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TOPICS OF THE WEEK

THE British Elections have gone

much as one foresaw they would:

the voters have once more banged,

barred and bolted the door in the face of those who

saw in Protection the best exit out of present dif-

iculties, and for the rest have once more shown

that their political allegiance is pretty evenly di-

vided amongst the three great parties in the land.

Whilst last year of the sum total of votes cast 40%

went to the Conservatives, 31% to Labour and 29%

to the Liberals, this year the respective

percentage at the time of writing has been 38%,

32% and 30%. But whilst the chances of triangular

contests gave the Conservatives then 56%, Labour

24% and Liberals 20% of the seats, this year this

proportion has been changed to 43%, 32% and 25%.

The position thus created makes it impossible for

any one party to govern, without another party's

benevolent neutrality; and another Coalition Go-

vernment of sorts is only too probable. In fact, that

solution would have been a foregone conclusion,

had only the country not so recently been deliver-

ed from Mr. George's Coalition Government. But

with that memory still painfully vivid in every-

body's mind and with the insoluble problem what

on earth to do with Mr. George in any Conser-

vative-Liberal Coalition, such formal alliance

between these two parties seems impossible for the

present. Naturally both Conservatives and Liberals

have their strong anti-socialist bias in common;

and free-traders of course are found in the Con-

servative camp as well and not so few of them

either. So that the most natural solution is the

formation by a free-trade Conservative of a

"bourgeois" Government, which would leave out

in the cold the extreme right and have for its
opposition Labour.

* * *

Psychological
Considerations.

IN fact, if not in name, such a
Government would be a Liberal
one—its two main planks being of
an entirely negative character: no protection, no
socialism. This is eminently the Liberal creed and
would portend a further period of Asquithian
"wait and see" and muddling through. The Tory
proper and the Socialist on the other hand agree
in this at least—that neither has any faith in
laissez aller and that both are convinced that
politics call for rational planning, for construc-
tive design along some firmly held principle. Tem-
peramentally therefore Tory and Labour have
much in common—quite apart from the fact that
the bulk of British Labour is almost incredibly
conservative, whether the individual actually ad-
heres to the Conservative or to the Labour parties:
a fact further illustrated by the electoral discom-
fiture of most of the Communist element. But if
Conservative and Labour Party have tempera-
mentally much in common, it follows further that
a wide temperamental gulf is fixed between the
Liberals and the Labour Parties. Nothing is more
obnoxious to Liberalism than a clear cut construc-
tive programme, based not on expediency, but on
a broad principle logically worked out in all its
applications. This psychological reason, we be-
lieve, is the main fact which would make a
"Lib.-Lab." Coalition Government unworkable.
People usually fail to see that the "Progressivist"
resemblance of these two parties is fortuitous and
exists only on the surface. And since the electo-
rate has definitely turned down the principle on
which Mr. Baldwin was planning his policy, but
has not yet in sufficient numbers adopted Mr.
MacDonald's, the case is bound to go by default to
the gentlemen who yet once more—and, we hope
for the last-time—will make the attempt of getting
out of the bog by waiting for it to-dry up.

* * *

Plus ça change. . . .

TURNING to the Indian Elections,
the latest news tells of a steady
continuance of the Swarajist successes, in Bengal,
in the C. P., the U. P. The position is curiously
reminiscent of the Redmondite rout in Ireland.
The same flood tide of Wilsonian idealism that
promised to bring self-determination to Ireland,
brought us our Indian Reforms too; the same ebb,
here as there, left behind a pusillanimous Govern-

ment, afraid of the rashness of its own promises and bent on nothing so much as on taking back as far as it could in practice what it had already conceded in theory. Redmond's followers had been prepared to place their faith in England's sincerity: a too often disappointed nation refused their endorsement to such policy and to a man elected Sinn Feiners instead. But the truculent and intransigent Sinn Feiners of those days are to-day the Free-Staters who take their oath to King George as a simple matter of course and who, in theory and in practice, are but carrying out the policy which had once been John Redmond's and for advocating which his party had been wiped out. The only Sinn Feiners left in Ireland are a handful of doctrinaires, who to-day are completely discredited, and their very much attenuated following. The same constitutionalist aspiration after Dominion Home Rule which at one time was called Redmondite, is now called Free State in Ireland, just as it is already evident that here in India the "Liberal" label for the same thing is being superseded by the "Swarajist" one. But, however much the labels may change, the substance methinks remains strangely unaffected. Can it be, because it is the only possible one?

* * *

On the question of the restriction of Indian immigration into Kenya in the supposed interest of the natives, the *Democrat* of Nairobi asks a few pertinent questions about the limitless exploitation to which the natives are being subjected by the Whites. We had ourselves asked the same questions, and we are glad that the Indian community over there also is considering the question from that standpoint:—

Carpenters and clerks are good enough in their way, but what about giving back some of the stolen land to the native, what about repealing the iniquitous Native Registration Ordinance which makes it compulsory for them to wear a pass round their necks all the time? What about reducing the present high taxation which was designed to compel the native to slave for the white planters? What about making desertion a civil offence and not criminal as is now the case? Is it not more important for the welfare of the natives to put an end to this forced labour (slavery) and to restore them to their land and give security of tenure than that a few of them should be taught to read and write (for demonstration purposes)—only to be deported to Kismayu directly they become articulate and demand to be treated as ordinary human beings?

* * *

THE autoerat of Navsari once more proves what nonsense it is to think that any impassible gulf yawns between East and West. The order he has recently served on "agitators" amongst the Kaliparaj breathes the very spirit which has made so much of British rule in India odious. This good collector, like his European confreres only too often, does not believe that the black folk under him are meant for anything but obedience to rules made for them by people of an altogether superior mentality, of which their fairer complexion is somehow taken as axiomatic evidence. Like them, he forgets that for a generation at least a fraction of these supposedly "lower" races have been receiving some sort of

education and thus been made aware of their own degradation. The "Goddess" movement of last year among the Kaliparaj is but an objectivation of this new knowledge which is being borne in upon them far and wide: the knowledge of the full stature of manhood to which Kaliparaj no less than Ujaliyats have not merely the right, but the duty to aspire. Their consequent purificatory movement has hit the liquor trade hard and their further refusal to perform any more *bigar* at an anna or two a day, has naturally infuriated every landlord against them. But the unforgivable sin in the collector's eyes no doubt was the fact that the Kaliparaj Grievances Committee had been in the habit of standing up to him and all this precious orders, instead of being satisfied with the traditional "petitioning" in the proper attitude of supplication. Hence this weird notification, gazetted on the 22nd ult., which singles out four workers of that mandal, forbidding them to enter certain talukas, attend any meetings, shelter, succour or even legally defend any Kaliparaj, and calling on them to resign from an association which has not been declared unlawful. The order is of course preposterous—even in a Native State: but it is a good reminder that what autocracy, whether it be Indian or British, needs, is not "enlightenment," but extinction.

