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Topics of the Week.

A Public Apology Needed !

THE Bengal Government is evidently in a scrape. In its latest administration report it refers to the prosecution of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru last year in Calcutta for making "seditious" speeches. If the Government looks upon him as a revolutionary and as a man devoted to subversive activities, no one will worry very much, for it is natural that the Government will look upon him in that light. But the Government goes much further, for it accuses him of dishonesty and misappropriation of funds. The administration report says :

During the third week of January, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru paid a short visit to Calcutta and after consultations with the leaders of most of the subversive movements in Bengal prescribed a militant programme based mainly on his own extreme socialist views and designed primarily to attract the peasant masses. This agitation was to be carried on under the guise of anti-untouchability activities and with the money collected for "Harijan" work.

If we know anything of Pandit Jawaharlal he is by nature incapable of carrying on activities, whatever they be, under any guise or of diverting monies intended for one purpose to another. It is possible for one to have violent differences of opinion with him; but it is impossible for one who is himself a man of character to have a breath of suspicion about his character. As his name implies, he is "a gem of purest ray serene." If the Government had even a slight notion of the profound respect in which he is held and the greatest admiration which is felt for his moral qualities everywhere in India, it would have thought a hundred times before it dared to calumniate such a person. Now that it has done so, the only course

open to it is either to substantiate its charges or to withdraw them and make a handsome apology to him.

MR. ANDREWS, writing in the *Manchester Guardian*, describes the charges as "scandalous" and says, "Nobody knowing Jawaharlal believes him capable of misappropriation of funds or carrying on a campaign of political duplicity." After referring to the methods adopted by the Bengal Government, Mr. Andrews says, "I am glad that a clear instance of lying of this shameful character has been brought to light. The Raj has now only one choice. It must substantiate its statement or make an unequivocal and public apology." Editorially, the *Manchester Guardian* suggests that the charges have been concocted on flimsy evidence by ardent policemen and elaborated and accepted by clever but inexperienced hands. Such things may occasionally creep into administration reports, but our faith in the trustworthiness of such publications would be partially revived if the charge against Pandit Nehru were either substantiated or expunged. The *New Statesman* also supports this plea.

THE British Government must know that, whatever political differences may divide us, no one in India will allow it to besmirch the character of a highly respected leader, to whatever political party he may belong.

The Harijan Problem.

THE session of the Hindu Mahasabha which will open in Poona under the presidency of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya on the 29th inst. is being organised by what is known as the Democratic Swaraj Party. One of the main points on which this Party differs from the Congress and on account of which it deems it necessary to maintain its separate organisation is its conviction that in socio-religious matters the legislatures should not interfere and that the people should be left to introduce such changes in the social polity as may be considered desirable by the use of moral suasion alone and without recourse to legislation, which necessarily has a coercive effect.

THE Party adopted this plank in its platform in view of the Temple Entry Bills which had been promoted in the Legislative Assembly in the interest of the Congress. The leaders of the Party were not opposed to Harijans being admitted into temples. On the contrary they were entirely in favour of such admission. They insisted, however, that this very desirable result should be obtained, not by legislative compulsion, but by the Hindu masses being persuaded by vigorous propaganda to throw open the

temples to Harijans by their free choice. So it turned out that, while the Congress and the Democratic Swaraj Party both favoured the removal of the disability under which Harijans laboured, the Party was opposed to the specific measures which the Congress desired to see taken.

Persuasion vs. Legislation.

ONE of the questions on which the forthcoming session of the Hindu Mahasabha will concentrate its attention this year will necessarily be the Harijan question, and there is no small anxiety felt lest the leaders of the Democratic Swaraj Party who are running the session might give a wrong lead to the deliberations of the Mahasabha. Unfortunately, these misgivings have received added force from recent events. Last Sunday a conference was held in Poona of men who are interested in the amelioration of the conditions of Harijans to discuss how best such amelioration could be brought about so that Harijans need not be obliged in despair to leave the Hindu fold. The conference was presided over by Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar, a prominent leader of the Democratic Swaraj Party, who in his opening address declared himself to be against resort to legislation with a view to the removal of untouchability.

IN spite of such a pronouncement, however, the conference passed a resolution favouring anti-untouchability legislation. The resolution runs thus :

(a) This conference, being of the view that untouchability cannot be effectively destroyed except by pains and penalties imposed by law, urges the people to make vigorous efforts to have thrown open, by legislative action, temples, places of pilgrimage, tanks, wells, cremation grounds and other places of public resort freely to Harijans.

(b) The law which is to secure free admission of Harijans to such places should, however, be one passed by a majority of Hindu members alone in the legislatures.

This resolution shows that, while the conference thinks that compulsion is of the essence of any law, it would like to see that the compulsion is practised by Hindus upon Hindus.

Sanctions in Social Matters.

ANOTHER resolution adopted by the conference is a sign of the keen anti-untouchability feeling that is surging in the minds of those who are working in this cause. This resolution was as follows :

This conference is of opinion that caste Hindus should refuse to go to those public temples to which Harijans are not admitted, and in which they are not allowed to have *darshan* of or to offer worship to the deity.

This resolution makes the same sort of appeal to caste Hindus as Sir Chimanlal Setalvad made some time ago to the Viceroy in the matter of the Byculla Club. Sir Chimanlal said in effect to the Viceroy : "The European community in this country is exclusive. We have pleaded our hardest with them. They are unmoved. You must now come forward to knock some sense into them. You may succeed where we failed, and even if you fail it is your moral duty to espouse the cause of Indians." Caste Hindus are being appealed to on the basis of the same logic. Indeed, when Sir Chimanlal addressed an open letter to the Viceroy many must have asked themselves whether Sir Chimanlal and others who

supported him would take up a similar attitude when confronted with unreasonable conduct on the part of their own countrymen. Would they, in order to knock sense into their countrymen, cut off relations with them ?

IF they would they have a right to ask Lord Willingdon to decline the Byculla Club's invitation to dinner. But if they would say, each one of them, "I do right in my own person. I have nothing to do with others. I wish they too did what I do. But no obligation rests upon me of compelling them to do right," then surely Lord Willingdon too might say, "I for my part freely dine with Indians and entertain them to dinner. I wish other Europeans too were not exclusive in their social intercourse, but it is unfair to expect that I should refuse to break bread with those Europeans who refuse to break bread with Indians. That is going a little too far."

