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Topics of the Week.

The Ottawa Decision.

THE Legislative Assembly gave a decisive verdict against the Ottawa agreement last Monday after a protracted full-dress debate. During the course of the debate it was clear that the real struggle lay between Mr. Jinnah's amendment and Mr. Gauba's amendment. Government itself asked merely for the appointment of a committee to examine the effects of the agreement but it was clear that the Government resolution would not be carried except with the help of Mr. Gauba's amendment which made the acceptance of the decisions of the committee obligatory on Government. The Government resolution was commended to the Assembly under the plausible defence that the agreement and its effects were so complicated as to justify a suspense of judgment until reported on by a competent committee. The issue, however, was not so simple as this. It really lay between the acceptance of the Ottawa scheme with or without modifications and the rejection of the Ottawa agreement while maintaining a readiness to enter into a bilateral treaty with U. K. For, as Mr. Jinnah made clear, it was his intention in moving his amendment to make a clean sweep of the fabric of Ottawa and prepare the ground for a new trade policy for India. As was to be expected there was nothing new in the arguments advanced on both sides. Government spokesmen laid insistence on the supposed expansion of Indian export trade resulting from Ottawa and the alleged impossibility of deriving any benefit from bilateral treaties with other coun-

tries. The opposition pointed to our shrinking trade with non-British foreign countries as the most decisive single indication. Whatever the effect of this vote on the action of Government, it is clear that the Assembly has given an unequivocal expression to the almost universal feeling in the country and has consistently followed up the point of view indicated in its rejection of the Indo-British trade treaty last year.

HOW deeply must Government be regretting that the new constitution is not yet in force! Under the new régime they would surely have been spared the humiliation of being compelled to terminate the Ottawa agreement. In the first place, the popular chamber will not be under the 1935 Act the supreme legislative body that it is at present. The second chamber will be of co-ordinate authority, and in fact, being directly elected, it can claim to be a more authentic exponent of public opinion than the Federal Assembly. In the second place, the Governor-General's special powers will be at hand to override the decision of both the chambers, even should it be unanimous. The Governor-General has only to declare that, in his judgment, the denunciation of the agreement is due, not to economic considerations alone, but in part to political considerations as well and he can bring into operation the safeguard in this behalf. It will matter nothing to him that the Legislature considered the question mainly from the economic point of view, as in the series of articles which we were privileged to publish recently the agreement was examined by an expert purely from the economic point of view. The Governor-General can even then contend that political considerations entered largely into the discussion, and he can impose his veto. And if a speaker like Pandit Gobind Ballabh Pant rests his adverse conclusion on political grounds, then the Governor-General can almost pretend that he is statutorily required, whatever his own inclinations may be, to use his extraordinary powers. Oh, how simple would be the task of setting aside the Legislature in the new dispensation!

Congress Policy.

THE Working Committee of the Congress which met in New Delhi on 21st March and subsequent days adopted six resolutions which will be placed before the Subjects Committee in Lucknow for ratification by the Congress. One of these concerns the future policy of the Congress as regards the new constitution, and this is as yet withheld from publication. The other five have been published, and they bear so much the impress of the personality of the President-elect, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, on every line that one may confidently expect that Pandit Jawaharlal will carry everything before him in the Subjects Committee and the plenary session.

ONE resolution directs the Working Committee to organise a Foreign Department of the All-India Congress Committee "with a view to creating and maintaining contacts with Indians overseas and with international Labour and other organisations abroad." No one among Indian leaders has such a keen awareness of the reaction of international politics on India as Pandit Jawaharlal and the establishment of a Foreign Affairs Bureau which will have close touch especially with Labour bodies in all foreign countries, and not only in England, is undoubtedly his suggestion. Similarly, the inspiration for the appointment of a Committee which another resolution seeks to set up for revising the Congress constitution with the object of developing "closer association between the masses and the Congress organisations" and "bringing about closer co-operation with other organisations of peasants and workers and others" has also undoubtedly come from him.

FURTHER, the words of hot indignation in which the resolution protesting against the régime of severe repression which is now in force is couched are also without a doubt entirely his. This resolution calls the world to witness the background to the new constitution which is provided by coercive laws and executive decrees on an extensive scale. What is most significant about this resolution is the part which relates to Indian States. It is worth while to quote this part of the resolution *in extenso*. It says :

Further the Congress deeply regrets that in Indian States there is similar suppression of civil and personal liberties, and in many of them conditions in this respect are even worse than in the rest of India, and that almost every kind of liberty is non-existent, that in some States, even the Congress has been banned and normal peaceful work of organisation prevented and insult offered to the National Flag. The Congress realises that the effective power behind States is that of the British Government and many States are under the direct control of British officers. However the responsibility for this deplorable state of affairs might be shared between the British Government and the Rulers of States, the Congress declares that it can recognise no differentiation in personal, civil and democratic liberties as between States and the rest of India. The Congress expresses the determination of the Indian people that notwithstanding this attempt to paralyse national growth and activity, they will continue to face the situation with courage and fortitude and will carry on the struggle for freedom till independence is achieved.

THIS resolution effects a complete revolution in the ideology of Mahatma Gandhi and other old Congress leaders. These politicians had adopted a policy of isolation towards Indian States. Whether in these States there is a reign of law or a reign of oppression is not our affair, they used to say. That is a matter wholly for the subjects of the Princes. If civil liberties are suppressed or individual freedom curtailed or abolished, let the subjects have it out with their rulers as best they may. But we of the Congress will have nothing to do with any such struggle. We have enough trouble with the British Government; we don't want any more. And even if we could intervene usefully, we mustn't. Indian States are to us of the Congress foreign territory; we have no jurisdiction there. So hands off the States—except that we may take help from State subjects in waging our war against the British Government!

How different is the mentality reflected in the above resolution. It declares in downright language that the Congress "can recognise no differentiation

in personal, civil and democratic liberties as between States and the rest of India." The words chosen are worthy of remark: "no differentiation in personal, civil and democratic liberties between States and the rest of India." If individual freedom is denied or civil liberties abrogated in Indian States, that will be a matter of concern to the whole of the Congress, not only those members of the Congress who come from the Indian States but also those who come from British India. But the resolution is even more extensive. If political freedom is denied in the States, if autocracy is maintained, even that will be a matter of active concern for British Indians in the Congress. In this resolution you do not find the shuffling evasiveness which is found *in excelsis* in the statements issued under Mahatmic inspiration. What the Congress will actually be able to do for the States' people is a different story. The States' people will not be too censorious about that. But they will certainly rejoice that in laying down the policy the Congress shows definite signs of turning its back, once and for all, upon the legal quibbling to which the Mahatma and Bhulabhai Desai resorted.