* * *

THE Opium question has recently received renewed attention at the hands of two publicists—Miss E. N. La Motte's in *Foreign Affairs* of November and Mr. F. G. James' in the December number of *Young Men of India*: to both of which articles we would direct our readers' attention. The vested interests which stand in the way are three—the Indian Government, the Chinese Provincial generals and the European manufacturers. The scandal of these latter has hitherto not been fully recognized: but the fact remains that there are many chemical works up and down industrial Europe, which manufacture—and export—morphia, cocaine and similar alkaloids by the ton. Switzerland is one of the worst offenders in this respect; so much so that the Swiss Federal Government is actually contemplating legislation to stop this nefarious traffic. The Chinese problem is identical with that of establishing a stable government in that unhappy country: but after all is said and done, China does not export opium anyhow, so that she may for the time be left out of account, whilst the rest of the world agrees on an opium policy based on right principle. This principle obviously is to prohibit the production of larger quantities of any of these drugs of addiction, than is warranted by their medical and scientific use; but this principle when first proposed, was not adopted owing to the Indian Government carrying its insidious amendment at the League of Nations, to substitute the epithet "legitimate." Now *a priori* it is quite possible that there may be a "True Temperance" for opium, as there is claimed for alcohol; that opium and morphia may stand in the same relation as fermented and distilled liquors. But if so, it is just about time, that a perfectly unbiassed and strictly scientific commission of experts should pronounce on the effect of opium in what the Indian Government calls its "legitimate" use. So far the public has nothing to go upon, but diametrically opposed opinions, put forward with more heat than persuasiveness: we therefore heartily endorse Mr. James' plea for the urgency of setting a "fact finding" body of experts to work.

The Facts about Opium.

"Enlightened" Autocracy in Baroda.

SIR GEORGE LLOYD.

LAST Saturday Sir George Lloyd left the shores of India having completed his five years of office. Vastly different opinions are held as to the exact judgment to be passed upon his career: ranging from the extreme view of the Patel party which can only find his historical counterpart in Nero and Pontius Pilate to that of the European Community who consider him the greatest Governor of Bombay for many a decade. Truth will be found to lie as usual in more moderate opinion. The late Governor may on the one hand have committed mistakes of judgment and may not have been as sympathetic to Indian aspirations as a Reay or Montagu. But there is no doubt that he was able to infuse vital energy to a Government that was fast becoming a mere piece of machinery, that he set a standard of strenuous work to all and that in carrying out the new scheme of reforms he had the insight which prevented him from making use of the emergency powers vested in him by the Government of India Act.

He came to Bombay when the system of government was on the point of being radically altered and he had to make his own precedents. There is no doubt that he carried out his responsibilities to the very letter, though it is permissible to say that a man with more real sympathy and liberal instincts like Lord Willingdon would not have contented himself with merely sticking to the letter, but would have paved the way for complete provincial autonomy much faster. In the beginning of the new regime he had a competent set of Indian colleagues and if he had not always looked on his work in a narrow spirit he would have tried to work more whole-heartedly with men like Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla and, while formally keeping up the legal form of diarchy, would have worked as a unitary government, as was the case in some other provinces in the beginning. As a matter of fact his ministers were never able to influence decisions in the reserved half of Government and thus did not get to know the working of these departments which are one day to be also transferred to them.

A hardworking man himself, he expected everybody to work as hard and in the beginning of his career he was reported to have been unpopular with the services whom he worked harder than they were accustomed to. But they soon got reconciled to his way and in his later days he was regarded as their staunchest champion; he being a firm believer in the white man's burden theory. Nobody supported even their extravagant claims as strenuously as he did and the present Royal Commission owes its existence more to him than to any other single person in or out of India. His recent utterance at the gathering of the Chamber of Commerce is only an illustration of the opinion he has always held. He is not an unjust man but he would like to do good things himself rather than let others do them. He entered into minute

details of the administration which he should have left to his colleagues or other officers. Only a young man like himself could have borne the strain of such heavy work, and anyhow the system which he introduced of centralising all reserved departments in his hands is wrong in itself and bound to prove unworkable in future.

The drive which was his main characteristic has undoubtedly resulted in putting many of the long standing and intricate problems of this Presidency on a fair way to solution. The Bombay Development was talked of for a long time; but Sir George Lloyd, removing all the obstacles in the way, translated it into a fact. There may be a difference of opinion on some aspects of this development scheme but there is no doubt that its conception is great and that when it is fully worked out it will have an immense effect upon the housing problem in Bombay. Again the Sukkur Barrage project had been on the anvil almost since Sind became British and many schemes were lying in the pigeon holes of the Public Works Department waiting for a master hand. The financial difficulties were colossal and staggered everybody. But Sir George faced them all and in the course of some fifteen years, when the barrage is complete, Sind will assume an entirely new aspect and his name will go down among the Sindhis as a new creator of Sind. There are of course many points in these schemes which can be justly criticised but it would be unfair to deny to the late Governor the fullest credit for these two achievements.

His term of five years was remarkable for the political unrest in the country. The non-co-operation movement was led from this province and the Governor had a very difficult part to play. Even a liberal would have found the position very trying, as Morley found, when responsible for the Government of Ireland. Sir George does not even profess to be a Liberal and he therefore decided to face the position in the true imperialistic spirit. More sympathy with Indian aspiration would have at least made him try to meet Mr. Gandhi face to face and see his point of view. As it was he tried to keep out of prosecutions as far as possible, but once he decided to resort to them he was ruthless. That the prosecution of Mr. Gandhi was even a gross political blunder is now evident, as after the Bardoli decision he was fast getting out of touch with his intransigent followers, whilst the prosecution itself immediately placed him on a pinnacle higher than he had ever occupied. In the case of the deportation of Mr. Horniman we think he should have prosecuted him and not deported him under an act which was passed for altogether different times. We do not hold any brief for Mr. Horniman, for we feel that with all his journalistic ability he was on the whole not an influence for good: but we cannot but agree with the view that such deportations are a grave attack on the infant liberties of this country. On the whole however the late Governor's administration never made any wholesale use of repressive measures as was the

case in some other provinces and for this also we must give credit to Sir George's courage and tact.