TO refuse even to touch Harijans physically on the ground of caste is a thousand times worse, morally, than to refuse to entertain Indians on the ground of race. If sanctions are justified at all, there would be far greater justification for the imposition of sanctions on the former than on the latter. The only trouble in the case of sanctions against orthodox Hindus is that such sanctions would be utterly ineffective. In the first place the reformed people amongst the Hindus who are to apply sanctions care little for visits to temples. In the second place if they voluntarily gave up going to temples as Harijans are compelled to do, the orthodox would doubly rejoice. The reformed Hindus would be able to exert no kind of pressure upon them. Yet the reformers would certainly have a moral right to express their resentment by boycotting the temples from which Harijans are kept out, and as a token of such resentment the resolution passed by the Poona conference is very significant, for it must be remembered that only non-Harijans were members of this conference.

Industries in Bombay Presidency.

THE last annual report of the Department of Industries of the Government of Bombay does not make a very happy reading. The trade depression continued practically unabated. Commodity prices ruled low. The backbone of the country—the agriculturist—realised less and paid more. Almost all local industries from hosiery to confectionery had to contend with out-throat foreign competition, specially that of Japan. Though the textile industry registered slight improvement during the year it is far from pleasing to note that during the last four years the production of piecegoods in the Presidency has gradually decreased while their import has considerably and consistently increased.

THE growing need of providing facilities of technical education in the Presidency is clearly indicated by the fact that there is a continuously increasing demand for admission to the various courses in the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute of Bombay. The report points out that though in June, 1934, 450 candidates as against 402 of the previous year applied for admission to the Institute only 189 could be admitted, of whom 122 were from the Bombay Presidency. The report, however, does not reveal anywhere Government's intention to enable a great number of applicants seeking admission to the Institute to avail themselves of the advantages of technical education.

COTTON TEXTILE ENQUIRY.

THE enquiry that is at present being conducted by the Special Tariff Board into the Cotton Textile industry has a very limited scope. This enquiry is a result of one of the terms of the Mody-Lees agreement and its objective is to find out the level of tariffs at which the fair selling price of U. K. imports into India will equate with the fair selling price of similar Indian mill products. It is in short a fact-finding enquiry, and there would seem to be little room for any considerable difference of opinion in an enquiry of this type. The memoranda submitted to the Tariff Board, however, by the Lancashire delegation on the one hand and the Indian millowners on the other show the most extreme divergences of demands and points of view.

The Lancashire delegation expresses the utmost sympathy with the "legitimate" claims of the Indian millowners and is especially at one with them in the demand for stringent measures against the import of cheap Japanese and Chinese goods. The delegation, however, pleads that the level of the present duties on U. K. goods is unduly high and has an unnecessarily crippling effect on U. K. trade in cotton piecegoods and yarn. Both the Lancashire delegation and the Indian millowners submit tables of comparative prices of Indian and U. K. cloth, and it is supposed that this is the basic material on an evaluation of which the Tariff Board will give its award. It seems, however, that the material presented by the two sides differs in character and intent. The Lancashire delegation presents certain figures of actuals of prices of certain classes of products of the two countries which they contend compete with each other in the Indian market. The Bombay Millowners Association, on the other hand, contends that it is not possible to find such classes of competitive goods of the same quality and base their case on the calculated costs of production in Indian mills of the more important types of Lancashire imports. This difference in the basis of calculation makes, of course, a world of difference. The Lancashire delegation data is supposed conclusively to prove the case for a considerable lowering, if not the entire abolition, of the present level of duties, while the Bombay millowners' statistics prove the necessity of retaining duties at least at their present level.

We are, of course, not in a position to discuss the comparative validity of these two opposite sets of calculations and shall, therefore, turn to the other arguments by which the two parties support their contentions. The Lancashire delegation points in the first instance to the great increase that has recently taken place in the consumption by Lancashire of Indian raw cotton and the fact that this could not be expected to continue unless Lancashire piecegoods found at least a stable market in India. Their most important argument is, however, drawn from the history of trade and industry in the recent past. They say: "The severe diminution in our trade in recent years and the expansion of the Indian industry, taken together,

supply the most convincing proof that the tariff has in fact put the selling prices of United Kingdom goods entirely out of relation with those of the Indian mills." They reinforce this argument by pointing out that the Indian industry is well able to hold its own against U. K. competition in the Ceylon market where it enjoys no tariff advantage. And as regards the rate of growth at which the Indian industry has recently grown it is interesting to find in the delegation's representation the following wise observation: "Where the growth has occurred at an extravagant pace, it has nearly always been followed by overproduction and its attendant evils. A steady growth leads to a much more stable condition within the industry, besides allowing of a more gradual process of adjustment on the part of other interests involved." Who could say that this concern for the prevalence of sound conditions in Indian industry on the part of the Lancashire delegation is not commendable?

The Lancashire delegation is definitely opposed to specific duties and expressly claims that the level of duties to be determined should not be attempted to fit each particular case, but should be such as is "fair on the average." The Indian millowners on the other hand are opposed to the removal of the specific duty on greys and base their case largely on the need for their expanding in all directions. While the Lancashire delegation points to the benefit accruing to the Indian consumer from the maintenance in the Indian market of a healthy competition of Lancashire goods with the Indian mill products, the Bombay millowners pin their faith to the following remarkable passage from the 1932 Tariff Board's report: "We have frankly recognised that it is impossible to forecast with any precision on the existing data when the industry will be in a position to dispense with protection. We rather think that the ultimate salvation of the industry will come as the result of a *strenuous internal competition stimulated by protection.*" (Italics ours.) With this as the starting point it is easy to see on what lines the Indian millowners' case will develop. The fact that in some lines there has been rapid growth is contended to be proof not only of the efficiency of the tariffs but also of the necessity of their continued existence. And that foreign imports still continue to come in at all is conclusive evidence of the inadequacy of the tariff levels in certain directions!! The most extreme statement of this claim is to be found in a passage from the memorandum submitted by the Ahmedabad Millowners Association. After claiming that the consumption of cloth in India during the last ten years shows no substantial increase, the memorandum proceeds: "This absolute limit of consumption, therefore, requires not only a similar limitation of imports, but their total elimination if the indigenous industry is to be able to achieve its natural growth and advance steadily from one step to another and avoid the possibilities of overproduction in the lines with which it has become

conversant. In an industry so situate, protection which is not helpful to all sections alike can never achieve the objective."

It is, we feel, futile to comment on claims of this character. While the very heavy duties and quota restrictions on Japanese imports continue, the interests of the poorest consumers are hardly likely to be affected by any changes in the duties on the imports from the United Kingdom. We have also often expressed in these columns our disapproval of agreements of the type represented by the Mody-Lees agreement. We are concerned on this occasion not so much to try to determine whether some reduction of duties on U. K. imports is justified or not as to show the nature of the expectations raised and the

HOARE EATS THE HUMBLE PIE.

SIR SAMUEL HOARE evidently finds the Foreign Office a tougher job than the India Office. His slickness deceived Indians for a long time; but at Geneva and in Egypt he has been found out very soon.

NAILED TO THE COUNTER.

