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### Admiral Taussig to Talk. 2

Invocation at the night session will be given by Bishop James H. Ryan. Rear Admiral J. K. Taussig, U. S. N., will be the principal speaker. Other addresses will be made by Prof. Ralph V. D. Magoffin, honorary president of the Archaeological Institute of America; Mrs. Louis L. Horch, Dr. James Brown Scott, director Carnegie Endowment for International Peace; Senator William H. King, of Utah; Dr. E. Gil-Borges, acting director general of the Pan American Union, and Miss Esther Lichtman.

The final session tomorrow morning will hear addresses by Senator Charles Moore, Mrs. Grace Morrison Poole, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs; Dr. Emanuel Baruch, president of the Goethe Society; M. M. Lichtman and delegates from participating countries.

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# Financial: News and Comment

## Sharp Downward Swing Develops In Stock Market

### Rally Short-Lived—Dollar Buoyant in London—Grains Again Weak

NEW YORK, July 20.—Financial markets today to steady today, after the sharp release of yesterday, but various influences added considerable uncertainty to the attempted recovery.

After some irregularity in the early hours, most of the badly battered stocks of the previous session rallied one to three points. Even the weak alcohol attempted a mild come-back, although they again turned heavy after noon and other groups sympathetically cancelled most of their early advances or replaced them with losses.

The principal grains sagged, railed, and then dropped sharply, wheat getting below \$1 a bushel. Cotton was easier, as were silver futures. The dollar turned upward in foreign exchange markets, gaining nearly 10 cents against the pound sterling at one time. Bonds were irregular.

### Leaders Swing Downward

Stocks following grain into sharp nose dives after an early attempt to rally had failed to carry through. Losses in the wet group ran as high as 10 points for American Commercial Alcohol while National Distillers lost nearly as high.

### Recessions in the General List

Recessions in the general list ran 2 to 7 points or more. American Telephone sagged 3 while shares of Chemical, Western Union and Union Pacific.

A sharp rally of the dollar in relation to foreign currencies, especially the British pound sterling, was attributed by bankers here partly to the announcement of conversion offer for the United Kingdom and partly to reports of the conversion plan. It was explained by bankers here that there was little evidence of official intervention in either the pound or French franc rates.

### British Bonds Strong

A sensational rise in British Government's 5½s of 1937 supplied some color to an otherwise featureless bond market today.

Heavy buying came into the English bonds on the publication of details respecting the proposed conversion into a sterling loan carrying a 2½ per cent interest rate. With the British pound near its old parity and the dollar at a heavy discount, traders bought heavily in anticipation of a profitable arbitrage operation.

The domestic list appeared to be working at cross-purposes. There were ups and downs in about every

## Large Cotton Sale To Russia Pondered

WASHINGTON, July 20.—LARGE sale of cotton to Russia on the credit of the United States Government is being given careful consideration by officials of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, it was stated in authoritative circles here. The amount of the sale was not stated, definitely, but it is around 1,000,000 bales, it was said. Russia needs, it was explained, from 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 bales. However, probably all this amount cannot be sold.

The difficulty with the proposed sale is that Russia must be given long terms. It is said the sale must provide for payments not sooner than six months and if handled through private instruments the Government would probably have to guarantee as much as 75 per cent of the repayment.

The 50,000 bales which were sold recently to Russia on R. F. C. credit was described as just "a little hand-to-mouth" loan to take care of immediate needs, while a larger deal is negotiated.

It was also stated that Russia is in immediate need of from \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000 of live stock products for use in consumption for food.

## General Electric Six Months Net 16 Cents a Share

NEW YORK, July 20.—General Electric Company reports for six months ended June 30, 1933, net profit of \$5,853,605 after depreciation, interest, reserves, federal taxes, etc., equivalent after dividends on the 28,945,927 non-par shares of common stock. This compares with \$2,846,701, or 27 cents a share, in the first half of 1932.

For the quarter ended June 30, 1933, net profit was \$3,114,795, or 28 cents a share on the common, comparing with \$2,836,810, or seven cents a share, in the preceding quarter and \$3,788,278, or 11 cents a share, in the June quarter of the previous year.