He has been hailed as a true friend of the Mahomedans and the backward communities. He had, before coming out, acquired an intimate acquaintance with Islamic questions and he deserves a meed of praise for the persistence with which he pleaded for a fair settlement with Turkey and must be assigned some credit for the final Lausanne Treaty. He also tried his best for the non-brahmans, but we cannot help a feeling that his work for these classes was prompted more by the idea of dishing the advanced classes than by any genuine sympathy with the underdog. The measures which were taken in his regime on behalf of these classes have our full support, but the conceded privileges were all at the expense of other Indians and did not in the least detract from the privileged position of his own countrymen.

Sir George Lloyd is still young. He has, we hope, many years before him and will occupy other important positions. His future will be watched with interest by the people of this Presidency over which he ruled with energy for five years. His abilities are of the first order, but the danger we foresee with him is, especially once he is out of personal touch with India, that the European community here—to which, very characteristically, his last words on Indian soil were addressed—will completely monopolize his interest, where India is concerned, and that, a second Lord Sydenham, he will to the last go on fighting his losing battle against the full achievement by India of that self-development and self-determination, which, constituted as he was, he never could understand nor sympathise with.

SOCIAL WORKERS IN CONFERENCE.—II.

4. THE OUTCAST.

A. CRIMINAL TRIBES.

THE first group coming under this heading and considered by the Conference were the Criminal Tribes, on whose "Settlements" the Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer at Bijapur, Mr. Starte, I. C. S., had written an authoritative paper. Mr. Watkins had contributed another interesting paper on "Work by the Salvation Army among the Criminal Tribes," whilst Mr. H. H. Strutton, the Manager of the "Industrial Settlement" at Sholapur, not only had written on this subject, but was personally present and able to take part in the discussion which followed. In the latter he stressed the fact that a Settlement of these tribes is most likely to be successful, where there is already a good demand for labour; and he in fact advocates that mills should finance such settlements and thus assure to themselves a steady labour force whose "faithfulness" in times of labour trouble and epidemics would amply repay for the couple of years' preparatory training which is necessary. Personally we do not altogether like the sound of this and think that, however much industrialists may be

allowed to provide the financing of such settlements, the management should remain entirely independent and in the hands of social workers who devote their life to the uplift of these people. Economically it probably is wise to draft these nomads into industrial work, instead of taking away agriculturists from their lands: though some delegates present pressed that the settlements for these tribes should be agricultural as well as industrial. Mr. Strutton stressed that the management of such settlements must necessarily be more along lines of parental control, than of judicial machinery. While thoroughly agreeing, one cannot but hope that the "parental control" period will not be unduly prolonged and that the second generation at least will be given opportunities for running their own affairs. In the meantime the results already achieved are little short of marvellous and the Conference was not slow in drawing its conclusions therefrom for the solution of other problems as well.

B. PRISON REFORM.

The application of the "settlement" or "colony" system to Rescue Work, we already referred to last week: its application to prison reform lay even nearer and was promptly advocated. The stepping stone was a complaint that there were no fixed standards as to what made a tribe a "criminal tribe" and a consequent resolution that the criminality of some individuals should not implicate a whole caste nor lead to their having the legal stigma of "criminal tribe" put on them. Mrs. Besant in her presidential address had already given a strong lead as regards prison reform—having in fact devoted one half of her whole address to this one subject—and her plea that "our prisons, instead of being half-way houses to lunatic asylums, must be made half-way houses to good citizenship" is one that ought to find an echo in every thinking citizen. Nothing but a complete change of principle will do: if the present aim is revenge, the future aim should be reformation. The present system is designed to break a prisoner's will: to-day all penologists agree that this system has failed and that the only right alternative is to train and strengthen the prisoner's will. To begin with, no first offender should ever get inside a prison at all; but even reconvicts require not so much punishment as treatment. Criminals having fallen below human standards, our present prisons but further dehumanize them, whilst what these men obviously need is to be uplifted to normal humanity. And this, human company and sympathy, home life, education, work and play—in other words normal human life, alone can effect: all of which is possible and is actually done in so called "Open Air Prisons" or "Camps", of which our "Criminal Tribes' Settlements" are but a special case. Rao Bahadur Dr. P. V. Shikare, as a jail visitor, gave his own valuable experiences, but there was little discussion, delegates being quite unanimous that "the present prison administration in India is badly in need of

radical reform", and the Conference consequently urged "on the Legislatures to take immediate action to inaugurate a policy of reformation and education in dealing with the prison population."

C. ABORIGINALS.

Another cognate subject not on the original programme was brought up, as was that of Prison Reform, i. e. the uplift of Aboriginal Tribes, Mr. A. V. Thakkar read a paper (published by us last week), which had come too late for inclusion in the printed volume of papers. He was followed by Mr. Amersing, a Kaliparaj delegate, who gave a graphic description of the oppression and exploitation under which his people suffered. Unfortunately, being little used to public meetings, he stopped in the middle of his tale, when a Parsi member shouted "Question!", and was not to be persuaded to return to the rostrum. The Resolution passed "views with concern the deplorably backward condition of the aboriginal communities of India" and the Conference "called upon all social workers, the public and the Government to devote serious attention towards their uplift."

D. DEPRESSED CLASSES.

Mr. Thakkar in his paper on the Aborigines had expressed the opinion that even less attention was paid to the uplift of the Aboriginal Tribes, than to that of the Depressed Classes: a statement which did not prevent this doughty champion of all the oppressed from entering the lists with a resolution of his own, congratulating the Bombay Government on its recent orders that State aid will be withdrawn from schools refusing admission to "untouchable" children. A good deal of piquancy was lent to this by the fact that Mrs. Besant in her Presidential address had deprecated "forcing untouchables, suffering from dirt-diseases and wholly untrained in decent language and manners, into schools of the more refined classes": and so strongly did Mrs. Besant feel on this point, that immediately after Mr. Thakkar's speech she entered herself into the discussion. A number of other speakers followed; the most interesting perhaps being two members of the Depressed Classes, one Gujarati, the other Marathi speaking. The temperature of the discussion rose very perceptibly all the while, so that, when the vote was taken, one could feel the high tension of expectation. "Those in favour of Mr. Thakkar's resolution?" Up went hands, counted and recounted, slowly and meticulously, by the President. At last, we are ready for the next. "Those against?" rings out the President's challenging voice. But not one hand is raised in response...

