

The Servant of India

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NOTICE.

It has been our practice to take a holiday in the week following the Servants of India Society's annual celebration on 12th June. We shall follow this practice this year too. There will therefore be no issue of this paper on the 15th inst.—Editor.

Topics of the Week.

Need for Inquiry.

COMMENTING in a recent issue on Sir Samuel Hoare's characterisation of Pandit Malaviya's allegations of rough handling by the Bengal police of some delegates to the last session of the Congress in police *thanas* in Calcutta as devoid of truth, we ventured to press the need of an open inquiry into his statements. All that has happened since only goes to afford added justification for our demand. The Bengal Government's report on the whole episode published during the last few days is being regarded largely as an attempt to whitewash the conduct of the guardians of law, and order in Bengal on the occasion, and Mr. Devadas Gandhi's rejoinder published in the press shows that public opinion is not wholly unfair to the Bengal police in refusing to be convinced by its defence as set out in the local Government's report. We have no wish to follow him here in all that he says, though we have no doubt that his collaboration with Pandit Malaviya in the collection of evidence which forms the basis of his allegations

invests it with special importance. Reference may however be made to the incident in the Lal Bazar *thana*. Pandit Malaviya alleged that on March 30 last 89 U. P. delegates were subjected to wanton physical assaults in this *thana* after they had been taken into custody, necessitating the immediate removal of a few of them to hospital for medical treatment. The police version is that this was considered necessary in view of the wounds which they sustained owing to their fall from the police vans after they had arrived at the *thana* to drop them there. It will be seen from this that it is common ground between Pandit Malaviya and the Bengal Government that some of the delegates had to be taken to hospital. Seeing that to secure admission for one in the custody of the police is ordinarily no easy matter, their speedy removal there argues the infliction of serious physical injuries on them. Could these have been caused by a mere fall from the police van? It is really making too heavy a demand on public credulity to expect it to view the matter in that light. As Mr. Devadas Gandhi asks: "Is it at all likely that in case of both these prisoners 'internal pain' was caused by the fall? According to Pandit Malaviya's statement, these two gentlemen had been violently cuffed in the stomach and were rendered almost senseless on account of that. This explains the internal pain which necessitated their removal to hospital..." In view of all this, the only way to clear the character of the Bengal police is to put them on their defence by instituting an independent inquiry into their conduct in relation to the delegates to the Calcutta session of the Congress.

Vindication of Justice.

THE cult of civil disobedience has given rise to a crop of problems not the least complicated of which is that of the attitude which a judicial officer has to adopt towards those produced before him for trial for a breach of the law. Is he to convict them outright, relying mainly on their confession and in the absence of satisfactory evidence produced by the prosecution in proof of the charges levelled against them, or is he also to take other considerations into account? True to their creed, the accused in civil disobedience cases refuse to move their little finger to escape the legal consequences of their action in violating the law and the general tendency among judges and magistrates trying their cases is to convict them of the offences with which they are charged, even though the prosecution may have failed to establish its case to their satisfaction. Mr. Justice Kendall of the Allahabad High Court however regards this tendency as deplorable. For in his judgment on the revision application filed on behalf of Babu Purushottam Das Tandon, a prominent Congressman of Allahabad, by the local Bar Association, he blames the magistrate who sentenced Mr. Tandon to six months' rigorous imprisonment

for addressing a public meeting on the Lajpatrai Day in contravention of the Police Act. According to Mr. Justice Kendall, even though an accused person may be anxious to go to jail, there is no reason why a magistrate should be willing to oblige him by falling in with his wishes. "This, however," said he in the judgment, "was not a judicial point of view. The courts are bound, of course, to protect the liberty of the individual; but even when the individual is ready to forego his liberty the courts have to consider that there are other circumstances than the wishes of the parties to the proceeding by which they have to be guided. If the accused is sent to jail he has to be confined there and maintained there at the expense of the public, and whether his wish to go to jail arises from a political or economic motive it is the duty of the courts to protect the taxpayer." Can it be doubted that Mr. Justice Kendall's view is based on sound commonsense? If the Indian judiciary and magistracy had been permeated with this spirit the jail population figures would have been much less bloated.

* * *

The Andamans Tragedy.

IT will be recalled that when the Government made known their intention a few weeks ago to deport to the Andamans some convicted terrorists their decision gave rise to strong public disapproval. For one thing the contemplated action went clean against the recommendations of the Indian Jails Committee which wanted the closure of the Andamans as a penal settlement. The recommendation also found favour with the Government who as far back as 1921 announced their decision to give full effect to the Committee's wishes. True, they had reserved to themselves the freedom to make a departure in the case of offenders whom they regarded as particularly obnoxious. But few could have dreamed that the discretion would be used, or rather abused, for the purpose of getting rid of men who after all is said and done are political offenders. It is moreover doubtful if the deportation of young Bengalis is consonant with the spirit of the Jails Committee's recommendations. For another, public horror of the Andamans as a penal settlement arises from the fear that in that far-off place where public opinion is conspicuous by its absence methods for quelling the spirit of patriotism and independence in the Indian youths so sent out may be used which will not be tolerated for a moment anywhere else.

The fear has been fully justified by recent happenings in the islands. It would appear from a recent press communique, which however does not shed an abundance of light on the situation there, that on May 12 nearly 40 such prisoners went on hunger-strike by way of protest against the official unwillingness to redress their grievances. Forcible feeding is reported to have been resorted to in the case of one prisoner after he had gone without food for five days when his condition was considered to be very precarious. This was resisted by the prisoner and is stated to be the cause of his end, which followed a few hours later. The death of another prisoner is ascribed to pneumonia preceded, it should be remembered, by unresisted artificial feeding. The action of the prisoner in first going on hunger-strike and then meekly submitting himself to the proffered nourishment provides an interesting study in human psychology. The circumstances in which these deaths took place and the considerable delay in making the facts known are matters which need to be explained at greater length. The resort to hunger-strike, and that on a large scale leading so far to the deaths of two prisoners, discloses a state of things in the Andamans

which calls for an immediate, open and independent inquiry into the circumstances attendant upon this incident.

* * *

Bombay's New Governor.

TO people of this country Lord Brabourne, the Governor-designate of Bombay, is for the most part a completely dark horse. All that is so far known about him is that he served for some years in the British army and distinguished himself in the Great War. But a distinguished soldier is not necessarily a successful statesman. Indeed the qualities required for the two roles widely differ and it is doubtful if Bombay's next Governor possesses them to the requisite degree. The principal reason for which he seems to have been selected by his ex-Chief Sir Samuel Hoare to preside over the destinies of this presidency appears to be that he is a firm supporter of the White Paper proposals, as his recent utterances in the House of Lords show. It may be seen from these that he has not much enthusiasm for a provincial autonomy in which law and order are excluded from popular control, as is so vociferously suggested by the Churchill-Lloyd group. Even that is something to be thankful for. The successor of Sir Frederick Sykes is said to be only thirty-eight, being perhaps the youngest Governor India has ever had. Youth is of course the negation of experience which is so necessary in the incumbent of such a responsible post, especially in view of the near prospect of the introduction of far-reaching changes in the provincial constitution. But it may be hoped that what the new Governor might lack in experience he will make up by his plentiful energy making for vigorous administrative activity. Public opinion cannot be blamed if it finds itself unable to wholeheartedly acclaim Sir Samuel Hoare's choice and it is up to Lord Brabourne to prove in a practical manner that the misgivings which the public entertained about his fitness for the Bombay Governorship were entirely misplaced.