Orders received in the first half of 1933 amounted to \$61,051,362 compared with \$68,708,712 in the first half of 1932.

For the quarter ended June 30, last, orders received were \$33,339,358, compared with \$25,314,844 in the preceding quarter and \$35,944,070 in the second quarter of the previous year.

## Bethlehem Steel Operations About 50 P. C. Capacity

The domestic list appeared to be working at cross-purposes. There were ups and downs in about every

## Sugar Council Group Arranges Shipment Quotas

### No One 'Committed' on Agreement—Problem Up to President

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Sugar council committee has completed its work on the sugar trade agreement limiting shipments into continental United States for consumption. It was put up to President Roosevelt.

Official quotas provide that Hawaii may deliver 975,000 short tons for consumption in continental United States; Virgin Islands, 9000; Philippines Islands, 655,920; Cuba, 1,700,000; Louisiana cane producers 250,000; Florida 60,000; and United States best sugar areas 1,335,000.

Louisiana may deliver not over 6,000,000 gallons of commercial sirup and not over 4,000,000 of first molasses and 2,000,000 second molasses, all for direct consumption and not for extraction of sugar.

It was stated here is no restriction placed on growing crops. However, producers subjected to jurisdiction of the United States Government are required to restrict acreage production to consumption if in a second year their production exceeds consumption and supplies carried over exceed 10 per cent of consumption.

### Official Statement

Official statement said the committee "when passing on quota schedules in the agreement made the reservation that no one is committed to these figures or to the continental quota." Also some members made reservations to certain provisions of the draft.

Charles J. Brand, co-administrator

putting their economic houses in order for many nations has meant adjusting tariffs and making new trade agreements.

Great Britain, Germany, Italy, Argentina, and Sweden are among the countries which lately have signed commercial accords, a move the United States is said to be considering. But where Argentina and Great Britain, for example, entered reciprocal arrangements for a freer interchange of goods, Germany and France are among those invoking new tariffs or import quotas to protect their own markets.

### The German Program

Chancellor Adolf Hitler of Germany has said his program for economic rehabilitation will require four years. Parts of it have not been announced publicly, but Nazi leaders say it includes several sweeping projects:

The creation of a different social and economic system in which representatives of various callings, professions, guilds, and trades will constitute the popular representation.

Development of a community spirit in which all shall work together for the good of the fatherland.

Prevention of the excesses of capitalism on the principle that "the public weal is paramount to the private interest."

## Tariff Accords Contribute To European Recuperation

### Unemployment in Britain Drops as Result of Trade Policy—Hitler's Four-Year Plan—France and Italy Concerned With Wheat Control

By the Associated Press

Putting their economic houses in order for many nations has meant adjusting tariffs and making new trade agreements.

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Anti-depression weapons, however, include more measures than these—plans for encouraging home industries, help for drooping businesses, and means of putting men back to work.

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### Help for Farmers has Included a "Series of Prudent Measures"

Help for farmers has included a "series of prudent measures," designed to improve their debt status. Credit institutions have brought about reorganization of some of the most important industrial companies by radically reducing their capitalization.

Other recovery efforts have included building development

CHICAGO, July 20.—In line with the new steel company, local strip maker, is advancing wages 15 per cent of employees paid on a common labor rate is brought up to 40 cents an hour.

### YOUNGSTOWN, July 20.—Sharon Steel Hoop Company has raised its price for steel pipe and other materials by 15 per cent.

GARDNER, Mass., July 20.—(AP)—Announcement was made today at the office of the Heywood-Walbridge Company that a 5 per cent increase in wages, effective last Monday. The office also announced the employment of an additional 20 hands. The increase is the second 5 per cent step-up in the past month.

### CENTRAL FALLS, R. I., July 20.—(AP)—President James C. Blake of the Wapasset Manufacturing Company, says today that a wage increase of 20 per cent had been put into effect by the company. He said the increase was voted in order to enable the employees in the plant to be as much as 40 hours of work as they formerly worked in 48 hours.

## Steady Flow Of Wage Increases Being Announced

### Concerns in Various Industries Follow Lead of Major Units

COATESVILLE, Penna., July 20.—A general wage increase of 15 per cent was announced by the Steel Company today which at present is employing 1600 men.