Mr. Jinnah's Leadership.

THE Legislative Assembly has won many notable successes since the General Election last year. On most crucial questions like the new constitution, the Finance Bill and the Ottawa agreement the popular side has won against the bureaucracy and won decisively, although all these successes except on the Ottawa agreement appear for the moment to be barren of results, the bureaucracy going in spite of the popular verdict on its pre-determined way. Every unbiassed person will acknowledge that all these victories are due above everything else to Mr. Jinnah's skilful leadership of the Independent Party. It goes without saying that if the Congress had not captured as many seats as it did the Independent Party even under Mr. Jinnah's leadership would have been powerless, but the Congress and the bureaucracy, with the other sections which go with the bureaucracy, being evenly matched, the fate of any measure lies virtually with the Independent Party, and this Party, we are glad to record, have acted throughout in a patriotic spirit.

It is said that in Great Britain a million votes turn the scale in an election. The present Government obtained a majority of almost 250 seats in virtue of a majority of a million and half votes. "A million votes for one side or the other means in England a change of government, a change of régime, a change of system." In the Legislative Assembly as constituted at present a handful of members of the Independent Party decide whether the popular cause shall win or lose, and the Party's vote on every question of importance is determined by the overmastering personality of Mr. Jinnah. In these circumstances the country cannot be too grateful to Mr. Jinnah for the consummate way in which he leads his party.

MR. JINNAH'S patriotism and unselfishness are above question. There are not many other politicians belonging to any party who inspire confidence that they will stand four-square against the bureaucracy at a critical moment as he does. Some can be seduced from the path of duty by hopes of preferment, though the number of such politicians is happily not large. But there are many more who can be tempted in other less obvious and more subtle and insidious ways. They are so obsessed with the feel-

ing that they must at all times appear reasonable and statesmanlike that they often allow themselves to compromise where compromise is neither called for nor justifiable. They are either taken in by the plausible arguments of the bureaucracy—and what question is there on which plausible arguments cannot be adduced on either side?—or they give in to these arguments for fear lest they should be classed permanently with the irreconcilables. Mr. Jinnah is too acute to be deceived by the wiliest among the bureaucracy, and he will never place his personal reputation for statesmanship above the country's interests. This latter type of unselfishness is, we grieve to have to confess, rare among our politicians. A sort of dare-devilry joined to a keen sense of realism is the quality that is most required by the present political conditions, and Mr. Jinnah has this quality in super-abundance. His conduct in the Assembly will extort unstinted praise and admiration from every progressive in the country.

The Finance Bill Imbroglio.

THE cuts made by the Assembly in the Budget have all been restored by the Governor-General. Similarly too all amendments save one suggested by it to the Finance Bill have been turned down by him in exercise of his special powers. The one amendment which was accepted by him was of a minor nature and sought to increase the weight of newspapers allowed to be carried with quarter-anna postage from 8 to 10 tolas. The loss of revenue involved in its acceptance was estimated only at Rs. 74,000, which perhaps accounts for its acceptability to the Government.

AS required by the provisions of the law, the Finance Bill in the form recommended by the Governor-General was duly placed before the Assembly for its consideration, but the Assembly rightly refused to stultify itself by going back on its previous vote. The Bill is now before the Second Chamber, which true to its traditions may be expected to register this fiat of the Governor-General and the Bill will in due course acquire the status of an Act of the Indian Legislature. All the same discerning public opinion will recognise it as a law made by the Governor-General by the use of his extraordinary powers and in total disregard of public opinion.

COULD not the situation have been handled in a more sympathetic spirit so that greater deference to public opinion at the hands of Government would have resulted? The non-official answer to this question cannot be anything but emphatically in the affirmative; but it is significant that even quarters which usually see eye to eye with the Government are at one with unofficial opinion in thinking that this affront to public opinion might easily have been avoided. This is what the *Times of India* e. g. has to say on the subject:

In view of the feeling displayed in the Assembly over the Quetta reconstruction grant, it would have been politic for the Government of India to give way on it, even against their better judgement. Had they done so, they could have drawn the teeth of the Opposition by conceding the half-anna post card which means a good deal to the masses. . . . We have no desire to underestimate the difficulties either of the Government of India or Sir James Grigg. The Finance Member, despite his occasional brusqueness in the Assembly, is an excellent servant of the country and a faithful steward of India's finances. That is why we feel he might have stretched a point in view of his satisfactory budget, and given the elected members something to take back to their constituents. Democratic

governments all over the world have to follow that course, and so long as it does not imperil the financial stability of the country it is a politic thing to do.

A Disability for Graduate Voters.

OUR comments in last week's issue on the proposed qualifications for electors in University constituencies for provincial legislatures were based on the telegraphic reports of the Secretary of State's explanatory memorandum accompanying the Order-in-Council pending consideration by Parliament. The text of the Order itself was not then before us. It has since reached us and fully confirms our view that the suggested qualifications instead of being a step forward are a step in the opposite direction. Under present arrangements the only qualification necessary in the case of a graduate voter for the University constituency is seven years' standing. On the other hand, if the proposed qualifications are left unmodified, registration in the university register will be insisted upon as a condition precedent to inclusion in the electoral roll. As our readers are aware, registration in the university register necessitates payment of the prescribed fee which will act as a disability in the case of many graduates wishing to apply for the franchise for the university constituency.

THE retrograde nature of this provision in the Order-in-Council has, as expected, become the subject of strong public criticism. In the course of a resolution passed by the Council of the Deccan Sabha on Saturday last and cabled to Lord Zetland and Major Attlee, that body says:

In the opinion of the Council, this condition which is sought to be introduced for the first time is of a retrograde nature for the reason that its enforcement instead of leading to an enlargement of the electoral register is likely to result in its curtailment owing to the obligation to pay the prescribed fees involved in such registration. The Council therefore urges His Majesty's Government to drop it and so to modify the qualifications for voters in the university constituencies that graduates of five years' standing would be qualified to vote, as proposed by the Bombay Delimitation Committee.

Criticism of a like tenor must have by now been showered on the authorities from many quarters. It is to be hoped that the Government will take steps with a view to leave no ground for such criticism. If no progress is possible, why must there be retrogression? Let at least the status quo be restored. That can by no means be said to be an extravagant expectation.

Goodbye, Sind.

