

**INDIAN LABOUR
IN
RANGOON**

E. J. L. ANDREW

**AGENT PROTECTOR OF IMMIGRANTS
OF EMIGRANTS RANGOON (Retd.)**

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BY

E. J. L. ANDREW

Assistant Protector of Immigrants and Emigrants
Rangoon (Retd.)

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**TO THE MEMORY OF MY WIFE
ETHEL MILDRED**

AUTHOR'S NOTE

The delay in the publication of **INDIAN LABOUR IN RANGOON** is regrettable, but certain unforeseen circumstances intervened to bring this about. In making this apology for its late publication I wish to make it clear that the Indian branch of the Oxford University Press was not entirely to blame for this, though illness among the superior staff coupled with changes in the management were causes contributory to the holding up of the actual printing.

The MSS were in the possession of the press at the end of 1928 but the first proofs were not received by me till early in 1930. After being checked and modified the proofs were returned with instructions that the printing could be carried out. I addressed the press, pointing out the desirability of the publication being expedited, especially in view of the contemplated visit of the Royal Commission on Labour to India and Burma in the autumn of 1930. I also pointed out that as I was giving both written and oral evidence before that Commission at Rangoon, I had drawn attention in my written statement to certain salient features in my work which had a close bearing on the question of Indian labour and that I had informed the Commission at the same time that I was arranging with the press that it was to be supplied with page proof copies of the book. The manager of the press called on me about the middle of that year and promised that the Commission would be supplied with final page proof copies with the appendixes. Unfortunately this was never done.

In the meantime a number of incidents occurred which made it necessary that references to these should be incorporated in the book in order to bring it up to date but I was informed that as the text and appendixes had already been printed no additions or corrections were possible. But we arranged to put these in in the form of additional appendixes and to include Addenda and Corrigenda in order to make the book as up to date as possible. This has now been done. It is admittedly true that this method is an inconvenient one, but in the circumstances it was the only alternative to publication without the new and additional matter.

PUBLISHERS' NOTE

The publishers much regret that the publication of this book has been delayed owing to various unavoidable causes. Unfortunately, as the possibility of the publication being held up for so long was not anticipated, the greater part of the text was printed immediately the proofs were returned by the author, and therefore the very considerable additional matter supplied by the author has had to be incorporated as new appendixes (VII-XIII) and in the form of Addenda and Corrigenda. We believe that all this additional information brings the publication up to date.

PREFACE

The subject of Indian labour in Burma first attracted my attention as far back as 1910-1912 about the time when the question of the agrarian land policy of the local Government began to excite public interest. There were certain aspects in the question which appealed to me and as little reliable or accurate information was available at the time regarding many points, it struck me that a study of the conditions of labour generally, and of Indian labour in Rangoon and its environs in particular, would be useful and valuable and that the collection of facts and material might prove useful as a groundwork for systematic investigations in the future.

Possessing a fairly intimate knowledge of Indian habits, customs, conditions and traditions and having a fair working knowledge of Tamil, the predominant language of southern India, I commenced a series of investigations. At the beginning the matter was taken up as a hobby. Later, I began to realize that much valuable material existed which might form the foundation for systematic inquiry. But it was not till about seven years later that I began to give the matter serious attention.

During a period spent on short leave in India early in 1915 I took the opportunity of visiting some of the labour-recruiting centres on the Coromandel Coast and in South India, and of renewing my acquaintance with Indian conditions and of comparing the changes, if any, that had taken place

in the fifteen years since I last visited those places. I also paid a short visit to Bombay. In the cold weather of 1917-18 and 1918-19 I had occasion to pay short visits to Calcutta and Allahabad.

During these early years my enquiries were not carried out along any systematic lines or plan, my object being to make a general survey of labour conditions. Nevertheless, the information collected was useful as indicating a clearer plan of campaign.

In April 1919 I was appointed Assistant Protector of Immigrants and Emigrants at Rangoon and I soon realized the unique opportunities that existed for a closer study of the question of immigration and emigration and the problems connected therewith. My duties brought me into close touch with Indian labour coming into and leaving Burma and during the four years 1919-1923 and again from 1926 to 1930 I had exceptional opportunities for such study. My conversations with thousands of immigrants and emigrants threw fresh light on many problems and much of the information and facts thus gained were capable of verification later on. Detailed investigations into the methods of recruitment, conditions of living, earnings and cost of living, social customs, housing, etc., were carried out and many and frequent visits were paid to the areas of work and the slums occupied by the labouring class.

In March 1923 I was appointed Labour Officer, but the appointment was created for one year only, and I possessed no staff. Owing to this handicap I had to confine my activities principally to continuing a general survey of Indian labour conditions in Rangoon.

Nevertheless, much additional facts were collected, especially in regard to wages earned, conditions of service, the drink question, indebtedness and the maistry system of recruitment. During this period I succeeded in arranging a short tour to Mandalay to investigate conditions of labour in the saw milling and allied industries there. I visited several saw, rice and oil mills and collected certain facts and materials. I also visited the houses of several of the labourers, mostly Burmese, to study living-in conditions first hand. The information obtained during this tour has proved of use to me.

Early in 1924 one of the greatest strikes in Rangoon occurred among shipping labour. I was on long leave at the time, but at the request of Mr. (now Sir) James Mackenna, C.I.E., I.C.S., the Development Commissioner, Burma, I investigated the matter unofficially. While on leave further information was collected both in Rangoon and along the railway line and I had several conversations and discussions with many persons interested in the question.

On rejoining duty as Assistant Protector in November 1924 I continued my investigations and commenced to put together the facts and materials collected in the past, but this work came to a sudden standstill in June 1925 when I fell seriously ill. The work was resumed early in 1926 and I was induced to contribute a series of articles on 'The Labour Problem in Burma' to the *Rangoon Gazette*, the leading English daily in Burma. As the *Rangoon Gazette* is a general newspaper, the articles had necessarily to be general in character. Space and

circumstances prevented their being otherwise. Nevertheless, the articles attracted considerable interest and drew attention to the economic aspects of the several problems discussed. I also received many letters from people in all walks of life asking further enlightenment. This was an indication of awakening public interest in this great economic question.

It was then suggested that it might be useful if I compiled a work on the subject. Partly as a result of the encouragement of the Hon'ble Sir William Keith, K.T., K.C.I.E., C.I.E., I.C.S., the then Finance Member of the Government of Burma, and with the desire to place the knowledge I had acquired at the disposal of the public in general and of those interested in similar problems in particular I decided to undertake the task. If this work rouses interest on the part of the public and employers and helps to eradicate some of the evils to which attention is directed its purpose will have been achieved. It is also hoped that it will prove a ground-work for others interested in the subject and assist them in making further researches.

In the development of my work I have received much valuable advice and help from several gentlemen, both official and non-official, to whom my thanks are due. For material assistance afforded me in one direction or another I am indebted to them, but my special thanks are due to Major G. G. Jolly, C.I.E., M.B., CH.B., D.P.H., D.T.M.H., now Director of Public Health, Burma, and his Assistant, Mr. G. Moitra, B.sc., Assistant Chemist, 'The Harcourt Butler Institute of Public Health,'

Rangoon, for undertaking a detailed examination of the dietary of labourers; to Dr. R. K. Dalal, L.M.S., D.T.M., D.P.H., the late Health Officer, Rangoon Corporation, for figures of vital statistics not otherwise available; to Dr. C. G. Crow, K.I.H., I.M.D., the then Port Health Officer, Rangoon, for detailed statistics of immigration and emigration, and to his Assistant, Assistant Surgeon A. Thiru, for the preparation of the mortality and other charts or graphs illustrating this work; to Mr. R. W. Bishop, then Superintendent, Government Printing, for loan of maps and advice in the preparation of the Index Map appended to this volume; to Mr. C. C. Cameron, M.B.E., Secretary, Municipal Corporation of Rangoon, for statistics of prices; to Mr. D. H. James, C.A., then officiating as Chairman, Commissioners for the Port of Rangoon, for statistics of wages paid by the Port Trust and to Mr. H. Smiles, M.A., Editor, *The Rangoon Gazette*, and Col. L. A. Hodgkinson Lack, M.B., CH.B. (Edin.), I.M.S., Professor of Anatomy, Rangoon University, for many valuable hints and suggestions.

E. J. L. A

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INTRODUCTION

The naturally fertile parts of India have developed into vast reservoirs of labour accustomed to a low standard of living. Modern communications have led to the population of these large, congested areas becoming accustomed to emigration usually of more or less temporary character, the aim of all but a minute fraction being ultimate return to the ancestral home.

The economic and political questions connected with emigration to colonies outside India have for many years claimed public attention; and the welfare of the emigrants is attended to by the Governments concerned. Migration within the Indian Empire over long distances is, however, far more important numerically than emigration to all other countries, and it has received too little attention on account of the purely domestic character of the resulting economic and social problems.

The emigration of Indians to Burma is centuries old; but it was numerically unimportant until the development of the province under British rule and the reduction of steamer passage rates. During the past fifty years the resident population of Indians and the floating population of coolies and immigrant harvest labour have grown rapidly and continuously. They constitute an integral part of the economic structure of Burma; and any serious reduction of their numbers could hardly fail to cause a severe

depression of agriculture and industries, and hence a commercial crisis. In Rangoon may be seen representatives of every Indian race, creed and caste, come from every tract of India between the North-West Frontier and Cape Comorin, between Karachi and Chittagong. Even members of hill tribes like Gurkhas and Garhwalis are settled here. The vast majority of the immigrants come, however, from the overpopulated Eastern Coast of India (the Coromandel Coast and Orissa) and from the Ganges Valley.

The impact of the influx annually of many thousands of Indian labourers falls almost wholly on one port—Rangoon—whence they become distributed throughout Lower Burma and in parts of Upper Burma where industries are situated or constructional works are in progress. Rangoon, therefore, affords continuously examples of all the social evils accompanying the large-scale immigration of people of a low standard of living. There are two classes of problems resulting: on the one hand, the effect of the competition of the immigrants upon the employment and standard of living of the local Burmese population, and, on the other hand, the economic and social conditions of the immigrant labourers themselves. It is the latter of these classes of problems to which Mr. Andrew has addressed himself in this book; and he has done so not merely for general information, but with a sympathetic insight and a desire to make public the facts concerning the evil conditions under which most of the immigrant labourers have to live and work, in the hope that something may be done to

improve their lot and prevent the exploitation from which they still suffer.

The author is specially equipped for the task he has undertaken because his official duties have for many years brought him into the closest contact with the great mass of immigrant Indian labour. As Assistant Protector of Immigrants and Emigrants at Rangoon it has been his duty to meet every steamer arriving in port, to see that the landing arrangements are satisfactory, to receive complaints and give advice to the labourers, who are mainly ignorant strangers, as to where they should seek lodging and employment, and how to avoid being cheated. Besides this daily experience he has devoted much time to special investigations in regard to the conditions of employment of Indian labour and into the cost of living. On these subjects there is no published literature, official or non-official, beyond a few scattered newspaper articles, and some-brief and scrappy pamphlets, more or less out of date and inaccurate. The only way of obtaining most of the information he gives is by direct personal enquiries. Mr. Andrew presents a wealth of facts collected from official documents and in the course of his own investigations; and I find myself much indebted to him as many others also will be for making this information conveniently accessible, and for the new light he has thrown on certain aspects of the labour problem in Rangoon.

It is to be hoped that this book in which the evils connected with the recruitment of labour and employment under the maistry system are described may lead to a genuine effort being made to remove

the grievances of the labourers. There is no official system of registration and supervision of labour recruited under contract as there is for Ceylon and Malaya. Once the immigrants have left the landing stage the duties and powers of the Protector of Immigrants are of no avail to them. It may, of course, be argued that the Madras Government takes no interest in the welfare of its people who are recruited in their province to work in Burma; but that does not mean that it is not incumbent morally on public authorities and employers of labour in Burma, and in the long run expedient also, to provide at least a sufficiency of sanitary accommodation and legal protection against fraud for the hundreds of thousands of labourers who come and live, and usually go, in dire poverty.

The conditions of employment of labour are no longer a matter purely of local interest. In these days of world-wide trade, concern is felt at the growth of industries in places where there is available an abundant supply of cheap labour with a low standard of living, as this tends to affect adversely the standard of living of workers in the industrially advanced cities. It is felt that equal minimum conditions as to safety and hours of labour should be observed in all cities and especially that the labour employed in large-scale industries in Asiatic cities should be protected from exploitation. These are some of the main objects of the International Labour Office which is serving as the focus of a widespread movement of interest and enquiry into conditions of labour in economically backward cities. Another group of

reformers with an international outlook are those medical men who have become pioneers in the progress of public health, and especially in the modern movement for the complete eradication of communicable diseases. It is recognized that plague, cholera, typhus, dysentery, hook-worm and other widespread diseases are commonly endemic in areas of over-crowded population, where millions of ignorant people live in most insanitary conditions, often enfeebled by semi-starvation. These people must somehow be raised to a higher earning power and thus a higher standard of living. They must be educated, and have the will and the capacity to pay for the public services which ensure the health of the people. Only so will the now congested poverty-stricken areas cease to be danger centres for the spread of epidemics to all parts of the world. Both these groups of foreign enquirers, the labour reformers and the sanitarians, will find Mr. Andrew's book gives much of the information they need, and cannot otherwise obtain, about the industrial population of Burma.

The employers of labour in Rangoon, therefore, ought to feel especially indebted to Mr. Andrew for he puts in their true perspective certain evils which prevail widely in the system of employing unskilled labour. Some employers are unaware of abuses of their power practised by labour contractors and subordinates of their staff, because the coolies themselves are ignorant and helpless and therefore mute. Others who have themselves risen from subordinate posts are so familiar with the prevailing conditions that it never occurs to them that they

need altering. Both these classes of employers would be surprised if a strike occurred, and the hitherto docile workers should prove obstinate. Chambers of Commerce in Rangoon should call the attention of employers of labour to Mr. Andrew's book, the grievances which he describes, and the need for constructive efforts to be made to remedy them.

H. S. JEVONS

INDIAN LABOUR IN RANGOON

ADDENDA

CHAPTER II. RANGOON

Page 5. Line 20. For 'last census' read 'Census of 1921.'

Lines 20 & 21. For 'It is now estimated to exceed 400,000' read 'The 1931 Census population of Rangoon is 400,415.'

Page 6. Add an * after '1925-26' in line 2, and insert the following footnote:—

* 'In 1930-31, 1,811 vessels with a net tonnage of 4,419,688 entered the Port.'

Line 12. After '93 crores' add 'In 1929-30 the value of the trade was 112.84 crores, but it declined to 90.27 crores in the following year owing to the world trade depression.'

Page 8. Line 14. Add an * after 'extension' and the following footnote:—

* 'This line has now been completed.'

Page 28. Line 13 from bottom. Add an * after 'Indian' and the following additional matter:—* 'Since the Indo-Burma Riots of May 1930 over the employment of Burmese labourers by stevedores and shipping agents following a dock strike of Indian labourers, Burmese and Indian labour are now employed on a fifty-fifty basis. See Appendixes VIII—XI.'

Page 32. Line 23. After 'in the same period' add 'The figures for 1930-31 are:—area occupied by owner-agriculturists is 14,456 acres; that by non-agriculturists 4,356,686 acres.'

Page 33. Line 22. After 'decennium' add 'The area so let in 1930-31 was 5,421,319 acres or 36 per cent. more than in 1924-25.'

CHAPTER VIII. BAGGAGE COOLIES

Page 46. After 'Chittagong' in line 26 add 'As a result of a recent resolution by the shareholders of the Bengal-Burma Steam Navigation Company, the management of the Company has been transferred to the Scindia Steam Navigation Company, Ltd.'

Page 47. *Insert* an * over 'Andhra' in line 1 and the following note:—' * Owing to mismanagement by, and inexperience of, the Managing Agents this Company is now defunct.'

CHAPTER IX. SHIPPING LABOUR

Page 54. *Insert* an * after 'instructive' in line 7 and the following note:—' * Since July 1931 the employment of outside contractors has been discontinued by the Commissioners. They now employ their own maistries and coolies and supervise and control this labour. Started as an experimental measure, the innovation has so far proved satisfactory. It would be interesting to know the actual annual savings effected by this arrangement. Under the old arrangement the Commissioners' labour contractors were paid annually something like 5 or 6 lakhs of rupees for work done.'

Page 60. Line 5. *Add* an * against 'contractors'

Page 61. Line 2. *Add* an * against 'contractors'

Page 64. Line 28. *Add* an * against 'contractors'

And *insert* the following note:—' See note to page 54.'

CHAPTER XIII. A BETTER SYSTEM

Page 106. *Add* the following as an addition to the text: ' Since the above was written many things have happened. The Simon Commission has visited Burma and has issued its Report recommending separation of Burma from India. Three Round Table Conferences have been held in London. At the First Conference held in 1930 the principle of separation was accepted, and a separate Burma Conference was convened in 1931. During the Sessions of this Conference some of the delegates opposed separation and an agitation was commenced in Burma by certain interested parties to oppose separation. As a result of the conflicting views the Prime Minister demanded a clear mandate from the Burmese people as to their desires in the matter. In the meantime an influential section of the Anti-Separationist party headed by Tharrawaddy U Pu had declared for separation, and the Burma Legislative Council at its Budget Session held in February 1932 reiterated its unanimous desire for Separation from India. But in accordance with the Premier's decision a General Election was held in November 1932. The intention was that the

election should be fought on the broad basis of SEPARATION FROM, or FEDERATION WITH, India. It was originally intended that the election should be held in May 1932 but in deference to popular demand the elections were held in November as stated. It was known that certain sinister forces were at work to mislead the populace but it was thought that the general wish of the Burmese people for Separation would triumph over the machinations at work. To every one's surprise and the chagrin of the Separation Party the General Election resulted in a complete triumph for the Antis. This complete *volte face* was inexplicable. At the first meeting of the New Council a resolution was adopted practically unanimously 'opposing separation on the basis of the Constitution offered to Burma by the Premier, and opposing Federation with India without the right of secession.' Put in plain language the representatives of the people in the Council were not opposed to separation but they opposed it only because they were not satisfied with the immediate measure of reforms offered to Burma. Likewise they were opposed to *permanent* Federation with India. The Prime Minister rightly held that the resolution did not answer the question in regard to Separation or Federation. He asked for a clear mandate from the Burmese as to what they desired—Separation on the basis of the Constitution offered, or Federation without the right of secession. At the request of the leaders of the Antis a Special Session of the Council was held in April-May 1933, to decide the issue. The Antis suddenly changed into Federationists pure and simple. They came to the Council to oppose separation at all costs and to vote for Federation without any qualifications. This change of attitude was clearly opposed to the principles on which the General Election was fought. At that election the people had been split up into two camps—one who were prepared to accept separation on the basis of the promised Constitution. Their attitude was that after Separation they would agitate for a better Constitution. This camp was utterly opposed to Federation. The platform of the Anti-Separationists was to oppose Separation on the Constitution outlined by the Premier. They were prepared to Federate *only* on condition that Burma could secede from the Federation at will. Their idea was that the Constitution that would be offered to India would be more liberal than that offered to Burma. But when the White Paper embodying the Constitution for India was published it was seen that it did not differ materially from that offered to Burma. Yet in spite of this fact the Anti-Separationists

turned Federationists and this notwithstanding the fact that the Sayadaws (Buddhist priests) who at the elections supported the Antis had veered round to the Separationist view. The Special Sessions have ended without a decision being arrived at. During the debates many allegations of Indian influence and money payments were made and were not refuted. The whole position is most unsatisfactory. It is difficult to understand the mentality of the Antis or Federationists as they now style themselves. Experience has shown that Burma has always been the milch cow of Indian politicians. Burma's needs have been denied time and again by India. In the Indian Legislative Assembly as well as in the Council of State Burma has no voice whatever. Her demands and requests are simply ignored. Burma's position would be infinitely worse in the Federation, because the several Indian Provinces would be fully occupied in fighting their respective causes and Burma is going to be ignored.

Under Separation Burma would be under a Governor who would be absolutely independent of the administrative and legislative control of the Government of India. The adoption of a scheme for the recruitment and control of labour would be simplified. The scheme would also be useful in effecting a control on the indiscriminate immigration of a class of people that Burma does not want. Indian labour is essential to Burma but the large army of cripples, beggars, political agitators, ne'er-do-wells and men seeking clerical and similar posts are not wanted. The Province would be immeasurably better off without these people. A considerable section of Burmese public opinion has for some time past been agitating for the restriction of Indian immigration. But no Bill for such restriction would stand an earthly chance of passing the Assembly. There is little question that a scheme of recruitment which would automatically restrict immigration to the limits of actual requirements would be highly beneficial to the Province and meet with the popular approval and support of the Burmese.'

CHAPTER XIV. RICKSHAW PULLERS

Page 111. *Insert* an * over 'rickshaws' in line 20 and *add* * 'A lighter type of rickshaws has been introduced into Rangoon quite recently by a group of Chinese owners.'

CHAPTER XVI. PRICES AND WAGES

In line 28 *add* a semi-colon after '2'.

Page 126. In line 13 for 'about four or five years ago' read 'in 1921.' Add at end of line 29 'Since the above was written the Government of Burma has issued a "Report on an Enquiry into the Standard and Cost of Living of the Working Classes in Rangoon" by Mr. J. J. Bennisson, I.C.S., Officer-in-Charge, Labour Statistics Bureau.'

CHAPTER XVII. COST OF LIVING

Page 134. In line 10 add an * over 'survey' and the explanation * 'See addition on Page 126.'

CHAPTER XIX. MORTALITY AMONG INDIAN LABOURERS.

Pages 160 & 161. Add the following figures of population to the headings of Tables A and B respectively:—

	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Burmese.
Total population ...	125,626	62,070	105,523
Female	14,356	7,068	30,710

Page 164. For '00.09' in last column of the Table against the year 1925 read '30.09.'

CHAPTER XX. HOUSING AND SANITATION

Add the following at the end of Page 161: 'As a result of the recommendations of the Royal (Whitley) Commission on Labour, a Bill known as "The Rangoon Labour Housing Bill" is now under the consideration of the Local Authorities. See Appendix XIII.'

CHAPTER XXI. SEX RELATION AND DRINK

Page 186. After 'Telugus' in line 13 add * 'A pitiable case came under the personal notice of the writer a few years ago in most unexpected circumstances. During an investigation it transpired that a Telugu about 40 years of age met a girl in one of the brothels in Rangoon and took a strong fancy to her. She was young, about 15 or 16 years old, of prepossessing appearance and a recent arrival from India. He quickly arranged to purchase her for a large sum. He took her to his house and in course of time she became *en cliente*. It was only then that he accidentally discovered to his horror that she was his own daughter. She was born shortly after he had left his village in India to come to Burma, and had not returned to his country. His wife had died soon after the child was born and the baby was brought up by some neighbours. How she came into the hands of the procuress was never discovered. How many other similar cases exist it is impossible to say. The

truth is seldom known. The moral is clear. As long as the elasticity of the marriage tie among the Telugus exists and the habit of both the men and women forming illicit and promiscuous connections, is carried on anything can happen.'