Effective July 16th, the new scale provides a minimum rate of 35 cents an hour for common labor.

CHICAGO, July 20.—A 20 per cent wage increase and a reduction of working hours was announced for the 250 employees of the Bloom underwear plant manufacturing rayon knit underwear. It was not announced whether this restored previous cuts.

### DULUTH, Minn., July 20.—Beginning operations under the new general recovery code, several thousand workers in the pulp and paper industry were affected by a 15 per cent increase in wages. This increase was applied in most instances, although some surface mine employees received an eight-hour basis instead of 10, with an increase of 10 per cent.

### NEW YORK, July 20.—Following an increase in the price of its products, International Paper Company announced an increase in wages and salaries in its mills in the United States, Canada and Newfoundland amounting to \$2,000,000.

### DETROIT, July 20.—A 20 per cent wage and salary increase was announced by the Ford Motor Company for its factory workers and clerical employees.

### HOUGHTON, Mich., July 20.—Calumet & Hecla Consolidated has announced a 15 per cent wage increase for all employees receiving \$30 a week or less and individual adjustments for those receiving more than \$30. The increase reflects the recent improvement in the copper metal market. Men are working on a part basis.

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## Traffic Sharply Up On Major Railroads

### New York, July 20

THE first 13 major railroads to report car loadings of revenue freight originating on their own lines for the week ended July 15 loaded 262,014 cars, against 217,520 in the preceding week, which includes the Independence Day holiday, an increase of 24.7 per cent. The July 15 figure was 6 per cent greater than the 247,753 cars loaded by the roads in the week ended July 1, the previous loadings on line by these 13 roads were 23.7 per cent ahead of their 1932 week figure of 204,623. On the basis of these first reports the total car loadings for the country, to be published by the American Railway Association next Saturday, will total in the neighborhood of 650,000. If this should be about the same as it was in the week ended July 1, when it reached a 1932-1933 peak of 71.1 per cent. The Dow-Jones index of the railroads for the past 15 years.

The increase over a year ago was very close to the gain of 23.8 per cent shown in the week ended July 1.

## Newsprint Output Increases 3.6 P. C. For Month of June

### NEW YORK, July 20.—In June for the first time since February, 1930, production and shipments of newsprint by United States and Canadian mills increased over the like months of the preceding year. Total output by mills of both countries in June was 253,893 tons, compared with 246,707 tons in the last year, an increase of 9088 tons, or 3.6 per cent.

Production by Canadian mills in June was 171,410 tons, compared with 171,776 tons in May and 161,309 in June last year. The gain over the preceding year was 10,931 tons, or 6.2 per cent. Shipments were 171,026 tons, compared with 163,820 tons in May and 164,310 tons in June last year, a gain over last year of 7388 tons, or 4.4 per cent.

Production by United States mills in June was 86,484 tons compared with 79,516 tons in May and 83,999 tons in June last year, a decline of 1015 tons, or 1.1 per cent from production of the year ago.

Production by United States and Canadian mills in the first six months of 1933 was 1,546,842 tons in the first half of 1932 and 1,744,420 in the first half of 1931. Shipments during the first half of 1933 were 1,321,413 tons, compared with 1,244,742 tons a year ago and 1,493,463 tons in the first six months of 1931.

### Alpha Portland Cement Loss

Alpha Portland Cement Company reports net loss of \$1,320,000 for the year ended June 30, compared with loss of \$1,179,540 in the previous year.

## Farmers Meet To Raise Hog Prices To Higher Levels

### Committee Representing 10 Leading States Confer at Instance of Wallace

Special to the Christian Science Monitor

DES MOINES, Iowa, July 20.—Representatives of the 10 leading corn and hog producing states met here this week in a conference which marked the initiatory step in the farmers' organized effort to increase hog prices. The meeting was held at the instance of Henry A. Wallace, United States Secretary of Agriculture.

A national committee of 25 to represent the farmers officially in carrying out their objective was selected. The committee was directed to formulate plans for increasing the cost of corn and hogs on the part of the farmer, as indicated in the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

Mr. Earl Smith of Illinois, chairman of the national committee, stated, "We intend to make every effort to formulate plans that will not work a hardship on anyone but we do intend to keep at it until we get hog prices up. We shall strive for immediate action."

