-caste marriage, affording a basis for a more eugenic selection, widow remarriage and the abolition of hypergamy, dowry and bride purchase as well as of regional, sectional and other barriers to inter-marriage within the castes, must sooner or later be forced upon the Hindus if they want to live.

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## BRIBERY IN ENGLAND

In the course of an article in the *Pearson's Weekly*, Mr. F. A. Beaumont points out that it is wrong to assert that bribery is too much rampant in India and that Great Britain is much cleaner in this respect. The scandal of bribery in England is rampant in all walks of life and every man has his price. He narrates several incidents in which even good citizens do not see anything wrong in accepting a bit of *bunce* when it comes their own way. The writer admits that it is extraordinarily difficult to draw a hard-and-fast line in this matter of corruption.

I have before me a list of persons charged in recent years under the Prevention of Corruption Acts. They belong to 275 occupations and trades from politics to brass moulding. For every offender who has been caught, hundreds have got away with it. Because of the close secrecy observed between the person who gives a bribe and the one who accepts it, it is the most difficult malpractice in the world to detect. It is so widespread and familiar and subtle now-a-days that, though nearly everybody is acquainted with it in some form or other in their daily lives, they are tempted to regard it as a matter of course unless it is so gross and crude and impudent that it becomes an open scandal.

## THE WRITERS' CONGRESS

Writing about the first American Writers' Congress held in New York in the last week of April, Kenneth Burke observes in the columns of the *Nation* that the whole Congress was an impressive matter and it was a revolution in itself to behold 4,000 people packing the pit, gallery and stage to consider the problems of literature.

The Congress was a matter of deep concern to its members. The vested interests of the writers were fundamentally involved. When a speaker made a speech that attempted, let us say, to

define what is meant by a proletarian novelist, he was not merely in search of material to fill 20 minutes. He was fighting for his life. Again and again, as one heard these speeches, if one knew the work and methods of the speaker, one could read behind his remarks, no matter how general, the specific consciousness of his own role. He was trying to "write himself large", not in the sense of self-glorification but in the sense of justifying his way of working and seeing by reference to general criteria.

Out of the Congress, a League of American writers has been formed to consolidate in one organization the efforts of those who,

whatever their positive divergencies, can at least unite on the basis of negatives, as enemies of fascism and war. The League is to found a magazine that will print material embodying this attitude. The fact that a writer of such broad sympathies as Waldo Frank has been elected secretary, should go far to guarantee the likelihood that the League's avowed policy of latitude will be maintained.

## THE BRITISH EMPIRE

The British Empire is now only a time-worn phrase and it does not as such exist now; actually the British Empire is dead, writes Hannen Swaffer in *John Bull*.

Australia has chosen for her first Governor-General an Australian and a Jew—the man who is still a commoner. He was chosen by the Australian people without reference to Whitehall.

Now Canada has chosen its first commoner as the Governor-General—chosen by the people. This is symptomatic of the great changes that have taken place and are even now taking place.

Only the Crown Colonies and the Indian Empire as we still call it are run from Whitehall.

## STATE SUBSIDIES

In these days of planned economy for every country, there is a wide division of opinion even among economists with regard to its scope. For, planned economy involves State subsidies which ultimately lead to reaction. The subject is discussed by Mr. V. A. Malcolmson in the June issue of the *English Review* under the heading "The Ruin of State Subsidies". The present method of giving protection under the shelter of tariff walls leads, says the writer, to the destruction of purchasing power and the breakdown of distribution. Mr. Malcolmson continues:

Under the shelter of tariff walls price-fixing may be rendered effective for domestic consumption, but apart from the formation of international cartels, it can only be effective in the markets of the world if it results in securing for the producer such a satisfactory profit on its home-consumption goods that production beyond the consumptive powers at home may be marketed outside at below its cost of production, that is upon an uneconomic basis. This procedure can but result in undermining the national economy of those countries which are themselves competitive producers. The results of such procedure are inevitable; in order to protect its nationals and its employment problems, there are open to the States involved only two alternative courses of action—a raising of the tariff walls or the granting of a subsidy or bonus on production.

There can be no finality to this procedure and to its ultimate and inevitable results, viz., the destruction of purchasing power. Now to put purchasing power into the hands of the people, not of this country alone, but throughout the world, is the really vital problem awaiting

solution and every step taken towards undermining national economy in any part of the world is a step taken towards pushing international trade deeper down into the mire and postponing any hopes of general recovery. There may be national considerations which may justify the fostering of an infant industry and affording it an opportunity of making good, but pressure should ceaselessly be brought to bear on such industry to qualify for effective competition without any fiscal shelter, while if, after a liberal period of wet-nursing it finds itself unable to compete effectively, it should be abandoned unless, of course, it should be a factor vital to national security.

Granting of subsidies under economic nationalism, concludes the writer, gives a direct attack on the national economy of other nations, tends to destroy their purchasing power and, being a two-edged sword, reacts on the national economy of the offending party.

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## NATIONALISM AND EMOTION

"One of the baffling aspects of all diplomacy is that nationalist feeling tends to breed emotion of a fanatical and even religious intensity," writes Mr. George Glasgow in the *Contemporary Review*. "In Germany, the contemporary fever of pagan religion has a clearly militarist motive and is therefore dangerous.

"Evidence accumulates that the German Faith Movement, as preached, for example, by Dr. Hauer, not only exacerbates the still raging religious war within Germany but constitutes something like the culmination of Nazi political dreams in the world at large. The theory is that the German race is a direct vehicle of divinity. This is solemnly preached in that literal, simple form; that German Nazism is, therefore, divine in origin and in mission and that the mission amounts to nothing less than the total and general suppression of Christianity.

"The parallel with Russian paganism just after the War is only partial, for the diplomatic aspect of Germany's case is not only greater but more alarming."

## INDIA AND WORLD ECONOMY

The *Insurance and Finance Review* contains an article on the above subject by Mr. Monindra Mohan Moulik, who says that India has made very little contribution to the mass of economic doctrines that have ruled and changed the history of the nations of the world and that her economic life has been planned, not according to the best traditions of the country but according to the wisdom of her rulers gained in the course of experiments carried out in their own native land. Mr. Moulik continues:

Just as a country is considered backward which has not taken the advantage of an invention in the domain of physics or

chemistry, similarly the growth of a country will be greatly hampered if it cannot make the best use of economic experiments and lessons thereof obtained in other lands, modifying them wherever necessary to the peculiar conditions of the country. The process of growth, rather economic development, lies that way—not in imitation but in adaptation. I, therefore, appeal to the sceptics who do not believe in any such unit as world economy to give more attention to the fundamentals of the economic science, not only from the students' point of view but also from that of the legislator or publicist, without a knowledge of which dictators as well as democracies are likely to commit the wildest blunders.

The writer concludes by saying that there is no harm in importing ideas of economic development from abroad and modifying them so as to fit in with the special circumstances of an importing country like India.

## INDIA IN PERIODICALS

IMPERIAL TREASURY OF THE GREATER MUGHALS. By Mr. Abdul Aziz, BAR.-AT-LAW. [Journal of Indian History, April 1935.]

CO-EDUCATION FOR INDIA. By T. N. Siqueira. [The New Review, July 1935.]

GOD AND MAN IN HINDUISM. By Prof. D. S. Sarma, M.A. [The Aryan Path, July 1935.]

EXHIBITIONS OF INDIAN ART IN LONDON AND NEW DELHI. By Ramananda Chatterjee. [The Modern Review, July 1935.]