Page 189. *Add* the following at the end of this page; 'Recently there was considerable agitation in the press as a result of a Resolution which a councillor proposed to move in the Rangoon Corporation urging segregation of prostitutes. Bitter controversy ensued on the question, the anti-Segregationists headed by the Lord Bishop of Rangoon strenuously opposing the measure which was consequently dropped. The attitude of the Bishop and his party is understandable, but whether their view is in the best interests of the general public has been challenged by more than one source. The position is that with the abolition of the old segregated area some years ago, brothels began to spread all over the city and the keepers did not hesitate to rent houses and flats in respectable areas to the annoyance of the residents. It was found that no sooner was the existence of such houses made known to the Police than the keepers immediately moved to some other house or street to carry on their trade with immunity at least for a while. The spread of brothels and prostitutes all over the town dismayed residents with growing families. This section argued that by segregating prostitutes within specified areas control would be easier and the danger of contamination reduced. The anti-Segregationists on the other hand argued that their policy was not to interfere with individual prostitutes but to suppress brothels and to punish the keepers. This view is forcibly put forward by Mr. R. P. Masani, Vice-President of the Bombay Vigilance Association. Mr. Masani writes:—"The outbursts of honest but contemptuously indignant critics reveal a good deal of misunderstanding concerning the fundamental object of the policy of abolition adopted by the Government after much hesitation and deliberation. It is necessary, therefore, to state the problem clearly, to point out that the reformers are not out to wage a crusade against prostitution, and that their agitation has been from the commencement directed against those slave markets in this city, those debasing and brutalising dens of vice which make Bombay one of the centres of a diabolical traffic in women and girls." Mr. Masani continues; "Prostitution is an age-long institution and society has had and will have to reconcile itself to it. Here in Bombay, however, as in other big

cities, over and above the normal evil of prostitution, a market has sprung up for a pernicious traffic in women which admits girls and even grown-up women being decoyed and depraved, entrapped and enslaved. On the degradation of those unfortunate creatures, ruthlessly exploited and terrorized, a class of the vilest of vile parasites lives and thrives." The conditions described as existing in Bombay are similar to those in Rangoon. Proceeding, Mr. Masani asks "What will be the fate of the inmates of the brothels after they are closed in larger numbers, when the police are more active? This, indeed, constitutes a formidable problem. It has been ascertained that the majority of them, nearly 85 per cent., have come from other districts and that several of them are in touch with their families. These could return to their homes. The European women's brothels have already been closed down. The Japanese and Arab women from Iraq and other Asiatics could be repatriated. The Anglo-Indians, whose number is small could, if they want shelter, be accommodated in the Rescue Homes or given suitable employment. There would still remain a large number of outcasts and homeless and helpless women. For them a camp in the mofussil run somewhat on the lines of a Criminal Tribes Settlement may be a probable solution. Those women who wish to live on prostitution will be free to do so singly in their private rooms so long as they do not offend against public decency, but the slave market will disappear." These views are counsels of perfection, but so far as Rangoon is concerned the police have not been unknown to interfere with single women prostitutes carrying on their trade privately'.

CHAPTER XXII. WELFARE SCHEMES

Page 198. In line 11 insert 'former' between 'the' and 'labour.'

CHAPTER XXIII. CONCLUDING REMARKS

Page 201. In heading of the Table, columns 2 & 3, insert an * over 'complement' and add the explanation:—

' * It is understood that under recent orders of the Government of India the maximum carrying complements have been reduced.'

Page 218. Add an * after 'Andhra-Burma Steam Navigation Company,' and the explanation: * 'This Company is now defunct because of bad management and also because it could not stand the keen rate-cutting war of the time.'

INDIAN LABOUR IN RANGOON

CORRIGENDA

CHAPTER III. INDIAN MIGRATION

Page 12. *Delete* the comma after 'emigration' in line 21 from top of page.

Page 13. In line 12 *for* 'though' *read* 'through.'

Page 16. In line 12 *for* '2,132,992' *read* '2,142,992.'

CHAPTER IV. EFFECT OF INDIAN MIGRATION

Page 24. In line 4 from the bottom of page *for* '1,123,743' *read* '1,123,745.'

CHAPTER VIII. BAGGAGE COOLIES

Page 51. *For* the existing footnote *substitute*: 'In August 1928 the senior partner of the labour contractors' firm publicly intimated to the baggage coolies that the deduction of Rs. 9 hitherto made from their wages every month would cease immediately. This was adhered to till the close of 1929 in spite of the opposition of the other partners. The partnership in the firm was dissolved about this time and the senior partner of the old firm assumed full control. Recent investigations indicate that this contractor has lapsed into the old practice of oppressing the coolies. The evil is now worse than it ever was.'

CHAPTER IX. SHIPPING LABOUR

Page 66. In line 20 *delete* the 'comma' *after* 'owns.'

CHAPTER XVI. PRICES AND WAGES

Page 118. In line 11 'rice' should *read* 'rise.'

Page 125. In line 19 *delete* the 'comma' *after* 'Oil.'

CHAPTER XXIII. CONCLUDING REMARKS

Page 204. In line 10 *for* 'refined' *read* 'defined.'

Page 206. In line 7 *for* 'would' *read* 'should.'

Page 210. In line 28 *for* 'east' *read* 'East,' and *for* 'coast' *read* 'Coast.'

APPENDIX I

Table A

Against year 1912 under head 'Women' for '18,608' read '18,608.'

Against year 1921 under head 'men' for '266,621' read '266,621.'

Against year 1922 under 'Total Immigrants' for '320,606' read '320,606.'

Against 'Total' under column 7 for '1,266,563' read '1,256,442.'

Against 'Average' under column 7 for '57,571' read '57,111.'

Table B

Against 1918 under column 2 'men' for '208,436' read '208,436.'

Table C

Against Calcutta: Men in column 'Total for 8 years' for '760,975' read '760,475.'

Against Calcutta: Children:

(a) under column '1921' for '4,975' read '4,704.'

(b) under column '1922' for '2,704' read '2,975.'

Table D

Against Madras under '1929' for '49,197' read '48,197.'

Against total for all ports under column '1927' for '271,807' read '271,087.'

APPENDIX I

TABLE A

Statement of Indian and Foreign Immigration and Emigration by sea recorded at the port of Rangoon during the twenty-two years 1908-1929.

Calendar Year	IMMIGRANTS				EMIGRANTS Total	Difference between Column 5 and Column 6
	Men	Women	Children	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1908	228,582	17,410	11,083	252,075	227,568	+24,507
1909	224,817	16,866	14,999	256,482	268,349	+3,133
1910	235,324	16,347	16,436	268,107	217,111	+50,996
1911	256,439	18,329	14,777	289,445	221,981	+67,464
1912	323,164	18,608	15,213	356,985	240,917	+16,068
1913	272,593	23,664	16,782	313,039	271,667	+41,352
1914	186,608	18,408	11,926	216,841	78,242	+143,599
1915	261,979	16,919	13,070	291,968	198,715	+83,253
1916	201,839	15,837	12,142	229,818	200,898	+28,970
1917	182,297	13,727	10,765	206,789	216,910	-10,121
1918	214,243	13,152	10,743	238,138	206,280	+31,858
1919	240,709	16,922	13,822	271,453	200,646	+70,807
1920	276,336	23,028	17,423	316,827	217,212	+99,615
1921	266,621	23,912	15,899	306,432	266,892	+39,540
1922	282,059	23,769	14,778	320,606	266,298	+54,308
1923	301,499	25,627	15,035	342,161	243,885	+98,275
1924	306,655	25,652	15,094	347,401	265,354	+82,047
1925	290,296	24,607	15,209	330,112	301,896	+28,216
1926	324,624	28,301	17,109	370,034	292,394	+77,640
1927	339,164	31,581	16,007	386,752	311,895	+74,857
1928	339,180	30,730	15,713	385,623	291,162	+94,461
1929	326,045	29,124	14,189	369,358	324,011	+45,347
Total	5,776,563	472,170	318,113	6,566,846	5,310,404	+1,266,563
Average	283,571	21,463	14,460	298,483	241,382	+57,571

TABLE B

Statement showing Indian Immigration and Emigration by sea as recorded at the port of Rangoon during the sixteen years 1913-1929.

Calendar Year	IMMIGRANTS				EMIGRANTS	Difference between Column 5 and Column 6
	Men	Women	Children	Total	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1913 ...	252,926	20,690	14,966	288,582	242,679	+45,903
1914 ...	171,275	16,216	10,504	197,995	53,299	+144,696
1915 ...	250,479	15,464	12,059	278,002	184,665	+93,337
1916 ...	191,336	14,119	10,685	216,140	167,174	+48,966
1917 ...	173,843	12,592	9,763	196,198	167,680	+28,518
1918 ...	208,436	12,340	10,001	230,777	180,940	+49,837
1919 ...	231,206	15,493	12,599	259,298	176,715	+82,583
1920 ...	264,392	20,262	15,634	300,288	188,999	+111,289
1921 ...	253,025	20,912	13,951	287,888	245,391	+42,497
1922 ...	267,329	20,626	12,988	300,943	246,977	+53,966
1923 ...	287,618	21,474	13,042	322,134	223,918	+98,216
1924 ...	291,401	21,763	12,865	326,029	242,568	+83,461
1925 ...	275,832	20,586	12,917	309,335	277,322	+32,013
1927 ...	319,966	27,167	13,953	361,086	280,739	+80,347
1928 ...	320,247	26,273	13,609	360,129	263,345	+96,784
1929 ...	308,075	25,423	12,408	345,906	294,574	+51,332
Total ...	4,067,386	311,400	201,944	4,580,730	3,456,985	+1,123,745
Average ...	254,212	19,463	12,621	286,296	216,062	+70,234

NOTE.—Figures for 1926 are not available.

APPENDIX I

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TABLE C

Statement of Immigrants arriving in Rangoon by sea from the chief ports in India, 1921-1929 (deck only).

PORT	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1927	1928	1929	Total for 8 years
JALOUTTA—									
Men	92,254	84,890	92,818	88,741	96,059	99,011	110,285	96,417	760,975
Women	7,494	5,248	5,617	5,772	6,059	5,943	6,732	6,568	49,433
Children	4,975	2,704	2,797	3,245	3,654	3,305	3,674	3,428	27,783
Total	104,452	93,113	101,332	97,758	105,772	108,259	120,691	106,413	837,690
CHITTAGONG & Arakan									
Men	39,756	34,274	34,401	40,511	38,371	43,689	47,014	43,924	316,940
Women	837	726	693	981	1,025	858	1,425	1,350	8,395
Children	667	722	514	809	775	460	637	874	5,458
Total	31,260	35,722	35,608	42,301	40,171	45,007	49,076	51,648	330,793
MADRAS—									
Men	38,380	44,687	42,965	47,171	49,193	56,495	52,303	42,450	375,544
Women	5,862	5,388	5,302	5,401	5,848	7,002	6,271	4,261	45,235
Children	3,937	3,221	2,908	3,209	3,917	3,651	3,341	2,233	26,563
Total	48,229	53,296	51,165	55,781	58,958	67,148	61,915	48,949	446,341
OROMANDEL PORTS—									
Men	71,738	73,079	99,227	98,509	80,448	92,636	82,804	93,592	692,033
Women	3,887	3,777	4,750	4,368	3,809	5,275	4,421	4,780	35,360
Children	3,179	2,831	3,296	3,278	2,336	2,748	2,314	2,478	22,360
Total	78,804	79,687	107,273	106,155	86,593	100,659	89,539	100,850	749,753
TOTAL ALL PORTS									
Men	282,128	286,980	269,411	274,932	264,071	291,831	292,306	281,283	2,142,992
Women	18,080	15,139	16,262	17,022	16,534	19,078	18,349	17,459	138,423
Children	12,537	9,749	9,605	10,541	1,0582	10,184	9,966	9,018	82,163
Total	362,745	361,818	295,278	302,495	291,187	321,073	321,121	307,860	2,363,577

NOTE.—Figures for 1926 are not available.

TABLE D

Statement of Emigrants leaving Rangoon by sea for Indian ports, 1921-1929 (deck only).

	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1927	1928	1929
Calcutta	100,766	79,277	72,671	84,185	77,098	81,684	85,459	88,818
Chittagong (a) ...	6,674	17,478	13,093	15,647	26,055	12,435 (c)	12,624 (c)	29,584 (c)
and								
Arakan (b)	21,923	13,475	17,387	19,209	20,992	28,295	17,101	25,971
Madras	33,984	35,964	36,189	39,351	41,485	57,322	47,714	49,197
Coromandel Ports ...	66,029	88,160	72,586	56,767	92,982	91,351	89,853	86,144 (d)
Other Ports	791	989	754	948	...	...	...	...
Total all Ports	230,167	230,343	213,580	216,107	268,612	271,807	252,751	278,214

NOTE.—1. Arakan is a division of Burma. Chittagong is a port in India.

2. Figures for 1926 are not available.

(a) Denotes to Chittagong only by A. S. N. Co.'s steamers.

(b) Denotes to Arakan Ports and to Chittagong by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamers. Separate figures are not available.

(c) Includes emigrants by Bengal-Burma S. N. Co.'s steamers.

(d) Includes outgoings by B. E. S. N. Co.'s steamers.

APPENDIX IIIA

Average Retail prices of Food and other Articles at Rangoon for the years 1919-26.

ARTICLES	Unit	Normal	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
		before war								(Jan- June)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.
Rice, Ngasein, 1st Sort ...	1 basket	4 0 0	...	3 8 0	6 4 0	6 0 0	5 8 0	6 6 0	6 0 0	6 4 0
Rice, Ngasein, 2nd Sort ...	-75 lbs.	3 12 0	4 4 0	5 4 0	6 0 0	5 12 0	5 4 0	6 2 0	5 12 0	6 4 0
Atta, Rangoon ...	1 Viss ...	0 5 0	0 7 6	0 7 0	0 8 0	0 7 2	0 5 2	0 6 0	0 7 0	0 8 0
Flour, Pocomk Brand ...	"	0 5 0	0 9 3	0 8 2	0 9 2	0 8 3	0 7 6	0 7 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
Arhar Dhal, 2nd Quality ...	"	0 4 6	0 8 6	0 9 0	0 8 6	0 8 6	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
Fish, Fresh, Ordinary ...	"	1 0 0	1 0 6	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 7 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 4 0
Fish, Salt, Tavoy ...	"	2 8 0	3 0 0	3 4 0	4 0 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	3 8 0
Fish, Salt, Bombay ...	"	0 12 0	1 4 0	1 3 0	1 3 0	1 6 0	1 6 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
Sugar, Java, 2nd Sort ...	"	0 5 6	0 14 6	1 6 2	0 14 0	0 12 0	0 13 2	0 9 0	0 7 6	0 9 0
Jaggery (gur), Burma Box ...	"	0 5 0	0 8 3	0 10 6	0 7 6	0 9 0	0 8 2	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 8 0
Salt, Liverpool ...	"	0 2 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0
Ghee, Patiram ...	"	2 12 0	4 5 0	4 14 0	3 12 0	4 3 0	4 4 0	4 2 0	4 8 0	4 0 0
Sesamum Oil, Burma ...	"	1 4 0	1 12 0	1 11 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 3 0	1 3 0	1 3 0
Groundnut Oil, Cuddalore ...	"	0 14 0	1 5 0	1 6 0	1 4 0	1 6 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 4 0
Cocconut Oil, Cochin ...	"	1 2 0	1 3 0	1 9 0	1 9 0	1 4 0	1 5 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 6 0
Milk, Fresh ...	1 Viss- 2 1/2 lbs.	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0
Garlic, Indian ...	1 Viss ...	0 6 6	0 12 0	0 14 6	0 9 3	0 9 0	0 9 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
Onions, Small, Calcutta ...	"	0 3 0	0 5 6	0 5 0	0 4 9	0 4 9	0 5 2	0 5 6	0 5 6	0 4 0
Tamarind, Seedless ...	"	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 6 2	0 7 0	0 8 0	0 7 2	0 5 0	0 10 0	0 6 0
Turmeric, Burma ...	"	0 4 0	0 8 2	0 8 0	0 7 9	0 10 8	1 6 6	1 4 0	0 10 0	0 8 0
Kerosene Oil, Victoria ...	1 Tin ...	1 12 0	2 12 0	3 2 0	3 7 0	3 1 0	2 15 0	3 1 0	3 0 3	3 0 3
Kerosene Oil, Gold Mohur ...	"	2 0 0	3 7 0	3 14 0	4 3 0	3 13 0	3 11 0	3 10 0	3 9 0	3 9 0
Charcoal, Promie Line ...	1 Bag ...	1 2 0	1 4 0	1 6 0	1 11 0	1 10 0	1 11 9	1 10 0	3 0 0	2 0 0
Charcoal, Mouthain Line ...	"	1 10 0	1 13 0	1 12 0	2 4 0	1 15 0	1 15 2	1 12 0	3 4 0	2 8 0
Wood Fuel, 3' long ...	100 pieces.	15 0 0	16 0 0	17 8 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	21 0 0	22 0 0	22 0 0
Mull, Ordinary ...	1 Yard.	0 4 0	0 9 9	0 10 4	0 11 6	0 9 2	0 8 0	0 8 6	0 8 8	0 8 0
Twill, Inferior ...	"	0 5 0	0 10 9	0 12 0	0 13 0	0 11 2	0 9 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 9 6
Longcloth, Inferior English ...	"	0 3 2	0 9 3	0 12 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0
Longcloth, Superior ...	"	0 5 0	0 13 0	0 15 2	0 13 3	0 12 0	0 11 6	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0
Dhotis, Ordinary ...	One pair	2 8 0	4 0 0	Figures not available.			3 12 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0
Saris, Common, Chints ...	Each ...	2 4 0	3 4 0	Do.			3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0
Saris, Ordinary ...	"	4 12 0	6 0 0	Do.			6 4 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0

NOTE.—The prices are those published by the Municipal Corporation of Rangoon.

APPENDIX IIIB

Retail Price-levels of articles enumerated in Appendix IIIA.

ARTICLES	Unit	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926 (Jan. June)
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Rice, Ngasein, 1st Sort ...	} 1 Bkt } 75 Lbs.	...	138	156	150	138	159	150	156
2. Rice, Ngasein, 2nd Sort ...		113	140	160	150	140	163	150	160
3. Atta, Rangoon ...	1 Viss ...	150	140	160	145	115	120	140	120
4. Flour, Peacock Brand ...	..	185	175	195	185	150	140	160	160
5. Arhar Dhal, 2nd Quality ...	..	189	200	189	189	156	156	178	178
6. Fish, fresh, Ordinary ...	..	103	125	125	144	125	100	100	125
7. Fish, Salt, Tavoy ...	..	120	130	160	180	180	160	140	140
8. Fish, Salt, Bombay ...	..	187	200	200	183	183	167	133	133
9. Sugar, Java, 2nd Sort ...	..	264	405	255	218	241	164	136	164
10. Jaggery, Burma Box ...	..	165	210	150	180	175	160	200	160
11. Salt, Liverpool ...	..	150	150	150	188	188	150	150	150
12. Ghee, Patiram ...	..	167	177	136	152	155	150	164	145
13. Sessamum Oil, Burma ...	..	140	135	130	130	130	120	120	120
14. Groundnut Oil, Cuddalore ...	..	150	157	143	157	143	143	143	143
15. Coconut Oil, Cochin ...	..	134	139	139	111	117	111	111	122
16. Milk, Fresh ...	1 Viss-2½ Bota.	100	100	100	100	150	150	150	150
17. Garlic, Indian ...	1 Viss ...	218	264	168	164	164	145	145	145
18. Onions, Small, Calcutta ...	..	183	167	158	158	175	167	183	133
19. Tamarind, Seedless ...	..	100	135	140	160	145	100	200	120
20. Turmeric, Burma ...	..	219	200	194	256	562	500	250	200
21. Kerosene Oil, Victoria ...	1 tin ...	157	179	196	175	168	175	172	172
22. " " Gold Mohur ...	..	172	194	209	191	184	181	178	178
23. Charcoal, Prome Line ...	1 bag ...	111	122	150	144	154	144	267	178
24. " Moulmein Line ...	..	112	108	138	119	122	108	200	154
25. Wood Fuel, 2 long ...	100 pieces	107	117	133	133	133	140	147	147
26. Mull, Ordinary ...	1 Yard ...	244	263	288	231	200	212	212	200
27. Twill, Inferior ...	..	215	260	260	225	180	200	200	190
28. Lengoleth, Inferior ...	..	234	369	331	308	308	308	308	308
29. " Superior ...	..	260	305	265	240	230	240	240	240
30. Dhotis, Ordinary ...	1 pair ...	160	Figures not available.			150	160	160	160
31. Saris, Common, Chintz ...	Each ...	144	Do.			156	156	156	156
32. " Ordinary ...	..	126	Do.			132	126	126	126
General Average ...	..	164	186	179	175	177	168	171	160
Average for Food Stuffs (items 1 to 20) ...	.....	158	174	160	165	177	161	155	146
Average for Clothing (items 26 to 32) ...	.....	205	299	285	251	194	200	200	197

APPENDIX II

Retail price-levels of certain articles at Rangoon for the
years 1900-13 and 1919-25.

Year	Rice (best sort)	Rice (common sort)	Wheat	Arhar Dhal	Salt	General average
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
900 ...	85	88	89	83	88	86
901 ...	80	82	84	83	97	85
902 ...	68	75	84	83	115	85
903 ...	74	75	79	83	106	83
904 ...	69	75	89	76	106	79
905 ...	80	88	74	76	88	81
906 ...	85	95	74	76	88	83
907 ...	80	88	74	76	88	81
908 ...	102	109	119	108	97	107
909 ...	108	116	114	121	115	115
910 ...	103	125	121	105	121	115
911 ...	119	144	99	85	121	115
912 ...	155	171	109	114	121	134
913 ...	153	168	112	118	121	134
919 ...	133	159	236	369	210	221
920 ...	160	184	...	367	162	218
921 ...	174	200	...	350	159	221
922 ...	176	210	330	392	212	264
923 ...	164	188	255	304	228	227
924 ...	182	218	236	294	196	225
925 ...	167	192	261	294	181	219

APPENDIX IV

BUDGETS OF 'SELECTED' FAMILIES

TELUGU

Budget No. 1.

Enquiry Card 61 of 1924.

Y. is a young Telugu Hindu bachelor, 24 years of age with no dependents or family ties either in Burma or in his native place Vizagapatam. Is employed as a padd cooly in a rice mill on Rs. 15 a month with free quarters. The 'free quarters' consist of a dilapidated room 30 ft. by 10 ft. which is shared by 19 other employees. The room has a wooden floor in bad repair, zinc walls and roof; it is dark, filthy, and badly ventilated. Water for domestic and other purposes is obtained from a pipe; it is neither good nor sufficient. Latrine, pit system; drainage and sanitary conditions are bad. He does not drink and is free from debt. The items of income and expenditure are as follows:—

Income: Rs. 15 per month.