THE Budget session of the Bombay Legislative Council has come to a close. The session was memorable as being the last one of the series in which the representatives of the presidency proper and Sind deliberated together. After nearly ninety years' association with Bombay Sind has entered on its career as a separate political entity from the 1st of this month and carries with it the good wishes of the people of the Bombay presidency for its prosperity. It is a matter of general knowledge that the separation of Sind has never been free from controversy. All the same there can be little doubt that it will on a long view be found to be for the good of both parties. While it leaves Sind free to grow to the full height of its capacity, it relieves the presidency of the handicap of the Sind bloc, which as the handmaid of the Government generally acted as a formidable stumbling-block to progress.

THE severance of Sind from Bombay necessitated the withdrawal of the Sind Minister from the provincial cabinet. The vacancy was filled by the selection of Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi, the President of the Council, for the office. The appointment, so far as the personality goes, is perhaps unexceptionable, but the principle involved in the promotion of the President to a Ministership or an Executive Councilorship has much in it which calls for condemnation. It is doubtless open to the objection that it is likely to undermine the independence of the President as the custodian of the rights and liberties of the Council. It is a well recognised rule that a High Court Judge should be above temptation. The considerations which support this wholesome rule hold good with equal force in the case of the President of the Council.

THE result of the election to the presidential chair seems to have come as a surprise to many. The public experience of the working of the Bombay Legislative Council during the last fifteen years, has been that when the Government with the support of the non-Brahmans and the Muslims sets its heart upon anything it is difficult for any combination of the popular parties to baulk it of its purpose. This experience received a rude shock in connection with the election of the President. But the explanation is not far to seek. The strength of the Government was already depleted by the permanent withdrawal of the Sind bloc. Nor with a Muslim candidate in the field could they count on the support of the Muslim party. It is doubtful if in the light of this knowledge what followed can at all be looked upon as surprising. Though on this occasion the Government and the non-Brahmans pooled all their votes on a candidate of their choice success actually favoured the other one who had the backing of the progressive elements and the Muslims. The incident for once exposes the weakness of the Government, deprived as it now is of the unfailing support of the Sind bloc, in the new order of things.

Mrs. Jain's Bill.

THE rejection of Shrimati Lekhavati Jain's Bill to make primary education free and compulsory in the case of girls by the Punjab Legislative Council will, we doubt not, be regretted by all well-wishers of the country. There will be general agreement that the reform for which she pleaded, specially in view of the extended franchise and enlarged responsibilities of public service conferred on women by the Reforms, needs to be urgently introduced not only in the Punjab but in other parts of the country as well. She gave an imposing list of individuals—official and non-official—and public bodies which expressly favoured her attempt to make education compulsory for girls. This furnished convincing proof of public opinion in general being on her side. But what was this to a body dominated by reactionary and obscurantist elements as the Punjab Council is?

THE mover herself was well aware of the fact that her Bill was not a piece of perfect draftsmanship. Nor did she seem to labour under the delusion that in case it successfully ran the gauntlet of the Council it could straightaway be put into effect. She showed herself also to be familiar with the trite saying that bricks cannot be made without straw, and its corollary that girls' schools or any other schools cannot be started without funds. Those therefore who referred to these difficulties in the way of their acceptance of the Bill did so really to cover their

reactionaryism. All that she was immediately concerned with was that the principle underlying the Bill should receive the Council's approval, matters of detail being adjusted in the Select Committee.

WHAT was the Government's reaction to Shrimati Lekhavati Jain's Bill? The curiosity is natural, but must remain unsatisfied in the absence of any indication of their attitude towards it. If they had any views about it they successfully kept them to themselves. It is remarkable that the Minister for Education took no part in a debate which was of such vital concern to the community, his intervention being intended merely to point out that primary education for girls was already free in the province.

Cochin Newspaper Bill.

THE COCHIN Newspaper Bill has been thrown out by the Legislative Council—a piece of news which will be welcomed by all lovers of freedom of the press. The rebuff was in a way invited by the action of the Government itself. Knowing full well that a session of the Council was close at hand, the Cochin Government did not think fit to wait till the powers needed for controlling the press were granted to it by its legislature. By invoking the ruler's special law-making powers a regulation was promulgated on the eve of the session of the Council as if Cochin was suddenly faced by a grave menace to its peace and order which could not have been met otherwise. As a matter of fact Cochin was confronted by no such danger. The bogey of an emergency so sedulously fostered by the Government made little impression on the Council.

THE debate shows that the Council was unconvinced of the need of the proposed measure in view of the existing state of the Cochin press. There was no inclination to deny the existence of an organ or two which were in the nature of black sheep to the honourable profession of journalism. But they were an exception rather than the rule and could obviously not be used as a justification for the drastic measure of controlling the press to which the sanction of the Council was sought.

THE word 'drastic' is advisedly used. The Council contains among its members an editor of a newspaper who piteously proclaimed that if the provisions of the Bill came to be enforced he for one would be compelled to close down his paper. And he prophesied that many others too would have to follow suit. Not having the text of the Bill before us, we cannot say whether the law would be retrospectively effective. But since the above statement failed to draw any contradiction from official quarters, one may not be far wrong in assuming it to be so.

BUT what, it may be asked, are the provisions of the Bill which are so abhorrent to public opinion? It would appear that the Bill provided that no newspaper could be published in the State unless a licence was taken out for the purpose. For granting such a licence, the maximum fee that could be demanded by the Government was fixed at Rs. 500, which would be beyond the resources of many newspapers in Cochin. The M. L. C. who foreshadowed the possibility of the closure of several papers had in fact this provision in mind when making his forecast. If a newspaper voluntarily shut up its shop the licence fee would be paid back to it. The licence could be

cancelled by the Government in the case of a newspaper which it considered was not conducting itself properly. The aggrieved party was however not without its remedy. It was given the solid right of approaching the very authority which had cancelled the licence, viz. the Government, for a revision of its decision. If the Government were convinced of the reasonableness of the grounds supporting such request, the order cancelling the licence would be withdrawn. Or the papers of the case would be forwarded to the Chief Court. This is the only judicial check on their action provided for in the Bill, if it could be so called. But it is clear that it is not a regular judicial trial and will please nobody.

Discontent in Bahawalpur.

HOUSE-SEARCHES, arrests, fines, imprisonments, etc. are going on galore in Bahawalpur State for some time past, which prima facie show that something is wrong somewhere in the State. The fact the recipients of these unwelcome attentions at the hands of the State authorities happen to be Hindus in no way mitigates the seriousness of the situation. It appears from press reports that for nearly a month and a half the Hindus of the State are observing a complete hartal, so deep is the discontent prevailing among them.