THE SPIRITUAL BASIS OF THE RAMAYANA. By Kapileshwar Das, M.A., B.ED. [The Prabuddha Bharata, July 1935.]

THE LIBERAL IDEOLOGY. By U. C. Gopalan, [Advance India, June 1935.]

## MULTUM IN PARVO

NEWS

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DEPARTMENTAL

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NOTES

## Questions of Importance

## END OF CONSTITUTIONALISM

The *Servant of India* writes:

"Indians must realize that this is not a transitional scheme of reforms but a final one. All the defects that it will now contain will be petrified and will remain in perpetuity. All the autocracy that we now wink at and that is now in a somewhat fluid condition will freeze and will be wholly irremovable except at the will of the autocrats themselves. There is no chance of improvement being brought about by constitutional action alone even in the distant future. This is the plain truth of the matter and many patriotic Indians feel that the constitution, instead of being the dawn of a new era, is the first crack of doom. It is certainly the doom of constitutionalism. . . .

It is a pious hope that India will be able to realize her destiny through this constitution. The only hope lies in the possibility that the very safeguards contained in it will hasten its destruction."

## THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

That the present National Government of England is very firm in its saddle, and India must deal with it for several years to come was the opinion expressed by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, who returned on July 8 from Europe. Sir Tej Bahadur gave an account of how Western countries were fighting against educated unemployment and said that the problem of the educated unemployed in India was one which called for concerted action both on the part of the Government and the people.

71

## INDIA'S RIGHT TO FREEDOM

Writing in his book "Labour's way with the Commonwealth", Mr. George Lansbury observes:

We believe that, as stated by the Simon Commission, the new constitution should contain within itself provisions for its own development. We think the new constitution should contain the principle laid down in the Gandhi-Irwin pact, that such safeguards as are necessary should be in the interests of India, and we think these safeguards should be agreed on in co-operation with the leaders of Indian trade union opinion as well as the political leaders. The reserved powers should not be such as to prejudice the advance of India through the new constitution to full responsibility for her own government.

This is a clear enough statement. Self-determination means that the form of government under which the Indian masses are to live must be such as they themselves accept and are willing to work. . . .

Why should not we ask Indians themselves to frame a constitution? It is quite probable that, were they so asked, they might put forward an altogether different democratic scheme from that which is now before Parliament.

## THE COMMUNAL AWARD

"Let me say once and for all that not only is it not the intention of the Government to make any alteration in the Communal Award unless it is desired by the communities themselves, but no such alteration can be made without the specific assent of Parliament. It will be Parliament that will make the alteration."—MARQUIS OF ZETLAND.

## THE PRESS AND PEACE

"Fools in their folly have said that newspapers provoke war for their own advantage. They little know. Another European war would be a disaster and humiliation for mankind, in which newspaper proprietors and staffs would take their full share.

To speak of past wars having benefited newspapers is ridiculous. No journal in this country reaped a scrap of advantage from the last war except that Great Britain was preserved from invasion and its property remained intact.

We suffered hardship on every hand. We were brought, some of us, to the contemplation of balance sheet with crucial figures in red ink, and the tortured thought of how much longer we could hold out. No, above everything else controllers of newspapers want peace."—ARTHUR GRIME.

## THE DECLINE OF CHRISTIANITY

Dr. Barnes, Bishop of Birmingham, in a sermon preached at St. Paul's, said :

It is an ominous sign that during the last quarter of a century the Christian faith in England has grown weaker. The causes are twofold. On the one hand, scholars and men of science have created a standpoint incompatible with belief in the inerrancy of the Gospels. A new formulation of Christian doctrine has thus become necessary.

On the other hand, the great principles of Christ's teaching, the brotherhood of man, the value of the individual, the redemptive power of innocent suffering and repudiation of the use of force—these principles are incompatible with war and with the organisation for war of the modern nationalist State. It is no mere chance that since the Great War Christianity has died out in Russia and that the Christians are to-day a persecuted minority in Germany, while in France even the great cathedrals are showing ominous signs of decay.

At home there are grounds for anxiety. The leaders of the Churches have often no clear message. They welcome disarmament and peace, yet equally they wish for national safety and are determined that, if war should come, no words of theirs shall have harmed the united resolve which pacifism would destroy.

As regards doctrine, the modernists plea for restatement is in private often accepted. But it is urged that the times are difficult and dangerous; a united Christian front is needed, controversy is best avoided.

I am convinced on the one hand that another great war will destroy our civilisation and, on the other hand, that Christianity cannot recover its hold until it wins the assent of thoughtful and well-educated people.

## SHIVAJI AND HIS EMPIRE

Mr. A. F. M. Abdul Ali, presiding over a meeting of the All-India Modern History Congress, said :

I have always refuted the arguments advanced by members of my community to the effect that Shivaji wanted to exterminate the Moslems and establish a purely Hindu Empire in India.

Shivaji had no communal bias and had he succeeded in founding an empire in India, it would have been an empire in which Hindus and Moslems would have enjoyed common rights and lived in peace and amity under the fostering care of the great Mahratta sovereign.

## ANGLO-INDIANS AND INDIA

"I am afraid that the home atmosphere of Anglo-Indian children is such as to foster almost beyond uprooting the ideas of separateness and superiority . . . Surely some one ought to say frankly to such people : 'This is your country. Indians are not merely your fellow-citizens but your countrymen. And Indian administration in which it is your destiny to play your part, if you but realise your true allegiance, must throughout the whole of India be accepted by you as your own.'"—SIR MIRZA ISMAIL.

## THE FUTURE OF ADEN

In the House of Commons, Mr. Wilfred Paling, Labour Member for the Wentworth Division of Yorkshire, asked on July 8 whether consideration had been given to the representations made by the commercial interests of Aden and India with regard to desirability for the maintenance of the *status quo* of the existing residential, commercial and industrial rights of Indians in Aden in the event of the transference of the latter place to the Colonial Office.

Mr. R. A. Butler, Under-Secretary of State for India, replying for the Government, said that they fully accepted the recommendations of the Joint Select Committee for the safeguarding of the position of Indians in Aden. A recommendation with regard to appeals from the Courts of Aden to a Court in India was embodied in the Government of India Bill. The remainder of the recommendations of the Committee related to matters which were not appropriate for insertion in the Bill, but they would be dealt with as part of the detailed arrangements in connexion with the transfer.

## THE NEW CONSTITUTION

"The whole Constitution as contained in this carefully devised scheme for India is a sham," says Mr. Leonard W. Matters in the *Labour Candidate*.

"It contains in itself no statutory assurance of anything, not even the fulfilment of solemn pledges. The promised Dominion Status for India is not there and nothing in the Bill suggests that it can be reached. The checks, reservations and safeguards override everything else."

## DIRECT ELECTION TO C. OF S.

The Government's amendment to the Government of India Bill providing for direct election to the Council of State, instead of indirect election by the Provincial Assemblies, was approved by the House of Lords on the 10th of last month.

The amendment provides for the filling of 150 seats by the various Provinces, the general seats numbering 75, scheduled classes 6, Sikhs 4, Muslims 49, women 6, Europeans 7, Indian-Christians 2, and Anglo-Indians 1. The Secretary of State for India, Lord Zetland, explained that the numbers had been arrived at as representing the seats which have been awarded to the communities by a system of proportional representation.