5. PUBLIC HEALTH.

A. MATERNITY.

The "Training and Provision of Dais and Midwives" was the subject of two papers—one by Mr. M. R. Samey, M. D., Ph. D., D. P. H. of Bangalore, the other by Miss Jerbanoo Mistri, L. M. & S. of Bombay. The latter emphasized the need of ante-natal clinics and legislation for the registration of

midwives. A resolution regarding the latter was subsequently passed, but the Conference recognized that, as far as the "dai" is concerned, it would be a long time, before she could be entirely displaced by a qualified midwife: hence it was urged that both Government and recognized welfare institutions should at least try to give to dais some training, however elementary, to improve their efficiency. But as one speaker put it, the dai may quite well know, that a clean cloth is better than a dirty one, but who will pay for the soap? Or for the disinfectant? There we have really touched the hidden core of the question, which is an economic one in the last instance, as most problems of social work are. Hence it was most pertinent that the Conference should have advocated, as it did, that "maternity benefits be made obligatory on all employers of labour," Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas having made a powerful appeal for the immediate application of the Washington Conference Convention. Dr. (Mrs.) D. J. R. Dada-bhoj had a most informing paper on "Infant Mortality, its causes, and how to remedy it" dealing specially with infant welfare centres and the proper supply of Health Visitors, and she carried the Conference with her in a demand that "the training of medical students, nurses and midwives should include the practical study of preventive methods and of subjects relating to Public Health;" whilst the examiner in midwifery at the university of Calcutta, Dr. B. D. Mukherjee, contributed a 'Child Welfare Scheme for Bengal.' Seeing, how much there is to be done, how few the workers are and what splendid material for such workers Indian womanhood provides, one can but fervently hope that the Conference's call on "Indian Women of social standing, character, education and high ideals" to take in ever increasing numbers to the profession of Nursing, "one of the noblest of vocations", will not remain unheeded.

B. RURAL MEDICAL SERVICE.

Dr. D. N. Maitra of the Calcutta School of Tropical Medicine, Founder of the Bengal Social Service League and President of the previous (3rd) session of the Conference, held last year at Madras, came all the way from Calcutta to submit a scheme for the creation of a special class of Rural Medical Workers, to supply the great dearth of competent medical aid in rural areas. An outline of this attractive scheme (which was adopted by the Conference) we hope to publish in our next issue, as the paper was not in time for inclusion in the volume of "Papers Submitted": we therefore need here say no more about it, but remark that the same idea—only slightly modified—had simultaneously and quite independently occurred to some workers, connected with the co-operative movement in this Presidency, who are, as we write, in consultation with the Government Departments concerned, with a view of starting such a Rural Medical Service, as advocated by Dr. Maitra, under the aegis of our rural co-operative societies.

C. OPEN SPACES.

This, to the uninitiated seemingly simple subject had called forth no less than four papers: three, under the title of "Open Spaces, Playgrounds and Directed Games for Children," by Mrs. Harry Hodgkinson, Dr. A. G. Noehren of Bangalore and Mr. N. D. Mallik of Karachi respectively; the fourth, by Prof. M. M. Gidwani of Bombay, on "Evening Play Centres, Open Spaces and Organized Games for Children." When one knows our big congested Indian cities, the non-ventilated tenements in which the greater part of their inhabitants lives, the narrow crowded streets of the bazaar, the alleys polluted by open drains—one realizes, that municipal open spaces are indeed one of the prime necessities of city life. And when again one sees only too many of what spaces of this nature actually exist, monopolized by undesirable characters, illkept, littered, bare and ugly, one realizes further how urgent the need is for transforming such squares into little oases of beauty, as is so easily done, and for utilizing them as playgrounds "for the under-privileged children," as the Conference Resolution so tersely puts it—which again necessitates the formation of local societies, whose members will devote themselves in turn to the teaching of and leading in directed games and organized play. It seems such a little thing at first sight: yet Dr. Noehren is only too right when he maintains that "the child which later develops tuberculosis, defective posture, vicious or immoral tendencies, is usually the child which has missed the priceless boon of a vigorous, health giving play life." Which leads one straight on to the next subject, that of the defective children, which however we must leave over for our next issue.

THE ASSOCIATED CHAMBERS ON
CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE.

WE welcome the debate on the Resolution on Exchange passed by the Associated Chambers of Commerce all the more as it gave an opportunity to the Finance Member to review the whole field of currency and exchange and outline the policy of the Government of India. After the welter of chaos that reigns supreme in the sphere of Foreign Exchange every one is anxious to arrive at a stable exchange. It was necessary therefore to know whether the time is ripe for the stabilization of the rupee-sterling exchange. The survey of the whole field by Sir Basil Blackett is admirable in point of lucidity and we think that the conclusion he arrives at is the correct one. That conclusion is that stability of exchange by legal fixation is at present undesirable and that for three reasons. (1) it would react unfavourably on prices, (2) it would keep the Indian Currency in a state of turmoil leading alternately to inflation and deflation, (3) it would curtail our freedom to fix all the factors according to our convenience. With regard to the first, there is no doubt that a fixed exchange can

only be kept up by the manipulations of Council-bills and Reverse Councils &c. with which we are all familiar and which constitute the essence of a "managed currency". These operations react on prices and an alternation of high and low prices are as deleterious to sound trade as uncertainty of exchange. With regard to the second point, the *modus operandi* is as follows. If exchange goes up currency must be diluted to keep the rupee low; if it goes down, currency must be withdrawn to send the rupee up. Now these changes in the volume of currency unsettle trade and foster a gambling spirit.

When we touch the third reason we enter debatable ground. It is easy to talk about a 'free Rupee' and wax eloquent over the command of all the factors of Exchange and Currency but it is difficult to assess the proper value of this freedom. If freedom is good, why was exchange stabilized at all in 1898? In fact we owe the gold exchange standard itself to the fixity of exchange. We must then construe the freedom as only a temporary freedom, desirable while the exchanges and prices all over the world are in a state of flux. The whole tenour of the speech supports such a construction and no one need suppose that fixity of exchange is abandoned for ever.