THE Hindu community in the State numbers nearly 2½ lakhs out of a total population of close upon 9 lakhs. It thus constitutes 28 per cent. of the total population; yet, it is contended, its share in the State services is not even 5 per cent. It is pointed out that the Hindus hold only 170 appointments carrying a salary of Rs. 30 and more out of a total of 1,032 such appointments. In higher services too they are stated to be faring no better, only 20 out of a total of 240 places carrying a salary of Rs. 100 or more falling to their lot. The State cabinet with a personnel of six members does no doubt boast of a Hindu member, but he is consigned to the least important department, viz., Commerce, with the princely salary of Rs. 200 a month as against Rs. 3,000 drawn by the Revenue Minister. Their neglect in the State is all the more galling to the Hindus in view of the fact that they contribute 70 per cent. of the State revenue.

BEING a comparatively advanced community, the Hindus are naturally more politically-minded than their Muslim fellow-subjects. As such they have been agitating for the introduction of election in the constitution of the municipality, which is presided over by the Nawab himself. The reasonableness of their demand has been conceded by the ruler. It was also agreed to by him that the municipality should consist of elected members returned by the respective communities in proportion to their population strength. This happened two years ago; but the arrangement still awaits practical effect.

It is perhaps superfluous to add that freedom of speech or press is conspicuous by its absence in Bahawalpur as in a large majority of Indian States. Local public opinion is thus completely stifled. Even if an outsider wished to study the situation on the spot, it is almost a certainty that he will be refused permission to do so. It is really inexplicable to us why the suzerain power which is ultimately responsible for the maintenance of good government in the States should have allowed matters to come to such a pass. Will it at least have an inquiry made by an impartial officer of its own choice, if indeed it does not regard the situation already ripe enough for intervention of a more drastic nature?

Articles.

FINANCIAL PROSPECT AND RETROSPECT.

IT is quite usual for reputed British firms of bankers and financiers to issue annual publications reviewing contemporary events from their own particular angle of observation. Such publications play an important part in elucidating several less obvious but none-the-less significant aspects of national life, and generally in educating intelligent public opinion. This vogue so normal in Great Britain and many other countries is, however, very rare in India. Of the few authoritative Indian publications of this type the Annual Market Review issued by Messrs. Premchand Roychand & Sons of Bombay is by far the best produced and the best known. Not only does it supply an expert and objective survey of moving events in the economic sphere, but coming as it does in the middle of February it bases many of its statistical series and critical interpretations on figures of the calendar year. In this respect it serves as a very useful preliminary survey of the many issues that come up for consideration at the close of the financial year, i. e., in April.

The general reader will of course be most curious to know what the Review has to say about the lifting of the prolonged depression. On this point the contents of the Review are none too encouraging. The authors discount very heavily all the more optimistic accounts of the future progress of world trade. For instance, they do not feel that 1937 will be a 'peak year' as is anticipated by a few people. On the other hand the growing isolationism among nations and the adoption of very unorthodox measures by unilateral action appear to be obstacles of increasing importance. It is true that the gulf between agricultural and non-agricultural prices has considerably narrowed during the last year, and the real burden of debts and costs has been proportionately lowered. But much further progress along these lines will have to be registered before the purchasing power of agricultural nations improves sufficiently to attract more trade from the manufacturing countries. The prospect of revival is particularly gloomy for the continental countries in Europe. So long as political conditions on the continent have not improved and a greater equilibrium in internal price levels in the several countries of the world has not been established the task of economic rehabilitation is bound to prove difficult.

Since the invasion of Abyssinia by Italy the *casus belli* has come to be described as the inherent right of newly industrialised nations to have access to the sources of raw materials for the building up of their industries. This version of the origin of present-day Imperialism, whether in Africa or in China, is based on a complete neglect of the rights of the natives of the areas affected. The Imperialistic nations of to-day and yesterday have agreed to the principle that they should share the world between themselves. This policy has been covered by the

more respectable, but no longer serviceable, cloak of trusteeship. It is not surprising that the financiers' criticisms of these proceedings are purely technical. Thus the President of the International Chamber of Commerce puts down modern-day industrialisation as no new thing. In his opinion it differs from the nineteenth century industrialisation only in pace and extent. Even in these respects the problems of readjustment must be severe and prolonged. But it appears that the present-day urge towards greater industrialisation is almost universal and is a welcome indication of the progress that science and national sentiment have made during recent years.

In an adjustment between the 'haves' and the 'have-nots' the most important parties are the people of the affected countries. No nation goes to war for securing trusteeship, and if it does the presumption is that its ideas of trusteeship include more attention to its own interests than is commonly considered to be appropriate for the trustee. The unvarnished truth about empires and colonies is that they are fields of open and covered exploitation in many ways. Neither free trade nor purchasing power is the real issue between colonies and their governing nations. So long as exploitation continues, whether it is in the shape of reparations, war debts, Imperial charges, preferences or any other ways of reaping where you have not sown, there can be no political stability and no economic peace. The only way to establish a political and an economic balance is for the backward countries to modernise their social, economic and political structures at the earliest possible opportunity. There are unmistakable signs that such a process has commenced. If the Imperialistic nations pave the way for an earlier working out of this process they will be consulting their own ultimate interests. The record of Great Britain in this respect is the least tarnished and by its pre-eminent position as the leading Imperialistic nation the responsibility of adjusting the ideology of Imperialism to the awakened national and social consciousness of the twentieth century lies on it.

It must, however, be admitted that the conclusion of the Ottawa agreements has been most unfortunate in this respect. So long as the colonial markets kept an open door for the traders of all nations the incentive for newly industrialised nations to indulge in land grabbing was the least powerful. But the policy of a closed empire market followed at Ottawa has had very disastrous reactions in Italy, Japan and Germany. The declarations of Mr. Baldwin that Ottawa was only the first step towards freer trade were taken with great reserve even when they were made and are now disbelieved altogether. Neither U. K. nor the colonies nor yet India have been the better for Ottawa. Critics of the Ottawa policy will be considerably reassured by the unqualified judgment contained in the Market Review. That mere preferences will not secure the Indian market for U. K. goods, that a greater export market must be developed for Indian products, that Ottawa has failed to secure this and that the only way to secure this objective is to enter into direct

bilateral agreements and to secure an enhancement of agricultural prices are some of the interesting conclusions to which the authors of the report have arrived.

We cannot, however, understand why the logical argument underlying this chain of reasoning should not be carried to its just conclusion. We can have bilateral treaties almost with all countries. The contention of the authors of the Review that such agreements are out of place in the case of nations who take more of our goods than they supply to us does not sound convincing. Japan till recently was often in this position and still a very successful trade agreement has been concluded by India with that country. As the Review recommends, this agreement should be suitably revised and extended in scope when it comes up for revision next year. It is necessary that other avenues of similar agreements should be carefully explored. Above all England should be asked to take a bigger share of our exports for the very large proportion of our visible and invisible imports that it supplies. We fail to see why on purely economic grounds the authors of the Review do not consider such a reciprocal trade agreement with the United Kingdom worth even a mention.