* * *

Flouting of Public Opinion.

THE failure of the Government of India to reciprocate Mahatma Gandhi's gesture of peace as evidenced by his suspension of the civil disobedience movement has drawn the following criticism from the *New Statesman and the Nation*:

"The Government of India, while wisely releasing Mr. Gandhi, has missed a valuable opportunity by its curt refusal to accept his offer of a truce. Acceptance would have been logical as well as politic. The Congress is still potentially the most important political party in India, and its members, especially those who are detained without trial, should have a chance of meeting and discussing the White Paper. If Mr. Gandhi survives his fast the Government of India seems to have left him no alternative except to revive civil disobedience. One cannot treat political leaders, trusted by millions of their fellow-countrymen, as if they were little children who must promise to be good before they are recognised. Equally, if Mr. Gandhi does not survive or if he accepts Mr. Patel's suggestion and "abdicates," his successor will be forced to consolidate his position by inaugurating some violent form of agitation. This latest move from Simla is part of Lord Willingdon's deliberate policy of treating the Congress movement as negligible, a view which is not supported by any intelligent Indian opinion, even amongst those most hostile to Mr. Gandhi and the civil disobedience movement. The result of this flouting of public opinion will be seen at the first elections under the new Act."

* * *

PARAMOUNTCY AND NOMINATION.

THE virtual deposition and expulsion of the Maharaja of Alwar came as a bolt from the blue to most people in this country, and the nationalist press is unanimous in holding that this drastic interference by the paramount power with the government of a State was wholly uncalled for and unjustified. This act of the Imperial Government will give British Indian politicians furiously to think about the merits of the federal scheme which will become the basis of the Constitution Act. They are generally willing to acquiesce in one of the most important provisions of that scheme, whereby the rulers of States will be allowed to nominate their representatives in both houses of the federal legislature. This acquiescence was due for the most part to the conviction that, however undemocratic nomination might seem, it would still in practice yield results which are not to be distinguished from results that usually flow from election. The matters with which the federal legislature will be concerned will be of a technical character, requiring expert skill more than a keen sense of popular liberties. Judged from this standpoint, nomination such as is provided for in ample measure in the Round Table constitution, it is said, may well be more acceptable than election insisted upon by a few doctrinaire politicians. But even granting that nomination might not be so favourable to the safeguarding of the interests of the masses as election would be, this much at any rate appeared to all progressive politicians as certain and undeniable, that the vote of the Princes or their nominees would be an independent vote wholly uninfluenced by the wishes of the agents of the suzerain power. Popular interests might possibly be sacrificed, but national interests were safe. Even so it would be a tremendous advance. When once the sinister influence of a foreign power is removed and the administration of the country is entrusted to its nationals it will not take long for executive control to pass from an oligarchy (assuming that such would be the result of the constitutional arrangements now proposed) to the real representatives of the people.

The assumption here made that national interests as distinguished from popular interests would in any case be secure is likely to be badly shaken by the treatment which has been meted out to Alwar. If a ruler who is reputedly one of the most advanced and eminent amongst the Indian princes can be laid low by the British Government in this manner, without any warrant so far as the public can judge, what may not happen to others who cannot pretend either to his prestige or to his enlightenment? They can be crushed to pulp at the Government's sweet will. If the paramount power can, with or without reason, impose such heavy punishment upon the Indian princes, is there no legitimate ground for the fear that the selection of the States' representatives in the federal legislature will not be entirely unfettered? Men like Mr. Brailsford have said that the Princes' nominees will in fact be the nominees of the British bureaucracy. Indian politicians however paid no

heed to such utterances so far, believing that they proceeded from prejudice. But a change in this attitude is now called for, seeing how short is the shrift which even exalted princes receive from the imperial Government. In outward form the nominations may be wholly free; the British Government may not consciously impose its will upon even a single prince; and yet the arbitrary power which it can exercise in the last resort may intimidate every State into choosing just those representatives that the paramount power would like best. This of course puts the possibility at its highest. In actual fact the result may be less injurious, but it will still be injurious enough to give pause to our self-complacency about nomination.

We know for a fact that the rulers of some of the smaller States favour election for this very reason, viz. that, if they were at liberty to select their own representatives, they would be compelled to select such as would be acceptable to the agents of the paramount power, while if the selection be taken out of their hands, they would get representatives who would be able to protect the interests of the States. They want therefore to erect a barrier in advance against any possible coercion. It is an irony of fate that only those Princes take such a far-sighted view of the matter who are not entitled to the individual representation of their States; those that are prefer the shadow to the substance. But the line that the smaller States take makes it clear that there is at least strong ground for the fear that if the Princes are given discretion in the matter of choosing the representatives of their States, the British Government may be able to hold British India, along with the States, in fee to itself.

How can this fear be dissipated? In two ways. First by vesting paramountcy in the federal government. But to this course, strangely enough, the Princes themselves are unalterably opposed. The Crown must exercise the rights of paramountcy, they say, and none else. If they are allowed to have their own way both on this matter and on nomination, no escape seems to be possible from the position of subordination to which the States, and through them British India will be reduced, in fact if not in form. And the worst of it is that this position of subordination will not be capable of modification in any way that we can now envisage. For it cannot be too often reiterated that paramountcy is not, like defence and foreign affairs, a subject to be temporarily reserved to the control of the British Government and transferred after the transition period to the administration of the Indian ministry. It is a subject that is to be taken right outside the jurisdiction of the Government of India, in virtue of a constitutional theory of which the validity is not limited in duration. There is no possibility therefore of the subject of paramountcy being restored to the India Government at any time in future unless constitutional law itself changes conformably to our desire. But it is thought by some that although, in our constitution, the status of paramountcy will be

different from that of defence and foreign relations for some time, it may become the same in course of time, when the Princes will give up their opposition, as they may, to the vesting of paramountcy in the federal government. It is assumed by the advocates of this view that the British Government must surrender paramountcy to the federal government if the Princes demand it. The ground on which this assumption is founded is not however clear. On the contrary the position appears to us to be untenable. For paramountcy consists of certain rights and certain duties. And while rights can be transferred, duties cannot. For instance, the British Government has assumed the duty and responsibility of preserving a modicum of good government in the States over which it exercises overlordship. It is a duty and responsibility which it has undertaken in the interest of the subjects of the Princes. It involves some amount of supervision and check over the administration of the States. When it is put in this way it will become obvious that it will be incompetent to the British Government, on the same theory that has been advanced and accepted, to renounce this part of paramountcy at the desire of the Princes. As the rights of paramountcy can be given up when the Princes ask for it, the duties of paramountcy can be disowned only when their subjects ask for it and not till then. The other way in which British domination can be obviated is to knock off paramountcy altogether. The suggestion has in fact been made by the States. If the paramount power can control the Princes' vote it is to the interest of all, it is said, to abridge as far as possible the rights of paramountcy if not to eliminate them altogether. This of course will suit the Princes very well, for it will enable them to rid themselves both of popular and bureaucratic control at the same time. But is it at all desirable? And will the subjects of the Princes ever agree to it until a constitutional regime is inaugurated in the States? Paramountcy therefore can neither be abolished nor be made to function in a way conducive to national interests unless the people come into their own in the States. Election of the States' representatives therefore appears to be the only way out of this tangle, and if the States will not yield on this point self-government as well as popular government will be reduced to a mockery by the exercise of paramountcy by the British Government.