## PEASANTS' FEDERATION

The South Indian Federation of peasants and workers' union met at Madras on July 11 under the presidency of Mr. K. Nageswara Rao Pantulu, M.L.A. The following are some of the demands formulated by the members :

The ultimate abolition of zamindaris and all other intermediary institutions between actual peasants and the Government.

The redistribution of the burden of taxation to impose 75 per cent. on the richer classes.

A reorientation of the educational policy so as to spend 75 per cent. of the educational grant on the educational and occupational advancement and enlightenment of youth and adult workers and peasants.

## IRISH FREE STATE

"The Irish Free State Government intend to abolish the office of Governor-General during the present financial year," Mr. De Valera told the *Dail* on May 28. He added that the Government will challenge the Opposition to assist in the abolition of the office.

## INDIAN STUDENTS IN ENGLAND

Mr. Thomas Quayle, Secretary to the High Commissioner, Education Department, in his report on the work of his department for the year 1933-34, writes:

Six hundred and ten applications for admission for the session beginning October 1933 were received. The total number of admissions arranged to universities, colleges, and educational institutions generally was 454. The remaining applicants either withdrew their requests or did not possess the initial qualifications for admission to the course of study which they wished to enter. One hundred and twenty-one letters of introduction to tutors for the Indian Civil Service and other examinations were furnished, and of the 13 successful candidates at the Indian Civil Service Examinations held in London in 1934, seven had been provided with tutors by the Department.

The High Commissioner in his covering letter points to the necessity of making by parents adequate provision for funds before sending young men abroad. He says no less than 23 students had to be repatriated by the High Commissioner during the year, while 57 received financial assistance from the Indian Students' Loan Fund Committee.

## PARIBASHA COMMITTEE

A committee entitled Paribasha committee was appointed by the Calcutta University some time ago to introduce Bengali equivalents for scientific and technical terms occurring in foreign languages. The committee is still in the midst of its labours coining new words to be included in the vernacular vocabulary, which will be used as a medium of instruction in Bengal. It is stated that 50,000 new words will thus be added to the vocabulary before the committee concludes its labours.

## INDIAN WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY

The Chancellor of the Poona Indian Women's University reviewing the activities of the University at the annual convocation held last month said, that the University was founded on the model of Japan's Women's University with a view to imparting higher education to Indian women on lines which took into account their physical and mental conditions and which would enable them to discharge their duties as members of the Indian nation by contributing to its prosperity and general advancement through the influence which, as good wives, wise mothers and responsible citizens, they would exercise at home and the world at large. The Women's University was a teaching university and not merely an examining and affiliating body. It conducted a high school and a college at Poona, and a high school and a college in Bombay. There were in all 23 institutions in the country working on the lines laid down by the University. Notwithstanding the pecuniary difficulties besetting the work of the University during the period of stress and financial stringency, the number of students had increased in the institutions conducted by or affiliated to the University. The number of students in the high schools increased from 2,440 to about 3,000 while the number of students in the colleges increased from 136 to about 200.

## OXFORD DEGREES FOR WOMEN

The last barrier against women at Oxford was swept away by a statute promulgated in congregation early this month. The statute which was proposed by Dr. K. E. Kirk, Regius Professor of Pastoral Theology, provides that all degrees at the university shall be open to men and women equally.

## APPEALS TO PRIVY COUNCIL

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council has delivered two important and historic judgments, confirming the legal rights of Parliaments of Canada and the Irish Free State to prohibit appeals to the Committee from the Dominions.

Among the powers which go to constitute self-Government are necessarily included powers to constitute the Law Courts and to regulate their procedure including the system of appeals. Prerogative appeals to the King-in-Council should, the Committee thought, be treated as simply an element in the general system of appeals in the Dominions and it could see no valid reason why power to regulate or prohibit this type of appeal should not be vested in the Dominion Parliaments.

## CASE AGAINST "FREE PRESS"

In the case of Mathradas Vassamji *versus* the *Free Press* of India, Ltd., Mr. Justice Wadia at the Bombay High Court, on July 10, passed orders declining to appoint a receiver but confirming the interim injunction granted on July 1, restraining the second, third and fourth defendants as trustees on behalf of the debenture-holders from selling, transferring or otherwise disposing of the assets and good will of the first defendant company and expediting the hearing of the suit.

## A VELLORE ORDER

The Sub-Magistrate of Vellore has issued a notice prohibiting the holding of rival meetings of the Congress party and Justice party within 440 yards of each other.

## MR. A. F. MOLAMURE

Mr. A. F. Molamure, former Speaker of the Ceylon State Council, whose appeal to the Privy Council against his conviction for contempt of court was rejected, has surrendered himself to the Walikada prison authorities to serve the sentence of one year's simple imprisonment passed on him.

The conviction of Mr. Molamure was a sequel to a rule calling on him to show cause why he should not be dealt with for contempt of the authority of the Ratnapura District Court, in that he, as executor of the last will of the late Mr. J. W. Maduwanwala, withdrew from the Imperial Bank Rs. 52,000 when permission was granted by the Court only to withdraw Rs. 22,000.

In passing judgment, the Chief Justice said the Bench was satisfied that Mr. Molamure wilfully disobeyed the Court's order and the Bench was of opinion that this amounted to the most serious contempt of court in view of the deliberate disregard of the law shown by the respondent.

## LAWYERS IN FUTURE INDIA

"Lawyers and National Life" was the subject of an interesting lecture by Mr. S. Satyamurthi at Tinnevely on July 8. Mr. Satyamurthi said that in the future constitution lawyers would have a great part to play. There would be a Federal Court and he had no doubt that there would be an efficient Federal Bar. There was discussion among lawyers in the country as to whether, after the establishment of the Federal Court, the Privy Council was necessary and so on. Probably in the fulness of time when the Federal Court functioned properly, appeals to the Privy Council would become less and less in number.

## SOUND INSURANCE COMPANIES

The *Insurance Herald* for June contains an article by Mr. C. Krishna Murthy on "Our new companies". Mr. Murthy defines in the following words what a true Life Insurance Company ought to be.

The business of Life Insurance, unlike most others, is a business-trust for eternity and as such it should be able to command the confidence of the public. No one would like to place his insurance in confidence with an unsound company. The public will confide in a company with a rich influential directorate at its head. The honour and integrity of the directors should be unimpeachable and above suspicion like that of Cæsar's wife. They must be reliable, experienced business men and any Tom, Dick, and Harry will only be misfits in such places. They must have had practical first-hand knowledge of business organisation and should be educationally and preferably technically qualified men of mark and reputation. Such individuals alone deserve to be at the helm of affairs of a Life Company to guide it on the proper lines in the mutual interests of the policy-holders and the company.

To conclude, rich, honest, influential, experienced directorate form the pivot of the affair. They alone can see to the technical and efficient management of their office, the judicious selection of the risks, sound investments and the declaration of a safe bonus.

## QUETTA POLICY-HOLDERS

The Northern India Insurance Co. Ltd., Lahore, announce that heirs of such of the policy-holders of the company who died during the earthquake disaster at Quetta will be paid double the sum assured. That is, those of the policy-holders who had insured for Rs. 5,000 and lost their lives due to earthquake, their heirs will get Rs. 10,000. We are told that all the claims due to Quetta earthquake so far intimated to the company are being dealt with accordingly.