He claimed in the House of Commons that Nessim Pasha, the Prime Minister of Egypt, held the same opinion as that to which he himself gave expression at the Lord Mayor's Banquet on 9th November that the condition of 1923 had proved unworkable and that for that reason it must not be revived; and that Egypt should instead try at the proper time to return to a constitutional regime suited to her special requirements. He did not know, however, that even before the British Parliament met Nessim had given the lie to all these statements.

On 12th November the executive of the Wafd passed a resolution declaring that the British were interfering with Egypt's rights and calling on the nation to refuse all co-operation with them so long as they "offended the constitution and the independence of their country." It also declared that it was the Cabinet's duty to resign in view of the British attitude, and that any Cabinet which co-operated with the British as long as they maintained the attitude towards the constitution and the independence of Egypt shown by Sir Samuel Hoare's speech would be regarded as being "in rebellion against the country."

In explaining and justifying this resolution, the leader of the Wafd, Nahas Pasha, narrated certain events that had taken place in recent months. He declared at a mass meeting in Cairo on 13th November that in the summer the Wafd had insisted with Nessim Pasha on the re-introduction of the 1923 constitution. The Premier had, however, informed that the British Government had advised against the restoration of that particular constitution and recommended that a new one be drafted. Nessim Pasha had then offered to resign, but in agreement with the Wafd had decided to remain in office in order to safeguard the nation's rights.

The next day, i. e. on 14th November, Nessim Pasha issued a statement defending himself against

claim that Indian industrialists have begun to put forward as a result of the recent orientation of the tariff policy of the Government of India. We have moved far away from the position of the Fiscal Commission, and the justification for the most extreme demands can now be found in the observations of the Tariff Board itself in its recent reports. It is a pity that while the Indian public generally is very critical of Imperial Preference and the Ottawa Agreement, it has not yet realised the effects on the Tariff policy and on the Indian industrialists' position of the efforts of Government to win support from the bigger Indian capitalists to this policy of preference.

the Wafd's charge that he had been a "tool of the British." After the British objection to the restoration of the 1923 constitution, he had protested to the Residency. The High Commissioner had then suggested the formation of a Government Committee to draw up a new constitution acceptable to all parties, but he had refused to agree to this, as King Fuad had already expressed a desire that the 1923 constitution should be restored. He (the Premier) had next formally submitted the Egyptian demands to the British Government, but received no answer.

A further statement was issued by the Premier on 15th November giving more details of the events of the year, in which he explained that the Government was in favour of the re-establishment of the 1923 constitution because the Wafd demanded it, and the King, when consulted on 18th April, agreed that it was desirable, provided the people showed no clear preference for a new one. He had received with profound regret the British Government's advice about the undesirability of reviving it on the ground that it had been suspended three times in less than seven years. Both he and the Wafd, he said, regarded this advice as equivalent to a veto. He had, however, raised the question again on 18th October, and intimated that the Egyptian people wished to take over, as far as possible, the defence of their own country, and also reach a general settlement of Anglo-Egyptian relations, in order to provide for the co-operation of the two countries in their common interest. The High Commissioner had replied on 7th November, stating that the British Government would try to give practical proof of its own desire for free co-operation with Egypt and looked forward to a permanent settlement "at an opportune moment."

This recital of events of four days makes clear that Sir Samuel Hoare's statement in the House of Commons was untrue in every particular (unless the Egyptian Premier was lying):

1. The Premier was at one with the Wafd in desiring the immediate re-introduction of the 1923 constitution.
2. He made a formal demand in this sense seven months ago.
3. The King supported it.

4. The British Government's advice, which in effect was a veto, was wholly unacceptable to the Egyptian Government.

In spite of all these facts the British Foreign Secretary had the hardihood to tell the Commons that the Egyptian Government agreed with the "advice" that he had given!

CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT.

No wonder that when Sir Samuel Hoare realised that not only the Wafdists, the Liberal Constitution-
alists and all other parties except the Watanists who are to the extreme Left, but Nessim Pasha and his followers and the King himself were all in favour of the immediate revival of the 1923 constitution, he waived his objection and authorised the Residency to inform Nessim that the British Government would raise no difficulty if the Egyptian Government brought the constitution into force, and the King has already signed a decree promulgating the constitution. Can one suppose, however, that Sir Samuel would have acquiesced so readily in the Egyptian demand if there had been no serious disorder in Egypt and if war had not been raging at her doors? Of course, not. England has yielded obviously to a menacing situation. This is not a conclusion that will help to keep the subject peoples in the British Empire in general quiet.

In restoring the 1923 constitution, however, some important changes seem to have been effected. By Article 83 the Chamber of Deputies was to be composed of one Deputy for each 60,000 inhabitants which would give the Chamber nearly 235 members. But under the constitution now promulgated the Chamber will consist, we are told, of only 150 members. Similarly, under the 1923 constitution the Senate was composed of 122 members, but the number of Senators has now been reduced to 100. Article 74 of the 1923 constitution provided that members nominated by the Crown were to be two-fifths and the elected members three-fifths. Now, however, the elected Senators will be 40 instead of 60 out of 100, and the nominated Senators 60 instead of 40. In all these respects, the provisions of the 1930 constitution have been followed. For this constitution reduced the number of Deputies to 150 (Article 80) and of Senators to 100 (Article 75), and the proportion of elected Senators from three-fifths to two-fifths (Article 75).

In other respects we assume that the 1923 constitution will take effect. For instance, under this constitution Ministers were responsible only to the Chamber of Deputies, a bare majority vote in the Chamber on a non-confidence motion having the effect of displacing the Ministry. The 1930 constitution, however, made the Ministers responsible to both Chambers, votes of non-confidence not taking effect unless supported by an absolute majority of each Chamber. The prerogatives of the King too were greatly widened under the later constitution. The constitution of 1923 gave the King a suspensory veto, which could be overcome by a two-thirds majority in each Chamber within a month or by a bare majority in the next session. Under the 1930 constitution, however, bills vetoed by the King could not be con-

sidered in any circumstances in the same session and would require a two-thirds majority to be passed if introduced in a later session. These provisions of the 1930 constitution, we suppose, are not to be brought into force now when the 1923 constitution is being re-established. They practically destroy Ministerial responsibility to Parliament and unjustifiably increase the King's power. It is inconceivable that the Wafd will agree to them.

SETTLEMENT OF RESERVED QUESTIONS.