In passing it is not amiss to remind those who are pleading for a fixation of exchange that their recommendation will involve the sale of Reverse Councils which are an inevitable corollary of a fixed exchange. Now for the present at least no one wants to revive this operation as it is bound to cause needless wrangling and heart-burning also. In view of this also it is better to avoid fixity of exchange till a favourable balance of trade as a normal certainty is assured.

Against this we have to set a mass of competent opinion urging the stability of exchange as an immediate necessity. Prof. Jevons of Allahabad said "that immediate stabilization at 1s. 4d. is the policy which should be adopted." To achieve this he recommended a sale of Reverse Councils worth a crore of rupees weekly, to be paid out of the Gold Standard Reserve. In addition he recommended the sale of gold by tender from the Paper Currency Reserve. The notes obtained by the sale of the Reverse Councils and gold should be retired to the extent of 25 crores. This was about the middle of 1922, when exchange was below 16d. But the conditions then existing have not altered materially and his recommendations can not be said to be out of date, if we wanted to fix the rupee at 16d. gold. It is clear however that such a policy boldly carried out requires such a contraction of currency at which the commercial world would stand aghast. Nobody likes contraction of credit and a consequent fall of prices: unless therefore we are prepared for what Prof. Jevons calls a 'Squeeze' his remedy cannot be applied at all. Of course he recommends a gradual contraction and not such a rapid contraction as to cause a commercial panic: but one wonders, whether the Government would be

prepared for such a drastic cut in the currency, if exchange goes below 16d.

The question therefore reduces itself to this: in case exchange goes below 16d. are we to create a commercial stringency leading to high rates of interest and a fall of prices in order to stabilize exchange at 1 s. 4 d (gold)? We on our part would not object to this if there is a certain prospect not only of fixing the exchange at a certain point to-day but of keeping it there at all costs. Now it is this latter which in the present conditions of the world-trade is well-nigh impossible. If Indian prices are reduced, but the prices in England, United States and elsewhere are not reduced, a fresh disturbance of all the factors is a foregone conclusion.

If our prices remain high and the prices in other countries fall, an unfavourable balance of trade will result with a consequent low exchange.

The wisest course then would be to let exchange find its own level and leave the settling of international indebtedness to Exchange-banks, the Government of India only intervening to supply sterling in England in case of necessity.

With regard to the 2 shilling rate it is a welcome relief to know authoritatively from the Finance Member that the rate is an arbitrary rate retained for accounting purposes and that the policy of working up to a 2 shilling rate is abandoned for ever. But it would be better if the law which has become a dead-letter was removed from the Statute-book.

Coming now to the more vital question of the gold-standard, it is clear from Sir Basil's speech that there is no intention of departing from the Gold Exchange Standard. Not only that, the present standard is regarded as an ideal system which other countries might do well to follow. It is also said that the League of Nations intends to adopt a like system for its constituent States and ultimately the whole world would drift towards this perfect system. The question of a gold standard without a gold-currency has been so often discussed that it would do no good to revive the discussion at this time. But what the Indian public would like to know is whether we are working towards a gold standard as it was understood for the last fifty years?

The Finance Member's speech leaves the point in doubt; we are simply told that after Sterling has reached its parity with gold the whole position would be considered. Till then the present Standard would continue, with its attendant Council-bills, Reserves, Rupees, Notes based on Rupees and a modicum of gold or securities realizable in gold.

Now we are far from thinking that the Gold Exchange standard is an ideal system. All the economists have repeatedly emphasized that it is only a transitional stage which ought in a few years to lead to a real Gold Standard. Now it appears that the transitional stage has become the ultimate objective. Without more searching in-

vestigation then we would rather keep to the orthodox view that a natural currency system in which the coin is equal to its gold or silver value is the ideally perfect system. The gold exchange standard is by common consent an artificial system in which so many checks and counter-checks are necessary that it causes an undue strain on its operators. We cannot therefore subscribe to the view that India ought to wait till the world settles down, for establishing the Gold Standard.

Let us adopt the gold standard with an open mint. If after some years the League of Nations succeeds in convincing us that some other standard is better than the gold standard, we shall, along with other countries, adopt it willingly. Till such time as the League itself is in an inchoate state it is not desirable to base action upon its probable working. It is not intended by this to belittle the League of Nations. We admit that it is an authoritative body, and judging from the publications of the body, thorough in its working and its methods. But its suggestions are bound to be outside the range of practice for years to come. It would not do to mould our currency systems so as to fall in a line with some future problematic developments.

The discussion of the questions raised by the sale of the gold from the Paper Currency Reserve and its effect on the sterling-dollar exchange will next demand our attention.

V. N. GODBOLE.

A LETTER FROM LONDON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, NOVEMBER, 22.

A MR. C. A. BOMPAS, speaking at a public meeting at Ancoats, Lancashire, a couple of days ago, said that as England had been a Free Trade country, we had enforced a Free Trade policy in India, although we well knew that educated opinion there was in favour of Protection. As we had held out a definite promise that India was to have self-government in a future obviously not too distant, or it would have been useless to talk about it, a self-government under which they could do this kind of thing for themselves, there was no adequate reason why we should not give effect to their wishes. In the opinion of many officials, he added, if we had to make concessions it would have been better to have made more, or to have made less. He thought we should find in the next five years that Home Rule would have to be granted to India far more rapidly than was anticipated by the authors of the ingenious half-way constitution. He did not think it would do India much harm even if she did become like China. We had been able to trade with China, and he thought that we should be able to trade the same way with India. The longer one lived the more one felt that the people were able to elevate themselves in the course of time. The speaker's remarks were received with applause.

Lord Ronaldshay delivered an address to the United Wards' Club of the City of London a short time ago, of a similar character to that given by him some months ago at the Society of Arts, and which was widely published at the time in India.