That the goal of raising the level of internal prices has not been achieved and that the Ottawa policy has helped to divert attention from this more fundamental requirement has been clearly stated in the Review. But curiously enough the authors of this Review have been consistent critics of the policy of a freer exchange, without which it is simply impossible to achieve the goal either of higher prices or of expanding exports. We may not plump at this date for any particular ratio, but the successful handling of a free exchange standard by Great Britain during the last few years should suffice to render respectable a policy which aims at adjusting the exchange to the requirements of the price level. If vicarious depreciation and manipulation is good, deliberate, free and purposeful management ought to be better. The exports of gold cannot long continue to support exchange, there are no signs whatsoever of the export surplus in merchandise increasing under the present trade policy and the course of Indian prices is by no means reassuring. Under these circumstances it is strange that realistic observers like the authors of the Annual Market Review should rule out all monetary methods of price rehabilitation. At any rate with a Reserve Bank free from political influence a more elastic exchange policy ought to be considered normal.

The outlook before the world for the current year is not very reassuring. For India the economic gloom is deepened by the political clouds. Much as the authors of the Review would desire to follow a helpful policy in regard to the coming Federal Constitution they are constrained to observe that it has evoked very little good-will and that under it the control of policies is not vested in Indian hands. Economic troubles are the lot of all modern nations, and of India in common with others. But whereas

the free nations have the satisfaction of doing their best to get out of their difficulties, we in India have always to keep away from positions of direction. It is not unnatural that in these circumstances we feel that power is dissociated from wisdom. So long as this is the case and Indian minds and Indian hands do not guide the nation's economic policies, even the

very sober and realistic criticisms and suggestions of leading Indian financiers are but a cry in the wilderness. But for those who care to get a correct grasp of the economic movements in India and in the world at large a perusal of this Annual Market Review must be prescribed as a very helpful tonic.

THE NEW PALACE OF THE NATIONS AT GENEVA.

ON February 17 began the great trek of the Secretariat of the League of Nations into its new quarters, situate on rising ground two miles away on the northern boundary of the city of Geneva, in a former public park, *Ariana*. For a whole week the normally never-ending Secretariat work carried on by the hundreds of sections and offices of the League came to a standstill and for it was substituted the task of transporting from its old and installing in its new abode the 500 tons of furniture, composed of such things as 400 desks, 1,500 other tables, 800 arm-chairs, 50 sofas, 4,000 ordinary chairs, 1,000 filing cabinets, 300 cupboards—not to mention 2,500 cases of archives—and all the rest of the paraphernalia, needed for the proper functioning of bureaucracy. Within a week that task had been accomplished, and since then that wing at least of the new "Palace of the Nations", which houses the Secretariat, has at last come to life.

True, the whole of the League has not yet been able to shift to *Ariana*. The Library, for instance, remains in the old quarters on the Lake: so that reference to it by the staff has not become a very easy matter. Meetings likewise, whether of mere Committees or of the Council, not to speak of the Assembly, can as yet not be held in the new "Palace", but continue to congregate in the glass-and-iron annexe of the old Secretariat on the *Quai Wilson*, originally built for the late lamented Disarmament Conference. Where these meetings are held, there of course foregathers the Press: the journalists therefore likewise still occupy their quarters in the old building. So that, when all is said and done, the removal of the Secretariat seems more like the pushing ahead of an advance guard into hostile country, than the occupation thereof by the main body of the army.

Forgive me the military metaphor, when referring to the Pacifists' Mecca: but I believe I am in good company, for rumour says that it was the Secretary-General of the League himself, M. Avénol, who clinched the matter of moving the Secretariat by saying that "the war had to be carried into the enemy's own country."

To an outsider this must seem a cryptic remark: to understand it, the history of constructing the new "Palace" must be known—and as that history will incidentally reveal to us the way the League, as constituted, tackles a comparatively simple and straightforward, constructive task, it will be well worth while, I think, to study it.

After a first short stay in London, where the League remained for the first eight months of its existence, it settled down in Geneva in what had been the biggest hotel of the place, "The National", situate in a commanding position on the lake-front. Within a few years of steadily expanding work, the legitimate desire was voiced for bigger, better and more appropriate quarters. By 1924 the Assembly in due form resolved to construct these on adjoining land along the lake-front and to invite the architects of the world to submit plans, worthy of the lofty principles for which the League had been created. This competition however was only opened two years later, the meantime being occupied by the public expropriation of further adjoining property, so as to provide a really adequate setting for the "Palace".

By January 1927, when this international competition was closed, 377 entrants had sent in plans. An international jury of architects however considered that not a single one of these plans deserved the first prize and instead distributed consolation prizes to the tune of a lakh and a half of rupees. This was the position which confronted a Building Committee, set up by the Assembly in September 1927, consisting of eminent diplomats, unbiassed by any knowledge of the subject and presided over by the late Viscount Adatsi, then Japanese ambassador in Paris. Having duly pondered over the 377 plans, they arrived at the following truly Solomonian judgment: that the plan which had received the first Second Prize was the most suitable one, but that the plans rewarded by the second, third and fourth Second Prizes contained further equally good features; resolved therefore to ask the authors of these four plans to fuse them and to submit a fresh plan! Seeing that the first plan was the joint work of two architects, one French and one Swiss, this work of conflation was therefore entrusted to five architects—two French, one Swiss, one Italian and one Hungarian. They set to work and actually, in due course, produced the desired amalgam.

The story so far is sufficiently Gilbertian in all conscience: but worse was to follow. For some occult reason, the whole matter was thrown into the crucible again and 1928 was occupied with mysterious moves, culminating in a proposal of the Genevan Municipality, to change the site from the Lake-front to the *Ariana Park*, a back of beyond at that time surrounded by heaps of waste land, the value of which no doubt must have gone up pretty high since

the "Palace of the Nations" has been set in the midst of it.

Now, the Lake is the one great asset of Geneva : it provides a really superb setting for the town that has extended along it around a charming bay, of which the Rhone swirling waters form the no less picturesque outlet. Cynics are not lacking, who hold that all this is mere *facade* and that one has only got to step a few yards behind this fine front, to discover a rather squalid and banal provincial town. All the more reason, one would have thought, for holding on to the almost unique site acquired, stretching for a whole mile amongst smiling gardens from the old "Hotel National" to the new I. L. O. building. And for what was this site exchanged? For one, which is bounded on one side by a railway cutting, on the other by a little museum in the most hideous XIX century style, and which is faced by some blocks of ugly workmen's tenements! Moreover, the subsoil has proved so unsuitable in this Ariana Park, as to entail immense further cost for deeper foundations: and in spite of this, I am credibly informed that the new Palace is already subsiding in parts and at one spot has actually had to be stored up! Finally, whilst the wonderful properties, expropriated one after the other along the Lake front, were freehold, the Ariana site is only handed over to the League on "droits d'usage"—*anglice*, squatters' rights!