S. G. VAZE.

FEDERATIONS.

INTERESTING as the subject of federations is to students of political institutions, it is of special interest in India at the present moment to politicians and political thinkers in view of the impending constitutional changes. It may be now taken as fairly certain that the new constitution will assume the shape of a federation embracing the Indian States as well as British India. It is an experiment in federation on a very large scale and on lines presenting novel features. The publication at

this moment of Prof. Karve's book* is peculiarly opportune. Experiments in federation have assumed different forms in different countries and a study of the features and working of the different federal constitutions cannot fail to provide light and guidance in the shaping of the Indian constitution which is now on the anvil. Prof. Karve is admirably equipped for the task he has undertaken both by his learning and by his capacity for lucid exposition. He has made a comparative and analytical survey of the federal constitutions of the United States, Germany, Switzerland, Canada and Australia and has included a brief narrative of the evolution of federal government not merely in these countries, but also in other countries in ancient times and in what he calls the minor federations and Russia. His classification of major and minor federations may appear somewhat arbitrary. That countries like the Argentine and Brazil should be included among the minor federations and a tiny country like Switzerland with its small population should be included among major federations would strike the reader as anomalous. What Prof. Karve means by minor federations is those which have not shown a steady, peaceful and progressive political life. But this is only a question of an appropriate terminology. The countries which he has chosen for elaborate treatment are those with well-established and well-developed political life. He gives a concise account of the federal executive, legislature, judiciary and financial arrangements in force in the five countries which he has included under major federations. He has also drawn attention to the special features and the defects and weak points in the constitution of each of these countries. Perhaps the most interesting chapters to the general reader are those on federalism, federal citizenship and the future of federalism.

No treatment of federal constitutions can escape the necessity of an explanation of what exactly is meant by a federation. Attempts to define this term have not resulted in any agreed conclusions. There is no doubt that federation has assumed a variety of forms and that it is not possible to select any one constitution as exhibiting the ideally perfect type. If there is a distinction between the federal and the unitary types of government, it is necessary to form some clear idea of the distinction. Though Prof. Karve is disposed to regard as constitutional purists those who aim at a precise definition, he has not been able to avoid the necessity or the temptation to give some definition of federalism. He is probably of opinion that a rough definition is all that can be achieved. The two features which he regards as characteristic of a federation are (1) a division of the functions of government with separate machinery for their exercise, and (2) a direct contact of the central government with all the citizens of the federation and a direct claim on their allegiance in matters falling within its competence. The inability of the central government to enforce its decisions

* FEDERATIONS. A STUDY OF COMPARATIVE POLITICS. By D. G. Karve. (Oxford University Press.) 1932. 200mm. 311p. Rs. 3.

directly upon all citizens is considered to detract from its character of a federal government. It is admitted that in practice subjects that are exclusively central may be administered by State agencies unless otherwise provided for. The failure of the State administration to enforce the laws of the central government may entail the interference of the latter. Should such a state of things be regarded as conforming to the principle of direct control over the citizens of the federation? The use or intervention of State agency as the normal procedure for the enforcement of the laws and orders of the central government would be quite compatible with its federal character. The utilisation of the local governments for carrying out federal decrees in Switzerland and Germany does not admittedly affect the federal character of the governments in these countries. In the proposals contained in the White Paper on Indian Reforms acts of the federal legislature are proposed to be enforced in the States through the administrative machinery of the States and the obligation to give effect to federal laws is laid upon the rulers of the States.

Prof. Karve is a great believer in the federal system of government and is inclined to discover the germ of the federal principle even in the earlier forms of undeveloped State-life and in the conflicting requirements of the liberty of the citizen and his allegiance to the State. He thinks also that the unitary type of government is inadequate as a field for the ideal of creative citizenship. We doubt whether the ideal of creative citizenship can attain fulfilment anywhere except in very petty States similar to those of the ancient city States of Greece which were really governed by a democracy and not by representative institutions. Even under a federal system there can be no scope for the exercise of active creative citizenship by every citizen in the sphere of the central government. It can only remain an ideal in the schemes of political visionaries and is hardly suited to the larger social agglomerations which are promoted by modern conditions. Prof. Karve feels discouraged by the experience of the working of national representative bodies and echoes the complaint of the modern critics of parliamentary institutions that they have ceased to represent the wishes of the people. He says that a parliamentary executive is exasperatingly devoid of initiative, candour and constructive statesmanship. We do not share his belief that federalism offers any prospect of freedom from the evils of parliamentary government or will bring us nearer the millennium of political idealists. The presidential system of government has been accompanied by even greater evils than those which have been found in the parliamentary system and the United States of America furnish perhaps the only instance where it has, on the whole, worked tolerably well. The dissatisfaction with representative institutions which has in some cases culminated in submission to dictatorship is not likely to be removed by the adoption of the federal type of government. These expressions of discontent are incidental to the disillusionment which

results from the imperfection of most political institutions. The popular preference for a dictatorship is but a passing phase and while it may afford a temporary remedy for an exceptional state of affairs in a society, it cannot possibly be expected to last for any length of time.

The last chapter of the book on the future of federalism is an expression of Prof. Karve's faith and of his prophecies for the future. That international federation is, and should be, the ideal of political and economic progress may be admitted. But there is no likelihood of the ideal being realised within any calculable distance of time. Racial prejudice, economic competition, the greed for markets and the feeling of aggressive and domineering nationalism show no signs of weakening. That the needs of intellectual, cultural, social and economic development transcend national barriers is a factor of hope for progress. It is very difficult to see how the principle of vocational representation can be made to work in the political sphere. We may, however, express our agreement with the author's concluding observation that for making the ideal of self-rule workable in an ever-widening unit of political existence and for securing the largest possible opportunity for peaceful co-operation with our fellow-beings federalism offers the most suitable conditions.

Prof. Karve's book will be greatly appreciated by all students of politics, especially in this country.

P. S. SIVASWAMY AIYER.

TRAFFIC IN WOMEN AND CHILDREN.*

IN pursuance of the decision by the Council of the League of Nations in May 1932, a travelling commission of inquiry of three members was appointed to inquire into the traffic of women and children in the East. The Commission visited as many as fifteen countries in the continent of Asia. The New York Bureau of Social Hygiene financed the Commission with a liberal donation of \$125,000.