A very welcome move is made for asking that the Anglo-Egyptian draft Treaty which Nahas Pasha negotiated with the late Mr. Henderson in 1930 on the reserved points in England's declaration of 1922 should be brought into force. It was only over the question of the status of the Sudan that these negotiations broke down at the time, but on all the other three points agreement was reached. When a deadlock ensued on the Sudan question, Mr. Henderson had informed the Egyptian delegation that, if later they saw their way to accept the draft Treaty on other points, it would still be available to them. The door was thus deliberately left open, and it is very encouraging to find that Nahas representing the Wafd has formed a United Front with other parties for the purpose of accepting the draft Treaty of 1930, by agreeing to leave over the question of the Sudan. The Egyptians are very wise in doing so, for while the present Tory Government will never give them satisfaction on this point, the Labour Party when it comes into power will certainly do so, even if it did not in 1930. The Labour Party is steadily moving to the Left on questions affecting inter-imperial relations as will be seen from the observations made by its leader, Major Attlee, on this subject in the House of Commons on 22nd October last. He said:

I am told that one of our great anxieties is the question of Egypt and the supply of water from the Nile. That should not be a matter for us, but for the League. As long as we have this indeterminate relationship to Egypt, then Egypt should be in the League. For my part I would see the Sudan administered in accordance with the mandate of the League; administered by us under mandate. Under Article 2 of the draft Treaty of 1930 "His Britannic Majesty recognises her (Egypt's) right as a sovereign independent State to become a member of the League on complying with the provisions of the Covenant of the League." Nahas Pasha's demand in 1930 was that he should be free to raise within a year the question of the Convention of 1899 which established the Anglo-Egyptian Condominium in the Sudan. Mr. Henderson did not agree to this because he felt that, since the draft Treaty provides for Egypt's admission to membership of the League, to concede the demand would imply that Great Britain would be liable within a year of the signing of the Treaty to be summoned before the League to justify the manner in which the Condominium has been worked. Anyway this situation will arise if Egypt accepts the Treaty, if not within a year, later. And if England agrees to become a mandatory country for the Sudan, as Major Attlee proposes, Egypt will get all that she can want in reason. The Egyptians have done very well indeed in reviving the Treaty negotiated in 1930.

PLUNDER THROUGH THE LEAGUE.

IT is now clear beyond a shadow of doubt that Great Britain and France, instead of trying to prevent the plunder of Abyssinia by Italy, are trying to use the machinery of the League to facilitate this plunder. The description by the Ethiopian Government of the new peace proposals that they are intended to divide Abyssinia half and half between Italy and the League, if anything, understates the truth. For the so-called territorial adjustments between Italy and Abyssinia are nothing short of a wholesale cession of territory by Abyssinia to Italy. For to say that against an outlet to the sea that she will obtain in Eritrea Abyssinia is called upon to exchange large tracts of territory in the Tigre and in Ogaden is, as the *Daily Herald* observes, "dishonest and disingenuous." There is no interchange here; one party is to be made to give and the other to be persuaded to take. It is sheer plunder. And the territory that the Ethiopian Government is asked to part with to Italy is, in the words of the *Times*, "a good half" of its country.

So far as Italy's share in the booty is concerned, the Ethiopian Government's description certainly does not exaggerate. But the League does not really get the other share. If the League were not completely under the domination of the British Government, but were really an impartial international body, we should not much mind if even the whole of the territory of Abyssinia were taken over by the League for management till the Ethiopian Government was able to stand on its own legs. But, in the present circumstances, whatever is handed over by Abyssinia to the League goes in the final analysis to Italy. This has become even more evident in the peace plan now being considered than in the report of the Committee of Five of the League's Council. The Committee recommended that the administration of Abyssinia be re-organised by "foreign specialists" working under the direction of "principal advisers" who might themselves "be subordinate to a person who would be both their chief and at the same time the delegate of the League accredited to the Emperor." This "delegate" and the "principal advisers" were to be appointed by the Council of the League with the agreement of the Ethiopian Emperor. Now in the new peace plan nothing is said about the Emperor's consent, but we are told—the Committee of Five was discreetly silent about it—that the "principal adviser", who would also act as deputy for the chief delegate of the League at the Emperor's Court, "might" be an Italian. Yes, "might". We all know what it means in practice. The scheme of "collaboration and assistance on a collective international basis", which the Committee of Five had very thinly disguised behind high-sounding words, is shown here in all its nakedness as a regime of Italian exploitation without any outside control. The Italian "chief delegate" will direct the operations of the "principal advisers" of all the assistance services, of which indeed the staff is to be appointed, according to the recommendation of the

Committee of Five, "by the Emperor on the nomination of the delegate of the League or with his endorsement."

Even the Committee of Five was not entirely successful in concealing what it had in mind. Its report does not mention Italy as a chief contributor to the exploitation of Ethiopian resources it is true, but this odious task was shouldered by the Governments of France and Great Britain. For the Committee has left a note on record in which it says that these Governments "agreed to recognise a special Italian interest in the economic development of Ethiopia." "This declaration on the part of the other two neighbouring Powers," the Committee goes on, "was made in order to afford Italy a further assurance that her desire to contribute to the economic development of Ethiopia would receive the highest possible degree of satisfaction." Stripped of all diplomatic jargon, it really means nothing less than what has been laid out before us in the peace plan. What we have to realise is that it is not only in the part of Ogaden which is to be reserved to Italy for economic exploitation and repopulation that Italy will be dominant, but also in the other part which is nominally to be left to Abyssinia and which is to be made the subject of a Charter of International Assistance. The whole of Abyssinia, whether formally made over to Italy or not, will in fact pass under Italy's control. We can, therefore, assert that on the whole the Ethiopian Government's description of the peace proposals is an understatement.

We are quite prepared to believe that the inner history of the peace plan given in the version of certain newspapers is broadly accurate. "This version declares that Signor Cerruti told M. Laval that the oil embargo would mean war. M. Laval is reported to have told Sir Samuel Hoare that France was not prepared to join the oil embargo. He pointed out that the French fleet could not be mobilised within a fortnight. Sir Samuel Hoare, faced with the prospect of a war with Italy without immediate help from the French fleet, decided to fall in with the French views of the peace plan." We would only like to say this, that Sir Samuel Hoare must have realised much earlier than now that France would not stand behind England in enforcing sanctions to the uttermost. For the seeds of complete surrender to Italy which have now sprouted up so nicely in the peace plan could have been discovered in the report of the Committee of Five, which was issued on 24th September. The reason why Mr. Baldwin rushed through the General Election in so great a hurry becomes now obvious. He wanted the Government to appear before the public as a champion of the League before the people could grasp the implications of the policy on which the Government had decided. Anyhow, if the British Government feels that it cannot get the support of France in a true League policy and that by itself it cannot pursue it, let it so declare. It cannot, however, propose under the League auspices

a solution which militates against the very basic principles of the League. The details of the proposed solution are immaterial. As the *Daily Herald* puts it, "the proposals are dangerous not in their details, but by their principles." These principles are in direct contradiction to the principles of the Covenant.