Expenditure.

Food	Quantity	Cost
		Rs. a. p.
Rice	... .. ½ basket ...	3 0
Arhar Dhal	... .. 1 viss ...	0 6
Fish, Salted	... .. ½ " ...	0 9
Fish, fresh	... .. ½ " ...	0 8
Mutton, goat	... .. ½ " ...	0 8
Fowl, One (shared with two others)	... ..	0 8
Salt	... .. ½ viss ...	0 1
Tamarind	... .. ½ " ...	0 4
Condiments & spices	... .. ½ " ...	0 6
Onions	... .. ½ " ...	0 3
Potatoes	... .. ½ " ...	0 3
Sessamum oil	... .. 1 bottle ...	0 9
Vegetables ½ viss ...	0 9
Fuel and Lighting		
Firewood	0 8
Kerosene oil 2 bottles	0 6
Matches	0 1

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Service	Quantity	Cost	
		Rs.	a. p.
Dhobie & barber	0	12 0
Miscellaneous Items			
Tobacco, cheroots	1	0 0
Betel	0	4 0
Coconut oil for hair, soap, etc.	0	1 0
Religious Festivals	0	4 0
			10 14 6
Balance in hand	4	1 6
			15 0 0
TOTAL		15	0 0

He states that he spends on an average Rs. 16 annually on the purchase of clothing, the cost being met from his savings.

Budget No. 2.

Enquiry Card 14 of 1923.

M. R. is a Telugu Hindu, 38 years of age, employed as a paddy cooly in a rice mill. Is a married man; his wife, aged 30 years, and two children aged 12 and 7 years, are in Cocanada. Receives a wage of Rs. 20 per mensem with free quarters which consist of one room 10 ft. by 30 ft. occupied by 19 other employees. The room has zinc walls and roof and a wooden floor in disrepair; is dismal, filthy and ill-ventilated. Water is obtained from a pipe; supply is adequate but the quality is not good. Latrine, pit system. Drainage and sanitary arrangements are bad. This man obtained an advance of Rs. 260 from his maistry at the time of his recruitment two years ago. His monthly expenses are:—

Income: Rs. 20 per month.

Expenditure.

Food	Quantity	Cost	
		Rs.	a. p.
Rice * ... ..	... ½ basket ...	3	0 0
Arhar Dhal ... ..	... 1 viss ...	0	6 0

		Quantity	Cost
			Rs. a. p
Fish, Salt	... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ viss	0 9
Fish, fresh	... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	0 8
Mutton, goat	... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	0 8
Fowl, One (shared with two others)	... ..		0 8
Salt	... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	0 1
Tamarind	... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	0 4
Condiments & spices	... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	0 6
Onions	... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	0 3
Potatoes	... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	0 3
Sessamum oil	... ..	1 bottle	0 9
Vegetables	... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ anna daily	0 8
Extras: bread & tea	... ..	One anna daily	1 15
Fuel			
Firewood	... ..		0 8
Kerosene oil	... ..	1 bottle	0 3
Service			
Dhobie & barber	... ..		0 10
Miscellaneous Items			
Tobacco, cheroots	... ..		1 0
Liquor	... ..		1 0
Coconut oil for hair, soap, etc.	... ..		0 1
Religious Festivals	... ..		0 4
Remittance to family	... ..		4 0
			17 2
Balance in hand			2 13
			20 0
TOTAL ... 20 0			

He spends annually about Rs. 11 in the purchase of clothing. He states that his debt to the maistry has not yet been liquidated though stoppages have been regularly made.

Budget No. 3.

Enquiry Card 101 of 1923.

L. (aged 29) and his wife M. (aged 21) are natives of Callingapatam. They are Telugu Hindus. Both are employed as coolies in a rice mill and receive respectively

Rs. 25 and Rs. 20 a month as wages. They are provided with free accommodation in the shape of a single dilapidated room 10 ft. by 30 ft. with zinc walls and roof and a wooden floor. Both husband and wife and their two children aged 3 years and 1 year have to share this room with other employees of the mill both married and single. At the time of the investigation there were altogether 9 men, 3 women and 6 children under 14 years in actual occupation. For privacy's sake the three families have screened off with a curtain portions of the room for their exclusive use and the fourth part is shared by the six single men. Dismal and badly ventilated as the room is, it is made considerably worse by being subdivided and screened. Sanitary arrangements leave much to be desired and the pit system is in vogue. The supply of water is said to be inadequate. The husband has received an advance of Rs. 100 from his maistry. Both are strong and active but the husband drinks, spending on an average 3 annas a day on the purchase of country liquor. Details of expenditure are:—

Income: Rs. 45 per month.

Expenditure.

Food	Quantity	Cost	
		Rs.	a. p.
Rice	... 1½ basket	9	0 0
Arhar dhal	... 2 viss	0	12 0
Beans	... ..	0	8 0
Fish, salt	... 1 viss	1	2 0
Fish, fresh	... 2 "	2	0 0
Mutton, goat	... 1 "	2	0 0
Fowl	... One	1	8 0
Salt	... 1 viss	0	3 0
Tamarind	... 1 "	0	8 0
Condiments & spices	... 1 "	0	12 0
Onions	... 1 "	0	6 0
Potatoes	... 1 "	0	4 0
Vegetables	... ..	0	14 0
Sessamum oil	... 2 bottles	1	2 0
Extras: bread & tea purchased at a wayside shop	... ..	3	14 0

	Quantity	Cost
Fuel and Lighting		
		Rs. a. p.
Firewood	...	1 0 0
Kerosene oil	... 2 bottles	0 6 0
Matches	...	0 1 0
Service		
Barber and dhobie	...	0 12 0
Miscellaneous Items		
Tobacco, cheroots	...	2 8 0
Liquor	...	5 13 0
Betel	...	0 8 0
Coconut oil	...	0 2 0
Religious Festivals	...	0 8 0
		<hr/> 36 7 0
Balance in hand	...	8 9 0
		<hr/> TOTAL ... 45 0 0

This family spends annually Rs. 36 in the purchase of clothes and Rs. 5 on festivals. Enquiries have failed to elicit any definite information as to the position of the debt, but the husband said the advance was being deducted regularly by the maistry from the wages of his wife and himself.

Budget No. 4.

Enquiry Card 37 of 1924.

V., aged 27 years, is married; his wife and child aged 8 years are living with him. He is a Telugu Hindu and works as a cooly in a rice mill and receives Rs. 20 per mensem. He also earns Rs. 2 monthly by doing odd jobs. He is given free accommodation in a room 10 ft. by 30 ft. but has to share it with 17 other single men employed. This family has screened off a portion of the room for privacy. The room of the usual type—zinc walls and roof with a wooden floor in a bad state—is badly ventilated and overcrowded; and the sanitary surroundings are very bad.

The man is not able to save anything as his income hardly suffices to cover his expenses of living. Nevertheless, he spends Re. 1 a month on liquor and Rs. 3 a year on religious ceremonials. The expenses on annual festivals and clothing are met from borrowings and for this purpose he has taken an advance of Rs. 200 from his maistry.

Income: Rs. 22 per month.

Expenditure.

Food	Quantity	Cost	Rs. a. p.
Rice	... 1 basket ...	...	6 0 0
Arhar Dhal	... 2 viss ...	...	0 12 0
Fish, salt	... 1 ,, ...	...	1 2 0
Fish, fresh	... 1 ,, ...	...	1 0 0
Mutton, goat	... $\frac{1}{2}$ ,, ...	...	1 0 0
Fowl	... One ...	...	1 0 0
Salt	... 1 viss ...	...	0 3 0
Tamarind	... 1 ,, ...	...	0 8 0
Condiments & spices	... ..	...	0 12 0
Onions	... 1 viss ...	...	0 6 0
Potatoes	... 1 ,, ...	...	0 4 0
Vegetables	... ..	...	0 14 0
Sessamum oil	... 2 bottles	...	1 2 0
Extras: bread & tea purchased from tea shop			3 14 0
Fuel and Lighting			
Firewood	... ..	...	0 11 0
Kerosene oil	... 2 bottles	...	0 6 0
Matches	... ..	...	0 1 0
Service			
Dhobie & barber	... ..	...	0 10 0
Miscellaneous Items			
Tobacco, cheroots	... ..	...	1 0 0
Liquor	... ..	...	1 0 0
Coconut oil	... ..	...	0 2 0
		TOTAL	22 11 0

Budget No. 5.

Enquiry Card 111 of 1924.

I. (40 years) is a Telugu Hindu of the Panchama caste he works as a cooly in a rice mill and receives Rs. 25 a month as wages. His wife (30 years) and child are in India. He is living with another woman (22 years). He has free accommodation in a room 10 ft. by 20 ft. in which 17 other men live. He is in debt to his maistry on account of an advance of Rs. 200 taken about 4 years ago. He spends annually Rs. 10 on festivals and about Rs. 25 on clothing mainly for his mistress, meeting the cost from borrowings. He has not sent his wife any remittance since he came to Burma; he gave her Rs. 150 out of the advance he received from the maistry. He does not drink but is addicted to the use of opium.

Income: Rs. 25 a month.

Expenditure.

Food	Quantity	Cost	
		Rs.	s. p.
Rice	... 1½ basket	7	8 0
Arhar Dhal	... 2 viss	0	12 0
Fish, fresh	... 1 „	1	0 0
Fish, salt	... 1 „	1	0 0
Mutton, goat	... ½ „	1	0 0
Fowl	... One	1	8 0
Salt	... 1 viss	0	3 0
Tamarind	... 1 „	0	8 0
Condiments & spices	... 1 „	1	0 0
Potatoes	... 1 „	0	6 0
Onions	... 1 „	0	6 0
Vegetables	... „	1	0 0
Sessamum oil	... 1 bottle	0	9 0
Fuel and Lighting			
Firewood	... „	0	12 0
Kerosene oil	... 2 bottles	0	5 0
Matches	... „	0	1 0
Service			
Barber and dhobie	... „	0	8 0

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	Quantity	Cost
Miscellaneous Items		
		Rs. a. p.
Tobacco, cheroots	1 0 0
Opium 4 tolas ...	4 4 0
Coconut oil ...	...	0 2 0
		<hr/>
		23 12 0
Balance in hand ...	...	1 4 0
		<hr/>
TOTAL ...	...	25 0 0

TAMIL

Budget No. 6.

Enquiry Card 119 of 1924.

P. P. is a Tamilian (Hindu) of the Pillai caste, aged 29 years. His wife and child aged 1½ years and his widowed mother are living with him. He is employed as a skilled worker in a factory on Rs. 73 a month with free quarters consisting of 2 rooms in a block 50 ft. by 12 ft. The barrack is a zinc structure and is divided into 4 compartments each roughly 12 ft. by 12 ft., each compartment in turn being divided into two rooms, one 8 ft. by 12 ft. used as the living room and the other 4 ft. by 12 ft. serving the purpose of a kitchen and store room. He is in debt to the extent of Rs. 200 bearing interest at Re. 1-8 per cent. per mensem and has not yet liquidated any part of it. He spends on an average about Rs. 3½ a year on the purchase of ordinary clothing besides an expensive silk 'sari' for his wife costing about Rs. 18. The family appear to be extravagant and wasteful. The wife has little jewellery.

Income: Rs. 73 a month.

Expenditure.

Food	Quantity		Cost	
			Rs.	a. p.
Rice	...	2 baskets	11	0
Wheat flour	...	2½ viss	1	0
Arhar Dhal	...	2½ "	1	2
Urud Dhal	...	1 "	0	5
Sugar, gur or jaggery	...	2 "	1	4
Sugar, refined	...	1 "	0	12
Coffee berries	...	½ viss	1	14
Fish	...	2 "	3	8
Mutton, goat	...	2 "	4	0
Milk, 30 pints @ 6 pts. to Re. 1	5	0
Ghee	...	1½ viss	5	2
Salt	...	1½ "	0	3
Tamarind, condiments & spices	6	0
Sessamum oil	...	2 viss	3	0
Vegetables	2	0
Fuel and Lighting				
Firewood	5	0
Kerosene oil	...	5 bottles	0	15

Service	Quantity	Cost
		Rs. a. p.
Barber & dhobie	4 0 0
Miscellaneous Items		
Tobacco	1 0 0
Liquor	5 0 0
Betel	1 0 0
Coconut oil	0 4 0
INTEREST on loan of Rs. 200 @ Re. 1-8 per cent per mensem	3 0 0
		66 5 9
Balance in hand	6 10 3
		73 0 0
TOTAL ...		73 0 0

Budget No. 7.

Enquiry Card 131 of 1924.

N. is a Tamil (Hindu) of the Naicher caste aged 32 years. His wife and 3 children aged 7, 5 and 3 years live with him. The family came across from south India some 4 years ago. The husband is a skilled worker in a factory and earns Rs. 65 a month. The wife P. (aged 24 years) earns on an average Rs. 15 a month by the manufacture and sale of rice cakes. She appears to be a thrifty woman and has been converting her savings into gold jewellery and ornaments. The family live rent free in 2 rooms in a block 50 ft. by 12 ft. The building is a zinc structure with a mud floor but it possesses a raised wooden platform for sleeping purposes. It is in good condition. The family appear prosperous and contented. Annually about Rs. 50 is spent in clothing and Rs. 10 on festivals.

Income: Rs. 80 a month.

Expenditure.

Food	Quantity	Cost
		Rs. a. p.
Rice	1½ baskets	7 8 0
Arhar Dhal	2½ viss	0 15 0
Urud Dhal	1 „	0 5 0

	Quantity	Cost
		Rs. a. p.
Sugar, gur or jaggery	... 2 viss ...	1 4 0
Sugar, refined	... ½ " ...	0 6 0
Coffee berries	... ¼ " ...	0 8 0
Fish & mutton, goat	... ..	4 0 0
Milk, fresh	... ½ pint a day	2 0 0
Ghee	... ½ viss ...	1 0 0
Salt	... 1 " ...	0 3 0
Tamarind, condiments & spices	... ..	3 0 0
Vegetables	... ..	1 14 0
Sessamum oil	... 2 viss ...	2 12 0
Fuel and Lighting		
Firewood	... ..	3 8 0
Kerosene oil	... 4 bottles	0 12 0
Service		
Dhobie & barber	... ..	1 4 0
Miscellaneous Items		
Coconut oil	... ..	0 4 0
Tobacco	... ..	1 0 0
Liquor	... ..	5 0 0
Betel	... ..	1 0 0
		38 7 0
Balance in hand	... ..	41 9 0
		80 0 0
Total	... ..	80 0 0

Budget No. 8.

Enquiry Card 47 of 1924.

A. S., aged 26 years, is a Tamil (Hindu) of the Naicker caste. His wife is in Tanjore, Madras Presidency. Works as a cooly in a factory on a monthly wage of Rs. 30. He and a companion share the rent of two rooms, one large and the other small, in a zinc barrack 50 ft. by 12 ft., and pay Rs. 3-8 each. He spends Rs. 5 a month on liquor and is in debt to the extent of Rs. 150 which sum he borrowed at 2 per cent. per mensem to send to his wife. He has not reduced this debt; on the other hand it is increasing as he does not pay in full the interest due monthly. He spends only Rs. 6 a year on clothing. Is unable to make regular remittances to his wife.

APPENDIX IV

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Income: Rs. 30 a month.
Expenditure.

	Quantity	Cost
Food		Rs. a. p.
Rice $\frac{1}{2}$ basket	2 8 0
Wheat flour	... .. $2\frac{1}{2}$ viss ...	1 0 0
Arhar Dhal	... .. $1\frac{1}{4}$,, ...	0 7 6
Sugar, gur or jaggery	... .. 1 ,, ...	0 10 0
Coffee	... .. $\frac{1}{4}$,, ...	0 8 0
Fish, mutton	... ..	1 8 0
Milk	... .. $\frac{1}{2}$ pint a day	2 0 0
Ghee	... .. $\frac{1}{4}$ viss ...	1 0 0
Salt	... .. $\frac{1}{2}$,, ...	0 1 6
Tamarind, condiments & spices	... ..	1 0 0
Vegetables	... ..	1 14 0
Sessamum oil	... .. $\frac{1}{2}$ viss ...	0 11 0
Fuel and Lighting		
Firewood	... ..	2 0 0
Kerosene oil	... .. 3 bottles	0 9 0
Rent	... ..	3 8 0
Service		
Barber and dhobie	... ..	0 12 0
Miscellaneous Items		
Tobacco	... ..	1 0 0
Liquor	... ..	5 0 0
Betel	... ..	0 2 0
Coconut oil	... ..	0 2 0
INTEREST on loan of Rs. 150 at 2 p.c. per mensem		1 0 0
		<hr/>
		27 5 0
Balance in hand	... ..	2 11 0
		<hr/>
TOTAL	... ..	30 0 0

Budget No. 9.

Enquiry Card 94 of 1926.

K., aged 40 years, is a Tamilian (Hindu) of the Maravar Caste. His wife aged 35 years and 4 children, 5, 4, 2 years and an infant in arms, are living with him. He is employed as a paddy measurer in a rice mill on a daily wage result

system, that is to say his earnings depend on his daily outturn of work; his earnings average Rs. 20 a month. He owns a sampan which he plies in his spare time and this brings him in on an average Rs. 5 a month. He owns a small house 15 ft. by 15 ft. consisting of two rooms which he built some years back. It is in bad repair and leaky. The walls partly of zinc and partly *thati* and the roof of thatch require repairs and renewal. He spends about Rs. 15 a year on clothing for himself and his family. He is out of debt at present. The details of his monthly income and expenditure are as follows:—

Income: Rs. 25 a month

Expenditure.

Food	Quantity	Cost
		Rs. a. p.
Rice	... .. 2 baskets	9 6 0
Fish, salt	... .. 1 viss	1 2 0
Fish, fresh	... .. 2 „	2 0 0
Mutton, goat	... .. 1 „	1 12 0
Sugar, gur	... .. 1 „	1 4 0
Coffee berries	... .. $\frac{1}{2}$ „	0 10 0
Salt	... .. $1\frac{1}{2}$ „	0 4 6
Tamarind, condiments & spices	... ..	1 0 0
Onions	... .. 1 viss	0 6 0
Potatoes	... .. 1 „	0 4 0
Vegetables	... ..	0 8 0
Sessamum oil	... .. 1 viss	1 4 0
Milk	... ..	1 0 0
Fuel and Lighting		
Kerosene oil	... .. 2 bottles	0 6 0
Service		
Barber & dhobie	... ..	0 7 0
Miscellaneous Items		
Tobacco	... ..	0 8 0
Betel	... ..	1 0 0
		23 1 6
Balance in hand	... ..	1 14 6
		25 0 0
TOTAL	... ..	25 0 0

Budget No. 10.

K., a Tamilian of the Chetty class, is an old man over 50 years of age. His wife (45 years) and 6 children of whom 4 are under 8 years live with him. Both husband and wife as well as the two adult sons are employed as paddy coolies in a rice mill, each receiving monthly Rs. 20 as wages. The wife also looks after her house and cooks the family food. They live near the mill, sharing a room, 20 ft. by 8 ft. with 2 other families and pay Rs. 5 a month towards the rent. In all, 5 men, 4 women and 7 children live in this room. During the off-season when the mill is closed for overhauling, cleaning and inspection the men earn a living by doing odd jobs outside the mill, their total average earnings during these two or three months being between Rs. 45 and Rs. 52 a month. The father received an advance of Rs. 200 from the maistry when he came across with his family two years ago. The advance has not yet been repaid.

Income: Rs. 80 a month.

Expenditure.

Food	Quantity	Cost	
		Rs.	a. p.
Rice	... 3 baskets	18	0 0
Arhar Dhal	... 4 viss	1	8 0
Fish, fresh	... 3 „	3	0 0
Fish, salt	... 3 „	3	0 0
Mutton, goat	... 2 „	4	0 0
Fowls	... Two	3	0 0
Salt	... 4 viss	0	12 0
Chillies	... 2 „	2	8 0
Condiments and spices	... ..	1	0 0
Potatoes	... 2 viss	0	12 0
Onions	... 2 „	0	12 0
Vegetables	... ..	3	0 0
Sessamum oil	... 2 viss	3	0 0
Coconut oil	... ½ „	1	8 0
Extras : bread and tea bought at wayside stalls	...	5	0 0
Fuel and Lighting			
Firewood	... ..	3	0 0
Kerosene oil	... 4 bottles	0	10 0
Matches	... ..	0	2 0

APPENDIX IV

		Quantity	Cost
			Rs. a. p.
Rent	... ..	...	5 0 0
Service			
Dhobie and barber	... ..	...	1 8 0
Miscellaneous Items			
Tobacco, cheroots	... ..	...	1 0 0
Betel	... ..	...	2 0 0
RELIGIOUS FESTIVALS	... ..	...	1 8 0
			<hr/>
	Balance in hand	...	65 8 0
			14 8 0
			<hr/>
	TOTAL		80 0 0

The annual expenditure on clothing amounts to about Rs. 55, the cost of which is met out of savings. The father when questioned as to the cost of living during the period of their non-employment in the mill said that they cut out all extras, such as bread and tea, and reduce expenses on certain items to keep the cost within their incomes.

APPENDIX IV
TELUGU-URIYA.

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Budget No. 11.

Enquiry Card 178 of 1924.

M. (aged 30 years) is an Uriya (Telugu) of the milkman caste. Is married; his wife and infant child are in Ganjam. He is employed in the Government Dockyard as a boiler-maker on Rs. 65 a month and gets in addition rent free quarters, the accommodation consisting of a room 28 ft. by 56 ft. which he has to share with 29 other employees. The room has a cement floor, zinc walls and a tiled roof and is in good condition. He spends out of his savings annually Rs. 17 on clothing and Rs. 60 on religious ceremonies and festivals. He remits regularly Rs. 20 a month to his wife. Is free of debt; is well nourished and appears contented.

Income: Rs. 65 a month.

Expenditure.

	Quantity	Cost
Food		Rs. a. p.
Rice	... .. $\frac{3}{4}$ basket ...	4 8 0
Arhar Dhal	... .. 2 viss ...	0 12 0
Fish, fresh	... .. 1 „ ...	1 0 0
Milk	... .. 5 „ ...	2 8 0
Ghee	... .. $\frac{3}{4}$ „ ...	3 0 0
Salt	... .. $\frac{1}{2}$ „ ...	0 1 6
Tamarind	... .. $\frac{1}{2}$ „ ...	0 4 0
Condiments & spices	... ..	0 12 0
Onions	... .. 1 viss	0 6 0
Vegetables	... ..	1 0 0
Sessamum oil	... .. 1 bottle	0 9 0
Extras: bread and tea purchased daily	... ..	3 14 0
Fuel and Lighting		
Firewood	... ..	1 0 0
Kerosene oil	... .. 1 bottle	0 3 0
Matches	... ..	0 1 0
Service		
Barber & dhobie	... ..	1 8 0

		Quantity	Cost
Miscellaneous Items			Rs. a. p.
Tobacco	4 0 0
Betel	2 0 0
Amusements	2 0 0
Travelling expenses, tram hire, etc.	2 0 0
REMITTANCE TO WIFE	20 0 0
			51 6 6
Balance in hand	13 9 6
			65 0 0
TOTAL		...	65 0 0

Budget No. 12.