The bulky tome of five hundred pages under review* embodying the results of the labours of the Commission is a veritable storehouse of information for all those who are interested in the problem of traffic of women and children in the East. The report is divided into three parts: the first dealing with the findings of the Commission, the second being a study of the laws of the various countries visited bearing on the problem under inquiry, and the third appendices. The manner in which the Commission have summed up the situation of the problem in China, Japan, India and other Asiatic countries bears testimony to the thoroughness with which the Commission have discharged the duties entrusted to them. The findings of the Commission are indeed very interesting. The report deals with the traffic of Asiatic women and children

* LEAGUE: COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY INTO TRAFFIC IN WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN THE EAST. REPORT TO THE COUNCIL. (C. 849. M. 393. 1932 IV. [O. T. F. E./Orient 39 (1) 1932. IV. 8.] 1932. 25cm. 529p. 16/- or \$4.00.

from one Asiatic country to another. The major part of the report deals with the problem in the countries of China and Japan. Prostitutes from these countries go to other Asiatic countries in the South Seas exclusively in search of clients from among their own countrymen. It is said that in all Asia the number of European prostitutes, excepting the Russians in North China, is only about 170. Traffic in occidental women in Asiatic countries is thus practically absent. The Commission attributes this decline in the number of occidental prostitutes to the better facilities that now exist for Europeans to lead a family life in the international commercial centres of China and to the recruitment of Russian prostitutes from Manchuria.

The chapters dealing with the problem in China and Japan reveal to us how social and economic causes drive a large number of women to take to the life of a prostitute. How the stranded Russian refugees from Manchuria are forced into prostitution, on account of their failing resources, helplessness and poverty, to meet the demands of the occidental residents in Chinese commercial centres, through the agency of the brothel, as professional dancing partners and restaurant waitresses, is told with such a wealth of detail and felicity of expression that it grips the reader's attention. The problem in China is dealt with from the background of her old conception of her social structure. The disabilities of daughters in the family system largely contributes to the acuteness of the problem. Daughters in China are of no moment in the family as they have no part to play in the continuity of the family tradition. It is said that a Chinese in poor circumstances would sooner part with his daughter than with his son. Hence selling away girls for such immoral purposes as prostitutes and theatrical apprentices is very common in China. In Japan, similarly, women engaged as professional entertainers and the institution of Geisha largely contribute to swell the ranks of the prostitutes. Dealing with the problem in India the Commissioners observe that there are very few Indian prostitutes outside India except in Malaya.

The Commission has made certain suggestions for combating this evil in the countries mentioned above. They have suggested to the Council of the League of Nations the creation of a central authority in each country for collecting information in regard to this problem for the exchange of information with the central authorities in other countries with a view to check foreign prostitutes coming into the country, more frequent co-operation of the police and the appointment of women officials in the fight against this evil.

We cannot close this review without referring to the illuminating note the Commissioners have added to the report on the role of the brothel in international traffic in the East. They are of the opinion that the business organisation of the traffickers in China and Japan and their hold on the victims is such that unless the brothel is completely abolished the problem cannot be solved. For they say, that the "recognised or licensed brothel is a

determining factor in making that country the destination for international traffic, and that immediately recognition is withdrawn from brothels the amount of incoming traffic shows a marked decrease." They are also of the view that the brothels serve as depots at intermediate points and thus stimulate and perpetuate traffic. Thus the Commission comes to the conclusion that the brothel is the principal factor in promoting traffic in women and children and that in their total abolition lies the solution of the problem. We endorse the views of the Commission fully from our experience in Madras where the closing of the brothels practically put a stop to this traffic in vice.

This report deals mainly with the problem of international traffic in women and children. The need for studying the problem in each country and finding out a solution for eradicating this vice of traffic in women and children is equally urgent and important. The Vigilance Societies in the various provincial towns of India cannot do better than institute an inquiry on the lines of this report. For then it will be an easy matter for the central authority contemplated by the Commission when it comes into being to tackle this problem in all its bearings.

The book is very instructive and interesting.

S. R. VENKATARAMAN.

Our London Letter.

(BY AIR MAIL.)

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, May 27.

THE GREAT FAST.

MAHATMA Gandhi's enormous powers of endurance, and the strength of his will to live were never more highly exemplified than in the ordeal to which he has himself subjected during the last three weeks, and that is coming to an end successfully, we all pray, within another forty-eight hours. It is quite astonishing that any human being can fast for so long a period as twenty-one days, though instances of even longer fasts undertaken by normal people, by which I do not mean the great ascetics whose powers of endurance, if historically verified are truly miraculous, have been recorded. The present writer has vivid memories of two experiences, each of three days' duration, conducted many years ago in association with, though not shared by Mr. Gandhi, and it is therefore to some extent possible for him to appreciate the physical strain of the first few days of a long fast, after which it would appear that the physical system settles down to its task. In Mahatma Gandhi's case, whilst it is true that he has a long record of successful fasting to his credit, and his ordinary habit of life is disciplined to the extent of abstemiousness, it has nevertheless always to be remembered, against the success of an experiment of this kind, that age, incessant work, and lack of adequate rest, apart altogether from a sense of frustration of effort, have always to be reckoned with. The Mahatma has evidently been living upon the food of the Gods during the last three weeks, and it looks as though his indomitable will, and his positive and dynamic desire for service of the depressed classes will pull him through, and furnish yet one more

starting-point for the upbuilding of social life anew in Hindu India.

THE INDIAN CONCILIATION GROUP.

It has for some time been borne in upon the Indian Conciliation Group, that meets regularly at Friends House, that in this country there is a lamentable lack of appreciation of the fact that in India the strife between the supporters (some of them a little lukewarm) of the White Paper proposals and the Tory rebels who appear to be gaining in influence, is somewhat artificial. The Group has therefore issued a leaflet that has been reproduced in part by prominent organs of the Press and textually by the *Manchester Guardian*, in which it is sought to set out summarily the principal Moderate objections to the White Paper proposals. The main lines of Moderate Indian criticism of the White Paper are set forth as follows:—

1. It contains no indication that the Constitution is to provide only for an intermediate stage or stages, the final objective being complete Dominion Status, within a reasonable time, as repeatedly promised on the highest authority.
2. It is silent on the question of how and when the interim period is to be terminated. The Statutory Commission itself recommended that the constitution should provide for automatic growth.
3. It leaves vague, unfixed, and dependent upon factors beyond computation or control the date of the inauguration of the Federation.
4. The safeguards, reservations and powers of intervention, some of them not demonstrably in the interests of India, are so many and varied and cover so wide an area of administration as to go far to negative constitutional responsibility, both in the Federal Government and in the Provinces. They either have no counterpart in Dominion Constitutions or are much more drastic and far-reaching than those that have been inserted therein.
5. In order to provide for stability, democratic conceptions of the composition of the legislatures and of the basis of the franchise have been subordinated to reliance upon the conservatism of the Indian States and upon sectional and vested interests of various kinds, whilst reactionary views regarding the enfranchisement of women and of the non-propertied classes have prevailed.

There follow a list of some ten points on which it is presumed pressure will be brought to bear by the more progressive members of the British Indian delegation, for modification and improvement of the official constitutional proposals. A document of this kind ought to do a considerable amount of good in the progressive circles in which it will circulate.

INDIA IN THE COUNTRY.