The *New Statesman and Nation*, in its issue of 28th November, when the present phase of the peace plan had not appeared, made an appeal to Sir Samuel Hoare not to knuckle under to Mussolini, but to put more strength into the League sanctions. What the paper said then applies with far greater appositeness now, when the object which the peace negotiators have in view has become manifest. The *New Statesman* says :

Nor is it merely the restricted character of the sanctions which gives ground for anxiety. There are widespread fears centring round the blessed word "negotiations." Who is negotiating—or trying to negotiate—with Mussolini, and on what basis? The door must be left open we are told. Certainly; but let us remember who the parties are on the one side of the door and the other. They are a bandit and the police—or, put more precisely, a Covenant-breaking State, which has invaded another State and occupied a large part of its territory, and a League of Nations representing international justice. There have already been endless discussions between Mussolini and the League and terms were offered him, at Paris and at Geneva, on condition that he abstained from war. Those terms were far more favourable than he was entitled to; but he rejected them and launched his war. He cannot in common decency be offered better terms now by the League. Can he be offered as good terms—or, if he were, could Abyssinia be persuaded to agree to them? We frankly do not know what statesmen on the League side mean when they talk of Italy's "legitimate claim," or how, in the present state of affairs, they expect to arrive at a settlement which will be "honourable and acceptable" alike to Abyssinia, to Italy and to the League. The words are meaningless. But one thing at least seems perfectly clear: there can be no honest discussion of a settlement which does not require, as its first condition, the withdrawal of the Italian armies. To allow Mussolini to remain dug in in what he has occupied by violence would not only be a gross injustice to Abyssinia; it would utterly stultify the League.

That M. Laval has any scruples about a "dirty deal" we do not for one moment suppose. He has done his best, and will presumably go on doing it so far as he is allowed to for his friend the Duce. The British Government are another matter. They have shown weakness in the past—they are even now none too bold—and a remarkable tenderness to Mussolini's feelings, a tenderness of which he has taken all possible advantage. It is quite probable that while they do not want to see Italy triumphant, neither do they want to see Abyssinia triumphant and the Duce brought down. But they cannot fairly be accused, so far at any rate, of plotting to betray the League; and we hope that they will resist any temptation to do so, whether the tempters are at home or abroad. More definite assurances, however, are needed to dispel the suspicions that inevitably hang round a policy which is neither fully carrying out the Covenant nor repudiating it and which seems likely to make the worst of both worlds. Those assurances could easily be given by the Foreign Secretary, directly Parliament meets, if not before. Let him say explicitly that Great Britain will be no party to any bargain with Mussolini which leaves Italian troops in occupation of Abyssinian territory or which envisages any annexation of Abyssinian territory. Such a statement, of course, important as we

believe it to be in allaying fears of a dishonourable settlement, will not of itself ensure an honourable peace. That can be ensured only by defeating and not by buying off Mussolini. And if he is to be defeated by sanctions, the sanctions must, as we have said, be stiffened up without delay.

The paper says that no negotiations of peace should be started unless Mussolini withdraws his armies from Abyssinia beforehand. The negotiations that are very near consummation in fact allow Mussolini to annex not only what he has conquered but another good slice thrown in, and for the rest Abyssinia is put under his economic control. If anything ever stultified the League this does.

Reviews.

AN UNWANTED BOOK.

INDIAN BABEL. BY HUGH K. TREVASKIS.
(Frederick Muller.) 1935. 20cm. 212p. 3/6.

MR. TREVASKIS has perpetrated a totally unwanted book—unwanted in his own country and unwanted in ours. Englishmen, on the author's own showing, do not want it. "I am sick of hearing about India" is the Englishman's normal reaction when offered any fresh information on the subject (p. 1).

We here have no need for it; it gives us no "fresh information;" and such information as it gives and the manner of its giving it are precisely calculated to make the Indian, now long accustomed to such stuff, sick of it.

The book begins by giving an account of nomadic tribes and tribal organisations in Asia. No new matter that. Then follows a sketch of the history of our country under her numerous invaders; and then a survey of how the Britisher coming to trade remained to rule. This historical account would be a fairly creditable class-room performance in a high school, were it not punctuated *ad nauseam* with observations of the old paternalistic kind on what is good for India and how it is to be effected in spite of Indians.

In these observations and unwanted counsels, however, the author shows perfect candour. Concealment is not in his line. His preferences and hatreds are unmistakable. If he had lived in good old Johnson's time that great man would have certified him the best hater of the day. He hates Indians much and Hindus more than other Indians. Among Hindus, the Brahmin is his pet aversion. The money-lenders of India are almost on a par with the Brahmins in this respect. And of course if a man is both a Brahmin and a money-lender there can be no epithet strong enough for that fellow in the dictionary. But more hateful than the sight of the Brahmin is that of the Congressman. And on top comes Mr. Gandhi, the wiliest of the wily Hindus, hypocrisy all over. A few observations on him are well worth quoting.

It is this kind of saintliness that Mr. Gandhi affects. (p. 10.)

It is this sort of ascetic saintliness that Mr. Gandhi affects and thereby impresses the unsophisticated European. (p. 13.)

Mr. Gandhi parades his sympathy with the untouchables but he talks like a Prince who can yet condescend to love the lowest of the low. (p. 14.)

Affecting social exclusiveness or special sanctity after the manner of Gandhi. (p. 16.)

He (Mr. Gandhi) may be described as a Brahminical wolf in the clothing of a Buddhist sheep. (p. 10)

Now Mr. Gandhi is not a Brahmin. But that is a question between Mr. Trevaskis and his I. C. S. conscience. Our point is that Mr. Trevaskis is a good hater.

There are other assertions of equal truth and justness scattered throughout the book. There is one on p.181 not to be lost sight of :

With the peasantry at his back and the support of the Government above him, Sir Michael O'Dwyer was unassailable. Moreover the extremists had compromised their position by intrigues with Germany.

One need not grudge Sir Michael the congratulations he has secured from the author. But one wonders where from Mr. Trevaskis got his knowledge of India's attitude to Britain during the war of 1914. It is of course a reflection on India's sense of honour. But that may be nothing; this I. C. S. man would have the world understand that there is no word in the language of the Hindus for honour and chivalry. Oh! let that be; the world knows better than that. But the observation in question is a reflection on the efficiency of the well-known British system of censorship and espionage.

Besides being a good hater Mr. Trevaskis is an indefatigable counsellor. He can always advise all people on all matters. He advises the Government of India to be wiser than it shows itself. He would have it remember :

Liberty and peace are incommensurable: peace implies coercion.