## VALUE OF LIFE ASSURANCE

"Nothing can take the place of insurance in meeting the risks to which human life and every form of human activity is subject," writes Sir Joseph Burn in the *Daily Telegraph*. Sir Joseph continues:

A man may have the will to create an estate for his dependants, but may not live long enough to make the necessary savings. Life assurance takes "the will for the deed". By its aid the estate will be provided even if death takes place after only one premium has been paid.

This is the only way in which the wage-earning classes can provide for funeral expenses and also make some provision for their dependants. Whilst freely admitting that much, if not most, of the money spent on funerals is unnecessary, I cannot see why any attempted improvement in this matter should be restricted to the poorer classes. I earnestly hope for the day when life assurance will be so much better appreciated that rich and poor alike will recognise its true function as being mainly to help those left alive rather than to express respectful tribute to the dead.

## INDIAN INSURANCE ABROAD

Indian Insurance Companies cannot cope in their own country with the very serious competition provided by the hosts of foreign companies in India, though their sound position is largely recognized even in foreign lands, says the *Insurance World*.

The small number of Indian companies that have gone abroad have to their credit a large amount of foreign business. In 1932 such companies had a net premium of nearly a crore, compared with which their home premium income was not creditable. It was about 64 lakhs. If the same success is to attend the companies within India also, the only course open is to restrict the flow of foreign companies here as is being done by many other countries.

## INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH

The Advisory Council for Industrial Intelligence and Research, continuing its discussion on July 8, came to the conclusion that research should be carried out on paint, portland cement, lime, and cement concrete manufacture of dry cells and use of vegetable oils for the lubrication of internal combustion engines.

The position of the glass industry was also discussed, and the conclusion was reached that a series of analysis of Indian sands be carried out to determine their suitability for glass-making. It was also recommended that a survey of Indian glass factories should be carried out.

## DR. K. L. GANGULY

The Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry have appointed Dr. K. L. Ganguly of Calcutta as their representative in Germany for a period of one year from June 1, 1935. Dr. Ganguly has already left for Berlin. The members of the Indian Chambers of Commerce, interested in getting information relating to the trade between Germany and India, may communicate with Dr. Ganguly in Berlin.

## BRASS INDUSTRY IN BENGAL

The Industries Department of Bengal will enlist a fresh batch of students for training in brass and bell-metal wares.

This is a further step in solving unemployment among Bengalee middle class youths.

It may be remembered that the Department has already trained students in shoe-making, etc,

## INDIA THE DUMPING GROUND

Mr. Hoseinbhoj A. Lalljee, Indian Employers' delegate to the 19th Session of the International Labour Conference, said in the course of the general debate on the Directors' Report presented to the Conference:

We are now perhaps well known as a country which is the dumping ground for all the present-day industrial countries and it is this condition of ours which I would request you, in the first instance, seriously to bear in mind. Our Government, I think, do realise our position, but the great and varied interests that they look to, and the poor condition of Government finances, are often stated to be the reasons for their inability to extend to us that help which most of you are getting from your Governments, and I would ask you to bear this point also in mind. . . .

The essential requirements for development of industries for the benefit of ourselves are: raw products, healthy, literate and intelligent labour, the latest type of machinery and much-needed protection against dumping. We have our own raw products, but as for healthy, literate and intelligent labour, I must confess that we are so poor that it is not easy for any one to say, in the state we are in, how long it will take us to achieve this, the more so as, in spite of some progress of manufacturing and mining industries during recent years, India has not been able to create a class of labour known as industrial labour, with which you are all familiar in well advanced industrial countries. The same thing, more or less, applies with regard to our having the latest type of machinery. But above all, to defeat one of the greatest enemies of humanity, I mean dumping, we have no resources whatsoever. I see no bright future for industries in countries placed as we are; that is, so long as subsidies, preferences, protective duties, manipulation of exchange and currency, and other direct or indirect State help, in one shape or another, are adopted by even the highly industrialised States.

## WOMEN'S EDUCATION

Addressing the Convocation of the Indian Women's University at Bombay, Sir C. V. Raman said:

No one who was a patriot, no one who looked to the future of India could fail to be impressed by the importance of women receiving the best and the highest kind of education. How was it that Indians, with the age-long culture, erudition, learning and practical achievement were in the position that they were to-day? The answer was that they had kept down their women and had refused them their birthright, which was education. No nation of which one half was sunk in superstition and ignorance could ever hope to rise.

To-day, in India, while we recognise that there is a great field for service open to women, we do not wish to move straight away into the vortex of sex conflict which has characterised Western civilisation. We do not wish our hearths and homes to be broken up by conflict and by disunion, viz., excessive insistence on the liberty of the individual man and woman to go their own way. Age-long traditions have given us a different view of life of the individual, of life of the home and family. To-day, we are in need of the kind of education for men and women that would fit in with our ancient ideas, not inconsistent with the possibility of progress.

## WOMEN IN EUROPE

Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, addressing a meeting in Manchester convened by the National Council of Labour Colleges, described the world position of women to-day as being terribly bad, because of the gross and awful reverses women's movements had suffered in Italy, Germany, and Austria. In all Fascist States the old idea was rife that women are angels, but that they should be treated as though they were idiots and slaves. Everything that had been done in the past to protect women had been undone under Fascism.

She described how in Italy, women had lost their rights and their personal liberty. They might not even leave their own homes without their husband's permission, and all legal protection and the punishments for acts of violence against women had been reduced.

In Germany, their position was even worse. There they had entirely lost their political liberty, they had been thrown out of positions in administrative departments, many of which they had themselves created and they had been drafted off to compulsory work on the land. The woman in Germany was in fact thrown back to the position she was in during the Middle Ages.

## SRIMATHI SUNDARAMBAL

Srimathi Sundarambal's great reputation on the stage and the high expectations formed of her screen debut have been fully justified in "Bhakta Nandar" which has just opened at the Crown Talkies, Madras. It was well known that the Asandas Classical Talkies spared no efforts to make this a superb picture and there is no doubt they have succeeded in making a distinct contribution to South Indian films. The story of the Pariah Saint is one of the most moving and devotional of Indian plays, and alike the skill of the artistes and the technique of the East India Films have combined to produce what one may call a high class operatic play second to none in this part of India. The leading stars in the play—Sri Sundarambal and Mr. Visvanatha Aiyer—are reputed musicians, and the public expect them to give of their best. This they do without prejudice to their parts in the play. We congratulate Sri Sundarambal and her talented associates on their excellent rendering of a play which is bound to have a profound influence for good in Tamilnad.

## LITERARY

## JOURNALISTS' CONFERENCE

It has been decided to hold a Conference of Journalists in Calcutta to discuss the many important questions that affect the Press in India. Circulars have been issued by the organisers to obtain a full complement of attendance at the Conference and the subjects specified for consideration are exhaustive. These include:

(a) A joint demand for the non-renewal of the Indian Press Emergency Powers Act of 1931 in any shape or form;

(b) a common plan of action to secure the repeal of the repressive laws affecting the Press;

(c) modification of such economic restrictions on the Press as are involved in paper duty, postal and press telegram rates, electricity, telephone and gas rates, duty on printing machinery, etc.;

(d) better news service, Indian and foreign;

(e) better facilities for journalistic training and a more adequate preparation for journalism as a career;

(f) improvement of the status and economic condition of journalists;

(g) measures for the assistance of journalists out of employment, in sickness or in distress, and provision for widows and children of members of the profession who have been left in straightened circumstances; and

(h) the institution of an All-India Organisation of Journalists.