This curious change of venue was apparently acquiesced in, if not actually favoured by, the architectural quintette—a fact, on which I forbear commenting. The plans of course had once more to be changed and re-adapted to the new site. That having been done to the satisfaction of the Council, the plan was finally approved of, a contract entered into with the five architects and a symbolic and hopeful first stone laid on September 7, 1929—five solid years after the Assembly had decided to build.

Nothing now remained, but to—build.

When the Assembly had passed its first vote on the subject in 1924, it had allocated for the cost of the building 45 lakhs of rupees. By 1926 an expenditure of 1 crore 69 lakhs was foreseen, whilst, finally, in 1929 a credit of 2 crores 35 lakhs was voted. The year 1930 was spent in arranging for the calling of tenders—not at all a simple and obvious procedure, when one recalls that a counterproposal was actually made to split up the contract amongst all the State Members of the League in strict proportion to their respective annual contributions! This egregious suggestion having been defeated, the method of sealed tenders was eventually adopted; but one's curiosity is somewhat aroused as regards the identity of the successful tenderer—an *ad hoc* formed Genevan limited liability company, styled "Entreprise du Palais des Nations"—and of all the possible shareholders thereof.

Whatever one's misgivings on that point, they cannot but be strengthened by considering that the supervision of the contractors and the direction of the work was not the ultimate responsibility of one man, but of five: moreover of five personalities noto-

riously at loggerheads amongst themselves, full of professional jealousies and personal pique. Obviously, these things are more or less discreetly hidden to the public at large: still, there are occasions when a breath of fresh air lifts the smoke-screen. Thus there are the minutes of a meeting of the Assembly on September 29, 1931, when it expresses itself as being "painfully surprised that the estimates may be exceeded by from 7 to 8 millions, unless the situation is taken in hand." The successful tenderer had by that time been at work over six months already, only to discover that "unforeseen instability of the subsoil" required the spending of an extra 16 lakhs: the architects, not to be outdone, added 10% for other "unforeseen expenses," bringing the total cost up to a good round three crores of rupees. Remonstrated with, the five Masterbuilders withdraw their demand, explaining that it was due to a misunderstanding, and finally, after further haggling, produce a more "modest" scheme, costing only a little over 2½ crores. Well might Lord Cecil exclaim (at a meeting of the Council in March 1932) that "the present system was a perfect scandal!" In spite of the commonsense remark of a member of the Building Committee that "the expenditure would depend on the degree of system in the conduct of the work, and that, if unity of direction was established, the limits of the estimate could be observed"—the "system" of having five heads of one undertaking remained unimpaired, except that one of them was declared *primus inter pares*.

The result is that today, eleven years after the decision to erect a new building, and seven years after laying the foundation stone, the Palace of Nations is still unready for occupation. There are "hopes" that the Council wing and the Library may be fit for habitation before the next winter season; as for the architectural key of the whole complex of buildings, the Assembly Hall, even the most sanguine do not expect to see it finished for another couple of years. Will it now be understood, why M. Avénot decreed the immediate removal of at least the Secretariat, "in order to carry the war into the enemy's own country?"

If all goes well, and 1938 sees really the last of the workmen—and of the architects—nine years therefore will have elapsed, since the laying of the foundation stone. Comparisons are said to be odious: still, they are sometimes necessary. Let us then compare this "Palace of the Nations" with the building put up by the International Labour Organisation, bearing in mind that the requirements of the latter are only half that of the former. There 69 plans had been submitted in spring 1923; within three days the jury chose the winning plan; six months later the foundation stone was laid; a little over two years after the I.L.O. moved into its new quarters. This is a very fine and creditable performance; still, it must be borne in mind that modern ferro-concrete structures are habitually being run up in as many months as formerly it took years to build in stone. The new German Air Ministry building for instance in Berlin (with 1,600 offices, as against the 400 of the new

League Secretariat) is said to have been built in eighteen months. The "Official Journal" of the League is, for once, brutally frank (March 1931, p. 757), when it observes that "the I.L.O. building had been erected under the very strict supervision of a single architect."

Just so: but then, why - - - ?

However, it is needless to pursue the theme. Let us rather turn to the net result achieved.

From all that has been said, nobody will expect this Palace of the Nations to be an architectural masterpiece, an epic in stone, majestic, inspiring, as for instance Sir Edward Lutyens' New Delhi. With all the surging modern architecture of Holland, of Sweden, of Germany around it, this surely was a magnificent opportunity for one of the great contemporary masters of the craft to create an embodiment in stone of the League idea. That opportunity of course has been utterly and irretrievably lost. On the other hand, the net result is not a pure monstrosity, as one might have feared. The design is perhaps rather awkward: the secretariat oblong, stuck laterally at right angles on to the main building of the Assembly, Council and Library, produces anything but a pleasing effect. But taken alone, these three great blocks—the Assembly Hall in the centre, with the Council and Library blocks to either side—designed around what may one day be a very fine Court of Honour, do not at all lack a certain dignity: moreover, there is nothing about the whole Palace which is downright offensive or vulgar. On the contrary, both in its parts and as a whole, its effect is unobjectionable, a sort of good average mediocrity.

Such is an unvarnished tale of this Palace of the Nations. The facts it reveals may surprise those who still think of the League in terms of what it was intended to be. To them one would earnestly recommend the study of a brochure, "Must the League Fail?" (published by none less qualified than the wife of Sir Alfred Zimmern published by Hopkinson in 1932). As a student of the institution at close quarters, one can but corroborate the facts exposed by the author: facts, that must be realized, if one is to understand the actual working of the League. As at present constituted, it strikes one as a very imposing and intricate piece of machinery, which is either set in motion to crash one miserable little fly, or which, when confronted by a more appropriate task, is so manipulated as primarily to serve particular ends, whether of individuals or of nations. The League has its usefulness and it does effect something: but always it is something, which, like its new "Palace of the Nations", is only produced with an amazing waste of time, energy and money; and which even when achieved always appals and saddens by comparison with what might and, indeed, ought to have been.

H. C. E. ZACHARIAS.

Geneva, March 4.

Reviews

SEX TECHNIQUE IN MARRIAGE.

THE SEX TECHNIQUE IN MARRIAGE. By ISABEL EMSLIE HUTTON. (Emerson Books, Inc., New York.) 1935, 20cm. 160p. \$2.00.