In South Africa, the Transvaal Division of the Supreme Court has delivered a unanimous judgment that will go far to change the status of the coloured worker in that Province and alter the character of industrial problems. Under the Mining Act, which is of general and non-racial character, certain Mines Works Machinery Regulations had been promulgated and for years enforced, having for their effect the prohibition of the use of coloured labour in skilled work in the mines of the Transvaal. A conviction had been sought against a mine manager for permitting a native to be in charge of a locomotive. The magistrate had discharged the manager on the ground that the regulations were *ultra vires*, mainly on account of their unreasonableness and because they did not apply to all classes alike. The Attorney-General asked the Supreme Court for a ruling on this decision, which was obviously of a very far-reaching character. The Court has now held that the regulations are *ultra vires*, as discriminating unlawfully between coloured and white. Whenever, declared the principal judgment, the Legislature saw fit to place restrictions upon the rights of coloured persons, it had done so in express and clear words, and in the absence of such clear expression of this intention, a very strong case would have to be made out, before the Court would be justified inferring that such power of discrimination had been granted by implication to the Governor-General. There could be no justification for differentiation and it would be dangerous to hold, in the absence of express statutory provision, that the Governor-General had power, under cover of the general words of the section, to make such a regulation. This decision will come as a surprise to the aristocratic white workers of South Africa, but not to the non-whites who were many years ago advised that if the regulations were tested, they would be declared to be *ultra vires*. And that is what, in fact, has now happened.

The "Times" Washington correspondent reports that two more decisions arising out of the Alien Land Laws of the States of California and Washington have been "handed down" by the United States Supreme Court. The validity of these laws had been recently affirmed by the Court, which now also holds that aliens, ineligible for citizenship, cannot own stock in a land-owning corporation, and, further, that aliens who cannot own or lease land, are debarred from entering into contracts with land-holders for the division of crops. The first case involved the proposed sale by an American to a Japanese of stock in an agricultural corporation and the Supreme Court upheld the decision of the Federal Court of California that ownership of such stock constituted an in-

terest in agricultural lands which was prohibited by law. In the second case, an American had contracted with a Japanese for the farming of certain land by the Japanese, the agreement providing for a division of the crops. Here the Federal Court of California had held that the contract was valid, on the ground that it did not vest in the Japanese any interest in the land, but merely made him an employee. The Supreme Court set this decision aside, holding that the cropping contract was in substance the same as the leasing of the land to an ineligible alien. Of course, these decisions affect Indians as well as Japanese, in view of the recent Supreme Court decision in the case of the naturalisation proceedings against Bhagat Singh. And all these decisions are retroactive, since, if these Asiatics are not eligible for citizenship, they never can have been eligible, and are therefore not entitled to any of the benefits of eligibility for citizenship.

REVIEW.

THE NEW EDUCATION IN FRANCE.

LAST week, beginning a review of Mr. Roman's book, * we tried to show what changes the war had produced in the popular education of England. In the present article we propose to give a brief review of what Mr. Roman says of the educational problems of post-war France.

"What" I ventured to ask M. Guizot, 'did the French Revolution contribute to the cause of popular education?' 'Un deluge du môt,' replied M. Guizot, rien de plus.'" (Mathew Arnold, Popular Education in France). If any one were to ask the present Minister of Public Instruction of France, 'what has the European war done for popular education?' the reply is not likely to be much more heartening. 'There are those who imagine that the people are in power here: it is only imagination!' If in France we find that 'the public education effaces between the middle and upper classes the sense of social alienation', the gulf between the upper and lower classes is as wide in matters of education, as in England. Writing of the situation of popular instruction in 1921, M. Dulos reckoned that 'among the 2, 250, 000 adolescents who were deprived of secondary instruction, there were only 56,000 pupils benefitting by a more serious development of the rudimentary education they received between the ages of six and thirteen'.

The Great War showed up the defects of the French popular instruction. In the dark days of 1916-17 the bourgeois and the workman were solemnly agreed that having fought together in the trenches, they would see that their children were taught, sitting side by side on the same school benches. The democratic fervour that the War

* Roman, T. W.: The New Education in Europe—London. 1923. 5x8. pp. vi+271. (Routledge.)

let loose, found expression in making the French education subservient to the immediate needs of the hour. Efforts were made to base the educational programmes on the needs and aspirations of the real life of the nation. 'Set standards' and outside aims were gradually losing their force. In agricultural education, better financial results as the end of such instruction were steadily kept in view. In commercial and industrial instruction the aim was to increase the per capita production and raise the standard of efficiency. Sociology was introduced in Normal training. The study of civics and morals received increasing attention. Athletics received special care. Laws were proposed to abolish all distinction in educating the children of the rich and the poor. Genuine attempts were made to forward talent wherever found.

But the tide has turned. The Catholic Church which has often impeded democratic growth, is trying to acquire the control of popular instruction. The increase of alcoholism, tuberculosis and venereal diseases in France after the War is explained by the Church as due to the education of the people in 'écoles sans Dieu'. 'The opening of a lay school (école laïque) will call for the building of a prison at its side' sums up the attitude of the Church towards secular schools.

Return to the classics is another anti-democratic manifestation. Latin and Greek are to be made compulsory for intellectual discipline and cultural refinement, as though there was a hierarchy of values among studies. 'Education is to be regarded as a social function, and a continued reconstruction of experience' and not 'a preparation and discipline carried on in situations more or less detached from the activity of the world around us'. But the advocates of classics have too much faith in the intellect-sharpening virtues of classics to bestow attention on realities.

France is busy settling her foreign relations and the domestic problems of education are naturally receiving a less than usual or due attention. The reactionary forces are gathering strength and the chances of success of a really democratic educational policy are rather remote.

J. B. SEN.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALL INDIA SOCIAL WORKERS' CONFERENCE. (IV. SESSION.)

TEXT OF THE RESOLUTIONS.*

The Fourth Session of the All India Social Workers' Conference which met in Bombay on 29th and 30th November and 1st and 2nd December 1923 passed the following resolutions:—

* The Resolutions of the All India Social Workers' Conference so far published in newspapers are only the Draft Resolutions of Committees. As most of the resolutions have undergone material change in open Conference, we think it will be found useful to publish them *in toto* in the amended form in which they were finally passed.

I. UNIVERSITY AND TRAINING FOR SOCIAL WORK.

As an aid to better citizenship and in order to give a broader point of view to the professions, this Conference strongly recommends that all Universities should organise general courses of lectures on Community Life and Social Work in Arts Colleges and in Technical and in Professional Colleges.

It also recommends that the Universities in India should provide in the curricula of Arts Degrees for optional courses in social studies with a view to afford opportunities of theoretical training to Social Workers.

This Conference further recommends that bodies like Social Service Leagues should make arrangements for providing practical experience in social work for those students of the University who feel drawn to such work.