India will come prominently before the voter in the near future in two constituencies. Sir Arnold Wilson is the official Conservative candidate for Hitchin, and Sir Edward Grigg is the official Conservative candidate for the Altrincham division. It is to be remembered that the choice of candidates is within the sole prerogative of the local Party organisation. Sir Arnold Wilson's candidature was at first bruted with every manifestation of joyous acclaim by the diehards. Here was a forthright man who would hold on high the unsullied banner of England and the Empire, and who would resist to the end the abdication tactics of Mr. Baldwin and his "Little England" colleagues. Not even the *Morning Post* exulted more loudly in the choice of Sir Arnold Wilson than the *Daily Express*. But to-day that multiple organ of the Crusaders, whose raucous editorial squeak rings down the corridors of time every morning, six days a week, ventures to express doubt

and dissatisfaction regarding its hero. Sir Arnold Wilson is to-day described as "pussy-foot" and perhaps tomorrow, or rather on Monday, the *Morning Post* will include him in its list of "yes" men. And why? Because he has been guilty in his election address of what the *Times* describes as a "judicious blend of miscellaneous declarations" regarding his India policy. With reference to the India proposals he says in the same message, "I keep an open mind", and also, "I cannot accept them as adequate". I think that Sir Arnold Wilson is open to the charge of inconsistency, but it seems quite clear that he cannot altogether be relied upon by the "no" men. It may be that the Cecil influence in the neighbouring constituency of Hatfield has had something to do with the water that Sir Arnold appears to have poured into the heady wine of opposition.

Sir Edward Grigg is a gentleman of different antecedents. Until he went out as Governor of Kenya, he owed loyalty at first to Liberalism, and then to Liberalism of sorts. That is to say, as Member for Oldham he owed much to Conservative support, and accordingly attached himself to that area of political life that lies upon the extreme right fringes of Liberalism, that blurs into Toryism. Apparently the years have taught Sir Edward that salvation does not lie in political borderlands, and he therefore now stands four-square as the National Conservative candidate in the Lancashire constituency, where a vacancy exists by reason of Sir Cyril Atkinson's elevation to the Bench in succession to the late Mr. Justice McCardie, who appears to have died a poor man. Sir Edward Grigg's candidature was supported by the *Times* and opposed by the *Morning Post* with equal enthusiasm, upon the ground of his avowed support of the White Paper. The *Morning Post* was lost in wonder that such a candidate could be acceptable by a Tory Party organisation, at a time when the Party tide has been running so strongly against the Government. But perhaps the *Post*, whose animosity has been so virulent, and the *Times* itself, notwithstanding the old Round Table associations of its present Editor and Sir Edward Grigg, will be equally inclined to moderate their transports now that Sir Edward has made it clear that, whilst supporting the White Paper, he is extremely anxious to strengthen the safeguards, in order to make sure that they can and will work, even though in consequence of the thickly veiled responsibility at the centre that the White Paper proposals are officially alleged to contain, may be almost completely, if not entirely, obscured. Ultimately it may be found that that "judicious blend of miscellaneous declarations" that the *Times* has discovered in Sir Arnold Wilson's India policy, will be hardly distinguishable from those of Sir Edward Grigg's.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE.

Mr. Robert Bernays, M. P., contributes a column on India to this morning's *News Chronicle*. He describes the leisurely way in which the Joint Select Committee is conducting its work, meeting only three times a week, and then for only two or three hours in the day. This is said to be due to the heavy calls upon the activity of several of the most prominent members. For example, Lord Salisbury, Sir Austin Chamberlain, the Lord Chancellor, the Archbishop of Canterbury and Major Attlee, are each in his own way extremely busy men, and it is not easy for any of them to be a whole-timer on any day of the week, as regards the investigations now taking place in the privacy of the Committee. So far not a single report of its proceedings has been published, and they have receded into the background of public interest. Now and again a brief and unilluminating passage referring to the Committee and its labours appears in the

Press. The daily telegrams relating to Mr. Gandhi's fast occupy more space and create a little greater interest. It is understood, however, that each main branch of the changes proposed in the projected constitution is being examined in turn and the views thereon of the Indian delegation are requested and explored in some detail by the British members, though whether the Labour Party representatives are taking any active share in this work of elucidation is somewhat obscure. I observe that Mr. Bernays describes the distinguished Indians now sitting with the Joint Select Committee as giving evidence. In the strict technical sense of the term they are, of course, doing nothing of the kind. They are, of course, entitled to say, so far as the official proposals are concerned, that it is not so much for the Indian delegates to defend them as for those who oppose them in the Committee to bring forward their objections. Indeed, I am inclined to think that at the group meetings of the British Indian delegation this view has been strongly pressed by some of the members, who, on the whole, have been working, it is understood, with a larger amount of agreement, or at any rate less of mutual hostility and personal idiosyncrasy than on previous occasions. On the whole, however, the view has prevailed that the important thing to do is to exchange views with those British delegates who are uncommitted to the official proposals, but who have maintained an open mind thereon, in order to strengthen their conviction and enable them, in due course, to bring their influence to bear upon the less well-informed Tory groups for their better education on the constitutional needs of India. In this it is believed the Indian delegates have had a considerable success, and it is thought that some of the leading Tory members, whose opposition to at least the White Paper would undoubtedly have jeopardised its passage through Parliament, have been won over to its general support. This does not, of course, limit the work of the progressive members of the British Indian delegation in the direction of endeavouring to the best of their ability to improve upon the White Paper in a number of important directions. How far they will succeed in their efforts will depend, not so much upon their energy and their devotion, as upon the domestic affairs of the Tory Party at the time that the Constitution Bill is before Parliament. When Sir Herbert Samuel recently hinted at the possibility of a General Election this winter, he probably had in mind the rebellion within the Tory Party against its present leadership, not only on the question of tariffs and treaties, but also on that of India. And it may yet happen that the latter may be the deciding factor in any electoral decisions that the Government may be compelled to take.

THE ALWAR EPISODE.

That the situation in Alwar as between the Maharaja and the Government of India was a difficult and embarrassing one had become common knowledge already, when the news reached here recently that His Highness had been temporarily relieved of the responsibility of administering, or maladministering, his State and intended to undertake a prolonged tour, almost immediately, outside India. Well-informed people here were somewhat surprised that this decision on the part of the Government of India, acquiesced in under circumstances equivalent of compulsion by the obstinate Maharaja, had not been taken at an earlier date.

For some extraordinary reason the Maharaja of Alwar had in this country until a few months ago been taken at his own valuation. How high that valuation was pitched His Highness was at great pains, upon numerous occasions, to indicate. Even

according to his famous diary the late Mr. Montagu attributed to him abilities of a high order. That those abilities have unfortunately been put to other uses than those making for the benefit of his subjects is clear from the events that have now happened. His subjects will be thankful that for at least two years they will enjoy a breathing space, during which improved methods of administration will be applied, and reasonable prosperity may be restored. It may well be that outside agitation has helped to bring about the present result.

It is significant that so far in Parliament no voice has been raised on the Maharaja's behalf and on Thursday questions were put having for their object the elucidation of an understanding that guarantees would be obtained from the Maharaja before he is permitted to resume the administration of his State, at the expiry of his present period of absence. Sir Samuel Hoare, evidently speaking with a knowledge of the subject based upon a mass of information on the difficulties that the Government of India have found in the past in dealing with the Maharaja, emphasised that the matter would be considered by the Paramount Power in deciding, when the time comes, under what conditions it would be advisable for His Highness to return to the State. It is interesting to note that in reply to a supplementary question put by a hostile Tory as to who, at that time, is likely to be the Paramount Power, Sir Samuel unhesitatingly gave the assurance that it would be the same power that holds the paramouncy to-day.