AS a practical book, this should be of great use to the general public as it explains the difficulties often experienced by the uninitiated, when starting their sex life. The information given is extremely valuable, though the author has not quite been able to get rid of traditional prejudices. For instance, her attitude regarding continence before marriage is nothing but prejudice, as can be proved from her own book. She says:

There is scarcely any reason why the normal young man should not strive to be as continent as a woman. . . . (p. 44)

and

The ideal for every man to aim at is absolute continence before marriage. . . . (p. 43.)

On page 44, however, she says:

The sex instincts of men are naturally susceptible and are catered for to such an extent, that it is often very difficult for a young man to resist the impulse. . . . He must therefore avoid temptation as much as possible. . . . (p. 45) As much exercise as possible should be taken. . . .

There are women who, up to the time of their marriage, and even throughout the whole of their married life never experience any sexual feeling. . . . It is quite normal, however, for a woman not to experience in any way the feelings of sexual excitement, even towards the man she loves, till some time after marriage has been consummated.

And in spite of these fundamental differences, she puts men and women on the same footing as regards continence before marriage, and does not even imagine that there is any contradiction here. She says no harm is done by continence before marriage, while she admits that a good deal of harm is done by it after marriage. Modern sexologists do not accept this view, nor that any part of the seminal fluid is re-absorbed. What is absorbed is the internal secretion which has a general, stimulating, healthy effect, and she admits that the action of the glands is diminished by continence, which really proves the evil effects of continence, and it is absurd to advocate it up to the late age of marriage prevalent in Europe and even here. Her religious bias may be seen from such phrases as "Man, by reason of his superiority, has been given the privilege of mating whenever he so decrees. . ." and "Since he has been granted control of his sexual life. . ." (pp. 87-88). She also says:

A normal sex life has an actual and active effect for good on the nervous system, while one which is abnormal is very harmful. It is true that some married people are so frigid and insensitive that they may remain unaffected but to the normal, vigorous man and woman, abstinence, over-indulgence or lack of mutual partnership will sooner or later cause ill-health. A normal sex life actually preserves youth and vigour. . . . (p. 88)

Why a different standard should be applied to the unmarried is not shown. In fact she advocates early marriage (p. 43) as a remedy, thus tacitly admitting that continence is not so good as she says. In the chapter on birth-control, she says: "Doctors see very few married people who are suffering from the effects of sexual excess, while they see a great many who are suffering from the effects of continence." Advocates of Brahmacharya in general and birth-

control in particular should make a note of this. Though the book is entitled "Sex Technique in Marriage", it also contains a chapter on "Menstruation and the Change of Life", "Curable Childlessness" and "Birth-Control" and is on the whole a very useful book in spite of the defect pointed out.

R. D. KARVE.

RURAL EDUCATION.

SOCRATES AT SCHOOL. BY F. L. BRAYNE and W. M. RYBURN. (Oxford University Press.) 1935. 20cm. 118p. Rs. 1.

THE senior author Mr. F. L. Brayne is familiar to the readers of literature on Indian Economics and Sociology. His previous works, viz., 'Socrates in an Indian Village' and 'Socrates Persists in India,' enjoyed great popularity and were commended by the press and the public. The present small publication is a continuation of the subject dealt with in the previous two books and is intended as a reader for rural children. This has been written in collaboration with an educationist, Mr. W. M. Ryburn, who has three or four publications on educational matters to his credit.

The authors have shown, by means of fifteen school lessons, the drawbacks in the methods of rural education and in the importance of the simple but vital subjects like cleanliness and hygiene, self-help and co-operation, interdependence of town and country, safety first and co-education, and finally realization of responsibility and the spirit of service.

Socrates having continuously preached for years to the elders of the villages remedies and cures for the numerous village ills gets somewhat disappointed by the apathy and want of response from the elders, but at last sees gleams of hopes and signs improvement as he comes across the young generation who are ready to take up his advice and try the remedies he suggests, "as they are not afraid of the custom and as they aren't in a groove."

The subjects discussed in the book are vital and affect equally both the town and the village. The language is simple and easy to follow. But the young pupils in the village schools for whom the book is intended as a reader may find the subjects beyond their limited capacity. Even the village teacher may find the subjects very difficult to explain to his rural pupils.

If however the same lessons are translated into easy vernaculars of the districts we feel that they would prove of immense use. The publication is very opportune, as the Government of India and the Provincial Governments are making systematic efforts for the uplift of the rural areas with the co-operation and help of the official and the non-official workers.

We recommend that, from the large grants given for rural uplift work, small sums should be made available for translating the present book into the various important Indian languages and distributing copies of the same to various organizations carrying on the work. The book would be found interesting, full of practical and useful suggestions to all rural workers.

The foreword written by H. E. the Governor of the Punjab enhances the value and status of the publication.

N. V. KANITKAR.

INDIAN FINANCIAL SITUATION.

INDIAN FINANCE YEAR-BOOK, 1935. Ed. by P. R. SRINIVAS. (The Editor, 20, British Indian Street, Calcutta.) 1935. 26cm. 384p. Rs. 5.

WE have been accustomed to look to the Indian Finance Year-Book for the salient points of our industrial units and banking concerns. And we are not disappointed by the reading of this year-book. The general review of the national finances reveals no change of policy. We have been promised a re-organization of the system of taxation and this is long overdue.

The Currency section gives a clear account of the doings of European and American Governments in the matter of undervaluing their currencies. Sterling showed a remarkable depression throughout the year, and it was with great difficulty that the gold bloc preserved the gold standard. The decline in the gold value of the Rupee has not led to increased trade and the balance in favour of India does not stand at a higher figure than Rs. 24.7 crores. This result is due to tariffs and control of exchange. A great achievement was the reduction in the total volume of Treasury Bills. The Government got their short-time debt at a very low interest, which however meant that there was no employment for the money in ordinary trade. One of the alarming features is the absence of gold in the Gold Standard Reserve. The Paper Currency Reserve however contains gold worth Rs. 41.5 crores; so far so good. There is observable a remarkable fall in the rates of discount of the Central banks all over the world and India followed suit adhering to 3.5 per cent. for the last two years.

The foreign trade has increased in size but the balance of trade has not increased on account of the increase in imports. The rise in the imports of chemicals is nearly Rs. 7 crores; that in the import of cotton piecegoods nearly Rs. 3½ crores; that in the imports of grain and flour nearly Rs. 2 crores; the rise in woollens nearly Rs. 1½ crores. Sugar imports have been reduced to Rs. 2 crores, indicating the prosperity of the Indian sugar trade. The index number of wholesale trade in India is 88 taking the year 1914 as a base because India was out of the bloc which worked desperately for a rise in prices. The average cost of living index number was in the vicinity of 94, the year 1914 being regarded as the base. In the internal trade the largest tonnage is shown by the province of Madras.