II. TRAINING FOR SOCIAL SERVICE BY VOLUNTARY AGENCIES.

This Conference recommends that Social Service Leagues and similar institutions should suggest lines of approach to the study of problems by social workers as an aid to social work and should take steps to organise social study clubs.

III. PUBLICATION OF TEXT BOOKS FOR SOCIAL STUDY.

With a view to facilitate the training of social workers, this Conference appoints a Committee of the following gentlemen, with power to add, to find suitable persons to write simple text books, social annuals and useful pamphlets in different Indian Vernaculars on Sociology, Social Service and social work and also to adopt measures to popularize such text-books when published:—

| | |
|--|-----------------------|
| Mr. G. B. Trivedi. | Prof. S. N. Pherwani. |
| „ R. Gopalswamy Iyer (Madras) | „ G. M. Chiplunkar. |
| „ D. S. Savardekar, | Mr. A. V. Thakkar. |
| Prof. S. V. Phadnis. (Convener) | „ K. H. Vakil. |
| Rao Bahadur T. Varadarajulu Naidu (Madras) | |

IV. CHARITY ORGANIZATION.

This Conference is emphatically of opinion that an enactment for the whole of India be passed for the Compulsory Registration of Charitable Trusts intended by the founders to benefit any section of the public on the lines of Bombay Bill II of 1911 and, in the absence of such legislation, this Conference emphasises the desirability of focussing public opinion on the need of organization of charities with a view to avoid overlapping of efforts and the waste of money and energy; and, as the first step toward this end, it recommends that different communities should prepare registers of the Charitable Institutions existing among them.

V. CO-ORDINATION OF SOCIAL WORK.

This Conference requests that the Executive Committee of the All India Social Service League do act as the Central Institution for conducting an educative propaganda.

It also requests the Executive Committee of the All India Social Service League to form and put into operation a provincial organisation for each language-area in India with the following objects:—

- Systematic Survey of Social Service Institutions.
- Holding of local Conferences.
- Acting as Information Bureau for the areas.
- Taking such other steps as are necessary for the promotion of the object of this resolution.

VI. OPEN SPACES, PLAY GROUNDS & DIRECTED GAMES FOR CHILDREN.

This Conference resolves that immediate steps be taken to urge upon all Municipalities the need of establishing and equipping at least two play-grounds in different parts of their cities to carry out experimental work for the full utilization of their open spaces for the under-privileged boys and girls of the city, along with the boys and girls of other classes on the lines of organised play.

This Conference, recognizing the urgent need of open spaces, play-grounds and directed games for the betterment of the growing children, considers the formation of independent societies in different localities for that purpose essen-

tial, and urges upon Social Service Leagues, philanthropic societies and the general public of large cities to start the same immediately.

This Conference is strongly of opinion that it is highly desirable and necessary to make adequate provision of play-grounds and open spaces in all cities; it urges on the authorities concerned the need for preserving the existing play-grounds and available open spaces and making adequate provision of open spaces for play and recreation in all future schemes of town improvement.

VII. PROSTITUTION.

(a) While noting with satisfaction the increasing interest that is being taken by the general public in checking the curse of prostitution in India, this Conference appeals to it to cultivate a more generous and sympathetic attitude towards the victims of this great evil and to give all possible support, moral and financial, to start educational and social organizations to enable its victims to become honourable and contented fellow citizens.

(b) This Conference urges on the public to insist on an equally high standard of morality for both the sexes, and not to countenance such social customs as lead to prostitution.

(c) This Conference is of opinion that the evil should be combated by:

1. Legislation to make commercialised prostitution, procurement, solicitation and the keeping of brothels penal offences;
2. The administration of such legislation with the co-operation of non-official social workers;
3. The organization of special institutions for the rescue and reformation of the victims of the evil.
4. The adequate provision of medical facilities to treat venereal diseases; and
5. Educational propaganda to disseminate correct knowledge of the moral and physiological laws of life, hygiene etc., and the urgent necessity of the provision of cheap and adequate housing facilities by Municipal and other employers in industrial centres.

(d) This Conference recommends the formation in all provinces of non-official Vigilance Associations; and it also recommends that such bodies should be invested by local Governments with such powers as may be necessary to attain their objects and with adequate finance to undertake propaganda, to supervise the administration of enactments for the checking of prostitution, to train Rescue Workers and run Rescues Homes on non-denominational lines, etc.

(e) This Conference draws the attention of the Provincial Governments, which have not yet attempted any legislation against commercialised vice, to Bombay Act IV of 1923 and urges on them that Acts on similar lines be passed for their respective provinces.

(f) This Conference seeing that the Government of India have asked for opinions as to the advisability of raising the age of consent to extramarital sexual relations to 18 years, records its emphatic opinion that such age should be raised preferably to 21, but at least to the statutory age of majority, viz. 18 years, and instructs the General Secretary to forward this Resolution to the Home Member.

VIII. RECLAMATION OF CRIMINAL TRIBES, UPLIFT OF ABORIGINES AND PRISON REFORM.

(a) This Conference, while being firmly of opinion that the so-called Criminal Tribes are capable of reclamation under proper and humane treatment, expresses great satisfaction at the results so far achieved by Government and non-official agencies like the Salvation Army and other missions in some Provinces of India, and suggests that the scheme of Agricultural and Industrial Settlement should be considerably expanded so as to bring under their influence, all Criminal Tribes, and that where non-official agencies come forth to undertake such work, Government should encourage them by making adequate and even liberal financial grants.

(b) As there is no definite standard of criminality by which a whole tribe is declared a Criminal Tribe under the Criminal Tribes Act, and as such declaration brands a large number of innocent men, women and children of the tribe as criminal, this Conference urges the Government to make as discriminate and wise a use as possible of the term "Criminal" in describing a whole community.

(c) This Conference views with concern the deplorably backward condition of the aboriginal communities of India and calls upon all social workers, the public and Government to devote serious attention towards their uplift.

(d) This conference is of opinion that the present prison administration in India is badly in need of radical reform, and urges on the Legislatures to take immediate action to inaugurate a policy of reformation in dealing with the prison population.

IX. PUBLIC HEALTH.

(a) This Conference views with great apprehension the frightful mortality among mothers and infants in India, particularly in big towns and cities, and, noting with satisfaction the strenuous efforts that are being made by various agencies to reduce it, urges upon the public and the Government further to extend such efforts in both rural and urban areas.