For the first time the corn and hog industry has taken action as a unit to be represented authoritatively as to the wheat and dairy industries, and the unanimous adoption of three brief resolutions bespeaks harmonious deliberations.

"This conference is a very forward step in arriving at plans for the advancement of the price of corn and hogs," stated Mr. Charles E. Heaster, Hog Federation, "and I believe that farmers generally throughout the corn and hog belt will give their support to putting into operation the policies to be developed by the national committee with the approval of the department of Agriculture. The most important agricultural commodities is so great that when feasible plans are worked out every farmer should react favorably to putting the plans into immediate operation."

The whole national program is designed to raise prices not only in agriculture but in industry as well. The farmer must, to safeguard his industry, participate in raising the price of farm commodities that he may be able to purchase the products of industry necessary to his business at a higher level than now prevails."

### Stock Exchange Set \$248,000

NEW YORK, July 20.—Arrangements have been made for sale of a New York Stock Exchange set \$248,000, up \$100,000 from a transaction.

**MOUNTAIN CAMP**  
**LAKE RESORT**  
**SEASHORE HOTEL**

## Harriman National Bank Makes Payment

NEW YORK, July 20.—Henry E. Cooper, conservator of the Harriman National Bank & Trust Company, has addressed a letter to depositors of the bank stating that, acting under the authority and instructions of the Comptroller of the Currency of the United States, a sum equal to 50 per cent of all claims against the Harriman National Bank & Trust Company as proved and allowed. Arrangements have also been made to provide for the same ratable distribution upon all additional liabilities which may be established against the bank at some future time.

The Manufacturers Trust Company has been designated by the secretary of Treasury and the Comptroller of the Currency as the depository of funds now being distributed.

## Foreclosure Is Filed Against Willys-Overland

TOLEDO, July 20.—Permission was given in federal court for attorneys to file a bill of foreclosure against Willys-Overland Co. on behalf of the National City Bank of New York, trustee for \$2,000,000 first mortgage gold bonds. R. M. Marsh, New York attorney for the bondholders, advised the court the committee will name representatives to come to Toledo and attempt to work out reorganization plans of its own and so reach an agreement with Judge Hahn granted permission to receivers to make 5000 additional passenger cars and 8000 additional trucks for International Harvester Co.

President Miller, one of the receivers, said the Toledo plant is turning out 100 trucks a day and the company plans to turn out 250 cars and trucks daily starting August 1. John N. Willys, co-receiver and chairman, is now on vacation in Europe.

## Argentina Pays On 1929 Loan

Special from Monitor Financial News

NEW YORK, July 20.—P. Morgan & Co. are expected to receive tenders for \$17,800 Argentine gold, 1929, of \$100,000 nominal value. The Argentine interest on gold loans of \$100,000 nominal value due March 15, 1933, was paid in gold on a last day under par expressed in dollars & cents, not later than 3 p. m., July 24, 1933.

# Responsibility for Ending War Placed Squarely Upon Women

## Mrs. Catt Tells International Congress That Efforts of Women Will Measure the Gains or Losses in Social Progress in Next 50 Years

By MARJORIE SHULER

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, July 21—A satirical cable from G. Bernard Shaw, scathing messages from Lady Astor and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and a solemn charge from Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, were features of yesterday's sessions of the international congress called by the National Council of Women, meetings which Miss Jane Addams declared were characterized by the hard study of conferences and the fervent enthusiasm of the old suffrage days.

Mrs. Shaw was among a number of prominent men and women questioned by cable as to the best means to save the common cause of civilization, to which he replied, "The first step is to prevent men discussing civilization in the absence of women and women from discussing it in the absence of men."

Lady Astor's reply was, "The only way to security and prosperity is through a greater understanding of each nation of the difficulties and achievements of other nations."

**Mrs. Roosevelt's Message**  
From Mrs. Roosevelt came the message, "I hope that the century to be one of progress in peace and social justice and that women of the world will do their share of work to bring about a new and happier era."