Enquiry Card 209 of 1923.

P. is an Uriya (Telugu) Christian convert hailing from Cuttack. His wife and 3 children aged 8, 4 and 3 years came across with him to Burma 4 or 5 years ago. His father-in-law who is an old man is dependent on and is living with him. Is a fitter-chargeman of motor launches in the Government Dockyards and receives a pay of Rs. 62 a month. He pays Rs. 12 a month as rent for 3 rooms each 10 ft. by 10 ft.; the accommodation is sufficient but bad as apart from having a zinc roof the rooms are in a dilapidated state. Water is obtained from a hydrant and sanitary surroundings are fair. He spends annually Rs. 20 on religious festivals and about Rs. 15 on clothes mainly for his wife, as he gets cast off clothing for himself and the children. The expenditure is met from borrowings. He is in debt, having borrowed Rs. 90 at one anna per rupee per month about a year ago, on which he has been paying interest. Two of the children are being educated.

Income: Rs. 62 a month.

Expenditure.

		Quantity	Cost
Food			Rs. a. p.
Rice	... ..	1½ baskets	9 0 0
Arhar Dhal	... ..	3 viss	1 2 0
Atta	... ..	4 „	1 12 0
Jaggery	... ..	2 „	1 0 0
Sugar, refined	... ..	1 „	0 10 0

	Quantity	Cost
		Rs. a. p.
Tea	... .. 2 bundles	1 8 0
Fish, fresh	... .. 1 viss	1 0 0
Fish, salt	... .. 1 „	1 2 0
Beef	... .. 1 „	1 4 0
Mutton, goat	... .. 1 „	2 0 0
Fowl	... .. One	1 8 0
Milk	... ..	4 0 0
Ghee	... .. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ viss	5 0 0
Salt	... .. 1 „	0 3 0
Tamarind	... .. $\frac{1}{2}$ „	0 4 0
Condiments & spices	... ..	0 6 0
Onions	... .. 1 viss	0 6 0
Potatoes	... .. 1 „	0 4 0
Vegetables	... ..	1 0 0
Sessamum oil	... .. 1 viss	1 8 0
Fruit	... ..	0 8 0
Extras: bread and tea	... ..	3 0 0
Fuel and Lighting		
Fuel	... ..	3 0 0
Kerosene oil	... .. 4 bottles	0 12 0
Rent	... ..	12 0 0
Service		
Dhobie and barber	... ..	4 0 0
Miscellaneous Items		
Tobacco	... ..	1 4 0
Betel	... ..	0 4 0
Education	... ..	1 8 0
Medical expenses	... ..	2 0 0
Amusements, etc.	... ..	1 4 0
INTEREST on loan of Rs. 90 at 1 anna per rupee a		
month	... ..	5 10 0
	TOTAL	69 15 0

Budget No. 13.

Enquiry Card 59 of 1924.

M., aged 26 years, is a rickshaw puller. An Uriya of the Kapulu caste, he hails from Ganjam where his wife lives. He occupies a room 10 ft. by 8 ft. with 19 other men and pays Re. 1 a month as his share of rent. The room has

zinc walls and roof but a wooden floor and is in a dilapidated state. There are no proper sanitary arrangements, the pit system of latrine being employed. The entire surroundings are in a highly insanitary state. He usually hires a 2nd class rickshaw at a daily rate of 8 annas and his net earnings average Rs. 25 a month. He plies his rickshaw for about 8 or 10 hours a day. He is robust and from general appearances looks quite healthy. He is poorly clad, his clothing consisting of a loin cloth, a turban and a banian of the cheapest material; hence his annual outlay on clothing is small being only about Rs. 5 or 6. He cooks his own meals. He sends his wife Rs. 5 every month.

Income: Rs. 25 a month.

Expenditure.

		Quantity	Cost
Food			Rs. a. p.
Rice	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ basket ...	3 0 0
Arhar Dhal	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ viss ...	0 3 0
Fish, fresh	...	$\frac{1}{2}$,, ...	0 8 0
Fish, salt	...	$\frac{1}{2}$,, ...	0 9 0
Mutton, goat	...	$\frac{1}{2}$,, ...	1 0 0
Salt	...	$\frac{1}{2}$,, ...	0 1 6
Tamarind	...	$\frac{1}{2}$,, ...	0 4 0
Condiments and spices	...	...	0 8 0
Onions	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ viss ...	0 3 0
Potatoes	...	$\frac{1}{2}$,, ...	0 2 0
Vegetables	...	...	0 8 0
Sessamum oil	...	One bottle	0 9 0
Bread & tea purchased from wayside stalls, 2 annas daily	...	...	3 12 0
Fuel			
Firewood	...	...	0 8 0
Kerosene oil	...	1 bottle ...	0 3 0
Rent	1 0 0
Service			
Dhobie & barber	0 8 0

APPENDIX IV

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	Quantity	Cost	
Miscellaneous Items			Rs. a. p.
Tobacco	1 0 0
Liquor, country	2 0 0
Betel	0 4 0
Coconut oil	0 2 0
REMITTANCE TO WIFE	5 0 0
			21 12 6
Balance in hand	3 3 6
			TOTAL ... 25 0 0

On being closely questioned again about his earnings, he stated that Rs. 25 was a fair monthly average though he admitted that on occasions when business was unusually brisk he had made Rs. 3 or Rs. 4 a day, but he considers this as a windfall and saves the surplus. Such windfalls are however not frequent.

Budget No. 14.

Enquiry Card 17 of 1924.

HINDUSTANI-MUHAMMADAN.

F. A., a Hindustani-Muhammadan, a native of Lucknow. He came to Burma with his wife 4 years ago and they have one child 3 years of age. His wife's aged father lives with and is dependent on him. He is employed as a foreman in a factory on a pay of Rs. 65 a month in addition to rent-free quarters, which comprise 2 rooms 50 ft. by 12 ft. The house is zinc roofed and walled with a mud floor but it has a wooden platform which serves as a sleeping place; it is in good condition. Water is obtained from a well. He is in debt, having recently borrowed Rs. 200 to meet domestic expenses at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per mensem. No part of the debt has yet been liquidated but the interest is paid regularly. He spends about Rs. 30 annually on clothing out of his savings.

Income: Rs. 65 a month.

Expenditure.

Food	Quantity	Cost	
		Rs.	a. p.
Rice	... 1 basket ...	5	0 0
Arhar Dhal	... 2 viss ...	0	12 0
Atta	... 10 ,, ...	4	0 0
Sugar (gur)	... 2 ,, ...	1	2 0
Sugar, refined	... 3 ,, ...	1	8 0
Tea	... One bundle	1	2 0
Fish, Mutton, Beef...	... 1 viss each	5	0 0
Milk	... 1 pt. daily	1	14 0
Ghee	... 1 viss ...	4	0 0
Salt	... 1 ,, ...	0	3 0
Condiments & spices	... ..	2	0 0
Onions	... 2 viss ...	0	12 0
Potatoes	... 2 ,, ...	0	8 0
Sessamum oil	... 1 ,, ...	1	6 0
Fuel and Lighting			
Firewood	... ..	5	0 0
Kerosene oil	... 3 bottles	0	9 0
Service			
Barber and dhobie	... ..	2	4 0

			Quantity	Cost
Miscellaneous Items				Rs. a. p.
Tobacco	...	...	...	2 0 0
Betel	...	...	...	1 0 0
INTEREST on loan of Rs. 200 @ $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.				
per mensem	...	...	...	5 0 0
				<hr/> 45 0 0
		Balance in hand	...	20 0 0
				<hr/> TOTAL ... 65 0 0

Budget No. 15.

1924.

S. H., a Muhammadan, a native of the United Provinces, aged 28 years, works as an ordinary labourer in a factory. Is married; his wife aged 19 years and child 2 years old are living with him. He receives a pay of Rs. 15 a month and is provided free of rent with 2 rooms 50 ft. by 12 ft. The family though poor, appear happy and contented and manage to live on their income. He is free of debt except for a sum of Rs. 10 which he owes a friend. The loan, free of interest, was obtained some months ago to purchase some necessary clothing for his wife and child. He stated that he usually spends Rs. 6 or 7 a year on clothing.

Income: Rs. 15 a month.

Expenditure.

			Quantity	Cost
Food				Rs. a. p.
Rice	...	...	1 basket ...	4 8 0
Atta	...	...	$2\frac{1}{2}$ viss ...	1 0 0
Arhar Dhal	...	...	1 viss ...	0 6 0
Tea	...	...	1 small pkt.	0 6 0
Fish, Mutton, Beef	...	...	...	1 0 0
Salt	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ viss ...	0 1 6
Condiments and spices	...	...	...	0 12 0
Onions & Potatoes	...	...	...	1 6 6
Mustard oil	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ viss ...	0 14 0

			Quantity	Cost
Fuel and Lighting				
				Rs. a. p.
Firewood	...	...	...	1 8 0
Kerosene oil	...	...	2 bottles	0 6 0
Service				
Dhobie & barber	...	...	...	0 5 0
Miscellaneous Items				
Tobacco	...	...	...	0 4 0
Betel	...	...	...	0 4 0
Coconut oil for hair	...	...	...	0 2 0
				<hr/>
				13 3 0
			Balance in hand	...
				1 13 0
				<hr/>
			TOTAL	...
				15 0 0

Budget No. 16.

Enquiry Card 18 of 1926.

CHITTAGONIAN-MUHAMMADAN.

M. D., a Chittagonian-Muhammadan, is employed as a tindal in an engineering concern on a pay of Rs. 50 a month with free quarters. His family is in Chittagong. He earns on an average an additional Rs. 50 a month as a tout and as banker for his countrymen with whom he is an influential personage. Owns about 20 acres of paddy land in his village in India which is worked by the male members of his family. Makes only occasional remittances to his wife; he sent her Rs. 100 over 6 months ago out of his savings. He spends about Rs. 40 a year on clothing. He shares rent-free a room 20 ft. by 18 ft. with 3 other employees. The barrack is a wooden building, with a cement floor and a tiled roof and is fitted with electric lights. It is in good condition. Water is obtained from a tube well in the compound of the works; the latrine has up to date sanitary fittings. Details of his income and expenditure are:—

Income: Rs. 100 a month.

Expenditure.

Food	Quantity	Cost	Rs. a.p.	
			Rs.	a.p.
Rice	... 1 basket ...	7 8 0		
Dhal, chana	... 1 viss ...	0 4 0		
Dhal, moong	... $\frac{1}{2}$ " ...	0 4 0		
Sugar, refined	... 3 " ...	1 14 0		
Tea, country	... 1 tin ...	0 8 0		
Coffee berries	... $\frac{1}{2}$ viss ...	0 14 0		
Fish, fresh	... 2 " ...	2 0 0		
Fish, salt	... 1 " ...	1 0 0		
Beef	... 1 " ...	1 8 0		
Fowl	... 2 " ...	3 0 0		
Milk, condensed	... 4 tins ...	2 0 0		
Ghee, 1st quality	... $\frac{1}{2}$ viss ...	2 8 0		
Salt	... $\frac{1}{4}$ " ...	0 1 6		
Chillies	... $\frac{1}{4}$ " ...	0 3 6		
Condiments & spices	... ..	0 12 0		
Potatoes	... 1 viss ...	0 5 0		

APPENDIX IV

		Quantity	Cost
			Rs. a. p.
Onions	...	1 viss	0 4 0
Vegetables	...	...	1 0 0
Sessamum oil	...	2 bottles	1 8 0
Extras : bread, etc.	...	...	2 0 0
Fuel and Lighting	...	Free	
Rent	...	Free	
Service			
Dhobie and barber	...	...	1 4 0
Miscellaneous Items			
Medical fees	...	...	1 0 0
Travelling expenses	...	...	0 8 0
Tobacco, sukha	...	...	1 0 0
Betel	...	...	1 0 0
Amusements	...	...	0 8 0
Soap, etc. for washing	...	...	0 8 0
			<hr/>
			35 2 0
	Balance in hand	...	64 14 0
			<hr/>
	TOTAL	...	100 0 0

APPENDIX V

Statistics of Mortality and Mortality rate among Indian races at Rangoon during the period 1911-1929.

Year	HINDUS		MUHAMMADANS	
	No. of deaths	Death rate per 1000 of population	No. of deaths	Death rate per 1000 of population
1911	4,188	38·65	1,670	30·57
1912	3,890	35·90	1,425	28·08
1913	3,117	28·77	1,320	24·16
1914	3,701	34·16	1,467	26·85
1915	3,182	29·37	1,266	24·17
1916	4,146	38·26	1,584	28·99
1917	3,469	32·01	1,462	28·76
1918	6,428	59·32	2,120	38·80
1919	6,730	62·11	2,183	39·96
1920	4,803	44·33	1,881	34·43
1921	4,747	37·98	1,830	29·54
1922	4,927	39·42	1,955	29·94
1923	4,536	36·29	1,883	30·39
1924	4,417	35·34	1,724	27·82
1925	4,622	36·79	1,875	30·21

NOTE.—The high mortality in 1918 and 1919 is attributable to a severe Influenza epidemic. The deaths in Rangoon from this disease in these two years totalled 3,699 and 3,336 respectively.

APPENDIX V

Year	HINDUS		MUHAMMADANS	
	No. of deaths	Death rate per 1000 of population	No. of deaths	Death rate per 1000 of population
1926	4,566	36·35	1,841	29·66
1927	4,246	33·80	1,626	26·20
1928	4,168	33·18	1,739	28·02
1929	4,004	31·87	1,606	25·87

A. Tamil Rice bag Stitcher. Married, family in India. Wages Rs. 20 p. m.

No.	Articles of Diet.	Weight ozs.	Protein Cal.	Carbo- hydrate. Cal.	Fat. Cal.	Total Calorie.	Vit. A.	Vit. B.	Vit. C.	Time ozs.	Iron ozs.
1	Rice, No. 2 Quality ...	600.0	5382.0	53406.0	1506.0	60294.0	+	+	0	0.0720	0.00640
2	Dhal, Arhar No. 2 ...	57.6	1438.8	3764.2	238.5	5441.0	+	++	0	0.0325	0.00100
3	Fish, fresh ...	57.6	729.8	—	364.0	1093.8	0	0	0	0.0086	0.00028
4	Fish, salted ...	28.8	636.8	147.2	34.0	818.0	0	0	0	0.0109	0.00030
5	Mutton, Goat ...	14.4	231.4	—	648.1	879.5	0	0	0	0.0016	0.00030
6	Fowl ...	9.6	165.3	—	279.7	445.0	—	—	—	0.0011	0.00020
7	Salt ...	76.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	Tamarind ...	28.8	115.2	1625.3	49.2	1989.7	—	—	—	—	—
9	Onions, country ...	28.8	43.2	240.8	60.8	344.8	?	+++	+++	0.0138	0.00017
10	Potatoes, country ...	28.8	58.7	486.4	8.1	553.2	0	+++	+++	0.0057	0.00037
11	Condiments & spices ...	28.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	Sesamum Oil ...	19.2	—	—	5061.1	5061.1	0	0	0	—	—
13	Vegetables, -/8/- ...	144.0	217.4	919.9	125.8	1255.6	+	+	++	0.0605	0.00072
14	Bread, -/1/- daily ...	60.0	628.8	3668.0	223.2	4515.0	0	+	0	0.0220	0.00080
15	Tea, -/1/- daily ...	260.0	155.0	1462.0	31.0	1648.0	0	0	0	—	—
	TOTAL ...	1335.2	9801.9	65907.8	8629.0	84338.7	...	...	...	0.2186	0.00929
	Available ...		64.0% 6273.3	95.0% 62612.4	95.0% 8197.5	77083.1					

NOTE:—In these tables:—

0 denotes definitely absent.

— denotes no information available.

? denotes uncertainty; authorities themselves being doubtful on the point.

+ denotes present in small quantity.

++ denotes present in moderate quantity.

+++ denotes present in good quantities.

5569.4 Calories per day.

B. Uriya Cooly. Married, wife in India. Wages Rs. 22 p. m.

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No.	Articles of Diet.	Weight ozs.	Protein Cal.	Carbo- hydrate. Cal.	Fat. Cal.	Total Caloric.	Vit. A.	Vit. B.	Vit. C.	Lime ozs.	Iron ozs.
1	Rice, No. 2 Quality ...	600.0	5882.0	53406.0	1508.0	60204.0	+	+	0	0.0720	0.00540
2	Dhal, Arhar, 2nd quality ...	57.6	1438.8	3764.2	238.5	441.0	+	++	0	0.0225	0.00100
3	Fish, Fresh ...	57.6	729.8	—	364.0	1093.8	0	0	0	0.0036	0.00023
4	Fish, Salted ...	57.6	1273.6	294.4	68.0	1636.0	0	0	0	0.0218	0.00060
5	Mutton, Goat ...	28.8	462.8	—	1296.2	1759.0	0	0	0	0.0030	0.00060
6	Fowl ...	19.2	330.6	—	559.4	890.0	—	—	—	0.0022	0.00040
7	Salt, Liverpool ...	28.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	Tamarind ...	28.8	115.2	1825.3	49.2	1989.7	—	—	—	—	—
9	Condiment & Spices ...	28.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	Onions, Country ...	28.8	43.2	240.8	60.8	344.8	?	+++	+++	0.0138	0.00017
11	Potatoes, Country ...	28.8	58.7	486.4	8.1	552.2	0	+++	++	0.0057	0.00037
12	Sesamum Oil ...	19.2	—	—	5061.1	5061.1	0	0	0	—	—
	TOTAL ...	984.0	9834.2	60017.1	9211.3	79062.6	...	...	...	0.1496	0.00377
	Available ...		84.0% 8293.9	95.0% 57016.2	95.0% 8750.7	72080.8					

APPENDIX VI

2402.0 Calories per day.

C. Telugu Cooly in a Rice mill. Bachelor. Wages Rs. 32 p. m.

No.	Articles of Diet.	Weight ozs.	Protein Cal.	Carbo- hydrate. Cal.	Fat. Cal.	Total Calorie.	Vit. A.	Vit. B.	Vit. C.	Lime ozs.	Iron ozs.
1	Rice, No. 2 Quality ...	600·0	5382·0	53406·0	1506·0	60294·0	+	+++	0	0·0720	0·00540
2	Dhal, Arhar, 2nd Quality ...	57·6	1488·8	8764·2	288·5	5441·0	+	++	0	0·0225	0·00100
3	Fish, fresh ...	57·6	729·8	—	364·0	1093·8	0	0	0	0·0088	0·00028
4	Fish, salted ...	28·8	656·8	147·2	84·0	818·0	0	0	0	0·0109	0·00080
5	Mutton, Goat ...	14·4	231·4	—	648·1	879·5	0	0	0	0·0015	0·00080
6	Fowl ...	9·6	165·8	—	279·7	445·0	—	—	—	0·0011	0·00020
7	Salt, Liverpool ...	28·8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	Tamarind ...	28·8	115·2	1825·8	49·2	1889·7	—	—	—	—	—
9	Condiment & spices ...	28·8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	Onions, country ...	28·8	45·2	240·8	60·8	344·8	?	+++	+++	0·0188	0·00017
11	Potatoes ...	28·8	58·7	488·4	8·1	553·2	0	+++	++	0·0057	0·00087
12	Sesamum Oil ...	19·2	—	—	5061·1	5061·1	0	0	0	—	—
13	Vegetables, -/8/ ...	128·0	128·8	811·5	111·4	1116·2	+	+	++	0·0537	0·00048
	TOTAL ...	1059·2	8994·0	60681·4	8360·9	78036·8				0·1898	0·00861
	Available ...		64·0% 5756·2	95·0% 57647·3	95·0% 7942·3	71346·8					

2878·2 Calories per day.