Referring to the verdict on General Dyer, the notorious verdict that he was guilty of an "error of judgment", Mr. Trevaskis administers sound advice to the Government of India:

Assume that General Dyer had acted maliciously and perversely and not in good faith: even then a public reprimand was contrary to all principles of policy. Such cases are well known. The officer goes on leave. It is understood that his health is bad. He disappears from the public eye. Perhaps he is transferred to another sphere, and if he is censured, it is in a document marked "secret;" for his eye alone. (p. 185.)

Mr. Trevaskis wants the Government to show itself strong. Weakness won't do :

Indian political opinion demands industrial expansion on English lines—even a Mercantile Marine! And the Government (with cheek in tongue) complies with the clamour.

I. C. S. wallahs are reputed clever. But even on that point this I. C. S. man does not seem to merit congratulation. His motive for advising Indian politicians to engage in dairy-farming and milk-supply (pp. 148 and 149) is, even without his betraying it, crystal clear. But he betrays it. He wants :

an India, happy, contented and prosperous, producing not only enough to feed its own population to the full, but also enough to allow it to be a purchaser of British goods. (p. 263.)

He wants Englishman to know all about India that he himself knows ; else :

Our rulers will lose it for us. With India must go the British Empire—a disaster that would bring ruin for many and unemployment for more (p. 2.)

This is the essence of Mr. Trevaskis's book. It is for Indian politicians to decide whether they should turn dairy farmers in order that the Trevaskises may not find their occupation gone. It is for the readers of Mr. Trevaskis's book now to judge of which kind it is—the wanted or the unwanted variety.

P. A. SUBRAHMANYAM.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS.

A SHORT HISTORY OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, 1920-1934. By G. M. GATHORNE HARDY. (Oxford University Press.) 1934. 22cm. 351p. 7/6.

THIS work published by the Oxford University Press is a most valuable publication and contains a mine of information which must be of interest not only to the student of history but also to all who may be interested in any part of the world.

The work has been the result of serious study and laborious investigation by Mr. Hardy, and the author claims that as the work was prepared under the auspices of the Royal Institute of International Affairs it has had the advantage of full access to all the information at its disposal and that he has also had in an eminent degree the generous provision of advice and criticism by a considerable body of distinguished authorities.

The work is divided into three parts. Part one deals with what the author calls the Period of Settlement 1920-25 ; part two 1925-30 the Period of Fulfilment ; and part three 1930-34 the Period of Crisis. In the first part the author starts with a description of the world in 1920 and goes on to describe in detail the relationship of the Allies and Germany, the Reparations Problem, the Locarno Treaties, the External Policy of Soviet Russia, and the Condition of the Islamic World.

In part 2, the author deals with the Foreign Policy of Italy and South Eastern Europe, the Disarmament Problem, the Relationship of America to the League of Nations, Zionism and the Arabs, and China. In part three, the writer examines the crisis that led to the failure of the Disarmament Conference, and the emergence of Japan in Manchukuo.

This is an extremely interesting book and the author must be congratulated on the accomplishment of a great work in a way which must on the whole be considered to have been ably done. There is always the danger of unconscious bias and tacit assumptions when a person attempts a survey of world affairs, but Mr. Hardy is equal to the task and is not afraid to say, "I have felt it desirable to give decided expression to my personal attitude without, it is hoped, concealing or misrepresenting alternative views."

On page 16, the author writes: "The idea of self-determination had a fatal fascination for primitive races quite unfitted except in their own estimation to play the part of sovereign states. The inherent vice of the doctrine lies in the fact that to apply it in practice inevitably involves its violation."

This is decided expression of view indeed! If the greed of stronger nations for land and power will not allow smaller groups to exist as a regional or racial entity side by side, is it an inherent vice in the doctrine of self-determination? Who is to decide which nation is fit for playing the part of sovereign states? And even if so-called primitive races are less fitted to play their part in modern civilization is it the inherent right of stronger nations to interfere and make these areas a dumping ground for the exploitation of the stronger Power? We see the result of this superior consciousness of the white man's burden in the very unprovoked attack on Abyssinia by Italy only the other day! Mr. Hardy does appear to be an Imperialist!

Mr. Hardy appears has a very proper appreciation of the importance of the League of Nations. On page 11 he writes :

There was from the first a danger or likelihood that this institution of diplomacy by conference apart from Geneva would grow in popularity till the Great Powers who already had a predominant influence in the League through their permanent seats on the Council succeeded in making the League itself of secondary importance, a mere alternative field for their diplomacy.

Mr. Hardy's study of Egyptian affairs may be of interest to the Indian student. On page 226, the author says:

British diplomacy, with its native love of compromise, wishes to retain the substance of power while conceding the shadow of independence, led to difficulties in finding a formula reconciling the requirements of one party with the nationalistic susceptibilities of the other. Great Britain feels that her material interests cannot be made to depend merely on Egyptian good faith, and Egyptian Nationalism suspects that there is no intention of allowing independence.

It is rather difficult to agree with the rather sweeping remarks made by the author on page 229 when he says:

The main conclusions which seem to emerge are: firstly, the great danger to peace and orderly government if the control of a western power be removed, and secondly, the growing difficulty of maintaining such control in a world which discountenances force and encourages the aspirations of racial nationalism.

Mr. Hardy appears here more or less to indicate that the way to order and good government can only be under the authority of a Western Power and appears to regret that those halcyon days are not to continue.

In an interesting survey of China, Manchuria, and Japan, the author makes a reference to the claim made by Japan in 1934:

Any joint operations undertaken by foreign Powers even in the name of technical or financial assistance are bound to acquire political significance. Japan therefore must object to such undertakings as a matter of principle. Supplying China with aeroplanes, building aerodromes in China, and detaching military instructors or advisers to China, or contracting a loan to provide funds for political uses would obviously tend to alienate friendly relations between Japan, China and other countries and to disturb peace and order in Eastern Asia. Japan will oppose such projects.

This claim—a Japanese Monroe Doctrine—is likely to have far-reaching political and economic consequences to the world. Mr. Hardy's summary of the position taken up by the Western Powers in the Sino-Japanese conflict is worth quoting:

Every one felt that while the failure to act might be justified it necessarily involved the ignoring of the obligations under the Covenant, for if Japan's action was not a resort to war it only escaped the charge by an open conspiracy not to define it so. The shock which the incident administered to the whole system of collective security was tremendous and well-nigh fatal.

Mr. Hardy has very interesting remarks on the Disarmament Conference:

Optimism was soon dispelled when the committees got to grips with the various proposals. The League was described as a limited liability company under the control of England, France, and indirectly America. There was complete lack of agreement on any single concrete proposal and even on a general formula.

In his last chapter on the World in 1934, Mr. Hardy has many things to say on current events. His reference to the events in Austria and Germany are of considerable interest. Writing about the mad happenings of June 30th in Germany Mr. Hardy says:

This primitive and uncivilised resort to the massacre of erstwhile associates and possible rivals suggests a feeling of insecurity which it may well convert into a reality. If Herr Hitler were to be removed the future would be altogether incalculable.