The Conference is to be held about the end of July or the beginning of August, and delegates from outside Bengal will be provided with free board and lodging.

## COMMON LANGUAGE FOR INDIA

The importance of a common culture and common language uniting India was stressed by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru speaking at an "at home" on June 13th given by Dr. Katial, under the auspices of the Hindustani Speaking Union in his honour, and that of the retiring Nepalese Minister to London and the Minister-designate. Sir Tej Bahadur said:

"You cannot hope for a common religion in India, but you can hope for a common culture. Unity founded on that basis will be well worth having."

## MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S RETURN TO POLITICS

Mr. David Lloyd George, Member of Parliament for the Carnarvon Division of Wales since 1890 and War-time Premier, announced his return to politics in a speech at a meeting in London on July 2, where a resolution was moved by him and passed in favour of the establishment of a Council of Action, which will work to secure the return to the next Parliament of representatives pledged to give effect to a policy of peace and reconstruction.

## CONGRESSMEN IN THE ASSEMBLY

Mr. F. E. James addressed a largely attended meeting at the Coonoor Club, on May 9th. Speaking about the work in the last session of the Legislative Assembly, Mr. James said that the outstanding feature of the session was the advent of the Congressmen. He welcomed this, for it brought them into a forum in which their political views could be tested in the cold light of reason.

The three outstanding Congress leaders were: Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, eloquent, persuasive and at times bitter in debate; Pandit Gobind Vallabh Pant, the keeper of the Congress economic conscience, a student of financial and economic affairs and a left-winger with more than ordinary sympathy for the Russian method and programme; and Mr. Satyamurthy, the jack-of-all-trades of the Party, with a speech on every subject and a supplementary for every question, obscuring his own ability with a passion for technicalities.

Speaking of Mr. Jinnah, he said:

"As a personality in debate, Mr. Jinnah was perhaps the most exciting like Greta Garbo, petulant but passionate, slim but supple. In his destructive activities, he was able to capture the allegiance of his followers although some of them like Sir Cowasji Jehangir and Mr. Mody of Bombay, good conservatives and capitalists, became a little uneasy at the results."

## THE LATE LORD AMPHILL

Lord Amphill who died last month was the Governor of Madras from 1899-1906. In 1904 he acted for a time as the Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

## DISCOVERY OF A CURATIVE RAY

A little time ago a man walked into a New York surgeon's office for an examination of a wound which, despite repeated treatments by almost every method known to medical science, had failed to heal.

The surgeon said there was nothing he could do except send the patient back to the hospital for another operation.

Then his eyes fell upon a test tube hanging on a curtain. The contents of the tube was a jelly-like substance which the doctor emptied into a surgical syringe. The warm jelly was applied to the wound and bandaged with gauze.

After five days the wound had completely healed. The test tube had contained ordinary petroleum jelly which had been taken from in front of an ultra-violet lamp where the doctor had been using its natural fluorescence to test the strength of the rays. It had succeeded in healing a wound where the best remedies known to medicine had failed.

Evidently exposure to ultra-violet rays gave the petroleum jelly the power of emitting a mysterious and invisible ray that affects a photographic plate in darkness. And further tests show that the curative power of the jelly and the emission of the mystery ray seem to go hand in hand.

DR. P. RAMA RAO

Dr. P. Rama Rao, who returned to Madras after an extensive tour in Europe, said in an interview to a Press representative that the science of Radiology has considerably progressed since his last visit to Europe in 1931. In Berlin, it appears they have a new X-Ray tube for contact irradiation for the treatment of cancer of the skin, lips and tongue under Professor Chaoul. Dr. Herbert Austin has donated nearly £1,000 for two replicas of the equipment for the Birmingham General and London Cancer Hospitals, and he is financing a rotation of medical men to go to Berlin for a special study of these methods.

Dr. Rao expects shortly to get similar equipment, as also one for short wave treatment.

## LIFE PRESERVING CHAMBER

The Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, New York, has made an announcement of outstanding scientific importance. Dr. Alexis Carrel, a Nobel Prize winner, and Colonel Charles Lindberg, the famous aviator, are reported to have jointly invented a Life Chamber, which consists of an artificial body of heart, lungs, and blood-stream. This chamber, it is claimed, will keep alive the vital organs of a living being for a long period of time. It is further stated that the vital organs preserved in this chamber will not only remain alive but even grow.

The method of the Carrel-Lindberg experiment consists in placing an organ or part of the body into a sterile chamber and artificially feeding it with nutrient fluid through arterial channels.

## SALVAGE OPERATIONS IN QUETTA

The report of Lt.-Col. A. J. H. Russell, Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India, and formerly Director of Public Health, Madras, which is published along with the Government of India's decision accepting the report, describes in detail the situation in Quetta.

Regarding the salvage of the city area, Col. Russell estimates that between 12,000 to 16,000 human bodies are lying buried besides hundreds of animal carcasses. While it will be undesirable for health reasons to undertake exhumations on any extensive scale, Col. Russell suggests that in some parts of the city it can begin without delay.

## SUNSHINE AND HEALTH

Next to oxygen and food, the most fundamental of all biological needs is the need for sunlight. The lizard basking on the rock, the dog stretched in the glowing warmth, the sensible human soaking in the life-giving rays, typify natural reactions of organic life to what is perhaps the original stimulating force of all life. Deprivation of sunlight is one of the most obvious of all forms of robbery. The prison pallor of the sun-starved, the listlessness and the lack of resistance to disease of the slum child or the tenement dweller are matters of gravest concern to all who have the physical—and incidentally the mental and moral—welfare of the race at heart.

## A NEW STERLING LOAN

The Secretary of State for India has issued a sterling loan of ten million pounds in the form of 1949-52 stock.

The loan price is £98 and the stock will bear interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.

If not previously, the Stock will be redeemed at par on August 1, 1952 but the Secretary of State reserves the right after giving 3 months' notice to repay the whole or part of the Stock after August 1, 1949.

Proceeds of the loan will be used in part replacement of 12 million pounds India 6 per cent. bond 1935-37, of whose redemption on October 15, the Secretary of State has given notice in the *London Gazette*.

## "BETTER MONEY"

"Better Money", a monthly bulletin of monetary Reform by way of the remonetisation of silver, edited by Sir Montagu Webb, says:

India has had a taste of external stability, much to its loss and misery. By simply refusing to sell rupees for less than 1s. 6d., Government—the sole manufacturer—has easily maintained sterling exchange at approximately this figure for the last 10 years.

With the result that the internal value or purchasing power of the rupee has increased by 80 per cent. during that period. Official Index Numbers show that the average level of wholesale prices in India has fallen from 159 in 1925 to 89 in 1934; overseas trade has shrunk by over a half; agriculture is bankrupt; and unemployment appalling.

## EXPORT OF GOLD

Gold valued at Rs. 65,08,866 was exported from Bombay on June 22 to America and Europe.

The total value of gold exported from Bombay since England went off the Gold Standard is now Rs. 2,80,88,75,165.

## HINDUS AND RAILWAY SERVICES

Twenty-two prominent leaders of the Punjab, including the Hon. Mr. R. B. Ram Saran Das, Bhai Parma Nand, M.L.A., Raja Narendra Nath, M.L.C., and others representing various Hindu bodies, have sent a lengthy memorial to the Secretary of State praying him to remove the grievances of Hindus in Subordinate Railway Services entailed by the introduction of new rules regarding communal percentages.