D. Telugu Cooly in a Rice mill. Bachelor. Wages Rs. 20 p. m.

No.	Articles of Diet.	Weight oss.	Protein Cal.	Carbo- hydrate. Cal.	Fat. Cal.	Total Caloric.	Vit. A.	Vit. B.	Vit. C.	Lime oss.	Iron oss.
1	Rice, No. 2 Quality ...	600·0	5882·0	53406·0	1505·0	60294·0	+	+++	0	0·0720	0·00540
2	Dhal, Arhar, 2nd Quality ...	57·6	1438·3	3764·2	238·2	5441·0	+	++	0	0·0225	0·00100
3	Fish, fresh ...	28·8	364·9	...	182·0	546·9	0	0	0	0·0045	0·00012
4	Fish, salted ...	28·8	636·8	147·2	34·0	818·0	0	0	0	0·0109	0·00030
5	Mutton, Goat ...	14·4	231·4	...	648·1	879·5	0	0	0	0·0015	0·00030
6	Fowl ...	9·6	165·3	...	279·7	445·0	...	...	...	0·0011	0·00020
7	Salt, Liverpool ...	29·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Tamarind ...	98·8	115·2	1825·3	49·2	1989·7	...	...	...	...	...
9	Condiment & spices ...	29·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Onions, country ...	28·8	43·2	210·8	60·8	344·8	?	+++	+++	0·0138	0·00017
11	Potatoes ...	28·8	58·7	486·4	8·1	553·2	0	+++	++	0·0057	0·00037
12	Sesamum Oil ...	19·2	...	...	5061·1	5061·1	0	0	0	...	...
13	Vegetables, -/8/- ...	128·0	193·3	811·5	111·4	1116·2	+	+	++	0·0537	0·00064
14	Bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ a. daily ...	30·0	314·4	1831·5	111·6	2257·5	0	+	0	0·0110	0·00030
15	Tea, $\frac{1}{2}$ a. daily ...	130·0	77·5	731·0	15·5	824·0	0	0	0	...	...
	TOTAL ...	1190·4	9021·0	63243·2	9306·0	80570·9	...	...	...	0·1965	0·00880
	Available ...		64·0% 5775·4	95·0% 60081·7	95·0% 7890·7	73745·8					

M. TENGU GIERK III & JAMES HILL, LABORATORY INVESTIGATORS AND R. ...

No.	Articles of Diet.	Weight ozs.	Protein Cal.	Carbo- hydrate. Cal.	Fat. Cal.	Total Calorie.	Vit. A.	Vit. B.	Vit. C.	Lime. OZS.	Iron OZS.
1	Rice, No. 2 Quality	600.0	5382.0	53406.0	1500.0	60204.0	+	+++	0	0.0720	0.000540
2	Dhal, Arhar, 2nd Quality	28.8	719.2	1882.1	110.3	3730	+	++	0	0.0118	0.000650
3	Fish, Fresh	57.6	799.8	...	304.0	10,938	0	0	0	0.0086	0.00093
4	Fish, Salted	14.4	318.4	78.6	17.0	409.0	0	0	0	0.0064	0.00018
5	Mutton, Goat	28.8	402.8	...	198.2	1758.0	0	0	0	0.0030	0.00060
6	Sugar (Gur)	57.6	...	6128.6	...	6128.6	0	0	0	...	...
7	Tea	16.0	...	...	...	...	...	-	-	...	...
8	Salt, Liverpool	14.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Tamarind	28.8	115.2	1255.3	49.2	1089.7	...	...	...	...	...
10	Condiment & Spices	28.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Onions, Country	28.8	43.2	240.8	60.8	344.8	?	+++	+++	0.0188	0.00017
12	Potatoes, Country	28.8	59.7	488.4	8.1	588.2	0	+++	++	0.0067	0.00037
13	Sesamum Oil	28.8	...	...	7891.7	7891.7	0	0	0	...	...
14	Vegetables -B/-	128.0	188.3	811.5	111.4	1116.2	+	+	++	0.0387	0.00064
15	Milk (adulterated)	288.0	561.6	826.8	1460.3	2848.4	+++	+++	++	0.2410	0.00029
	TOTAL	1377.6	8554.3	65680.9	12989.9	86849.0	-	-	-	0.4164	0.00855
	Available		64.0% 5493.9	95.0% 62389.9	95.0% 11954.7	79846.5					

2081.5 Calories per day.

F. Telugu Cooly. Bachelor. Wages Rs. 15 p. m.

No.	Articles of Diet.	Weight ozs.	Protein Cal.	Carbo- hydrate. Cal.	Fat. Cal.	Total Calorie.	Vit. A.	Vit. B.	Vit. C.	Lime Ozs.	Iron. ozs.
1	Rice, No. 2 Quality ...	600.0	5982.0	58408.0	1508.0	60294.0	+	+++	0	0.720	0.00640
2	Dhal, Arhar, 2nd Quality ...	57.6	1488.8	3764.2	238.5	5441.0	+	++	0	0.0226	0.00100
3	Fish, fresh ...	28.8	864.9	—	182.0	546.9	0	0	0	0.0043	0.00012
4	Fish, salted ...	28.8	147.8	147.8	34.0	818.0	0	0	0	0.0109	0.00030
5	Mutton, Goat ...	14.4	251.3	—	648.1	879.5	0	0	0	0.0015	0.00030
6	Powl ...	9.6	165.8	—	279.7	445.0	—	—	—	0.0011	0.00020
7	Salt, Liverpool ...	28.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	Tamarind ...	28.8	115.2	1825.3	49.2	198.9	—	—	—	—	—
9	Condiment & Spices ...	28.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	Onions, country ...	28.8	43.2	240.8	60.8	344.8	?	+++	+++	0.0138	0.00017
11	Potatoes ...	28.8	58.8	486.4	8.1	562.2	0	+++	++	0.0057	0.00037
12	Sesamum Oil ...	19.2	—	—	5061.1	5061.1	0	0	0	—	—
13	Vegetables, -/12/- ...	192.0	289.9	1217.3	167.0	1674.2	+	+	++	0.0805	0.00056
14	Tea, -/6 daily ...	130.0	77.5	781.0	15.5	824.0	0	0	0	—	—
	TOTAL ...	1223.8	8803.2	61816.2	3250.0	78871.4				0.2123	0.00841
	Available ...		64.0% 5834.0	98.0% 58727.3	95.0% 7837.5	72198.8					

No.	Articles of Diet.	Weight ozs.	Protein Cal.	Carbo- hydrate. Cal.	Fat. Cal.	Total Calorie.	Vit. A.	Vit. B.	Vit. C.	Lime ozs.	Iron ozs.
1	Rice, No. 2 Quality ...	1200.0	10794.0	106812.0	3012.0	120688.0	+	+++	0	0.1440	0.01080
2	Dhal, Arhar, 2nd Quality ...	115.2	2876.6	7528.4	477.0	10882.0	+	++	0	0.0450	0.00200
3	Beans -/4/- ¼ vis ...	28.8	712.8	1787.2	188.9	588.9	0	+++	0	—	—
4	Sugar (Gur) ...	57.6	—	6128.6	—	6128.6	0	0	0	—	—
5	Tea ...	16.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Fish, fresh ...	57.6	729.8	—	364.0	1093.8	0	0	0	0.0086	0.00028
7	Fish, salted ...	57.6	1273.6	294.4	62.0	1636.0	0	0	0	0.0218	0.00060
8	Mutton, Goat ...	28.8	462.8	—	1296.2	1759.0	0	0	0	0.0080	0.00060
9	Fowl ...	19.2	380.6	—	559.4	890.0	—	—	—	0.0022	0.00040
10	Condensed Milk 2 tins ...	32.0	590.4	2100.8	84.5	2576.7	++	+	0	0.2189	0.00026
11	Salt, Liverpool ...	57.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	Tamarind ...	57.6	230.4	3650.6	92.4	3979.4	—	—	—	—	—
13	Condiment & Spices ...	57.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	Onions, country ...	28.8	43.2	240.8	60.8	344.8	?	+++	+++	0.0188	0.00017
15	Potatoes, Bengal ...	28.8	58.7	486.4	8.1	553.2	0	+++	++	0.0067	0.00037
16	Sesamum Oil ...	38.4	—	—	10122.2	10122.2	0	0	0	—	—
17	Vegetables, -/8/- ...	128.0	193.3	811.5	111.4	1116.2	+	+	++	0.0537	0.00064
	TOTAL ...	2000.6	180.662	129790.7	16395.9	164252.8				0.6167	0.01807
	Available ...		64.0% 11562.4	95.0% 123801.2	96.0% 15576.0	150349.6					

H. Telugu Boatman. Married, Wife in India. Wages Rs. 18 p. m.

No.	Articles of Diet.	Weight ozs.	Protein. Cal.	Carbo- hydrate. Cal.	Fat. Cal.	Total Calorie.	Vit. A.	Vit. B.	Vit. C.	Line oss.	Iron oss.
1	Rice, No. 2 Quality ...	600.0	5882.0	58406.0	1506.0	60294.0	+	+++	0	0.720	0.00840
2	Dhal, Arhar, 2nd Quality ...	57.6	1438.8	8704.2	238.6	5441.0	+	++	0	0.0226	0.00100
3	Fish, fresh ...	28.8	864.9	—	182.0	546.9	0	0	0	0.0048	0.00012
4	Fish, salted ...	28.8	686.8	147.2	34.0	818.0	0	0	0	0.0109	0.00030
5	Mutton, Goat ...	14.4	251.4	—	648.1	879.5	0	0	0	0.0016	0.00030
6	Fowl ...	0.6	165.3	—	279.7	445.0	—	—	—	0.0011	0.00020
7	Salt, Liverpool ...	28.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	Tamarind ...	28.8	115.2	1825.2	49.2	1989.7	—	—	—	—	—
9	Condiment & Spices ...	28.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	Onions, country ...	28.8	43.2	240.8	60.8	244.8	?	+++	+++	0.0188	0.00017
11	Potatoes, Bengal ...	28.8	88.7	486.4	8.1	555.2	0	+++	++	0.0057	0.00037
12	Sesamum Oil ...	19.2	—	—	5061.1	5061.1	0	0	0	—	—
13	Vegetables, -/12/- ...	192.0	280.9	1217.8	167.1	1674.8	+	+	++	0.0805	0.00098
14	Tea, $\frac{1}{2}$ a. daily ...	180.0	77.5	781.0	18.5	824.0	0	0	0	—	—
	TOTAL ...	1224.4	8603.2	61818.2	8250.1	76871.5				0.2128	0.00882
	Available ...		84.0%	95.0%	95.0%	72198.9					
			8634.0	58737.3	7837.8						

i. Telugu Sweeper. Married, wife living with him. wages Rs. 18 p. m.

No.	Articles of Diet.	Weight ozs.	Protein Cal.	Carbo- hydrate. Cal.	Fat. Cal.	Total Calorie.	Vit. A.	Vit. B.	Vit. C.	Lime ozs.	Iron ozs.
1	Rice, No. 2 Quality ...	600.0	5382.0	53406.0	1508.0	60294.0	+	+++	0	0.0720	0.00540
2	Dhal, Arhar, 2nd Quality ...	57.8	1438.3	3764.2	238.5	5441.0	+	++	0	0.0225	0.00100
3	Fish, fresh	28.8	364.9	—	182.0	546.9	0	0	0	0.0043	0.00012
4	Fish, salted ...	28.8	636.8	147.2	34.0	818.0	0	0	0	0.0109	0.00030
5	Mutton, Goat ...	14.4	231.4	—	648.1	879.5	0	0	0	0.0016	0.00030
6	Fowl ...	9.6	165.3	—	279.7	445.0	—	—	—	0.0011	0.00020
7	Salt, Liverpool ...	28.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	Tamarind ...	28.8	115.2	1825.8	49.2	1988.7	—	—	—	—	—
9	Condiment & spices ...	28.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	Onions, country ...	28.8	48.2	240.8	60.8	344.8	?	+++	S++	0.0188	0.00017
11	Potatoes, Benga: ...	28.8	58.7	486.4	8.1	553.2	0	+++	++	0.0057	0.00027
12	Sesamum Oil ...	19.2	—	—	5081.1	5081.1	0	0	0	—	—
13	Vegetables, -/8/- ...	144.0	217.4	912.9	125.3	1255.6	+	+	++	0.0605	0.00072
14	Bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ a. daily ...	30.0	814.4	1831.5	111.6	2257.5	0	+	;	0.0110	0.00030
15	Tea, $\frac{1}{2}$ a. daily ...	130.0	77.5	731.0	15.5	824.0	0	0	0	—	—
	Total ...	1206.4	9045.1	63845.3	8319.9	80710.3				0.3083	0.00888
	Available ...		64.0% 5788.9	95.0% 60178.0	95.0% 7908.9	78870.8					

2462.3 Calories per day.

J. Telugu Cooly. Married. Wife and 3 children of 6, 4, & 3 yrs. living with him. Wages Rs. 24 p. m.

No.	Articles of Diet.	Weight oss.	Protein Cal.	Carbo- hydrate. Cal.	Fat. Cal.	Total Calorie.	Vit. A.	Vit. B.	Vit. C.	Lime oss.	Iron oss.
1	Rice, No. 2 Quality ...	1800.0	16146.0	180218.0	4518.0	180822.0	+	+++	0	0.2160	0.01620
2	Dhal, Arhar, 2nd Quality ...	172.8	4814.9	11292.6	715.5	10822.0	+	++	0	0.0675	0.00300
3	Sugar (Gur) ...	116.2	—	12257.2	—	12257.2	0	0	0	—	—
4	Tea, 1 lb. ...	16.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	Fish, fresh ...	87.6	722.8	—	364.0	1092.8	0	0	0	0.0086	0.00028
6	Fish, salted ...	87.6	1278.6	294.4	68.0	1636.0	0	0	0	0.0218	0.00060
7	Mutton, Goat ...	28.8	462.8	—	1206.2	1769.0	0	0	0	0.0080	0.00060
8	Fowl ...	19.2	820.6	—	560.4	890.0	—	—	—	0.0022	0.00040
9	Egg, Liverpool ...	57.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	Tamarind ...	57.6	230.4	3650.6	98.4	3679.4	—	—	—	—	—
11	Condiment & Spices ...	27.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	Onions, country ...	57.6	86.4	481.6	121.6	689.6	?	+++	+++	0.0276	0.00034
13	Potatoes, Bengal ...	57.6	117.4	972.8	16.2	1106.4	0	+++	++	0.0114	0.00074
14	Sesamum Oil ...	38.4	—	—	10122.2	10122.2	0	0	0	—	—
15	Vegetables, -/8/- ...	128.0	128.8	811.5	111.4	1116.2	+	+	++	0.0527	0.00064
	Total ...	2721.6	23885.2	189978.7	17990.9	231854.8				0.4218	0.02275
	Available ...		64.0% 16286.5	95.0% 180479.8	95.0% 170091.4	212857.7					

K. Telugu. Married, Wife and 1 child (3 years) living with him. Wages Rs. 20 plus Rs. 2 for additional work.

No.	Articles of Diet.	Weight oss.	Protein Cal.	Carbo- hydrate. Cal.	Fat. Cal.	Total Caloria.	Vit. A.	Vit. B.	Vit. C.	Lime oss.	Iron oss.
1	Rice, No. 1 Quality ...	1200.0	10764.0	106812.0	8012.0	120588.0	+	+++	0	0.1440	0.01080
2	Dhal, Arhar, 2nd Quality ...	115.2	2675.6	7528.4	477.0	10882.0	+	++	0	0.0450	0.00200
3	Fish, fresh ...	57.6	729.8	—	854.0	1093.8	0	0	0	0.0088	0.00028
4	Fish, salted ...	57.6	1273.6	294.4	68.0	1636.0	0	0	0	0.0218	0.00060
5	Mutton, Goat ...	28.8	482.8	—	1298.2	1759.0	0	0	0	0.0030	0.00060
6	Fowl ...	19.2	830.6	—	559.4	890.0	—	—	—	0.0022	0.00040
7	Salt, Liverpool ...	57.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	Tamarind ...	57.6	230.4	3650.6	93.4	3979.4	—	—	—	—	—
9	Condiment & Spices ...	57.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	Onions, country ...	57.6	86.4	481.6	121.6	689.6	?	+++	+++	0.0276	0.00084
11	Potatoes, Bengal ...	57.6	117.4	972.8	16.2	1106.4	0	+++	++	0.0114	0.00074
12	Sesamum Oil ...	38.4	—	—	10122.2	10122.2	0	0	0	—	—
13	Vegetables, -/14/- ...	224.0	888.2	1420.2	194.9	1958.2	+	+	++	0.0941	0.00112
14	Tea, -/1/- daily ...	260.0	155.0	1462.0	81.0	1648.0	0	0	0	—	—
15	Bread, -/1/- daily ...	60.0	628.8	8663.0	223.2	4515.0	0	+	0	0.0220	0.00080
	Total ...	2848.8	17928.6	128285.0	16584.1	160862.7				0.3797	0.01743
	Available ...		64.0% 11516.9	95.0% 119870.7	95.0% 15764.9	147241.5					

4908.0 Calories per day.

L. Telugu. Married. Wife and 2 children 3 and 1 yrs. living with him. Both husband and wife are coolies in a Rice mill receiving Rs. 25 and Rs. 20 p. m. respectively.

No.	Articles of Diet.	Weight oss.	Protein Cal.	Carbo- hydrate. Cal.	Fat. Cal.	Total Calorie.	Vit. A.	Vit. B.	Vit. C.	Lime oss.	Iron oss.
1	Rice, No. 2 Quality ...	1800.0	16146.0	160918.0	4518.0	180882.0	+	+++	0	0.2160	0.01620
2	Dhal, Arhar, 2nd Quality ...	116.2	2876.6	7528.4	477.0	10882.0	+	++	0	0.0450	0.00200
3	Beans ...	57.6	1426.6	3474.4	267.8	5167.8	0	+++	0	—	—
4	Fish, fresh ...	115.2	1459.6	—	728.0	2187.6	0	0	0	0.0172	0.00046
5	Fish, salted ...	57.6	1273.6	394.4	68.0	1636.0	0	0	0	0.0212	0.00060
6	Mutton, Goat ...	57.6	925.0	—	2592.4	3518.0	0	0	0	0.0060	0.00120
7	Fowl ...	28.8	495.9	—	839.1	1335.0	—	—	—	0.0032	0.00060
8	Salt, Liverpool ...	57.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	Tamarind ...	57.6	230.4	2650.6	98.4	3979.4	—	—	—	—	—
10	Condiment & Spices ...	57.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	Onions, country ...	57.6	86.4	481.6	121.6	689.6	?	+++	+++	0.0276	0.00034
12	Potatoes, Bengal ...	57.6	117.4	912.8	16.2	1106.4	0	+++	++	0.0114	0.00074
13	Sesamum Oil ...	38.4	—	—	10122.2	10122.2	0	0	0	—	—
14	Vegetables, -/14/- ...	224.0	338.2	1430.2	194.9	1953.3	+	+	++	0.0941	0.00112
15	Bread, -/1/- daily ...	60.0	628.8	5663.0	223.2	4516.0	0	+	0	0.0220	0.00060
16	Tea, -/1/- daily ...	260.0	155.0	1462.0	31.0	1648.0	0	0	0	—	—
	Total ...	3102.4	28159.1	183165.4	30297.8	222622.3				0.4644	0.02386
	Available ...		64.0% 16741.8	95.0% 174007.1	95.0% 19282.9	210081.8					

APPENDIX VII

PORT TRUST DEFAMATION CASES ACTION BY PORT COMMISSIONERS

The following Press Communiqué was issued on November 15, 1926, regarding the action taken by the Commissioners as the result of enquiries instituted at the conclusion, in July 1928, of the defamation cases brought by Messrs. Cooper and Oehme, two officers in the Commissioners' Service.

At the 858th ordinary meeting of the Commissioners for the Port of Rangoon held on November 7, 1928.— (Present: J. A. Cherry, Esq., C.I.E., Chairman; J. R. Turner, Esq., Vice-Chairman; Captain C. R. Goad, R.I.M.; H. J. Wilkie, Esq., I.C.S.; J. R. Glascott, Esq., C.I.E., M.L.C.; W. W. Nind, Esq.; W. Keay, Esq.; U Ba Pe, M.L.C.; C. G. Wodehouse, Esq.; W. T. Howison, Esq.; J. Fisher, Esq.; T. Cormack, Esq.; M. L. Burnet, Esq.; Virjeebhai Dahya, Esq.; Lee Boon Tin, Esq.; A. G. Fraser, Esq.; U Thein Maung, B.A., M.M.F.) there were submitted the following:—

(a) Resolution No. 315 of July 11, 1928, empowering the Special Committee appointed under Resolution No. 481 of November 2, 1927, to hold an inquiry, in the manner contemplated by the provisions of Government of Burma G. Circular 18 of 1926, into the conduct of Messrs. H. Cooper and C. N. Oehme, Traffic Manager and Assistant in the Traffic Department, respectively.

(b) Resolution No. 317 of July 20, 1928, appointing a Special Committee to inquire into the working of the Traffic Department with particular reference to the charges made in the judgment of the Appellate Court.

(c) Report, dated October 22, 1928, by the Special Committee appointed under Resolution No. 317 of July 20, 1928. (This Committee held 38 meetings.)

(d) Report, dated October 26, 1928, by the Special Committee appointed under Resolution No. 481 of November 2, 1927. (This Committee held 33 meetings.)

I. The Report of the Committee appointed under Resolution No. 481 of 1927, sets out the facts and events which led to, and the steps taken in the course of, a preliminary investigation, in the office of the Commissioners for the Port of Rangoon, into an allegation of bribery and corruption in the Traffic department made to certain Commissioners by Mr. A. Narayana Rao, M.L.C., who produced two books, viz.

(a) A book hereinafter referred to as "the Bribe Book" in which is recorded a number of payments to officials and subordinates of the Traffic department.

(b) A Guard Book containing chits, unsigned or uninitialled save by those by whom issued, relating to certain entries in the Bribe Book and said to be, but not in fact vouchers.

The Bribe Book covers the period from the 17th February 1922 to 13th March 1923. The Voucher Guard Book covers the period from the end of October 1922 to the beginning of February 1923.

II. At a meeting at the Chairman's office held on the 18th August 1927, in the course of this preliminary investigation when there were present the following:— Mr. J. A. Cherry, C.I.E., Chairman, Port Commissioners; Mr. J. R. Turner, Vice-Chairman; Mr. A. Narayana Rao M.L.C.; Konala Venkata Reddy. Konala Venkata Reddy made certain specific allegations against Mr. H. Cooper the Traffic Manager, and Mr. C. N. Oehme, the Assistant Traffic Manager. It is important to observe that in so far as these specific allegations affect Mr. Cooper, they relate to a period later than that covered by the Bribe Book.

III. At an Ordinary meeting of the Board of Commissioners held on the 2nd November 1927, under Resolution No. 481 of 1927, there was appointed, to consider the allegations made by Mr. A. Narayana Rao and Konala Venkata Reddy against Mr. Cooper and Mr. Oehme and to make a report thereon to the Board a Special Committee consisting of the following:— Mr. J. A. Cherry, C.I.E., Chairman; Mr. J. R. Turner Vice-Chairman; Mr. J. E. Houldey, I.C.S.; Mr. W. Keay Mr. A. Chandoo.

IV. At an ordinary meeting of the Commissioners held on the 6th June 1928, Resolution No. 265 of 1928 Mr. W. B. Brander, C.I.E., C.B.E., I.C.S., was appointed a member of the Special Committee appointed under Resolution No. 481 of 1927, in the place of Mr. J. E. Houldey, I.C.S., who had vacated his appointment as a Commissioner.

V. On the 11th July 1928, there was published the judgment of the appellate court in the case of Oehme versus Konala Venkata Reddy. In its judgment the Appeal Court came to the following finding:—

On the case as a whole we are most strongly impressed by the internal evidence contained in the accounts, which leaves us in no doubt that exhibits A and B are genuine books and related to a widespread system of bribery which did in fact exist. The oral evidence in itself cannot be

called very strong and there is something to be said against each one of the witnesses. But taking the two sets of evidence together we are unable to resist the conclusion that the allegations made by the appellants were in fact true.

(Note.—Exhibits A and B are the Bribe Book and the Voucher Guard Book referred to above.)

VI. On the 11th July 1928 there was a meeting of the Committee appointed under Resolution No. 481 of 1927 followed by a special meeting of the Board of Commissioners. At the Board meeting it was decided to adopt the recommendation of this Committee that Mr. Cooper and Mr. Oehme be each suspended with effect from the afternoon of the 11th July 1928 and that this Committee be empowered to hold an inquiry in the manner contemplated by the provisions of Government of Burma " G " Circular No. 18 of 1926.

VII. As the occasions upon which an inquiry is necessary may not generally be known information is detailed below.—

(a) Under section 27 of the Rangoon Port Act there is vested in the Board of Commissioners power to dismiss an officer.

(b) Under section 57 of the Rangoon Port Act every act of the Commissioners is subject to the approval of the Local Government. (This implies that rules relating to the conduct and to the dismissal or removal of officers of the Commissioners are applicable to these officers to the same extent as if they were in Government service.)

(c) Any officer dismissed has a right of appeal to H. E. the Governor and ultimately to H. E. the Viceroy.

(d) Rule XIV of the Rules made by the Secretary of State in Council under sub-section (2) of section 96B of the Government of India Act quoted in Government of Burma " G " Circular No. 18 of 1926 reads as follows.—

" XIV. Without prejudice to the provisions of the Public Servants Inquiries Act, 1850, in all cases in which the dismissal, removal or reduction of any officer is ordered, the order shall, except when it is based on facts or conclusions established at a judicial trial, or when the officer concerned has absconded with the accusation hanging over him, be preceded by a properly recorded departmental inquiry. At such an inquiry a definite charge in writing shall be framed in respect of each offence and explained to the accused, the evidence in support of it and any

evidence which he may adduce in his defence shall be recorded in his presence and his defence shall be taken down in writing. Each of the charges framed shall be discussed and a finding shall be recorded on each charge."