Reviews.

INDIA'S HOMAGE TO TAGORE.

THE GOLDEN BOOK OF TAGORE. Ed. by RAMANANDA CHATTERJEE. (Editor, 120/2 Upper Circular Road, Calcutta.) 1931. 31cm. 374p. Rs. 18/-.

THIS magnificently got-up volume enshrines the homage rendered by spokesmen of the world's creative art to Rabindranath Tagore as the "Poet Laureate of Asia" and as the ambassador of all that is finest in Indian thought and culture. To travel through the book is not only to jostle through a crowd of geniuses and mighty personalities but also to breathe an atmosphere in which the man-made barriers of race, caste, creed and colour, crumble to dust—an atmosphere that makes us kin with all mankind. It is more than an atmosphere—it is Fellowship with the forward-looking spirits of all lands; a Vision of possibilities in Modern Art and Letters, of new vistas and a new horizon in the realm, not of world-sundering, but world-uniting imagination. As we open the book we slam the doors on unrest, ennui and sensationalism—the fret and fever of contemporary experiments in literature—and gird ourselves up for a 'hike' along the uplands where the soul gets glimpses of the Beyond and its querulous uncertainties shrivel up and fall away like dead skin.

The international influence of Tagore is but the surface interest of the book. It is replete with testimony coming from the master-minds of East and West, of silent chords being suddenly awakened to life, of hidden springs tapped, of opaque walls rendered transparent by the gospel and poetry of Tagore. "He is the human Stradivarius for God to play upon," says Alan L. Lissberger from New York. "He gave me a glimpse of the very things I had been striving to find and understand as a Christian through the eyes of a great mind of another race. I remember coming away feeling that extraordinary sense of unity that

one does occasionally realize—the deep underlying unity of the Great Faiths or of the human peoples. Deep down we are brothers, whatever our race and creed.”—declares Sybil Thondike. The same burden of response comes from the most unexpected quarters. Witness the confession and voice of acclamation from Finland. Writes Herr J. N. Reutep, Professor of Sanskrit at the University of Helsingfors

“ न कर्हिचित् किल प्राची प्रतीच्या संगमिष्यति ।
 पुरस्ताद्धै रविस्तूयन् प्रतीचोमप्यरोचयत् ॥
 दक्षिणामप्युदीचीं च व्यमास यदुरुक्रमः ।
 तत् पूज्यसे रवीन्द्र त्वमुत्तरस्या विशेषतः ” ॥

Or, listen to Selma Lagerlof of Sweden.

“ But the foreign bard began to speak to us,
 And in a few simple words,
 Transported us to a far-off magic land.
 I dare not say that it was precisely India,
 But it was a land which he bore in his heart,
 A land without unrest, a land of peace,
 Where no jealous strivings, no harassing lust for Power
 had place.”

A poet of rare institutions and visitations from on high, Tagore himself has been called “The Golden Book of Wisdom and Beauty;” and the immortal spirit that illumines its leaves of gold is nobly incarnated in this monumental tribute—happily styled “The Golden Book of Tagore.”

R. SADASIVA AIYAR.

SINO-JAPANESE CONFLICT.

THE VERDICT OF THE LEAGUE, CHINA AND JAPAN IN MANCHURIA. By MANLEY O. HUDSON. (World Peace Foundation, Boston.) 1933. 20cm. 102p. 50 cents.

IN a small book, thoroughly well-documented, concluding with an analytical and chronological summary of the basic facts which have taken place in the Far East since September 1931, the author divides the subject into two parts, one consisting of an introduction really in the nature of a conclusion and another consisting of the summaries of the various documents pertaining to the subject.

After an illuminating survey of the whole situation, the author says:—

“ As the culmination of efforts which have extended over a year and a half, the report of the Assembly marks a triumph for the collective system of handling international disputes. For the first time in human history where two great peoples have been engaged in such acute controversy, international agencies have functioned to bring their representatives together with those of other nations, to conduct discussions with a view to peaceful settlement, and to arrive at a clear and authoritative summary of complicated facts. Only in recent years have the agencies been at hand for such a process, and these agencies have not broken down when this test has come. They have been called upon to clear the ground. Through many vicissitudes they have continued to function. They have patiently struggled to maintain the world's peace, and the struggle has not been all in vain. It has brought forth a ‘measured statement’ which can serve the world as a basis for judgment. The Assembly's ‘statement of facts’ cannot be misunderstood in any quarter, its ‘recommendations’ cannot fail to influence the future.”

Although to the casual observer, the resources of the League seem to have been exhausted for the purpose, it must be obvious to the international historian that with the Lytton report on the one hand and the force of world opinion which has formed

itself behind the pronouncement of Secretary Stimson on the other, Japan will sooner or later be made to realise that her military action across the frontiers would make her lose the front-rank position which she achieved in consequence of her co-operation in the Great War and in virtue of her place in the Council of the League

Prof. Manley O. Hudson's verdict would seem to imply that Japan's triumph is of short duration. The world would watch with interest the working of the League machinery in handling the situation.

SISIR C. BASU.

SEX EDUCATION FOR THE YOUNG.

SEX EDUCATION IN SCHOOLS. By THEODORE F. TUCKER and MURIEL POUT. (General House, London.) 1933. 20cm. 144p. 3/6.

THIS interesting little book gives an account of an extensive experiment in sex-education carried on in elementary schools in Wales. The necessity for some kind of sex education is now generally realised by the thinking public in the west but the greatest problem as to who should impart it is still unsolved. It is generally felt that persons best suited for the job are the parents. Most of the parents, however, are found to be incompetent to discharge their duty and it is necessary for somebody else to take up the task. The authors of this book started their work when they found that parents left the task undone and that it has to be done in a clean and healthy manner by some responsible person. “A course of three lessons (the authors feel that longer courses can be introduced with advantage) on sex hygiene—each lesson being of three-quarters of an hour's duration—given at intervals of one week, has now been given to over 8000 children, aged thirteen plus, in 111 boys' and girls' schools,” and the authors, who gave the lessons, have recorded their experiences of five years' work in this book.

On general theoretical considerations almost all sex-psychologists and specialist doctors have so far condemned group sex-teaching in any form, but there has been no corroborating experimental evidence as to the possibilities of such methods. Even the authors of this book say that the best form of sex-education can be given by parents at home. But their experience shows that in the absence of any home-training organised group instruction by a specialist is the best substitute. “In carrying out the experiment in Wales, one of the most arresting facts has been the way in which the workers themselves, having considered carefully all the theoretical objections to such schemes, have found in practice that most of these difficulties simply do not exist.”

In addition to three of the actual talks and other statistical information the authors have explained in detail the technique used by them together with explanatory notes and arguments for using the special methods. They have also tried to show how the theoretical objections can be answered and difficulties removed.

The results of the experiment have been so very promising that it may be extended to many other districts before long and become normal part of elementary school life. Of course in that case a course on sex-education will have to be first introduced in all teachers' training colleges, not with the intention of preparing all teachers to undertake such work—as a matter of fact every teacher is not suited for it and only the specialist can perform the task with any success—but in order to secure their

co-operation by providing a sympathetic atmosphere for the lessons and to help in any following up of the subject which might be necessary.