The cables were sent during a banquet presided over by Mrs. Lena M. Phillips of New York City, president of the council. The passage of the messages and the replies was traced by lights on a huge map installed by the United Fruit Company, Mr. Clinton D. Alsop and Mr. Gates Ferguson of the Postal Service. In twelve minutes a cable went from the banquet hall to Miss Ting Shi Chin in Shanghai and elicited the response, "Realistic facing of the causes of present international determination to work for their removal, all our energies to be directed as to a new and better social order."

From Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen, Minister to Denmark, came the reply, "I believe our main road to social order lies not in the discovery of a new formula but in the application of old virtues. The pioneer's frugality and regard for his neighbors' welfare, the same willingness to save and sacrifice which built our Republic will preserve it."

**Education and Tolerance**  
Education and social tolerance were the roads designated by Mrs. Amelia Earhart, while Mrs. Nellie Taylor Ross, director of the mint, stated that she thinks the remedy is "service to the body politic as a whole rather than concern for the aggrandizement of particular groups."

Messages were sent to ships at sea and to a number of countries. Miss Bertha Lutz of Brazil made a plea for regarding the world as a unit. Señor Medariga cabled from France that there must be world unity and individual liberty. Mr. John Dewey wired from New York City a plea for the abolition of war, and Gov. Frank Murphy of the Philippines replied that he was urging the vote for the women of the islands.

At the banquet table Baroness Ichimoto of Japan had before her Dr. Yi-Fang Wu, woman president of Ginning College, Nanking. Dr. Mathlakshmi Reddi of India was placed between Mrs. Edgerton Parsons of New York City and Mrs. Charles H. Reeder of Carthage, N. Y., officers of the council, and among the other guests were Miss Selma Ekrem of Turkey who made a plea for international understanding, and Mme. Krömer-Bach of France, who said that women of the world will get peace if they want it with enough strength.

Her conclusion was, "Are you ready to do it? Do you want to do it? Let us stand up together for a new world of love and freedom and peace." And then there rose Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, daughter of an Iowa farmer, associated with Susan B. Anthony in the campaign for votes for women and president

# Their Imprint Is Clear on the Pages of History



PHOTOGRAPHS OF "THE 12 WOMEN LEADERS OF THE PAST CENTURY" AS DISPLAYED AT WORLD'S FAIR IN CHICAGO

Upper Row: Left to right—Mary Lyon, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Susan B. Anthony and Julia Ward Howe. Center Row—Clarissa Barton, Mary Baker Eddy, Frances E. Willard and Jane Addams. Bottom Row—Helen Keller, Carrie Chapman Catt, Mary E. Woolley and Amelia Earhart Putnam.

This year urged young people to run for public office. That is doubtless good, but probably out of five of us will not do it. There is, however, no choice as to whether we will be intelligent citizens. If we fail to do this we ask you to blast the earth from beneath our feet. We ask you to be hard on us because we intend to be hard on you."

**Papers From Colleges**  
Miss Viola Ilina, editor of Modern Youth, gave the results of 271 papers submitted from 186 colleges and universities in a contest, saying, "If older people cannot make our lives better, then to what purpose have you lived? Youth is saying in reply to the question as to whether we would go to war, 'would not budge.' Youth as well as adults lack inspiration for living. Education must teach men not how but what to think. Pacifism must be taken out of small business. Youth must be brought out of the slack, individualistic reactions which the depression has brought about in us and learn the zest of doing something."

The definition of nationalism and the inflation of cooperation were the remedies proposed by Miss Alice Kelly of Connecticut College. "When I was in college I was a great internationalist and hoped to settle all the problems of the world," said Mrs. Joseph S. Manning, a graduate this year from Goucher College. "Now I have married and settled in a small midwestern city. I am occupied with petty cares as are many like me. You must help us to keep our heads above water until we see again that vision of internationalism."

Mrs. Henrietta Macy of the Women Upholsters Union, Miss Tillie Pfabroek and Miss Helen Grebel, both of the affiliated summer schools for workers, urged the upholding of labor standards. The other speakers were Miss Edna Douglas of Andover College, Miss Marion Holcomb, Berea; Miss Jacqueline Watkins, University of California; Miss Cleo Olmstead, University of Chicago; Miss Jane Garrison, Oberlin; Miss Julia C. Drake, Mount Holyoke; Miss Jean McMary, Northwestern; Miss Jeanette Shambaugh, Radcliffe; Miss Ann Steinbrecher, Wellesley; Miss Jane Addams presided.