"Judicial Trial" in this Rule can have no other meaning than the judicial trial of the officer concerned.

VIII. At a Special meeting of the Board of Commissioners held on July 20, 1928, the Commissioners directed that Mr. Cooper and Mr. Oehme should be called upon to show cause why they should not be dismissed or removed.

The Commissioners considered the question of dealing summarily with these officers but it was felt that such action would involve injustice because:

(a) Mr. Oehme was not on his trial in his defamation case.

(b) Mr. Cooper was not a party to the proceedings in which the Appellate judgment was delivered.

After full consideration, charges were then framed which placed the responsibility on Messrs. Cooper and Oehme of rebutting the findings of the High Court in the Appellate judgment referred to. The Commissioners accepted that judgment as the basis of their Inquiry.

IX. At this meeting, following the decision aforesaid, there was accepted the resignation, as a member of the Committee appointed under Resolution No. 481 of 1927, of Khan Bahadur Hajee A. Chandoo and it was reconstituted as follows: Mr. J. A. Cherry, C.I.E., Chairman; Mr. J. R. Turner, Vice-Chairman; Mr. W. B. Brander, C.I.E., C.B.E., J.C.S.; Mr. W. Keay; U Ba Pe, M.L.C.; U Thwin.

These members were charged with the duty of holding the Inquiry decided upon. U Thwin ceased to be a Commissioner on expiry of his term of office on September 16, 1928. U Ba Pe was absent from the last three meetings of the Committee owing to ill-health.

X. While the Commissioners realised that this Inquiry with which the Special Committee appointed under Resolution No. 481 of 1927 had been reconstituted to deal would enable them to come to a decision regarding the conduct of Messrs. Cooper and Oehme, they could not but feel that serious reflections had been cast upon their administration of the Port of Rangoon by the statement made in the judgment of the Court of Appeal that the Bribe Book and Voucher Guard Book were genuine books and "related to a widespread system of bribery which did in fact exist." They therefore determined to institute at once an inquiry into the organisation of the Port Traffic

department. And, to this end, under Resolution No. 317 of 1928, a Special Committee consisting of Mr. J. A. Cherry and Mr. W. B. Brander was appointed to investigate the administration of that department and to examine whether any reorganisation was required. This Committee—rightly in the judgment of the Commissioners—took a broad view of their duties. They placed every section of the activities of that department under the most careful scrutiny. They had to determine whether incompetence, laxity and mismanagement existed to the extent which certain sections of public opinion had suggested were prevalent. They came to the conclusion that opportunities for the giving and taking of bribes which may have existed in past years have been steadily eliminated by the adoption of systematic methods of check and supervision. Petty gratifications may have been given but the Report of this Committee makes it manifest that the Commissioners' policy has been to take drastic measures to stop any form of illegitimate earnings. The Report constitutes a complete history and vindication of the administration of the Port Traffic department from the year 1921 up to date, and shows that the suggestion that corruption is rife in the Traffic department is one which bears no relation to facts; that the administration of that department has been based on sound policy and that every regard has been paid to the convenience of the public and to the conservation of the revenues of the Port. The Commissioners accept the conclusions of this Committee without reservation.

XI. Both Messrs. Cooper and Oehme in their defence before the reconstituted Committee referred to in paragraph IX, pleaded the necessity of a complete and expert examination of the Bribe Book and of the books produced in support thereof. They, indeed, to a large extent based their defence upon information which, at their own instance, they obtained from Messrs. Allan Charlesworth and Company, Chartered Accountants. The Committee rightly feeling that they would not be acting in accordance with the principles of justice and equity if they refused the expert examination asked for and, bearing in mind the consequences which might ensue upon wrongful dismissal, decided to call upon Messrs. Allan Charlesworth and Company to present them with a report on the Bribe Book with special reference to its correspondence with other books of account exhibited in the defamation cases. The Committee accepted the view of

the Chartered Accountants that it is not possible to accept side by side as genuine—

On the one hand

The Bribe Book (Exhibit A).

On the other hand

The Cash Book and Ledger combined
(Exhibits C and D).

The problem before the Committee was therefore to decide, having regard to the available evidence, whether they would accept the one or the other. On the evidence before them the Committee considered that there are cogent reasons for accepting the view that the Cash Book and Ledger contain a true record of the transactions of the firm of K. C. V. Reddy and Company. These reasons may be summarised as follows.—

- (1) The Cash Book and Ledger are complementary to each other and contain within themselves a complete system of double entry book-keeping. The Bribe Book has no part in that system nor can it in conjunction with either of the other two books form another complete system.
- (2) Many entries in the Cash Book and Ledger can be verified from other sources.
- (3) A prosecution witness and two defence witnesses alike testified to the genuineness of these books.

The Committee accepting the Cash Book and Ledger combined (Exhibits C and D) as genuine books of the firm of K. C. V. Reddy and Co., rejected the Bribe Book as a false book. On the Report of the Chartered Accountants and of all the evidence before them the Committee came to the conclusion that there was no proof that either Mr. Cooper or Mr. Oehme had taken bribes. The Commissioners have no doubt that the Committee could have come to no other conclusion.

After consideration of the reports the Commissioners passed the following resolutions:

(1) The Commissioners adopt the report of the Special Committee, appointed under Resolution No. 317 of 1928; they agree that the suggestion that bribery and corruption is rife in the Traffic department bears no relation to facts, that the administration of that department has, since 1921, been based on sound policy and that every regard has been paid to the convenience of the public and to the conservation of the revenue of the Port.

(2) The Commissioners adopt the findings and re-

commendations of the Special Committee, appointed under Resolution No. 481 of 1927—

Mr. H. Cooper, Traffic Manager, and Mr. C. N. Oehme, Assistant in the Traffic department, are reinstated with effect from the afternoon of July 11, 1928, the date on which each was placed under suspension.

(Messrs. Virjeebhai Dahya, U Ba Pe and U Thein Maung requested that their dissent from (2) might be recorded.)

Mr. Cooper was not alone charged with reference to the Appellate Court's finding. He was charged also with—

(a) being in a constant state of indebtedness;

(b) suppression of borrowings in his disclosures of December 1927 to the Committee and thereby deceiving the Commissioners.

These charges relate to matters which are purely the concern of the Port Commissioners, but as public interest has been aroused they consider it advisable to state their reasons for accepting the recommendations of the Committee. The Committee have found that Mr. Cooper's indebtedness and periodical extravagances have not been such as to bring him within the purview of the Government Servants' Conduct Rules, and have further found that Mr. Cooper did not wilfully deceive. Indebtedness such as Mr. Cooper's, in the case of a man not in Mr. Cooper's position, might well be innocuous. But an officer who fills the position of Traffic Manager in the Port, because of his responsible and vulnerable position, must be untrammelled by debt or extravagant habits. The Committee conceiving that it is not the policy of the Commissioners to retain in their employ an officer who by reason of indebtedness, extravagant habits or otherwise has made himself liable to attack, have recommended that Mr. Cooper's services be terminated.

The Commissioners accepting this recommendation passed the following further resolution:—

Mr. H. Cooper's service with the Commissioners be terminated forthwith: in lieu of notice six months' pay is granted to him.

THE CONCILIATION BOARD AND ITS CONSTITUTION

Extracts from the proceedings of the Government of Burma, Home and Political Department, No. C80, dated the 29th May, 1930,

Resolution.—The disturbances which have occurred in Rangoon during the last few days had their origin in the strike of dock labourers, and it is most important, in the interests of law and order, that an honourable settlement of that strike should be reached. Personal inquiries made by His Excellency the Governor have shown that the Burmans who were employed while the strike was on feel that they were summarily discharged on Monday morning, and the general feeling among Burmans is that there can be no proper settlement which does not provide for a continuance of a proportion of Burmese labour among dock labourers. The concrete suggestion that has been made is that a proportion of ships should be allotted to Burmese labour, if that labour is available, the rest being loaded and unloaded by Indian labour.

It has been ascertained by His Excellency the Governor that—

- (1) The Stevedore Firms,
- (2) The British India Steam Navigation Company,
- (3) The Shipping Agents,
- (4) The Burma Chamber of Commerce,
- (5) The Burma Indian Chamber of Commerce, and
- (6) U Ba Pe, M.L.C., and Mr. M. M. Ohn Ghine,
M.L.C.

and some other influential Burmese gentlemen are agreed in principle that a settlement on these lines offers the best chance of composing the situation in Rangoon. Various questions, however, still have to be decided. It has to be decided, for instance, in what proportion ships should be allotted (a) to Burman labour if available, and (b) to Indian labour. It is also necessary to decide what machinery should be provided to enforce the settlement. Obviously, it cannot be left to masters of ships to say whether they want Indian labour or Burman labour, and possibly the solution lies in leaving the allotment of ships to some specified officer or person.

The Government have no doubt that shipping agents would agree to be bound by the orders of such officer, who should probably be an officer of Government. It is also necessary to work out other details of the settlement which

has in principle already been arrived at between the parties chiefly concerned.

2. For this purpose His Excellency the Governor in Council has decided to appoint, under section 3 of the Trade Disputes Act, 1929, a Conciliation Board to promote a settlement on the above lines and to work out the details of the settlement. The Conciliation Board will consist of independent persons and the following gentlemen have agreed to serve:—

CHAIRMAN

Mr. T. Couper, I.C.S.

MEMBERS

U Ba Pe, M.L.C., representing Burmese Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Naitram Ram Bux, representing Burma Indian Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. H. B. Prior, representing Burma Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. A. J. Page, I.C.S., Labour Commissioner, Burma.

Mr. Page will also act as secretary to the Board.

3. The Conciliation Board is requested to start work to-morrow and to submit its report with the least possible delay.

REPORT OF THE CONCILIATION BOARD

Report of the Conciliation Board appointed by Home and Political Department Resolution No. C80, dated the 29th May, 1930. (Appendix VIII.)

The Board met at 10 o'clock on the 30th May in the office of the Port Commissioners, whose Chairman has kindly placed accommodation at its disposal. The Board first of all discussed the situation with Mr. Cherry and received from Mr. Jeffery, the Traffic Manager, information about the ships in harbour and the method of loading and unloading these. The Board invited Mr. Mallett, the Agent of the British India Steam Navigation Company, to confer with it and arranged with him to call a meeting that morning of the shipping agents in order that they might elect a small representative committee to confer with the Board. The Board then met five of the leading stevedores, Captain Rushall, Messrs. Comotto, Nichols, Vrasalovich and Hurry Krishna Pillay, and obtained their views. They stressed the fact that Burmese shipping labour is still unskilled and that its use, especially in the expert work of stowing cargo, involves heavy loss to them. They pointed out that Burmese labour was unorganized and that no one would contract to supply gangs and be liable for penalties if such contract was not implemented. They mentioned that Burmese labourers expected pay on days on which they were taken out to ships even if the ship was unable to employ them that day. They pointed out that only well-trained men could be used as winch and gangway men. They asked whether the Burmese labourer while he was learning his work would expect the same rate of pay as the more experienced Coringhi. With reference to immediate resumption of work they instanced as a difficulty the fact that they did not know what cargo would be brought alongside ships for loading.

2. The Board considered the methods of using Burmese labour. It thought that at first it would be best employed on loading and unloading coastal steamers, which usually sail not fully loaded, and in unloading general cargo from foreign boats at the wharves. The unloading of machinery and iron would be, the Board thought, beyond the power of Burmese labour at first.

3. The Board later met the representatives of the shipping companies, Mr. Mallett, Mr. Hepburn, Mr. Bakshi and Mr. Sumuda. They pointed out that they could not

finally bind the principals, to whom they had telegraphed and whose orders were awaited. They were ready to agree to carry on for the next ten days on the same conditions as had prevailed in the early period of the strike. Reference was made to the fact that all shipping companies and shipowners would have to share in the employment of Burmese labour if one were not to be benefited at the expense of the other. The Board then invited the stevedores to take part in the discussion jointly with the shipping agents.

The following arrangements were made:—

- (1) The stevedores agree to employ Burmese and Coringhi ordinary shipping labourers on a 50-50 basis, one ship to the Burmese, the next to the Coringhis. If this proves inequitable because ships differ in tonnage, adjustment is to be made by giving the next ship or ships to the labour which has been under-employed. If either Burmese or Coringhi labour does not come forward in the quantity required, then the deficiency is to be supplemented by employing the other labour and the quantity deficient is not to be carried forward to the credit of the labour which has failed to come forward. The wage per day is to be Re. 1-12-0. Continued employment is to be subject to efficient work and the observance of discipline.
- (2) The shipping agents agree to carry on *vis-a-vis* the stevedores for the next ten days on the conditions which ruled up to Saturday, the 24th May.

4. By the second agreement the shipping agents in effect undertook to save the stevedores from loss under their present contracts by reason of the fact that they had undertaken, under an agreement reached before the Board was appointed, to pay Re. 1-12-0 to a labourer for a day's work. With reference to the first agreement U Ba Pe, who had been present at the meeting of the Burmese labour contractors held in the middle of the day, promised to sound the Burmese labourers as to the rate of wages to be paid until they became adequately expert.

5. The Board discussed the question by whom the adjustment of ships between the Burmese and Coringhi labour should be made and decided to leave it to the

stevedores at first. It was thought unnecessary for the present to constitute a committee to supervise.

6. The Board then met the leading maistries of the stevedores, to whom the first of the arrangements set out above was explained in detail. The maistries undertook to sound their Coringhi labourers with a view to securing their return to work at once. They promised to report to the Board at 8 o'clock next morning.

7. The Board also invoked the help of Raja Reddiar, Mr. Venkatasawmy, M.L.C., and Suli Narayan, who were understood to possess influence with the Coringhi labourers, and after a discussion these gentlemen kindly undertook to work at once for a settlement. U Ba Pe promised to sound further the Burmese labourers. Thus concluded the action which the Board thought could usefully be taken that day and it adjourned to the following day, the 31st May.

8. At 8 o'clock in the morning a small gathering of Coringhi labourers near Lewis Street Jetty was addressed by Naitram Ram Bux on behalf of the Board. The maistries and some of the stevedores were present as well as the other members of the Board. U Ba Pe reported to the Board that the Burmese labourers were ready to return to work as soon as the Coringhi labourers agreed to arrangement (1) made the day before and set out above. Raja Reddiar, Mr. Venkatasawmy and Abdul Rahman addressed the Coringhi shipping labourers in Lewis Street later in the morning and urged them to return to work. The labourers said that before coming to a decision they would consult some of those who had supported them in the past week. They also promised to hold a large meeting in the afternoon and to inform the Board of their decision.

9. From discussions with the labourers it appears that they have a grievance about pay. The system is to pay them as soon as all the work on a ship is finished. It thus happens that some of them have not yet been paid for a period which they did on a ship three weeks ago before the strike, because that ship is not yet fully loaded. A further grievance is that the maistries through whom the stevedores disburse their wages to the labourers do not pay them at once. The labourers desire to be paid direct by the stevedores and either daily or weekly. Also we are credibly

informed that one of the stevedores has not paid his labourers for three months.

10. The meeting held in the afternoon on the open space at Lewis Street Jetty was largely attended by perhaps 2,000 labourers. It was addressed by Raja Reddiar, Messrs. Venkatasawmy, Abdul Bari Chowdhury, Tilly Khan, U Ba Pe and V. M. Abdul Rahman. At the end of the meeting the labourers by acclamation expressed their intention of returning to work to-morrow morning. It is understood that they desire police protection for their houses while they are at work.

11. The Board desires to express its appreciation of the work done by the speakers whose names are given in the last paragraph and who not only at but before the meeting worked to bring about a settlement. We desire also to express our thanks to Mr. Cherry, who has been very helpful to us by placing information before us and in numerous other ways.

T. COUPER

H. B. PRIOR

NAITRAM RAM BUX

BA PE

A. J. PAGE

RANGOON RIOTS: ENQUIRY COMMITTEE AND ITS CONSTITUTION

Extracts from the proceedings of the Government of Burma, Home and Political Department, No. C30, dated the 5th June, 1930.

Resolution.—His Excellency the Governor in Council has decided to appoint a Committee to enquire into and report on the origin of the recent disturbances in Rangoon and the methods taken to deal with them. The Committee will be at liberty to make such suggestions for future action as may seem germane to its enquiry.

2. The following gentlemen have kindly consented to serve on the Committee:—

CHAIRMAN

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Brown, Bar-at-Law, I.C.S.

MEMBERS

The Hon'ble U Pu, M.L.C., Bar-at-Law, President of the Burma Legislative Council.

Mr. N. M. Cowasjee, Bar-at-Law.

Mr. H. B. Prior.

Mr. A. J. Page, I.C.S., will be Secretary to the Committee.

3. The enquiries of the Committee will be conducted *in camera*, but the Secretary will issue each day a summary of the proceedings. The Committee's report will be published in due course.

4. The Governor in Council has decided to prescribe this procedure for the following reasons: In the first place, it will generally be recognized that the composition of the Committee is in itself a guarantee that the enquiry will be thorough and impartial. Secondly, while the Government hope and believe that the bitterness engendered by the disturbances between the two communities principally concerned is dying down, he is not prepared to take the risk of keeping that bitterness alive and even of exacerbating it by allowing reports of the evidence tendered to the Committee to be published daily in the Press. Thirdly, he considers that it will facilitate the work of the Committee if witnesses have reason for confidence that their evidence will neither incriminate them nor lead to reprisals.

5. The Committee will announce later when and where it proposes to begin its enquiry.

REPORT OF THE RANGOON RIOTS ENQUIRY COMMITTEE

Extracts from the proceedings of the Government of Burma, Home and Political Department, No. 189-C30, dated the 11th August, 1930.

Read:—Home and Political Department Resolution No. C30, dated the 5th June, 1930.*

Read also:—Letter No. 1524-1L-30, dated the 29th July, 1930, from the Secretary, Rangoon Riots Enquiry Committee, forwarding the report of the Committee.

Resolution.—The Committee appointed by the Local Government to enquire into the causes of the disturbances which took place in Rangoon at the end of May last and the measures taken to deal with them, has made a very full enquiry and has presented a lucid report. It is to be regretted that the Burma Indian Chamber of Commerce should have withheld evidence which they professed to have at their disposal, but the report contains no indications that such evidence would have added materially to its completeness or reliability.

2. Paragraphs 2 to 4, 15 and 16 of the Report and Appendix I deal with the origin and beginning of the fighting. The fighting started with a quarrel between Coringhi labourers and Burman would-be labourers at Lewis Street Wharf, in which it is clear that the Coringhis attacked the Burmans, whom they largely outnumbered at the time. The material was inflammable; but as the Committee show in paragraph 16 of the report, feeling might have been prevented from running so high, and the originating quarrel might probably have been avoided, by greater care and forethought on the part of the shipping agents in the matter of dispensing with the Burmese labour which had been employed during the strike and the re-introduction of Telugu labour, and by closer touch with the police. The Committee see no reason to believe that any premeditated political influences were behind the disturbances.

3. The fighting quickly became sporadic throughout the town. The situation was a novel one for the police and, as the Committee point out in what they themselves consider their most important criticism, they lacked a suitable form of organization to deal at the outset with its difficulties, which were outside all previous experience. More systematic arrangements were, however, evolved in the course of the disturbances, and the experience gained has already been applied to the elaboration of a system on the lines suggested

by the Committee, capable on any future occasion of being put into operation at once.

4. Of the other criticisms levelled against the police, the only one that the Committee find to be definitely justified is the statement that parties of police from time to time remained inactive when disturbances were committed in their sight and failed to interfere where their interference was obviously called for. The Committee find that on the first day there were a number of instances where small police parties without officers proved themselves ineffective witnesses of violence. They surmise that this was the result of misinterpreting of orders warning them against reckless action, and the lack of a sufficient number of responsible officers. The criticism that the police showed favouritism to Burman rioters appears to have risen largely from the fact that the attitude of the Coringhis to the police was throughout hostile, whereas that of the Burmans was not. The Committee record the opinion that the police force in the main wholeheartedly did its best to cope with the disturbances in an impartial spirit.

5. The Government endorse the remarks made by the Committee regarding the credit due to all ranks of the police—both civil and military—for the gallantry and untiring devotion to duty which they displayed throughout the disturbances; as also the commendation which they bestow upon the Cameron Highlanders, the Auxiliary Force, the special constables and the large number of non-official gentlemen—both Burman and Indian—who rendered such valuable assistance in the restoration of peace.

6. The suggestions made by the Committee for the strengthening of the police force, both in officers and in other ranks, and on numerous minor points, will receive the very careful consideration of the Government.

7. The Government desire to place on record their deep sense of gratitude to the Hon'ble Mr. Brown and to the other members of the Enquiry Committee for the care and thoroughness with which they have conducted their enquiry and for their clear and obviously impartial report.

REPORT ON THE DISTURBANCES IN RANGOON DURING MAY, 1930

On Monday, 26th May, last, very serious rioting broke out in Rangoon mainly between the Burmese and Telugu communities, and we have been appointed by His Excellency the Governor in Council to enquire into the cause of the disturbances and the measures taken to deal

with them. We are also invited to make such suggestions for further action as may seem germane to our enquiry.

We were directed to hold our proceedings *in camera* and at the outset of the enquiry we decided (by a majority) that Advocates should not be allowed to be present throughout the proceedings. We however stated that we should welcome the appearance of Advocates to represent the views of any community or body of persons and their presence during the examination of any witnesses they might be desirous of calling. At a preliminary stage of our enquiry the Advocate who appeared for the Indian Chamber of Commerce stated to us that the Chamber had a considerable body of evidence to tender, but we regret that the evidence was not placed before us by him.

We have had 21 sittings for the taking of evidence and have examined in all 152 witnesses, of whom 69 are Indians and 86 Burmans. We have also received a large number of written statements from witnesses. Our thanks are due to the public generally for the large amount of help given us. Non-official witnesses were asked by us whether they agreed to having their names published in the press as having given evidence and no names were published without their consent. We have refrained from mentioning the names of non-official witnesses in the Report. Our sittings were held in the Committee Room of the Rangoon Municipal Corporation, and we tender our thanks to the Corporation for their courtesy in placing their room at our disposal.

NARRATIVE OF EVENTS

2. Before offering any general criticism or expressing any general opinion on the points referred to us for enquiry, we think it will be convenient to set forth such a general outline of the relevant facts as seem to us to be established with reasonable clearness by the evidence we have taken.

Until May of this year the shipping labour of the port of Rangoon had been for many years generally in the hands of Telugus from the Madras Presidency who in Rangoon are ordinarily known as Coringhis; the number of such labourers actually employed would be on the average about 2,000, but the actual number employed at any one time would fluctuate considerably according to the season of the year. The total number of workers amongst whom the work was distributed would greatly exceed this figure. The basic rate of pay received by the workers was Re. 1-8 a day, but this does not mean that the individual worker received Rs. 45 a month or anything like that sum. The labour was entirely

casual labour and striking an average throughout the year, an individual cooly probably did not obtain more than about 12 to 16 days' work in a month, or not much more than Rs. 20 in pay. The system under which the coolies are employed and the rate of wages paid to them is fixed, is somewhat complicated. The British India Steam Navigation Company, which owns a far bigger proportion of the shipping in the port than any other one company, employs its own labour through its own stevedoring staff. The other shipping companies mostly arrange for their labour with firms of stevedores, of which there are five in Rangoon. In the majority of cases the stevedores enter into direct contracts with the owners in Great Britain or elsewhere. The arrangement generally in force has been that the stevedores have agreed to supply labour at so much a ton of cargo handled, and the engagement of labour and payment of cooly wages has been left entirely to them. It is obvious, however, that any general increase of the rates of wages must ultimately fall on the shipping companies.