The authors have given these talks to separate groups of boys and girls and they think that this is necessary in order that the lessons may be modified. They state that the lecturer should be of the same sex. It will be interesting to try such talks in a co-educational school with mixed classes.

"Please, how were we born?" has been so insistently asked that the authors hope that their efforts "will encourage others to try to answer the question so that the next generation will not leave the task to the school, but that every child in its own home will learn of the beauty of sex, love and parenthood." Their hope will be fulfilled if people think over the problem and find out some way to satisfy the child's normal curiosity.

B. D. KARVE.

EXPORT OF MANGOES.

REPORT ON THE EXPORT OF MANGO TO EUROPE IN 1932. (BY DR. G. S. CHEEMA.)

LAST year we reviewed Dr. Cheema's brief report on "The Marketing of Fruits and Vegetables in Bombay." This year we are glad to receive his report on his experiments in regard to the export of mangoes to Europe.

The 'Alfonso' is one of the most excellent varieties of the mango grown in the Bombay Presidency and is pre-eminently suited for export, especially because of its keeping qualities. Apart from the casual shipment of a few cases here and there of this fruit in the past, the possibilities of a regular export trade remained practically unexplored till Dr. Cheema took up the question in right earnest recently. His experiments in 1932 have shown that mangoes could reach England in good condition when kept in cold storage and that they may fetch good prices if arrangements for disposal of the fruit are made in advance. It seems, however, that some further investigation will be necessary: (1) Firstly, with regard to the spoilage of fruit in transit, and (2) secondly, in regard to the economic aspect of the proposition which means greater and more elaborate data at each stage, from the time the fruit is purchased up to its final disposal.

The financial results of the ten consignments sent to England, given on pages 16 and 17 of the present report, were not very attractive except in the case of the first consignment, which showed some profit. This however does not, we are told, include the price of the rejected fruit, cost of labour, packing, etc. Unless these figures are given, the figure of 'profit' is likely to be misleading.

Dr. Cheema's experiments seem to indicate, on the whole, however, that the export of mangoes to Europe is likely to be a practical proposition if some of the cost could be reduced and if some of the handicaps were removed. The most important amongst the difficulties pointed out by Dr. Cheema is the dearth of cold storage facilities on steamers. It is desirable that the Government should take the necessary steps to secure adequate cold storage accommodation for the export of the fruit during the initial stages of the development of its trade, which is likely to prove a lucrative business in course of time and may then be able to take care of itself.

V. R. GADGIL.

SHORT NOTICES.

THE INDIAN CONSTITUTION. By V. S. KRISHNASWAMI. (The Author, Madras.) 1933. 20cm. 223p. Rs.2/4.

WE are living in stirring times. The White Paper on the political future of India has clearly indicated the policy of His Majesty's Government in regard to the coming reforms. The Indian leaders are busy trying to bridge the gulf that undoubtedly exists to-day between the Government and the people of India. The man in the street, however, is interested in one and only one question, "How long are we going to suffer from this economic depression." You cannot make him take a lively interest in Indian politics unless you convince him that self-government means prosperity for the masses.

But it is obvious that somehow the apathy of the masses towards their country's political future must be broken through. The illiteracy of our people is an almost insurmountable obstacle to any movement for progress. Knowledge is power and it is time that the Indian people, educated as well as uneducated, get themselves fully and truly informed of the nature and limitations of our present political constitution. Without such knowledge we cannot chalk out the possible and desirable lines of advancement in the near future towards the economic and political salvation of our country.

Mr. V. S. Krishnaswami's book on "The Indian Constitution" has come out at a very opportune time indeed. As the author himself remarks in the preface, it is primarily written "to serve as a guide to students of Indian Constitutional Law." But it is an excellent aid to memory even for scholars and political leaders. It contains a succinct account of the historical developments of the Indian Constitution from the advent of the East India Company in India right up to the convening of the Third Round Table Conference, a clear description of the existing political machinery including local self-government and a choice selection of leading cases on Indian Constitutional Law. The clearness and brevity with which the book is written and the careful way in which all relevant details are grouped together make it an invaluable aid to students as well as scholars. The book, if translated into the leading Indian vernaculars, will go a long way towards the creation of an informed mass of public opinion on the political problems of our country.

T. S. RAMANUJUM.

THE GREAT WALL OF INDIA. BY IAN HAY. (Hodder & Staughton, London.) 1933. 20cm. 96p. 2/6.

THE book gives an eye-witness's description of the North-Western Frontier and the life in those regions, which is useful as much to laymen as to military men. It is difficult to make out what the author is—whether an official or a private person interested in India's frontier problem. Whatever he may be, he seems faithfully to voice the views generally associated with Anglo-Indian administrators. Accordingly he tells us what indeed is already known that it must be a rule of conduct with a white man in India that "he may not run his own errands or otherwise cheapen his own status" (p. 14). Whoever his informants, they cannot be said to have served him well. For some of his statements at any rate do not seem to correspond with facts. Describing railway travel in India, the author refers to "windowless" third class and the engine being "always" in the charge of a European driver. We are also told that there are separate waiting rooms for

Hindu and Muslim passengers (p. 19). So, as one can see, this does not represent the state of things in this country.

The author's account of the meeting of a *jirgah* is interesting. As he says, this is a meeting of tribal dignitaries—chiefs, village head men, or *maliks*, and the like. "These assemble periodically to transact the business of Tribal Territory in such a manner as to reconcile British law with tribal custom." At these *jirgahs* pocket-money is disbursed on behalf of the British Government to the members of the *jirgah* in return for maintaining discipline in their particular districts. "No discipline, no pocket-money" is the rule. The settlement of tribal disputes and the consideration of petitions are also attempted at these meetings. There is no doubt that the author has rendered a public service by bringing out his book; but its utility and intelligibility would have been considerably added to if he had appended to it a map of the frontier.

D. V. A.

A SHORT HISTORY OF KASHMIR. BY GWA-SHA LAL. (The Author, Srinagar, Kashmir.) 1932. 20cm. 160p. Rs. 4/-

WHAT Switzerland is to Europeans, Kashmir is to Indians. The healthy and invigorating climate and the beautiful scenery justify the poet's saying—"If there is paradise on earth, it is here, it is here." Pandit Gwasha Lal's book is therefore welcome as it gives the reader a general idea of the history of Kashmir in a brief space. The first half of the book deals with the early rulers of Kashmir. The chapter on the Dogras, to which clan of Rajputs the present Maharaja belongs, records the main events in the history of Kashmir from the time when Gulab Singh purchased it from the East India Company in 1846. The book contains extracts from the administration report of 1931 of His Highness's Government and a perusal of it shows the course of events which led to the regrettable disturbance in Kashmir as well as the tact and firmness of His Highness's Government in dealing with the situation. The Maharaja's proclamation bears out his spirit of toleration and the interest which he takes in his subjects' welfare, and his desire to do all he can for his people.

Pandit Gwasha Lal writes a chapter on the character of Kashmiris and supports his statement by quotations from various European authors. The book ends with a section describing the historical origin of some of the places of interest to the visitor. It also contains photographs of some places and rulers which add to the value of the book.