They state that grave injustice is being done to the community which contributes 75 per cent. of the receipts and profits of railways and that in the North-Western Railway if new percentages are enforced, Muslims will get 85 per cent. representation.

According to them, Hindus being in a minority in the Punjab and possessing greater literacy could rightly expect weightage in service, more especially as they have to labour under the handicap of the Punjab Land Alienation Act and the Punjab Relief of Indebtedness Act and they cannot be cultivators or money-lenders. Yet they do not get even their proper share.

The memorialists suggest that the matter be referred to a committee of inquiry consisting of disinterested and impartial Englishmen in order to review and suggest a fair and impartial basis of recruitment to service.

## TRAVELLING WITHOUT TICKETS

No fewer than 160,000 people were found travelling without tickets on the South Indian Railway last year.

They were detected by the staff of over 200 employed by the Railway for the purpose.

About 4,000 persons who travelled without tickets, were prosecuted before an honorary magistrate at Trichinopoly and a majority of them were convicted. From the remainder fares were collected.

## DECLINE IN RAILWAY EARNINGS

An important conference of Railway Agents took place last month with the Railway Board to consider the situation created by the decline in the Railway earnings.

The occasion was also utilised for considering the present methods of Railway budgeting with a view to seeing whether any improvements are possible.

## DEWAS ON INDIAN ART

"India is on the threshold of a great artistic renaissance if she has not already stepped beyond that threshold." With these words the Maharaja of Dewas opened, on June 22, the exhibition of paintings in London of Mr. S. Fyze Rahamin, a Bombay painter. The Maharaja of Dewas continued: "From the East, most of all perhaps from India, the world has gained much more than it even now realises; art, science and philosophy have been handed down in the past; the East, in turn, has taken a great deal from the West." "These two tendencies," said Dewas, "were combined in Mr. Rahamin, who would help to disprove the daily dying adage 'East is East and West is West.'"

"Rahamin's paintings are not so much a fusion of the East and the West as the refreshing and vivifying of the East by Western contacts," says the *Times* in an appreciative article.

## ART EXHIBITION AT SIMLA

An exhibition of Indian paintings, first of its kind at Simla, is to be organized by Mr. Manindra Gupta of the Calcutta Government School of Art. Mr. Gupta has travelled widely from the Himalayas to Ceylon and from Bombay to Burma to enrich his artistic creations. In addition to his mythological and landscape paintings, he will exhibit a few copies of the 7th and 12th century fresco paintings taken from Ceylon.

## AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIND

An archaeological find has been reported from a village in Tippera, where the stone image of goddess Bhagirathi with all her attendants on either side has been unearthed quite accidentally. It is presumed the image, together with other treasures, was thrown into a tank when, in earlier years, that part of the country was frequently ravaged by invading armies.

## PORTRAITS ON CURVED SURFACES

A young Japanese scientist, Ichiro Hakoki, has invented a machine for printing pictures and designs on the curved surface of porcelain ware. The Japanese commerce and industry offices have decided to grant him 9,000 *yens* as subsidy to enable him to produce pictures on a mass scale.

## MR. R. D. MATHUR

In response to a request of Dr. Stephen von Pozel to the Indian Hockey Federation to send a hockey coach to train the Hungarian team participating in the next Olympic Games at Berlin, Mr. Rameshwar Dayal Mathur, son of Lala Pannu Lal, has been selected.

It is understood that quite a large number of persons had expressed their willingness to go to Budapest in the capacity of a coach but finally the Hockey Federation forwarded three names to Dr. Stephen von Pozel, whose choice fell on Mr. Rameshwar Dayal.

Mr. Mathur will stay in Budapest till the Olympic games are over, after which he intends studying European methods of physical instruction and hygiene at some European university.

## THE MADRAS CRICKET ASSOCIATION

The Madras Cricket Association was inaugurated on May 1.

Fifty-five clubs, including 7 from the mofussil, have joined the Association and at the general meeting held recently at the Madras Cricket Club, Chepauk, with Mr. R. D. Richmond in the chair, 37 clubs were represented by delegates and the rest by proxy.

The Cricket Association will control representative cricket clubs in the province and has now been constituted by the constituent members of the Indian Cricket Federation, which has been in charge of Indian cricket in the Presidency.

## THE OLYMPIC GAMES 1936

"The Olympic Games to be held in Germany in 1936, will offer an excellent opportunity of arriving at the conclusion that Germany has in fact become a nation of sportsmen, and of ascertaining that the American athlete will feel just as much at home in Germany as has been the case with the German teams on so many occasions, particularly at the Olympic Games in Los Angeles in 1932," says von Thammar and Osten, Directors of Sports for the German Reich.

## VISAGRAPH

For an invention that enables the blind person to read any book or paper, Mr. Robert E. Naumburg of New York has been awarded the John Price Wetherill Medal.

Mr. Naumburg's invention known as the Visagraph reads printed words for the blind with the aid of a photoelectric cell and embosses each letter, several times enlarged, upon a strip of paper which passes under the finger tips of the operator. The machine was first tried at Perkins Institution for the Blind, Watertown, Massachusetts and is regularly used there. Its advantage is that any printed material may be read, and the reader need not know Braille, or any other system for the blind. The characters reproduced by the machine are simply magnified reproductions of the printed letters.

## WHISKY FROM CANE

The manufacture of whisky, brandy, gin, rum, etc., from cane has been found to be a practical proposition in Trivandrum.

The experiment was tried by Messrs. C. S. Rama Aiyer and R. Someswaran. Mr. C. S. Rama Aiyer, who is in charge of Distillation and Brewing in the Nadars' Estate in Trivandrum, was responsible for the manufacture of a kind of brandy called coco-brandy from cocoanut toddy. The Government have now, it is learnt, approved the samples of whisky, gin, rum submitted by Mr. Rama Aiyer and Mr. Someswaran and have enquired of Messrs. Fraser and Ross of Madras, who are the receivers of the Nadars' Estates, whether they could manufacture these liquors on a commercial scale and to submit proposals.

## INDIAN SCIENCE NEWS ASSOCIATION

To place knowledge of science within the easy reach of all in the province, an Indian Science News Association has been formed.

A Council containing 12 members including Sir P. C. Ray, Mr. Shyamprasad Mukherji and Sir U. N. Brahmachari has been formed and handsome donations have been promised for a monthly journal entitled "Science and Culture" two issues of which have already been published.

## EDUCATIONAL FILMS

A deputation of the Motion Picture Society of India saw Dewan Bahadur S. T. Kambli, Minister for Education with the Government of Bombay, in connection with the question of the introduction of educational pictures in the Bombay Presidency. The following suggestions were placed before the Minister:

"That greater use of the motion picture be made by Government in teaching through the existing Visual Education Department of Government;

that Government should give a monetary grant for the production of educational pictures suitable for school-going children and adults;

that a rebate be granted to cinema theatres from the entertainment tax collections to the extent of educational pictures shown;

that the Motion Picture Society of India should be given representation on the Board of Film Censors; and

that no fees be charged by the Board of Film Censors for examining educational pictures.

Finally, the society placed their services at the disposal of Government in the matter of training teachers in handling the apparatus, etc."

## INDIA'S ANCIENT GLORY IN FILM

It is a good venture on the part of Sheth Govindas, M.L.A., of Jubbulpore; Sheth Dwarka Prasad Mishra, Ex-Municipal President, Jubbulpore; and other brilliant artistes, who have come forward to found Adarsha Chitra Ltd. with the sole aim of producing pictures depicting India's past glory and grandeur.