Real peace, the reign of international justice where no concession is made to the threat of violence and where no nation is the sole judge in its own cause is a difficult aim. It may indeed be attainable. It may be that warlike Death may be inevitable and that the best we can do is to prolong peace with the possibility of failure continually before us. The present situation—the League—is a halting between two opinions in which neither is wholeheartedly applied. The preservation of peace requires courage, a combined purpose, and an unmistakable resolution to go to all lengths to achieve it. At its worst the pre-war system was less dangerous than a paper facade which no nation trusts or fears. The peoples of the world seem at times to resemble a crowd in a small room in the centre of which some lunatics are playing with a bomb. Each one finds excuses for non-interference and makes futile efforts to keep as far away as possible. Meanwhile the pin, slowly but surely is being loosened from the bomb. Prophetic in a way when we consider the performances of Italy and the very slow movement of the machinery of the League.

It is unfortunate that in a book which treats of international affairs which finds place for Egypt and many other areas, there should be no reference at all to India which is an original member of the League of Nations. The international effects of the Indian Nationalistic movement and the contributions towards Indian self-government made by England during the last fifteen years would have been of value.

The book is well got up and priced 7/6—a small price to pay for such useful and valuable information in a single volume.

S. V. AYYAR.

HOMES FOR MIDDLE CLASSES.

CHEAP AND HEALTHY HOMES FOR THE MIDDLE CLASSES OF INDIA. By R. S. DESHPANDE. (The Author, Kopargaon, Dt. Ahmednagar.) 1935. 22cm. 350p. Rs. 4-8-0.

THE book is an attempt in the right direction. The author however, in the introduction, has overdrawn the picture of a house of a middle-class Indian, which persons like Miss Mayo may find as a handy tool. The picture really depicts a slum of the poor class and the reason is the utter poverty rather than the slovenly habits of the people.

Under "Materials" the author assumes that the rate of brick-work is greater than that for stonework. This may perhaps be so with respect to the Maharashtra where plenty of trap is available. But, in Northern India as well as in Southern, as in Mysore, the rate for stonework is always greater than that for brickwork. The other portions of this chapter are really good as a whole for a layman. The chapter on "Foundation" and "Damp and How to Prevent it" are good, though some of the methods for ensuring cheapness are somewhat doubtful, depending on the locality. Since the book is intended for the middle classes of India and not for those of Maharashtra only, some of the statements made require modification, and this remark applies to most of the methods of cheapness suggested by the author. The chapter on "Walls" is very interesting, particularly the portion relating to "Cob-work." The cost of 'I' beams mentioned at the top of page 56 works out to 5 annas per running foot and not 3 annas as calculated by the author, which is really

an arithmetical error. The arrangement suggested by the author towards the bottom of page 56 is rather costly and of doubtful utility. The method of test suggested on page 89 for deciding the suitability of soils under the heading of "Suitable Soils" is needlessly elaborate and the one suggested by the author himself in the middle of page 90 is quite suitable and sufficient for the purpose.

Methods suggested for protection against rats and white ants are really good, though some, e. g. the first one on page 110 are a bit costly. The chapters on "Doors" "Windows," "Cup-boards" and "Partition Walls" are indeed very good and give very valuable hints on securing economy on these usually costly items of work. The chapter on "Staircase" is easily the best in the whole book and shows that the author must have had very good practical experience in this branch of the work. The chapters on "Floors and Roofs" are also good in spite of the fact that some of the methods suggested are really not cheap at all. The chapters on "Domestic Sanitation," "Domestic Water Supply" and "House Cleaning" give some very useful and interesting hints.

The chapter on "Type Economical Plans" is the key chapter of the whole book and some of the plans given are very neat and good. But the rates assumed for many of the most important items of work are absolutely unworkable in most parts of India and perhaps so even in Maharashtra. Take for instance the abstract of quantities and cost of plan No. 2. The rate for item 3, viz. "Rubble stone in mud masonry etc. including cement pointing etc." is taken as Rs. 7 per 100 cu. ft. and this works out to 1.12 annas per cu. ft., which is absolutely unworkable. Unfortunately this forms an important portion of the cost of the building. The rates for teak wood doors and windows are also assumed too low. No wonder that the total cost works out to only Rs. 1550 for a plinth area of 1088 sq. ft., i. e. about Rs. 1-8-0 per square foot. Similarly the rates for items 3, 8 and 32 in the abstract for plan No. 5 are very low and unworkable in most parts of India, not excluding perhaps even Maharashtra. The same may be said to a lesser extent regarding many of the items of work. The total costs for the type plans thus work out to be low, but it is important that a person who wants to build a house must know where he stands and get a correct idea of the probable costs before he embarks on a scheme which may land him in endless worries and debts.

The book, on the whole, is a very creditable attempt and gives ample proof of the author's practical experience. The get-up of the book leaves nothing to be desired.

K. V. JOSHI.

SHORT NOTICES.

VALMIKI RAMAYANA. By P. S. S. SASTRI.
(Natesan.) 1935. 18cm. 420p. Re. 1-4-0.

WE have read with great pleasure and interest the abridged edition of the Rāmāyana prepared by Prof. P. S. S. Sastri, B.A. (Oxon.), M.A. of the Presidency College, Madras. It is so faithful to the original book that while reading the former one never misses the charm and teachings of the latter. The condensation is shipsbape and eliminates almost all those suspicious passages which embarrass an average reader. In fact, as has been rightly remarked by the Rt. Hon. Sastri in his foreword to the book, there is nothing in this abridgment that is not Valmiki's.

A close word-to-word and clause-to-clause conformity scrupulously maintained by him speaks of no mean scholarship and love of Sanskrit of Prof. Sastri. The English translation is quite easy, elegant and faithful and preserves intact the spirit of the original Sanskrit.

The Rāmāyana, the *magnum opus* of Valmiki and the *Adi-Kavya* of India, is the mirror of the ancient Hindu culture and civilisation, depicting, as it does, the domestic and social life of ancient Hindus with a tenderness, endurance and devotion peculiar to itself, and giving us a true and faithful picture of the Hindu civilisation and culture of the hoary past. There is no other book than the Rāmāyana, in the world's literature, as far as we know, that delineates the ideals of truth and righteousness, of sacrifice and self-abnegation so graphically, so truly, so happily! The younger generation ought to know them and bring them into practice as far as possible, regard being had to the new and, for the matter of that, changed 'mile-stones' of modern life. This abridgment will, we are sure, satisfy the yearnings of those who have not got the necessary leisure and patience to read the original. We have not the least hesitation in saying that this tiny volume will help a good deal in forming an ideal life of younger generation, if it is included in the curricula of Indian universities.