(b) This Conference advocates that maternity benefits be made obligatory on all employers of labour in a manner suited to meet the requirements of women working in large industrial concerns and recommends that the Convention of the Washington Conference be given effect to by the Government in India, and that Government should be requested to appoint women factory inspectors.

(c) This Conference is of opinion that the training of Medical Students, Nurses and Midwives should include the practical study of preventive methods and of subjects relating to public health.

(d) This Conference is of opinion that the profession of Nursing is one of the noblest of vocations for women and calls upon Indian Women of social standing, character, education and high ideals, to take to this work in ever increasing numbers.

(e) While recognising that properly trained nurses and midwives are essential, this Conference is of opinion that for a long time to come it would be impossible to replace the indigenous "Dais" and, therefore, suggests that attempts should be made by Government and recognized bodies to give to Dais some training to improve their efficiency.

(f) Legislation with a view to supervise the work of the trained midwives should be introduced at an early date in the interest both of the public and the midwives themselves.

(g) Having regard to the great dearth of competent medical aid in rural areas, this conference is of opinion that a special class of Rural Medical Workers, some of whom should be women, should be created who shall be trained by Government to render First-Aid and simple medical relief, to help to treat and combat the common epidemics, and who may be employed by local bodies, cooperative societies and village unions.

X. EDUCATION OF DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.

(a) This Conference requests the Government of India to take steps to separate the Blind and the Deaf from the Lepers in the category of 'Infirm' and classify them in the Census and other returns under a separate heading of 'The Blind' or 'The Deaf' as the case may be.

(b) This Conference requests the Government of India to collect on supplemental schedules, as in Ireland, census statistics of the Blind and the Deaf on the lines suggested by the Indian Association of Workers for the Blind and to make such information available free of charge to institutions and social workers working in their behalf.

(c) While urging on both the Government and the public the need for greater sympathy with the lot of the defectives, this Conference requests the Government of India to send to foreign countries teachers of the deaf and the blind for the study of the problem of the defectives.

(d) This Conference is of opinion that provision be made for training of the defectives into habits of work and self-reliance and thus for checking habits of vagrancy.

(e) This Conference is of opinion that there should be a school in each division for the education of the blind and the deaf with separate departments and there should be an After-Care Society to help and look after the training of the blind and the deaf.

(f) This conference is opinion that there is a dearth of trained teachers and that the number of special schools is inadequate for the large number of deaf and blind, and recommends that teachers be trained and schools strated at every district headquarter place.

XI. PREVENTION AND CURE OF TUBERCULOSIS.

This Conference is of opinion that

(1) A vigorous Campaign should be carried out to combat tuberculosis, under the lead of competent medical authorities and that all Social Service Organizations in the country should cooperate in this matter.

(2) Government should invite the cooperation of all employers of labour for the purpose of providing an adequate living wage and sanitary housing accommodation for the employees.

(3) As the infection of tuberculosis is controllable by proper care and removal of children from infected areas, it is necessary that all Infant Welfare Societies should develop on lines similar to those of the Grancher system in Paris—gradually introducing and encouraging methods of isolating children of infected parents in special Orphanages and Homes.

(4) The Government and the various Municipalities should be approached for:—

(a) The creation of more Tuberculosis Dispensaries commensurate with the population.

(b) The appointment of a special staff of Tuberculosis Officers, Nurses and District Visitors.

(c) The utilisation and conversion of the existing Municipal Dispensaries for certain days in the week as anti-tuberculosis centres.

(d) Establishing homes for advanced cases and increasing hospital accommodation for tubercular cases.

(e) Establishing more sanatoria on defined and efficient lines.

XII. SOCIAL SETTLEMENTS.

This Conference recommends that Social Settlements should be established in slums in large cities and in other suitable areas so that educated classes of people might come in closer touch with their poorer brethren and help them in all aspects of their life as friends and good neighbours.

XIII. PROMOTION OF COMMUNITY CENTRE MOVEMENT.

This Conference recommends to Municipalities and other local bodies to allow and encourage the use of their school buildings as community centres for civic and social welfare purposes.

XIV. UPLIFT OF DEPRESSED CLASSES.

This Conference fully recognises the right of the so-called untouchable classes to the provision of adequate school facilities and wells, and the use of public wells, schools dharmashalas and temples, and heartily supports the Bombay Government in its recent orders that State-aid should be withdrawn from such educational institutions as refuse admission to children of these classes.

This Conference further earnestly requests all social workers to give this question a prominent place among their activities,

XV.—THIRD CLASS RAILWAY PASSENGERS.

This Conference strongly protests against the continued indifference shown by Railway Authorities; to the comfort and convenience of the Third-Class Railway Passengers and urges upon the Government of India to take early steps to remove their grievances.

XVI.—BEGGARS' CENSUS.

Recognising the urgent need for checking the evils of beggary, this Conference recommends to Municipalities and Local Boards that a census of beggars within their jurisdiction be taken at an early date with a view to study their condition and to introduce effective methods for the amelioration of their condition.

XVII.—EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

That the following persons do form the Executive Committee of the All India Social Service League:—

1. Dr. D. N. Maitra (President, Bengal Social Service League)
2. Bengal:—Rai Bahadur Chunilal Bose.
3. Madras:—Rao Bahadur Varadarajulu Naidu (Madras Social Service League)
4. Punjab:—A representative to be co-opted.
5. Bombay:—Miss Engineer (Seva Sadan, Bombay)
6. U. P.:—Hirdayanath Kunzru (Prayag Seva Samiti)
7. Behar:—C. P. Hazari.
8. Delhi:—Secretary of the Delhi Social Service League.
9. C. P.:—A representative to be co-opted.
10. Mysore:—Mr. R. Gopaldaswami Aiyer.
11. Hyderabad-Deccan:—A representative to be co-opted.
12. Gujerat:—Dr. Sumant Mehta.
13. Sindh:—Mr. P. L. Vaswani.
14. Y. M. C. A. —Mr. K. T. Paul.
15. The Ramkrishna Seva Mission:—Mr. Swami Saradanand (Belur, Howrah)
16. The Indian Red Cross Society:—Representative to be co-opted.
17. The Salvation Army:—A representative to be co-opted.
18. Mr. N. M. Joshi, General Secretary.
and
19. Mr. R. R. Bakhale } Assistant Secretaries.
20. „ D. S. Savardekar }

and that the offices of the Committee will be in Bombay.

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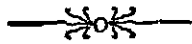
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