Sheth Govindas wrote the script for the screen in his days of exile, and in right earnest under the personal supervision of Sheth Mishra and Mr. Seal the shooting of a brilliant screen gem named Dhuwan Dhar was commenced a few months back. The story is an incident of ancient days, which was drawn from the sacred spots of Central Provinces, near about Jubbulpore, which is noted for the world-known glittering marble rocks and the sparkling Narmada waterfalls. The leading roles have been entrusted to chosen artistes.

## AMERICAN BABY CARS

The United States is producing a baby car which will sell for Rs. 400 in India.

Production of the car, its sponsors say, has already begun with 4,000 a month and it will be marketed through mail order houses.

The car is a one-seater with a 32-inch width and a wheel-base of 88 inches. Leg-room is half the wheel-base or 44 inches.

In appearance, the machine is an overgrown enclosed motor-cycle. The frame is tubular, the body fabric and the springs are adjustable to the driver's weight. Two wheels are mounted in line as in a bicycle. Two smaller wheels for lateral balance are mounted under the seat and are retractable for high speed driving.

Its power is provided by a two-cycle motor which, it is claimed, will burn anything from crude oil to the finest petrol. A 30-horse power and a speed of 110 miles an hour is claimed for it.

The complete vehicle weighs about 28 stone, with the engine's weight accounting for 50 lbs. of this. A mileage of 70 to the gallon is claimed.

## JAPAN'S MOTOR INDUSTRY

It was in 1902 that the motor car was first imported into Japan by Baron Kishichiro Okura but it was after the great earthquake and fire of 1923 that the motor car enjoyed general favour. The sudden disruption of traffic facilities in the Kanto district caused by the appalling earthquake and fire of 1923 gave a powerful impetus to the popularization of taxis. In 1912, the total number of motor cars in Japan was only 530 but an astonishing increase was recorded in the number of motor cars at the end of 1923 when the figure exceeded 16,000. Since the beginning of the Showa Era, the figure has increased by 20 or 30 per cent. every year.

Moreover, the increase has continued with the result that at the end of 1932 the total number of automobiles was more than 106,000 showing a gain of 2.7 times over that of 1926.

## THE VICEROY'S TROPHY

The Aero Club of India and Burma Ltd. announce that the Viceroy's Challenge Trophy Air Race will be flown on February 14 and 15, 1936, on the following course which has the approval of His Excellency the Viceroy:

Madras—Hyderabad—Bombay—Ahmedabad—Jodhpur—Delhi, a distance of 1,485 miles, to be flown in two days with a night stop at Bombay.

Permission to use the army landing ground at Ahmedabad has been granted.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon have consented to present their Trophy and other prizes at the Civil Aerodrome, New Delhi, on the evening of February 15.

## A NEW AERODROME FOR MADRAS

A site has been chosen on Poonamallee High Road, seven miles from the Madras Central Station, for the location of the new civil aerodrome for Madras.

Orders have been placed with a European firm in Madras for the construction of a hangar at the new aerodrome, which is expected to be ready for use in about 18 months.

The site consists of 1,000 yards square of level ground, 200 yards to the south of Poonamallee High Road.

Meenambakkam wireless station which, we understand, is likely to be used for sending messages to and receiving messages from aircraft, is 5 miles from the site of the new aerodrome.

## A NEW INVENTION IN AVIATION

An automatic navigating apparatus for aeroplanes was demonstrated at Tempelhof Aerodrome last month for the first time by its inventor, Herr Klein, an engineer employed by Siemens. Once an aeroplane so equipped has climbed several hundred feet with the pilot in control, the apparatus will keep it at the height and speed and in the direction desired by the pilot, automatically checking any deviation from the fixed course. Experiments with Herr Klein's invention have been successfully carried out by a number of German aeroplanes.

## RURAL UPLIFT SCHEME IN U. P.

Rs. 17 lakhs will be spent by Government in two years in the United Provinces on rural uplift. This amount includes the Central Government's grant of Rs. 15 lakhs. Sanitation and hygiene will absorb Rs. 325,000; agriculture Rs. 3,50,000; industry Rs. 50,000; and publicity Rs. 75,000. The scheme, as outlined by the Minister of Education, is to divide each district into 6 groups of 12 villages, with the district officer and an advisory council of landlords and others interested as the authority to propagate the scheme. Each group of villages will have an organiser specially trained in co-operative, agricultural and sanitary work, and an inspector. Out of the Rs. 8½ lakhs for each year Rs. 4½ lakhs will have to be spent on the salaries of organisers and inspectors and as direct expenditure in the districts.

## INDIA AND WORLD CONFERENCES

It is understood that Rao Bahadur K. Venkatraman will represent India at the World Sugar Conference to be held at Brisbane, Queensland, in the last week of August. Miss Janaki, Imperial Geneticist, Coimbatore, will attend the Botanical Conference to be held about the same time at Cambridge. Dr. Isaac, second Imperial Entomologist, Pusa, will attend the Imperial Entomological Conference at London, after which he will visit the United States, Porto Rico, Hawali Islands with a view to study the methods of pest control in regard to sugar-cane. The problem has acquired urgency because of the considerable damage done by pests to sugar-cane in the United Provinces. Dr. Isaac has been placed on deputation for this purpose by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research for a period of 3 months.

## MERITS OF THE SIND COW

Though its merits receive scant recognition in India, the red Sind cow is eagerly sought after abroad.

Foreign dairy experts, keenly appreciative of a hardy breed that maintains a high average yield of milk, are paying handsome prices for cattle that in Sind seldom fetch more than Rs. 150 to Rs. 300. The cattle are now exported to South America, the Philippines, China and Japan,

## INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN INDIA

During the quarter ended March 31, 1935, 320,061 days were lost in 49 industrial disputes in India.

The Bombay Presidency was responsible for 22 of these disputes, involving 31,500 workers and 137,826 days lost.

In Bengal there were 10 disputes, involving 4,191 workers and 24,946 days lost.

Madras comes next with 9 disputes, involving 6,157 workers and the loss of 24,101 days.

In Assam there were 4 disputes in which 2,699 workers struck work and 8,970 days were lost.

The Central Provinces, Burma, the Punjab and the United Provinces each had one dispute.

Of 49 disputes, 35 were over the question of wages, 7 related to personnel and 4 to leave and hours of work.

Only 9 of these disputes were successful, 10 were partially successful, and 27 were unsuccessful, while 3 were in progress.

Seventeen disputes were in the cotton and woollen mills and 3 in engineering workshops, affecting 35,708 workers and 135,459 days lost and 1,084 workers and 7,472 days lost respectively.

In the cotton and woollen mills, 12 disputes were over wages, 2 over personnel and 2 over leave and hours. In the engineering workshops all the 3 disputes were over wages. Four of the 12 disputes in the cotton and woollen mills were successful and 3 were partially successful.

## 40-HOUR WEEK

The International Labour Conference has by an overwhelming majority carried the 40 hour week resolution. The resolution states that all member States should adopt the 40 hour week as the general international standard of hours of work and that it should be applied immediately to public works, building and contracting, glass bottle manufacture, and the iron and steel industry. The resolution, says a contemporary, was solely intended as a measure against unemployment, and we do not know how many States will be prepared to ratify it.