We, therefore, recommend this volume to Matric and College students who will find little or no difficulty in reading it with all the facilities it affords to them.

R. D. LADDU.

RADIO TALKIES AND TELEVISION. By D. N. VASUDEVA. (Atmaram & Sons, Lahore.) 1935. 18cm. 133p. Re. 1-12-0.

AT the present moment communication by radio has brought about a revolution in our life. A speech or song at one end of the globe can be heard at the other end. The radio is becoming more and more popular every day. So it is essential for every educated citizen to know something about its principle and working. Uptil now a number of popular as well as technical books have been written on the subject. But while popular books tend sometimes towards vagueness, the other ones are rather too technical. The present book, while elucidating the theory of the subject quite clearly, has not lost sight of the technical and practical side of it. It covers a very wide field in the short space of about 130 pages. Copious diagrams are given throughout the book.

Beginning with the fundamental ideas of electric current and electromagnetic induction, it gives a clear notion of induction, capacity and oscillating circuit. Then it deals with alternating current and generation of electric waves. The thermionic valve, its action in transmitting, receiving and amplifying radio-waves is thoroughly discussed. The various receiving circuits—autodyne, super-heterodyne etc.—are given. The increase in efficiency produced by the tetrode (the screen grid) and the pentode valves is fully explained. Lastly, the principle of talkies and television is dealt with. This book has removed a long-felt want. A student with elementary knowledge of electricity will be able to follow the treatment in it. It will also be very useful to higher grade science students, for the treatment of the subject in ordinary text-books is not always quite adequate. The various appendices, containing useful constants, the wave lengths, vaultage, the timings &c. of a large number of transmitting stations all over the world, add greatly to the usefulness of the book.

R. N. JOSHI.

Miscellaneous.

TRIBUTES TO MR. DEVADHAR.

Numerous messages condoling and sympathising with the Servants of India Society in its grief are being received at its head-quarters in Poona. The following is a selection from them:—

Mr. Carl Heath, Chairman, Indian Conciliation Group, London, writes: This Group desires to express to the Servants of India Society its sense of the great loss which the Society has sustained by the death of Mr. G. K. Devadhar. Mr. Devadhar was personally known to a number of members of this Group and his widely known work for nearly half a century had the respect and admiration of many of us. Deeply as we regret that the Servants of India Society will no longer have Mr. Devadhar as leader and president, we are sure that your great Society will continue unabated its beneficent service for India and the Indian people.

Mr. C. F. Andrews (in the *Manchester Guardian* of 20th November from Cambridge): The death of Mr. G. K. Devadhar, reported in your issue of November 18, came as a great shock to me. I had worked with him in the Moplah relief work and other humanitarian causes. He had a most remarkable gift for organising such relief in times of national disaster, and always succeeded on account of his practical ability. The loss to the Servants of India Society will be heaviest of all. The last time I met him was at the Society's headquarters at Poona. He was far from well, but insisted on carrying on his arduous duties. When Mr. Sastri had to resign from the presidency of the Society it was universally recognised that Mr. Devadhar was the right man to take his place. The political and economic work which the Society does requires intellectual and practical ability of a very high order, and it is a severe blow to it to be deprived of the services of two of its oldest and most distinguished members at so short an interval of time.

Mr. T. S. Santwan, General Secretary and Warden of the Indian Students' Union and Hostel, London, writes: The Management Committee of the Indian Students' Union desires me to convey to you and to the members of the Servants of India Society its deep sense of sorrow at the sudden passing away of Mr. G. K. Devadhar. The Y. M. C. A. in India, of which our Union is a part, has reason to be grateful to the Servants of India Society and to Mr. Devadhar personally for the many happy and cordial relationships between the two Societies, and deplores the loss of such a valued and esteemed friend.

Lieut. Col. E. I. D. Gordon, Drumearn, Elgin, Cape Province, South Africa: When I went to India in October 1932, I spent a few hours with Mr. P. K. Rao at the headquarters of the Servants of India Society in Poona. I am very glad indeed that I did so for two reasons, (1) that I met several very interesting men at the Servants of India Society, and (2) that I met Mr. Devadhar. Mr. Rao took me to see Mr. Devadhar and we went to see some of his work and I heard a little about the work he had done and was doing. I can only say that I think Mr. Devadhar's work was magnificent, and that no praise can be too high for what he has done. This is most certainly a case where one can say "he is dead, but his work lives after him." When one thinks of all the difficulties he had to work against it is indeed wonderful that he achieved such success. I most

earnestly hope that his work will be carried on, now that he is gone, as successfully as during his life-time. Please accept my deepest sympathy with you in Mr. Devadhar's death, but also my deepest appreciation of the work he did.

Resolutions expressing sympathy and condolence were passed by the Social Service League, Bombay; Karad Branch of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank Ltd.; Purandhar Taluka Local Board; Vangmaya Charcha Mandal, Belgaum; Municipal Council, Calicut; Mahila Seva Mandal's four Industrial Schools for Women (Bombay Working Men's Institute); Municipal Council, Masulipatam; Oroganore Town Co-operative Bank Ltd. (Cochin State); the Municipality of Mahad (Dist. Kolaba); the Liberal Association, Sholapur; the School Board of the Poona City Municipality; the Municipal Council, Bellary; the Managing Committee of the Buyers' and Shippers' Association, Karachi; Municipal Borough, Dharwar; the Trivandrum Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.; the Cochin Central Co-operative Bank Ltd., Trichur.

Condolence resolutions were passed at public meetings held under the auspices of the Mysore Co-operative Institute, Bangalore; the Peasants' Association, Indapur Taluka; the people of Goa; the citizens of Ahmednagar.

SUMMONS FOR DISPOSAL OF SUIT.

(Order 5, Rules 1 and 5)

In the Court of Munsif Mahalkari at Muttra

(District Agra).

Suit No. 26 of 1935.

Pursotamdas s/o Chhadami by caste
Vaish Mahor resident at Muttra
Mohalla Pirpanch ... Plaintiff.

Versus

Dwarkadas and other ... Defendant.

To

Ramnath son of Lalji by caste Vaish at present
Bombay, Mohalla Bholayshar Pholgali.

WHEREAS Plaintiff has instituted a suit against you for Ra. 2,096-6-0, you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court in person or by a pleader duly instructed, and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some person able to answer all such questions, on the 7th day of January 1936, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to answer the claim; and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must be prepared to produce on that day all the witnesses upon whose evidence, and all the documents upon which, you intend to rely in support of your defence.

Take notice that, in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court,
this 9th day of December 1935. B. O.

MOHAMMAD NADIRDAD KHAN,
Munasarim
for Judge.

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