The agricultural section supplies ample statistics about the leading crops. The salient fact about rice is the way in which countries which were customers of India are becoming her competitors. Imports of cheap rice from Siam etc. have upset the Indian trade. India ought to levy a duty on rice including rice from Burma in order that she may not be flooded with foreign rice. The salient point in the history of the coal industry is that Indian coal has lost the markets abroad. The authors have rightly insisted that the Government must put this industry on a definite basis. The trouble about the jute industry has been temporarily solved by restricting the output to the extent of 31 per cent. by voluntary restriction.

Coming to the great cotton industry the latest development is the formidable competition of Japan and the consequent protection given to the industry subject to the conditions of the Indo-Japanese textile agreement. Increase of output has for the present been abandoned. The sugar industry expects improvement by the organization of the marketing of the product in accordance with the suggestions of the Bureau of Sugar Standards. Jute manufacture suffered from low prices, but owing to vigorous propaganda for the restriction of sowings things are

approaching the normal stage. It is disappointing to learn that the tea industry is suffering from a fall in prices owing to the failure of the restriction schemes; the industry is now working for bringing about increased consumption. Exports of pig iron have shown a marked increase so that India has now regained her position in 1930-31; but the exports of steel manufactures have been nearly reduced to half the figure compared to the last three years.

A large space is devoted to railways and railway finance, and there is hardly any place where dissent from the conclusions of the authors is possible. The company-managed railways have shown a better return than State railways. It is satisfactory to note that the value of the stores purchased in India has increased from year to year. Considering the economics of electrification the authors are decidedly in favour of the extension of the electrified services. Life insurance is hard hit by the fall in the rate of interest on the gilt-edged securities in which they invest the major portion of their funds.

While the authors are lavish in the praise of co-operative societies, they point out the main defects which have retarded their progress. These are unpunctuality of payments, delay in the issue of loans and the appointment of persons who are not trained. The Punjab shows the largest number of societies per lakh of inhabitants among major provinces, while Madras shows the largest number of members of primary societies.

V. N. GODBOLE.

Miscellaneous.

GOPAL KRISHNA DEVADHAR.

BY the death of Mr. G. K. Devadhar the (Wilson) College has lost one of its most distinguished graduates, and many of us have lost a highly esteemed personal friend. He was a man who won great distinction in many fields of service, and the distinction which he won came to him unsought. His one purpose in life was to serve, and in the fulfilment of his purpose he found satisfaction. He would not have been human if he had not found pleasure in the fact that his work was appreciated and in the public testimony which was given to this fact. But all this was secondary; what did really matter to him was that wherever there was human need he should give himself up to the limit of his powers to meet it.

I do not intend to go into the details of his career now. He lived a very full life, and he had a range of interests which might have engaged the energies of not one man but a group of men. One thinks of his work for women and children, and all the various lines of activity into which this led him. His work in founding and fostering the Poona Seva Sadan Society would for most social workers have been a task which left no energy for other service. The same might be said about his work in connection with the co-operative movement. And the same might be said about various other movements to which he gave so liberally of his strength. In time of flood or famine or pestilence he was always there, encouraging others to service by his own example, for the words which the poet addressed to Milton were true of him:

Thy heart
The lowliest duties on herself did lay.

It is this thought that is uppermost in our minds as we think of him and of his life-work. It was because he was such a man that he was chosen to be the President of the great Society of the Servants of India. And it is because he was such a man that we in this College remember him with so much gratitude and affection. We cherish his memory as he valued his relationship with us. We have heard him say again that he owed a large part of his impulse to service to this College and Mission, and in such an avowed a College feels itself to be richly rewarded.

I do not feel that even such a brief notice as this would be complete without mention of the quite unusual gift that Mr. Devadhar had for friendship. There were qualities in him that drew to him people of the most varied types, and the most noteworthy of these qualities were his simplicity, his directness and his unselfishness. Since the beginning of his last illness friends have written and spoken of him in terms of the most touching affection. One friend has written, for example, of a friendship which began during the first week which he spent in India—over forty years ago, and which continued, and grew in richness, to the end. Some years ago I had occasion to accompany Mr. Devadhar to the offices of some European firms for the purpose of inviting contributions to the South India Flood Relief Fund. One does not always receive the most cordial greeting when he comes seeking money, but the warmth of the welcome which he received in some of these offices was something to strengthen one's faith in human nature.

Mr. Devadhar was a great human personality. He was besides a deeply religious man. He did not talk a great deal about religion, but at times he opened his heart, and one realised how much religion meant to him and how powerful was the religious motive in all his social work. His service of men owed much of its quality to the fact that to him it was service of God.

There are many who mourn his death, and, in particular, our sympathy goes out to the members of his own family, and to his colleagues of the Servants of India Society. But there are none who knew him who will not remember him with gratitude and affection, for he was one of those men whom it is good to have known.—*The Wilsonian*, March 1936.

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- THE EMPIRE OF INDIA. By EVANS BELL. Ed. by C. S. Srinivasachari. (G. A. Natesan, Madras.) 1935. 21cm. 455, 1vip. Rs. 5.
- THE BIRTH OF INDIAN PSYCHOLOGY AND ITS DEVELOPMENT IN BUDDHISM. By Mrs. RAYS DAVID. (Luzac.) 1936. 20cm. 444p. 3/6.
- GONDAL'S CHERISHED TREASURES. (Golden Jubilee Committee, Gondal.) 1934. 24cm.
- AN ECONOMIC SURVEY OF BHAMBU SANDILA. An Inquiry conducted by Abdur Rahim Khan and K. B. Sheikh Nur Mohamad. (The Board of Economic Inquiry, Punjab) 24cm. 205p. Rs. 3.
- LABOUR IN AGRICULTURE. By LOUISE E. HOWARD. (Oxford University Press.) 1935. 24cm. 399p. 18/-
- EASTERN INDUSTRIALIZATION AND ITS EFFECT ON THE WEST. By G. E. HUBBARD. (Oxford University Press.) 1935. 24cm. 395p. 18/-
- FINANCIAL PROBLEMS OF INDIAN STATES UNDER FEDERATION. By SAHIBZADA A. WAJID KHAN. (Jarr. Ids.) 1935. 24cm. 256p. 12/6.
- A THOUSAND MILES UP THE AMAZON. By ARDASER SORABJEE N. WADIA. (Dent.) 1936. 24cm. 75p. 8/6.

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