## THE MAHATMA AND MACHINERY

"I would prize every invention of science made for the benefit of all." This is what Mr. Gandhi is reported to have told a socialist, holding a brief for machinery, according to "M. D." in the *Harijan*. "There is a difference between invention and invention. I should not care for the asphyxiating gases capable of killing masses of men at a time. The heavy machinery for work of public utility which cannot be undertaken by human labour has its inevitable place, but all that would be owned by the State and used entirely for the benefit of the people. I can have no consideration for machinery which is meant either to enrich the few at the expense of the many, or without cause to displace the useful labour of many."

## GUJARATI LINOTYPE

Mr. Hari G. Govil, inventor of the Devanagari Linotype, who recently returned to Calcutta from America, expects to devote his 14 years' experience in America in printing and other mechanical lines for the advancement of the vernacular press in India, specially on the technical side. He has perfected the Gujarati Linotype which is now being put into operation in Bombay. With these machines it is now possible to compose Devanagari and Gujarati for printing purposes with the same ease, economy, speed and quality as in English. After having served their purpose in printing, these type slugs are melted again, thereby eliminating distribution of type and always supplying fresh type to work with.

## THE RAMAKRISHNA CENTENARY

The Secretary of the Ramakrishna Centenary Celebration Committee, Calcutta, has received the following letter from M. Sylvain Levi, the celebrated French *litterateur* accepting the Vice-Presidency of the Committee: "I deem it a great honour to be one of the Vice-Presidents of the Ramakrishna Commemoration. His name belongs to all mankind, as his heart and mind did. All countries in the world may unite in that commemoration, at least all countries that still believe in the dignity of the Man, outside and above all prejudice of race."

## BOOKS RECEIVED

ALBERT SCHWEITZER. *My Life and Thought. An Autobiography.* George Allen and Unwin, London.

SOCIAL JUDGMENT. By Graham Wallas. George Allen and Unwin, Museum Street, London.

SIR K. P. PUTTANNA CHETTY: THE MAN AND HIS WORK. By G. Rudrappa. Public Library, Bangalore.

ESSAYS. By D. M. Borgaonkar, M.A. Central Co-operative Printing and Publishing Society, Ltd., Indore.

RECORDS OF THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA. Vol. LXVIII. Part II. Manager of Publications, Delhi.

THE KATKARIS: A Sociological Study. By A. N. Weling. The Bombay Book Depot, Bombay.

LONDON'S HEART-PROBE AND BRITAIN'S DESTINY. By A. M. Edun. Arthur H. Stockwell, Ltd., London.

THE STRATAGEM OF ISIS AND OTHER POEMS. By R. R. Sreshta. W. Heffer & Sons, Ltd., London.

AN INDIAN PATH FINDER: Memoirs of Sasipada Banerji. By Sir Albion R. Banerji. Kemp Hall Press, Ltd., Oxford.

SOME ASPECTS OF RURAL ECONOMY. By B. K. Madan, M.A. Ramakrishna & Sons, Lahore.

A GUIDE TO THE ARCHÆOLOGY MUSEUM AT GWALIOR. By M. B. Garde, B.A., Superintendent, Archæology, Gwalior.

ARCHÆOLOGY IN GWALIOR. By M. B. Gardé, B.A., Superintendent of Archæology, Gwalior.

FOUR MONTHS IN EUROPE. By Rao Bahadur Govindbhai H. Desai, B.A., LL.B. State Press, Baroda.

WHAT IS HINDUISM? By Annadaprosad Chatterjee. S. Chatterjee, 4, Jogesh Mitter Road, Bhawanipur, Calcutta.

ROYAL SILVER JUBILEE POEMS. By Mr. S. Purnalingam Pillai, Munnirpallam, Tinnevely.

EMINENT AMERICANS. By J. T. Sunderland. R. Chatterjee, Calcutta.

RURAL INDEBTEDNESS. By G. Rudrappa. Public Library, Bangalore.

HELL TRIUMPHANT. By "Waac". T. Werner Laurie, Ltd., London.

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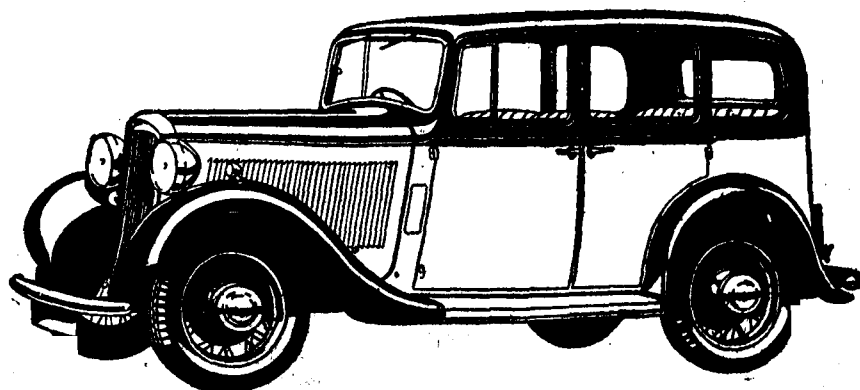
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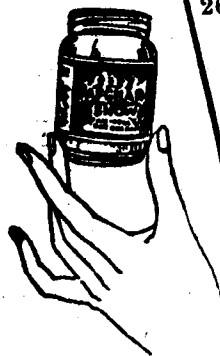
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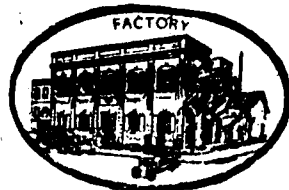
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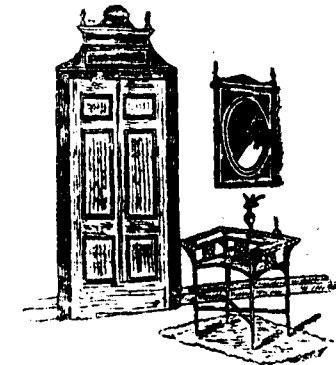
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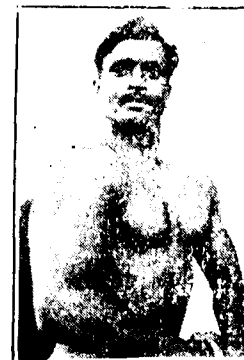
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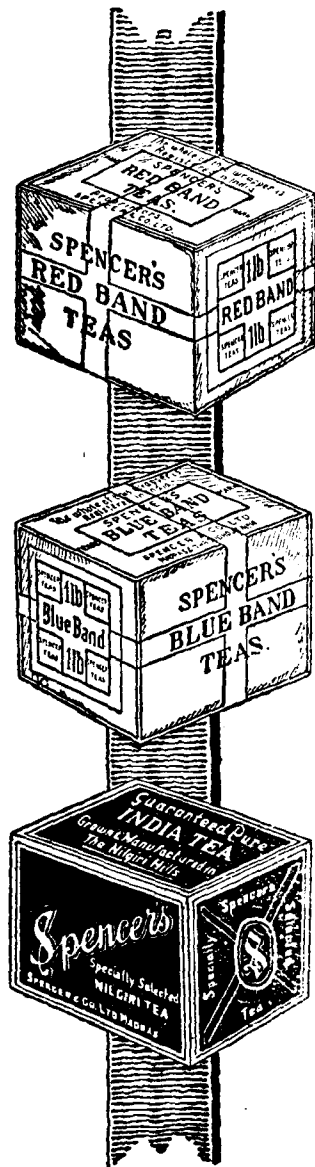
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