3. On the 6th May last there was a general stoppage of work in the loading of ships in the port of Rangoon. No previous complaints had been made by the coolies as to the conditions under which they were working, and in its origin this stoppage was clearly due to a *hartal* declared on account of the arrest of Mr. Gandhi which was known in Rangoon in the afternoon of the 5th May. A few hours afterwards there was a serious earthquake in Rangoon which accentuated the feeling of unrest. As to the development of the situation in the next few days the evidence is somewhat uncertain. A few gangs returned to work for the British India Steam Navigation Company on the night of the 6th, and the next day a larger number worked for the Company. So far it does not appear that there had been any general demand for an increase of wage. Demands had however been made in some quarters for an increased rate of wage, and on the morning of the 7th one of the stevedores agreed to pay his labourers at the rate of Re. 1-12-0. The result was that on the 8th no labour was procurable at the old rate of Re. 1-8-0, and the rest of the shipping in the harbour lay idle. On the 9th May at the meeting of shipping agents and stevedores it was agreed that no more than the original rate of Re. 1-8-0 should be paid, and that evening the stevedores who had paid Re. 1-12-0 came into line with the others. From that date there was a general strike amongst the Telugu shipping

coolies in the port. A suggestion that an increase of two annas should be granted was made but apparently did not at the time reach the ears of those ultimately responsible. For some days cessation of work on the ships in port was general. Steps were then taken to recruit Burmese labour. Burmese labour was first actually employed by one of the stevedores on the 14th, and within a few days of this it was employed generally. By the 22nd there are said to have been as many as 2,000 Burmese coolies employed. The men were however entirely untrained and congestion of the shipping in the river continued to increase. On about the 22nd the Scindia Steam Navigation Company announced its intention of granting an increase of four annas. The other shippers then reconsidered the question and at a meeting on Saturday, the 24th, they came to a unanimous agreement to grant the extra four annas. Some six years ago a similar strike had occurred among the shipping labourers and Burmese labour had been employed. When the strike was over the strikers had been re-employed and the Burmese labour dispensed with. During the recent strike the possibility of there being a recurrence of this procedure had been taken up by certain Burmese newspapers. When on the 24th May the shippers agreed to give the increase of four annas, there appears to have been some sort of understanding that Burmese labour should not be dispensed with entirely. But the understanding was of the vaguest nature. The British India Steam Navigation Company did in fact continue to employ some Burmese labour on the Sunday night and Monday. But as regards the other companies, the matter was left to be dealt with by the stevedores. On the Sunday the Telugu coolies had a meeting at which they decided to accept Re. 1-12-0 and a number of them actually went out to work that night. In one case we have evidence that Burmans and Coringhis worked that night in the same ship and that there was no sign of ill-feeling between the two communities.

4. The chief employer of labour amongst the stevedores had however apparently decided to employ only Coringhi labourers on the Monday morning. He was at the Lewis Street Wharf early that morning and told off a certain number of Coringhis for work in the ships. Meanwhile a number of Burmans also appeared on the scene and a quarrel arose between the Burmans and the Coringhis. We have had a large amount of evidence as to the actual origin of this quarrel which we will discuss later. For the present

it is sufficient to say that the quarrel rapidly developed into a general fight in the neighbourhood of the jetty between Coringhis and Burmans. At about the same time a number of Burmese labourers had come in the usual manner to the B. I. offices in Sparks Street to obtain work. There they were attacked by Coringhis. It is quite clear that at a very early stage of the proceedings the Burmans were hopelessly outnumbered and had to flee in various directions for safety. The streets in which Coringhi labourers chiefly resided were close by and it was not long before very large numbers of them, probably thousands, were on the streets. Meanwhile there had been one or two attempts to call up the police by telephone but by the time these calls were answered, the situation appears to have been entirely out of hand. From now onwards it is difficult to give a concise and continuous narration of what took place. The situation developed so rapidly and in such an alarming manner that within a very short time the whole of Rangoon was involved. The first fighting on the wharf and near the B. I. offices appears to have taken place at about 5 or 5-15 a.m. There is no evidence of any fight originating between shipping coolies at any other wharves. But we have evidence that by 7-30 a.m. an angry crowd of Coringhis was creating a disturbance in Lanmadaw. At 7-15 a.m. a number of Coringhis estimated at over a hundred strong were stoning a bus in 92nd Street not far from the Royal Lakes. And at about the same time there were disturbances in Pazundaung. The Commissioner of Police, Mr. Merrikin, was first communicated with soon after 6 a.m., and arrived at the Sule Pagoda at 6-25 a.m. where he found a crowd of excited Burmans who apparently formed a large portion of those who had been driven away from the wharf. They stated that they had been assaulted by Coringhis and that one of their number had been killed. The Burmans were then induced to go inside the Pagoda for safety. By this time there was a party of about 16 European sergeants and 30 Indian constables protecting them. There were crowds of Coringhis moving about in an excited condition in all directions. A fight took place between some 30 or 40 Burmans and a number of Coringhis in Dalhousie Street to the east of Phayre Street. The police intervened and escorted the Burmans to the Sule Pagoda. By this time most of the Burmans in the neighbourhood had taken refuge in the precincts of the Pagoda. Steps were then taken to send the Burmans congregated there, back to their

houses. Buses were commandeered and they were sent off in parties to Tamway, Kemmendine, Pazundaung and other outlying parts of Rangoon. Police officers were sent with the buses to protect them. As the situation then appeared this was obviously the correct course to pursue. It is however unfortunately clear that the Burmans on returning to their homes spread stories, for the most part largely exaggerated, as to what had taken place at the wharves, and it was not long before some of them returned with large reinforcements probably very often in the buses in which they had been sent away. The stories most widely prevalent, and which appear to have been mostly responsible for the trouble that ensued, were that Burmese women had been seriously maltreated by the Coringhis, and later on that the Coringhis had attacked the Botatoung Pagoda. Both these stories were almost certainly gravely exaggerated. We have had evidence that one Burmese woman, a bazaar seller, was assaulted on the wharf. But even if this evidence be accepted, it does not show that she was badly hurt. We have had no evidence to show that any attempt at outrage was ever made on any Burmese women, or that any of them were severely damaged. Nor do the hospital figures as to casualties include a single case of a Burmese woman. Nor was there any serious attempt on the Botatoung Pagoda. On this point we have the evidence of not only Mr. Lutter, Superintendent of the Traffic Department of the Port Trust, but also of Burmese witnesses. At about 10-30 a.m. a crowd of Coringhis was proceeding along the Strand Road, and threw stones at some Burmans who had taken refuge in the Pagoda precincts or a *kyaungdaik** nearby. There was no attempt by the Coringhis to attack the Pagoda itself or to throw stones thereat. This incident occurred at a somewhat later stage than that to which we have arrived in our narrative, but we mention it now as we think it played a considerable part in arousing Burmese feeling in the course of the day.

EFFECT OF OUTSIDE INFLUENCE ON THE RIOTS

15. A large amount has been said as to the extent to which political or outside influences showed their effects in the incidents leading up to the riots and in the history of the riots themselves. It has been suggested that they played a very large part in the strike causing discontent generally amongst the coolies and in preventing them from

* A rest-house attached to a Pagoda or monastery.

going back to work after the riots. We have endeavoured to discover what truth there is in these suggestions so far as they are pertinent to our enquiry, but the results of our efforts have been for the most part negative. It seems clear that the strike originated in a **hartal* called for political motives. There is evidence that as the strike developed the maistries lost control over the coolies. On the night before the *hartal* some of the Coringhi coolies did take part in a demonstration, but we have had no evidence of any real substance that after the first few days the strike was other than an economic one. We express our opinion elsewhere that the fight on the Monday morning was not premeditated. We have had a certain amount of evidence of people wearing Gandhi caps visiting Coringhi quarters on Monday, but we have no reason to believe that on that day political influences were at work. On the second day, some Chulias and Hindustanis and also some people wearing Gandhi caps were seen to be mixed up in the crowd of Coringhis. This was particularly noticeable in the incident which ended in the firing at the corner of Mogul and Fraser Streets on Tuesday morning. As to whether the outbreak on this occasion was due to outside encouragement or to other causes we have had no satisfactory evidence, but we think that the severe treatment which the Coringhis had received on Monday may well have been the reason for the support given to them by some outsiders on Tuesday. The occasions on Tuesday night when the Coringhis poured out from their streets and attempted to break into the main streets were in our opinion due to the panic stricken state in which they were and their readiness to take alarm at the very slightest cause. A consideration of the causes underlying the reluctance of the coolies to return to work is outside the scope of our enquiries. There can, however, we think, be no doubt that the Coringhi population generally was thoroughly terrified by Monday night and that the state of terror continued for a long time. That this is so, is evident from the very large numbers of those who took the first opportunity to leave Rangoon for their native country. We have given figures on this point in Appendix† ix. At this season of the year there is always a large exodus of Telugu labour from Burma, but it appears that in the six weeks beginning from the first week of June, 1930, there was a decrease in the Telugu population of Burma of approximately 20,000 more than in the corresponding period of the previous year.

* A stoppage or cessation of business.

† Not reproduced.

CAUSE OF THE RIOTS

16. The cause of the riots is, in brief, clearly the trouble connected with shipping labour culminating in a communal fight between Burmans and Coringhis on Monday morning. We do not think that political movements had much direct connexion with the trouble. It was almost certainly the keeping of a *hartal* on the 6th May that originally initiated this strike and with a little more united and delicate handling at the first we think the development of the strike could have been avoided. At a later stage it became an economic strike. Whether the shipping companies were well advised in the first place to employ Burmese labour and, in the next place, having employed this labour finally to accede to the demand of the Coringhi coolies, we do not think it is for us to express an opinion. But having decided that the increase should be given, we are of opinion that more trouble should have been taken to ensure that the re-introduction of Coringhi labour should be peacefully carried out. On account of the dual system of control with regard to labour, the shipping agents generally do not seem to keep sufficiently in touch with the labour market. It must have been clear that, since the beginning of the strike, there was a general feeling of unrest amongst the Coringhi coolies. In 1924 there had been a somewhat similar strike during which Burmese labour was employed and which ended peacefully.

But there was far more reason to apprehend trouble in 1930 than in 1924. We think that some concerted action should have been taken by the Shipping Agents generally to avoid trouble and that it should not have been left entirely to the stevedores to make their own arrangements. We further think that action should have been taken to inform the Police of the developments and to ask for the taking of special measures on Monday morning. It is quite true that there had been little or no serious quarrel between Burmans and Coringhis before. A movement had, however, been started for encouraging shipping labour, and it was obvious that the position was fraught with danger. It is easy to be wise after the event. But we think that by the exercise of more foresight on the part of the Shipping Agents and of the Police, the comparatively small measure of precaution that was necessary might have been taken. Mr. Merrikin told us that he knew about midday on Sunday that the Coringhis were returning to work and that he was advised by Mr. Sadiq Ali, District Superintendent of Police,

East Rangoon, that there was no likelihood of any trouble. It is clear that he misjudged the situation, and we think that it would have been a wise precaution to have arranged for a comparatively small body of Police under a responsible officer to be on the wharves on Monday morning. Had this been done it might have been possible to suppress the trouble at the commencement. A few constables had in fact been placed on special duty from Barr Street Police Station since the beginning of the strike. But they had no officer senior to a Head Constable in charge, and clearly proved ineffective. The actual start of the riot we deal with in Appendix I. It is not quite certain who threw the first stone, but it is quite clear that the Coringhi coolies were mainly responsible for the outbreak of the trouble at the start.

APPENDIX I

ACTUAL START OF THE RIOTS

The evidence as to the exact circumstances under which the fighting began on the morning of the 26th is somewhat conflicting. It is clear that it began in the neighbourhood of Lewis Street jetty and Sparks Street. We have evidence of two separate cases of fighting. The one occurred just outside Lewis Street jetty, the other in front of the British India Steam Navigation Company's office in Sparks Street. It is not very clear from the evidence which incident occurred first, but it is probable that the original outbreak was at Lewis Street jetty. As to this outbreak we have the evidence of five Burman and six Indian witnesses. It is clear that at an early hour that morning a number of Burmans collected at the corner of the small maidan in front of Lewis Street in the hope that they would be able to obtain work. Meanwhile Coringhis collected on the jetty and some gangs of them were actually allotted work there by one of the stevedores. It is probable that the Coringhis in this neighbourhood considerably outnumbered the Burmans at this time. According to the Burman witnesses, it was the Coringhis who first started to throw stones and before long the Coringhis collected sticks and drove the Burmans away. One Burman witness tells us that there was a conversation at which the Coringhis complained of the Burmans accepting Re. 1-8-0 plus food instead of Re. 1-12-0. The Indian witnesses say that it was the Burmans who first started stoning. Two of the six Indian witnesses were only just passing by and did not really know how the affair started. Another was hit by a stone

on the head and did not know much about the fighting. The other three Indian witnesses give more definite evidence as to the Burmans having started the stoning but cannot give any satisfactory reason for their doing so. According to Saw Po Han, the Karen Sub-Inspector of Police, who arrived on the scene about 5-20, the story he heard then was that the Coringhi coolies had jeered at the Burmans for not getting work and that two Coringhis had bumped against one of the Burmans. A similar story was told to Mr. Harris, a clerk in the Port Trust, who arrived on the scene soon after 5-30. The first senior Police Officer to arrive on the scene was Mr. Phipps, District Superintendent of Police, River Division, to whom Saw Po Han told the same story as he told to us. Both parties no doubt threw stones almost immediately, but the balance of evidence is, in our opinion, in favour of the view that the trouble was started by the Coringhis. Whatever may have been the case, as to the fight on the wharf, it is quite clear that it was the Coringhis who were responsible for the other fight opposite the British India Steam Navigation Company's office. As to this we have the evidence of the Cargo Superintendent, the Assistant Cargo Superintendent, and the Superintendent Engineer of the B. I., who were all disinterested witnesses on this point. They all live in the building where the offices are situated. They were all aroused at an early hour of the morning. The two last named saw Coringhis coming along Sparks Street armed with sticks. Their evidence shows clearly that the Burmans were collecting outside the office for the purpose of obtaining work and were perfectly peaceful until they were attacked. It also seems clear from their evidence that the first attack took place not later than 5-15 a.m. We are, however, of opinion that this attack was probably subsequent to and the direct consequence of the trouble at Lewis Street wharf. It is true that some of the witnesses as to this incident fixed the time of the first outbreak on the wharf as late as 6 o'clock, but we do not think that too much attention should be given to the exact hour named by the witnesses. At the end of May it would be getting light at 5 o'clock. We have independent evidence that not long after 5 the disturbances in front of Strand Road were in full swing. One witness, who says that he saw both incidents, states distinctly that the attack in Sparks Street was after the outbreak on the wharf. We have evidence that in the early

morning coolies were seen outside their houses in Sparks Street armed. We think the probability is that when the first outbreak occurred at the jetty, the alarm was communicated to the coolies resident in Sparks Street and that the attack outside the B. I. office was made partly by the recruits so obtained and partly by Coringhis coming from the wharf. Previous to Monday morning there is little or no evidence as to any friction between the coolies of the two races. Before the trouble started a certain number of Burmans had gone out to work on the river together with Coringhis from this very quarter. We do not therefore think that there was any premeditation on either side. The Coringhi coolies were no doubt, after being without work for so long, in a very unsettled state of mind, and ready to break out on small provocation. They no doubt resented the idea of Burmans taking their place during the strike, and immediately the first quarrel arose, the feelings of the Coringhi coolies generally in the neighbourhood were rapidly inflamed. There can be no doubt that in a very short time the Coringhis enormously out-numbered the Burmans and started assaulting them in an indiscriminate manner and the Burmans had to flee in all directions.

APPENDIX VIII

NUMBER OF DEATHS RESULTING FROM THE RIOTS

The figures we have received from the General Hospital, Rangoon, show that throughout the course of the riots the number of victims attended to there amounted to 830. Fifty-two of these cases proved fatal. There were also 42 dead bodies brought in to the mortuary, bringing the total death-roll up to 94. There were also 159 more cases dealt with in the Rama Krishna Hospital, of which 3 proved fatal, and two cases of injury were reported from Insein. It has been suggested that these figures do not in fact approximate to the correct figures for those who met their deaths in the riots, and we have considered this question with special care. Dr. Dalal, Health Officer of the Rangoon Corporation, has given evidence as to the procedure to be followed before a burial can take place in Rangoon. If the dead body is not sent from the hospital mortuary, the Medical Registrar must issue a burial pass before the body can be disposed of. During the riots a certificate from the Police that death was due to the riots would be considered sufficient. A pass is only issued on production of a medical certificate as to cause of death, or after a Medical Officer of the Corporation has examined the body. Only 3 deaths

appear in the Corporation Register as the results of the riots in addition to the hospital figures. In recognized burial-grounds no burial or cremation is allowed without a pass. In closed burial-grounds no burials or cremations are allowed at all, and Dr. Dalal is of the opinion that he would hear of it if any dead bodies were disposed of in such places. Leaving for the present out of account corpses in the river, the only possible way that such corpses could be disposed of without coming into the official figures are:—

- (1) by false certificates as to cause of death
- (2) by secret burial or cremation, and
- (3) by removal secretly outside Rangoon.

The figures under (1) can safely be taken to be very small. We have had no evidence of any sort that secret burial or cremation did take place, or that dead bodies were secretly removed outside Rangoon. Dr. Dalal's evidence shows that the disposal by the one method will be very difficult, and it does not seem likely that dead bodies would be removed secretly on any large scale. It may be that it happened in a few cases where the victims were Burmans who had friends or relations outside Rangoon, but the ordinary Coringhi cooly has no such friends or relations, and we can think of no reason why steps should be taken to remove the corpses of Coringhi coolies secretly. These deaths were largely the result of sudden attacks immediately after which the assailants decamped. These assailants would certainly not be likely to remove the bodies nor can we think of anyone else who would be likely to do so. The total numbers of deaths according to the official figures are 94 from the General Hospital, 3 from the Corporation registers, and 4 from the Rama Krishna Hospital, or a total of 101. If the river be left out of account, it is in our opinion very unlikely that the actual number of deaths exceeded these figures by any large amount. There remains for consideration the question of the number of persons who were drowned or whose bodies were disposed of in the river. Colonel Owens, who was in charge of the mortuary at the General Hospital at the time, is very emphatic that he received no dead bodies of persons whose death could be attributed to drowning as a result of the riots. We do not think that there can be any doubt, on the evidence before us, that there were some cases of death by drowning. The evidence that a large number of Coringhis were pushed or driven into the river at and near Stevenson Street jetty is

overwhelming. As we have already stated, the number of those who went into the river has almost certainly been exaggerated. There is however a large body of evidence as to corpses being seen between high and low water mark near the jetty the next morning. One or two witnesses say that so many as 16 bodies were seen there. Here, again, there is probably great exaggeration, but that some bodies were seen on Tuesday, we consider to be established. We also have it in evidence from a number of witnesses that bodies were seen floating in the river on different days after this.

There is no evidence of any other case in which any victims of the riots were thrown into the river except on Tuesday at the time of the attack on the Ally Molla Mill at Pazundaung. The evidence as to this episode is indirect, and we consider it likely that more than two met their death from drowning on that occasion. As to the deaths in the river from the Stevenson Street affair on Monday, it is impossible to make any exact estimate. The evidence before us is to the effect that the corpses of persons drowned in the river would usually rise to the surface in a day or two. It is also in evidence that later on the corpses would sink again, but as to the length of time that they would remain above water there is a conflict of evidence. Colonel Owens is of opinion that they would not sink for a very long time, and that the great majority of such bodies would be washed ashore. The ordinary work of collecting corpses from the river was disorganized during the riots. But had there been corpses there in any large numbers, some must have remained floating till after normal conditions had been restored, and it is inconceivable that no such corpses should have been recovered. The conclusion we come to therefore is that though there were some cases of death by drowning, which do not appear in the official figures, the number of such deaths was not very large. We think that 15 to 20 may be taken as a maximum figure.

The result is that in our opinion the total number of deaths as a result of the riots probably was about 120.

THE FUTURE OF THE BURMAN

THE NEED FOR TRAINING

Much has been said and written within the past year on the subject of the inefficiency of Burmans generally for work and of the necessity for their training in order to make them efficient units in present-day commercial and industrial life. Curiously enough, no thought or consideration was given to the subject all these years either by the Burmese leaders or by those professing to have the welfare of the Burman at heart. If the thought ever occurred to anyone it was quickly passed over and forgotten. At all events no serious effort appears to have been made by anyone to remedy this unsatisfactory economic position of the Burmese. The matter came unexpectedly into prominence only thirty months ago as a sequel to the communal riots in Rangoon in May, 1930. Burmese public opinion suddenly realized that the opportunity, which was now presented, for pressing the claims of Burmans for a recognized share in the labour sphere, was too valuable to be thrown away. Feeling ran high and there was considerable agitation for the employment of Burmans not only as dock labourers, but in almost all branches of public utility. This suddenly awakened Burman aspiration, for their larger employment naturally met with much public sympathy and in the anxiety to satisfy such demands it was entirely forgotten that the Burman by habit or environment or training was not fitted for the work. Not only did the responsible authorities thus fail to appreciate their responsibility in the matter but what was still worse, they neglected to take steps to train young men so as to make them efficient workmen—a remissness which led to much criticism of the unfitness of Burmans.

It has been pointed out on the platform and in the Press that if Burmans are to compete successfully on equal terms with other communities in commercial and industrial activity, it is absolutely essential to initiate and put into train, with the least possible delay, some practical scheme for training Burmans so as to make them efficient not only in business methods but in other spheres of activity as well. A curious misapprehension appears however to exist in certain circles that because Burmans are the predominant race in the land this fact in itself is sufficient to give their claims for employment first consideration. Nothing could be more fallacious than this. Undue reliance

seems to be placed on the fact that they possess the voting power. It cannot be too strongly emphasized that the knowledge of the possession of economic power undoubtedly exercises a dominant influence in the political world and that the mere possession of voting power cannot in itself bestow political or economic power. When therefore economic power and voting power are opposed to each other not only is progress retarded but ultimate disintegration will ensue. The one is a corollary of the other and both must go together. With the imminent separation of Burma from India the problem becomes more insistent.