M. L. Z.

UNIVERSITIES OF GREAT BRITAIN—THEIR POSITION AND THEIR PROBLEMS. By

ERNEST BARKER. (Student Christian Movement, London. To be had in India of Association Press, Calcutta.) 1931. 20cm. 98p. 3/6.

WITHIN a small compass Prof. Barker gives an authoritative and interesting account of University organization and University life in Great Britain. The Universities are arranged in four groups and the peculiarities of each brought out. The four groups are: (i) The Scottish Universities, (ii) the Old English Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, (iii) the University of London and its institutions, for which the writer proposes the suggestive name of the Metropolitan University and (iv) the newer Provincial or Civic Universities of England and Wales. The double design of 'forming and strengthening the

character' as well as of 'developing the intelligence' pervades University education as much as it does the lower grades of English education. The common student-life with its innumerable spontaneous activities is relied upon to promote the former object. The aim of the Universities on the intellectual side is to give the highest and final stage of general education to under-graduate students between the ages of 18 and 22 and to promote and conduct research in the humanities and various branches of science through its lecturers and professors and graduate students. The writer notices it as a defect of British University organization, however, that there is imperfect development of advanced post-graduate study and research, particularly in the Arts branches. To those that think that English Universities on account of the high expenses involved must be the preserves of sons of the rich, it would be a surprise to read that even the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge contain about 40 per cent. of assisted students, i.e. those in receipt of State scholarships, country scholarships or endowed scholarships.

There are a number of other instructive facts bearing on University life to be found in this little book calculated to be of great use to people interested in University reform and development.

P. M. L.

FARM ACCOUNTS IN THE PUNJAB, 1930-31. By SARDAR KARTAR SINGH. (Board of Economic Inquiry, Lahore.) 1932. 25cm. 249p. Rs. 2.

THIS is the seventh book of the series and has some improvements over previous ones. All the farms have maintained accounts as in previous years. Various forms of cultivation, cultivation by owners, produce-sharing *Betai*, and the *Siri* are all treated separately. The twelve parts of the book contain the details of income and expenditure of various farms, and the earnings of landlords and tenants. The cost of working electric pumps and Persian wheels is given. The Persian wheel requires less outlay, and less supervision, and can be equally efficiently worked. Even if electric current can be got for an *anna* a unit the Persian wheel will be considerably cheaper than the electric pump. The average income of the tenant in a case dealt with in this book comes to Rs. 0-1-7 per day worked and Rs. 0-0-9 per day. It is really a wonder that agriculture is able to attract any one to itself. Those who take to it do so not out of love, but sheer want, and because they get no other more profitable employment.

The statements at the beginning and the two graphs and detailed tabular statements of income and expenditure of every holding are very instructive. These documents prepared by experts deserve to be made use of by Government at times of land revenue settlement.

N. S. S.

CHINA'S REVOLUTION FROM THE INSIDE. BY R. Y. LO. (The Abingdon Press, New York.) 19cm. 307p. \$2.

THE three problems of Imperialism, Militarism and Revolution which are baffling China to-day and whose correlation it is difficult for a non-Chinaman to understand, are made simple by the author in this book. The twelve chapters carefully summarise the various aspects of the problems in an interesting style, apportioning praise or blame in an impartial manner to whomsoever it is due. The movements discussed include the new thought, the student, the anti-illiteracy, the anti-opium, the Nationalist, the

Labour, the Peasant, the Women and the Christian Church; India which, like China, is struggling to attain nationhood will find much in common in the Chinese situation as presented here, and the Indian reader will derive considerable enlightenment from the way the Chinese are trying to solve similar difficulties in their country. The author has done more than merely give a historical account of the events during the last three decades: he has penetrated behind the occurrences and offered scientific explanations for the same.

S. P. ANDREWS-DUBE.

INDIANS ABROAD DIRECTORY, 1933. Ed. by

S. A. WAIZ. (The Imperial Indian Citizenship Association, Bombay.) 1933. 24cm. 519p. Rs. 5/-

THIS admirable book of reference relating to the performances of the Colonial children of India issues, annually revised, from the office of the Secretary of the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association of Bombay. With such intimate knowledge of Indians abroad as the Association possesses, one expects it to be entrusted with power and wealth enough to better relate the destinies of Indians in the Colonies. A responsible body of patrons of the Colonial effort of Indians such as it is, it ought in reason to serve as the political director of Indians abroad who left to themselves are apt to commit mistakes and make things unpleasant for themselves, as in South and East Africa. A little experience tells us that the grievances of Indian Colonials, wherever they exist, are partly the outcome of their behaviour which is not in keeping with the dignity of India. No two Indians abroad present a uniform standard of social culture; above all they do not as a rule conduct themselves so as to compel admiration. The average Indian abroad being unlike "the strong, proud and independent men connected with the ill-fated Komagata Maru trip to Canada, he needs to be trained, in a school for intending colonisers so that he gives a good account of himself culturally as well as economically. In a sense no Indian must be deemed fit to settle abroad unless he conforms to the standard of an East Indian of Grenada or the Indian of British Guiana."

So highly informative a book must be within handy reach of every Indian who must learn to take an enthusiastic interest in the affairs of Colonial Indians instead of being content with a mythical Greater India of the past.

K. VENUGOPAL RAO.

Correspondence.

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE ON INDIA— A CORRECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SERVANT OF INDIA.

SIR,— May I ask you to kindly insert in your columns a correction concerning a paragraph published in the SERVANT OF INDIA of the 1st of April, 1933, under the title "International Committee on India"? I do not deserve the praise which you give to me in the paragraph. The credit must go to others. It is really Mrs. Cousins who took the initiative and is responsible for the creation of the International

Committee on India in Geneva, and I am sure that she thereby fulfilled the wishes of many of us in Europe.

M. Ed. Privat was elected president. Mademoiselle Madeleine Rolland, M. Romain Rolland's sister, has also played an important part, Munshi Isvar Saran, M. J. L. Claparède, etc. also helped in the organisation, Mrs. Bose was a very efficient and devoted treasurer. A good many other people whose names cannot all be mentioned here gave anonymous and devoted collaboration. A special mention must however be made of Mrs. Horup, who consecrated herself whole-heartedly to the scheme from the outset and has been perseveringly carrying on the work ever since, also granting it very generous financial support.

I live in Paris, and only stayed in Geneva for some days at the time of the meetings. Both in September and in March, I was happy to collaborate for my humble part in the organisation and meetings, but I must repeat that the main work was done by others.

As you well know however I have no greater desire than to help the Indian cause, and although even my work in Paris is done in a quiet manner and nearly always in a private capacity, I am always very glad to collaborate with other people and other groups who have the same aim. It seems to me that personal questions ought not to enter into consideration.

May I note that my name was not mentioned in the account which I sent to you, as well as other Indian papers? This account was communicated to the International Committee in Geneva at the same time or perhaps even before it was sent to India.—Yours etc.

L. MORIN.

Paris, May 27.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

- THE LIFE OF SWAMI VIVEKANAND. Vols I & II. By HIS EASTERN and WESTERN DISCIPLES. (Advaita Ashram, Calcutta.) 1933. 23cm. 927p. Rs. 8.
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