So far public attention has been directed to only one aspect of the problem in which Burmans need to be trained, and that was in business methods. This obviously can only apply to the class of Burmans who have received a good education and whose latent abilities are at present lost to the Province and to business alike. Besides, owing to the limited scope offered by business enterprises, only a small percentage of the educated class can expect to secure responsible and lucrative positions. By all means let educated Burmans be trained in practical business methods. It will make them self-reliant and provide them with a new avenue for the employment of their dormant talents which at present seek expression in the overcrowded professions. Further, such training will in course of time enable this class to acquire independence and provided they can command the necessary capital, to set themselves up as owners or principals of successful commercial enterprises. But there are other directions where also the need for training is of equal, if not of greater, urgency. One such avenue of employment is as dock labourers. At the present moment dock labour, including wharf and stevedoring coolies, gives work to between 4,000 and 6,000 labourers and till very recently the work was performed entirely by immigrant Indians. In view of the magnitude and importance of dock work and the possibilities that are likely to follow the separation of this Province from India, it would be useful and instructive to briefly survey the position in the light of the employment of Burmans as dock labourers.

Work as dock labourers is not foreign to the Burman. In the early days when Rangoon was still a Burmese city old residents recall the time when all the labour on the

docks was performed by Burmese coolies. As Rangoon gradually began to change from a Burmese town into an Indian city, the evolution of the Indian coolie began. The process was slow at first but with the passage of time economic pressure began to operate and the labouring class of Burmans began to drift into the districts to return to, or to take up, work on the land as agriculturists or agricultural labourers. At first the transition from Burman to Indian was so gradual that it was hardly perceptible, but it soon became so marked that just as the people were beginning to notice it the transition was complete. This economic evolution is true not only as regards Rangoon, but practically of every other town of importance in this Province. When therefore the opportunity, referred to above occurred, Burmese leaders had little difficulty in getting together bands of young men to take up work at the docks. It has been argued that this readiness on the part of the Burman indicates his willingness and desire to work provided he is given the chance. This is only partly true. It is true because the Burman will work; it is not true because the Burman works only after a fashion and according to his own notions as to what constitutes work. It is not a libel to state that the average Burman labourer is lackadaisical and that he requires to be thoroughly aroused to realize that the future prosperity of the people and of the Province lies in the direction of real work and service. But the crux of the trouble is that because partly of his conservatism, partly of his lethargy, the result of the habit of long years of idleness, and partly of his lack of knowledge and training, the Burman labourer is not at present within measurable distance of the Indian coolie in the point of industriousness and efficiency. These are unpalatable facts, it is true, but they must be stated, and fairly and squarely faced if the Burman is to be improved as a wage-earner. It is only by recognizing its faults and shortcomings and rectifying them that a nation can progress. Progress lies in the direction of efficiency.

Dock labour, as stated above, gives employment to several thousands of people all the year around. Till some 80 months ago Indian immigrants provided all such labour exclusively. Burmans are now doing this work—loading and unloading ships. This fact is not disputed, but can it be stated on equally solid grounds that they are performing it with the same degree of efficiency and economy

as Indians? The answer is an emphatic No. Any stevedore who is not afraid to tell the truth for fear of hurting the susceptibilities of Burmans must admit that the Burman dock labourer is more expensive comparatively than the Indian coolie. Roughly a Burman dock labourer is only 40 per cent. as efficient as his Indian confrere. This was understandable in the beginning when Burmans were new to the work. The period of probation ended long ago, but generally speaking there has not been that improvement that one is justified in expecting. An Indian gang of dock labourers of normal strength is capable of producing an outturn of from 150 to 300 tons per shift according to the nature of cargo handled. The general average may be placed at 250 tons per gang compared with about 130 tons done in the same time by an equal number of Burman dock labourers handling an identical class of cargo. It is true that twelve months ago the general average of Burmans was round about 90 tons. What is the explanation for this marked difference in output? The answer is lack of training in the correct methods of handling cargo and the absence of method. In course of time the Burmans may become as efficient as the Indian, but the point is that economic waste must continue before that ideal stage arrives.

The moral effect of the disparity in outturn was disquieting. Apart from the fact that the employment of Burmans was more expensive, their comparatively lower outturn of work had a bad influence on Indian dock labourers, who soon showed a tendency to lower their output. One stevedore admitted that his Indian gang who formerly produced an outturn of 200 tons had lowered it by some 60 per cent. Stevedores are paid by shipping companies on a tonnage basis but they pay their labour a daily rate of wages. It does not need a mathematician to calculate the loss that the employment of Burman labour entails. Stevedores came to the conclusion that they could not continue this losing game indefinitely and there was much uneasiness in stevedoring circles. The situation became so intense that representations to steamship companies were contemplated demanding revised terms of agreement as regards payment for work done, or in the alternative to pay labour on the tonnage basis calculated on the actual amount of work done, or to decline to employ Burman labour. A grave situation was

fortunately averted in time by the good sense exhibited by the Indian gangs who no doubt were advised by their leaders to bring their outturn up to the old level of excellence. No thanks are, however, due to the Conciliation Board which arranged a settlement of the 1930 dock trouble on a fifty-fifty basis. There is little doubt that the policy of the Board was faulty, for it failed to recognize the fact that Burmans were not qualified for this particular kind of work and what was still worse it did not arrange any scheme for training Burmans so as to make them fitted to compete with Indians on equal terms.

During the 1924 strike of shipping labour, one or two European Stevedores endeavoured to employ Burman labour, but the result from the point of efficiency and economy was far from satisfactory. At that time, many having the interests of the Burman at heart endeavoured to impress on several prominent Burmese leaders that advantage should be taken of the situation caused by that strike to train Burmans in dock work, but nothing came of that suggestion principally because, it was explained, there was no one available at the time sufficiently experienced to undertake the training. At that time the preponderance of opinion was that it would be a waste of time, money and energy to train Burmans as they would not take to the work as a permanent means of livelihood. Perhaps the leaders themselves were doubtful on the point and allowed themselves to be swayed by this opinion. That a considerable section of public opinion still holds this view cannot be denied. It is argued that the existing economic stress is the real factor which has kept them at the work so long. Time alone will show whether or not this view is justified. However this may be, had it been possible then to commence the training of Burmans a large and efficient body of men trained in dock labour would now be available. This question of training was again raised about twenty months ago but the matter was once more shelved. The Burman Labour Bureau has been doing good work in recruiting labour, but as far as can be seen no training on any systematic lines is given to the men. That the Burman labourer, if properly handled, is amenable to reason is not denied. As an illustration the experience of one firm of Stevedores is interesting. As soon as the Conciliation Board's decision on the employment of Burmans and Indians on the fifty-fifty basis was promulgated, the prin-

cipals of this firm immediately decided to give their personal attention to training Burmans. They had the foresight to realize that this was absolutely necessary if they were not to suffer loss on their contracts. Accordingly, they set out to recruit men and to give them a practical training in all the details of the work. Their gaungs or gang headmen also received a thorough training. The firm insisted from the first on a steady improved outturn being maintained and as a consequence their gangs soon became capable of producing practically the same outturns as the Indians. In some cases at present it is even slightly higher. No difficulty has been experienced in recruiting all the Burman labour needed and in retaining their services. The men understand what is required of them and rarely is there a lapse on their part. Besides they appear contented. The wise policy of this firm has repaid them a hundred-fold for the time and labour expended in training the gangs, by the increased efficiency obtained at no sacrifice of economy. Other stevedores, unfortunately are not in the same happy position but the fault is theirs.

The Burman has to be first taught that to work is noble and that sustained effort is the only sure road to success. He must be made to understand the fundamental fact that to compete, and compete successfully, on equal terms with the Indian he must work steadily and diligently and give up altogether his present habit of spasmodic effort. He must learn to discipline himself and understand that he has much to learn. As soon as Burman labourers realize the truth of these fundamental facts the easier will it be to give them an efficient practical training. The first step, therefore, should be in the direction of educating the Burmans in the virtues of discipline, obedience and honest work. They must be educated and trained to give up their present casual and indolent habits. Once this is achieved the rest will follow. The task is clearly a difficult one, but it is by no means impossible of attainment. Discretion should be exercised in selecting the right type of men for training. It is useless to attempt to mould unsuitable material. If therefore the right type is selected half the difficulty will have been overcome. The opportunity exists and full advantage should be taken of it. It may be too late to do so later on. We commend these views to the earnest consideration of Burmese leaders. Is not the future prosperity of the people worth the trouble and effort needed?

RANGOON LABOUR HOUSING BILL

Resolution by His Excellency the Governor in Council No. 390/V/29, Miscellaneous Department, dated Rangoon, the 26th January, 1932.

In introducing the Rangoon Labour Housing Bill in the Legislative Council Session of August, 1931, the view of Government was that the question of housing labour in Rangoon is one of extreme complexity and that the most practicable way of dealing with it would be to pass an Act authorizing the Rangoon Development Trust to proceed with housing schemes and providing them with a fund for the purpose by means of taxation. Criticism of the Bill took the view that the proposed tax would impose the whole cost upon Indian labour and that no part of the cost was to be contributed by the Corporation of Rangoon or the Port Trust or employers of labour. After discussion in the Legislative Council it was decided that the Bill should be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion. The Governor in Council has decided that the most expeditious course for the purpose of arriving at satisfactory conclusions will be to adopt the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Labour in India that the line of action and the share to be taken by the parties concerned should be determined at a Conference.

2. The Conference will have to deal with two main divisions of the problem:—

- (1) Rest Houses for temporary accommodation, and
- (2) Housing for more permanent occupation.

The Conference in dealing with both these main divisions should take account of sanitation, medical attention, marketing, and other social and religious requirements. Under each of the main divisions it will be necessary for the Conference to consider the problem under the following heads:—

- (a) for what class of persons accommodation is to be provided;
- (b) on what scale the scheme for rest houses or for permanent housing should be framed;
- (c) the kind of accommodation;
- (d) the location;
- (e) management;
- (f) the cost of providing and of management;
- (g) whether accommodation should be free;

(h) by what parties and in what shares the cost be borne and whether taxation should be specially imposed or assigned.

3. The Conference will consist of the following members:—

The Financial Commissioner (Transferred Subjects),
Burma, *Chairman*;

The Director of Statistics and Labour Commissioner,
Burma;

The Chairman, Rangoon Development Trust, Rangoon;

The Director of Public Health, Burma;

The Commissioner of the Corporation of Rangoon;

The Chairman, Port Commissioners, Rangoon;

Representatives of employers:—

Mr. R. T. Stoneham, M.L.C., nominated by the Burma
Chamber of Commerce;

U Ba Glay, Managing Director, Sun Press, Ltd.,
Rangoon, nominated by the Burmese Chamber of
Commerce;

Mr. S. C. Ganguli, Messrs. S. B. Neogi & Co.,
Rangoon, nominated by the Burma Indian Chamber
of Commerce;

Members representing the needs of labour:—

Mr. S. A. S. Tyabji, Rangoon;

Mr. E. P. Pillai, M.L.C., Rangoon;

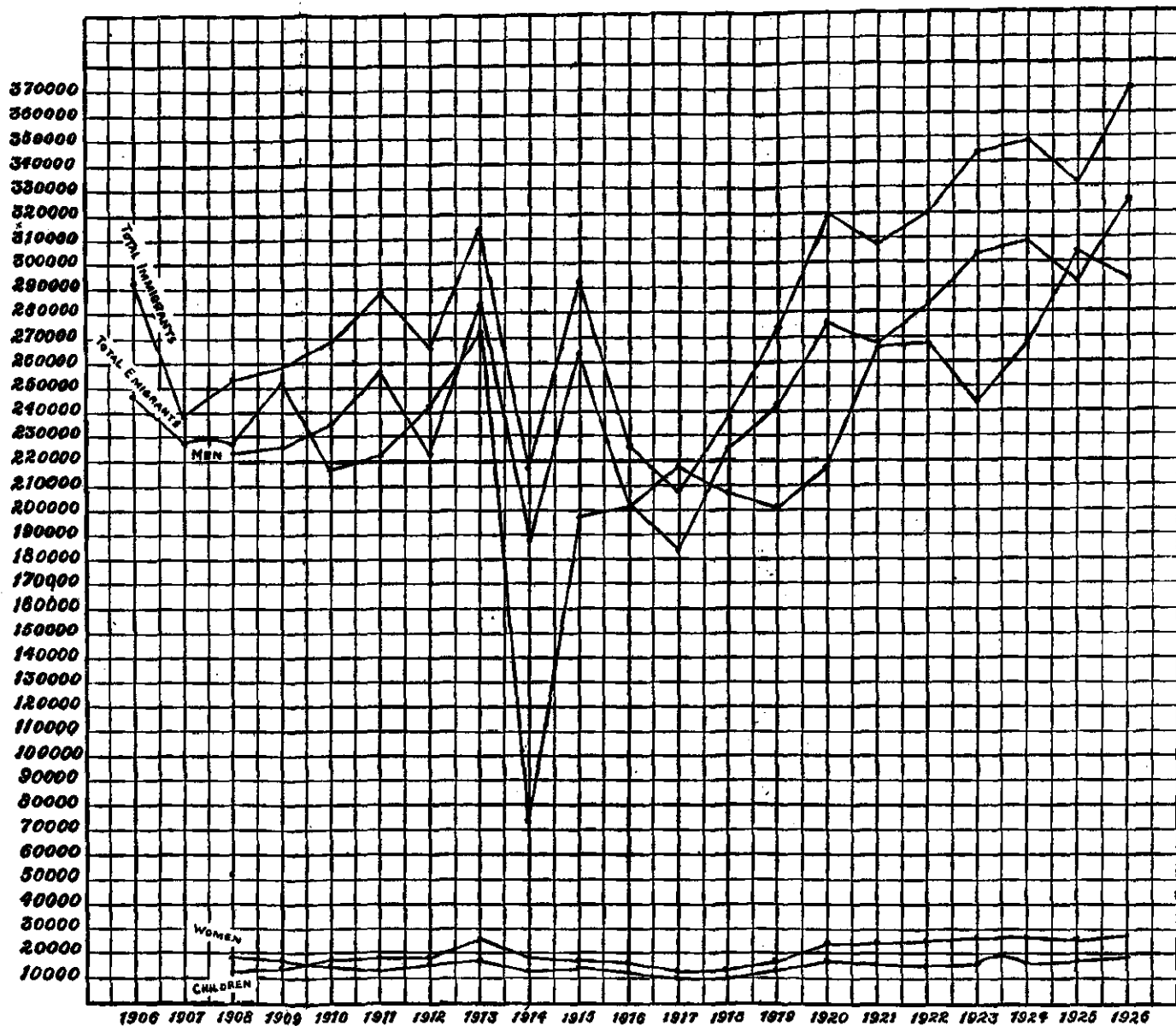
U Thein Maung, LL.B., Barrister-at-Law, Rangoon,
nominated by the Burmese Labour Bureau,
Rangoon;

Mr. A. L. Gordon Mackey, Professor of Economics,
University of Rangoon;

Mr. S. G. Grantham, I.C.S., Director of Statistics and
Labour Commissioner, Burma, will be the Secretary
to the Conference.

Graph 1

CHART SHOWING INDIAN & FOREIGN IMMIGRATION & EMIGRATION BY SEA AS RECORDED
AT THE PORT OF RANGOON DURING THE TWENTY YEARS (1906—1926)

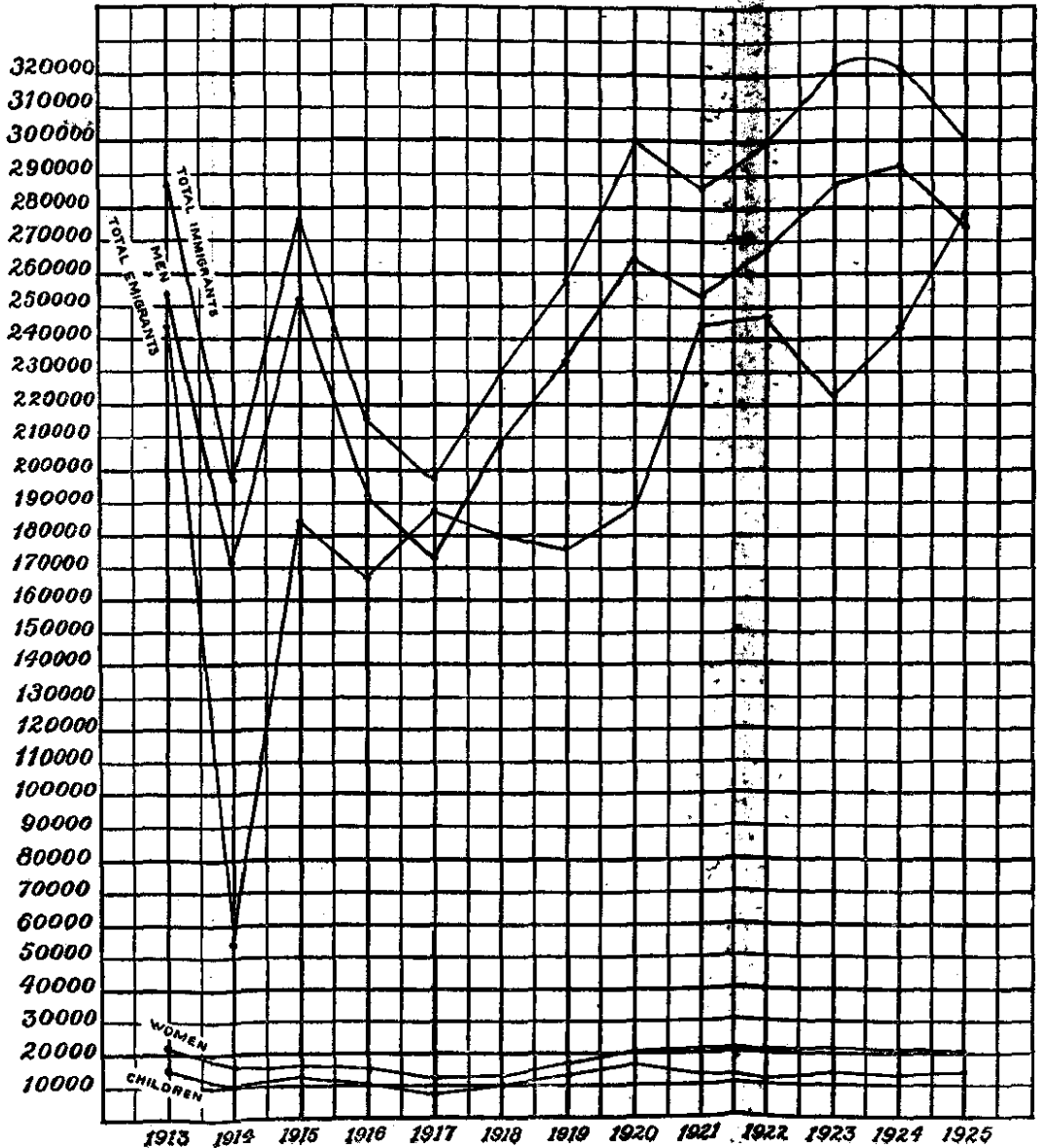


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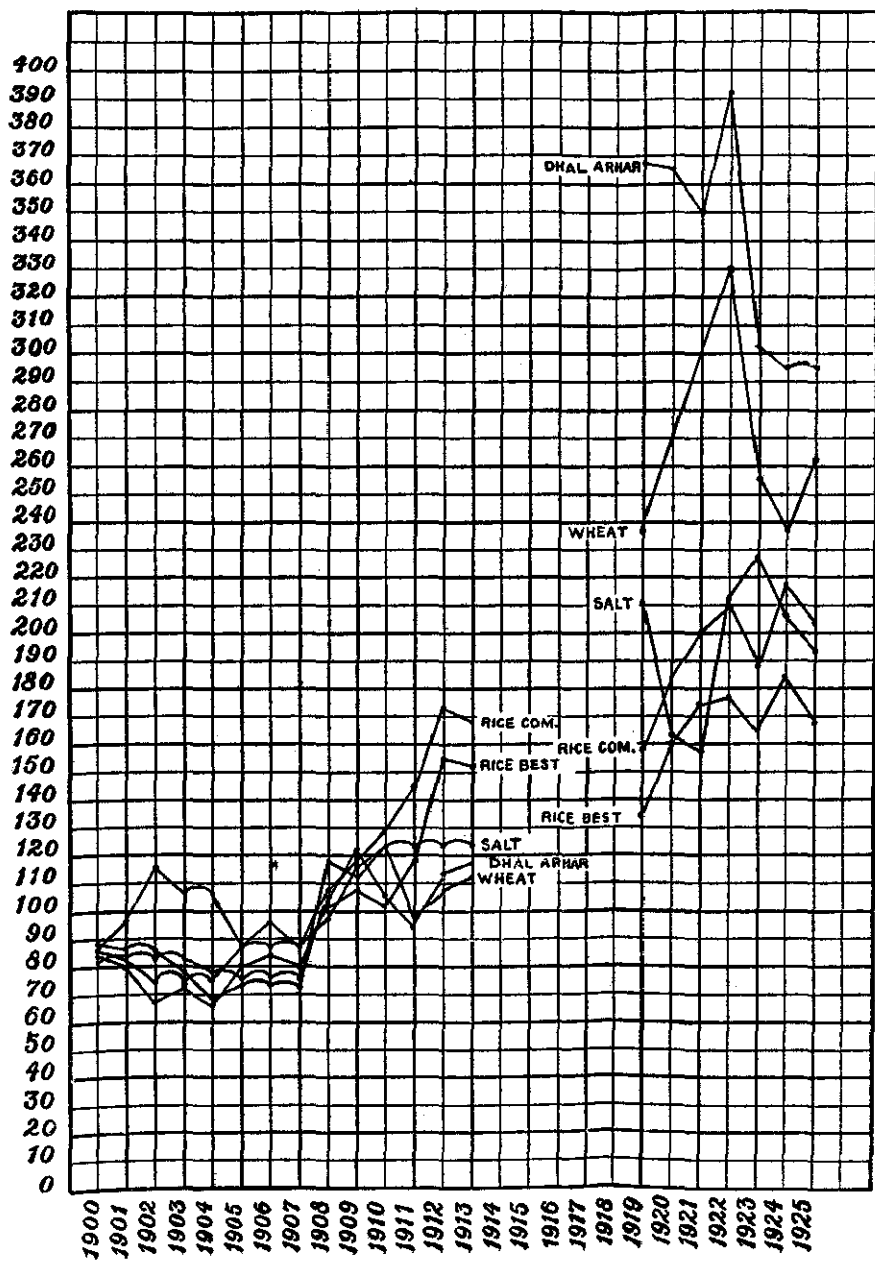
Graph 2

CHART SHOWING INDIAN IMMIGRATION & EMIGRATION BY SEA AS RECORDED
AT THE PORT OF RANGOON DURING THE THIRTEEN YEARS (1913—1925)



Graph 3

CHART SHOWING RETAIL PRICE LEVELS AT RANGOON OF
CERTAIN ARTICLES
FOR THE YEARS 1900—1913 & 1919—1925



Graph 4

CHART SHOWING STATISTICS OF MORTALITY & MORTALITY RATE AMONG INDIAN RACES
AT RANGOON
DURING THE PERIOD 1911—1925