Warning the women that unbridled profiteer price-fixing of retail articles will penalize the housewife and stating that manufacturers and merchants can afford to operate on a very slight increase in price, Mr. Oscar W. Knauth of R. H. Macy & Co. Inc., of New York City, urged the early stabilization of the dollar.

A little cooperation is not enough, there must be wholesale and wholehearted cooperation if the forces of peace are to prevail over the financial interests which stand to gain by the perpetration of war, said Mrs. Florence Brewer Boeckel of the National Council for the Prevention of War. Mrs. Boeckel urged that the peace people organize politically for expression locally.

Attacking "the foul racket of the munitions industry," Miss Dorothy Deizer of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, declared that armaments exist "because of imperialism, the emotional drive of so-called patriotism, the false conceptions of security, and the form of organization of economic living."

**Three Systems**  
Another representative of the league, Miss Amy Woods, declared: "The three systems, capitalism, Communism and Fascism, have deliberately bred in us fear and an underdeveloped mind, the two greatest enemies to progress and a free democratic life. We must throw off these hand-cuffs and take from these three that is in them. From capitalism we can take the development of technical production, which unlocks the door between human drudgery and the possibilities of a social and industrial democracy, from Fascism the orderliness of unilateral government, on the one hand, and on the other, the power of human revolt as demonstrated, which eventually will overthrow a superimposed, unjust condition."

# Portraits of 12 Women Leaders of Century Shown at Chicago

## Exhibit in Hall of Social Science at World's Fair Attracts Great Interest From Visitors Who Ply Attendants With Questions Regarding Them

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 21—An unpretentious exhibit at a Century of Progress exhibit at a Century of Progress, is attracting more attention than any other of its kind and nature. Women especially go out of their way to find it and then pour out questions upon the persons in charge.

It is the panel of photographs of the 12 great American women leaders of the century, chosen by vote of some 128,000 women balloters last winter in a contest conducted by the National Council of Women and the Ladies' Home Journal. It is exhibited by the Council in the Hall of Social Science at the world's fair.

Teachers, students and many other groups are questioning about the exhibit, said Mrs. Frances P. Parks, second vice-president of the National Council, in charge of the display. They want to know what each woman accomplished and how the order of the photographs was determined.

**Chronological Order**  
To them Mrs. Parks explains that the order is chronological. The date of one outstanding achievement of each woman appears beneath her photograph, and the pictures are arranged in the order of their lives. Therefore, Mary Lyon, who established Mount Holyoke Female Seminary in 1837, comes first. The date of the cornerstone laying for the pioneer women's school, the future Mount Holyoke College, gave her that position.

Harriet Beecher Stowe is second. Her year, 1831, is that of the appearance of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," her history-making anti-slavery book in the National Era, a weekly. Susan B. Anthony's date is 1847. The year chosen saw her emerge into broader activities including not only suffrage but the anti-slavery struggle.

Julia Ward Howe is given the year 1862, when her poem, "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," was published in the Atlantic Monthly. Beneath Clara Barton's photograph is written 1869, marking the beginning of her successful effort to establish the Red Cross in the United States.

**Textbook First Published**  
Mary Baker Eddy, who received the largest number of votes in the poll, has 1875 inscribed under her picture. That was the year of her first publication of the Christian Science Textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures."

Next comes a portrait of Frances E. Willard. Her year, 1868, is not, as might be supposed, the one in which she organized the World's W. C. T. U., but that in which she drew up the constitution of the National Council of Women and the International Council.

The five remaining photographs are of contemporary women. Miss Jane Addams' picture appears with an early date, 1839, chosen because that was the year in which she and Miss Ellen Gates Starr established the pioneering social settlement, Hull House.

Miss Helen Keller, photographed with her college diploma, is placed by the date of her graduation from Radcliffe College, 1904. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt's picture is marked 1921, the year in which she organized the Conference on the Cause and Cure of War. The last two women are represented with photographs dated 1932. For when the council failed to include this eminent woman and choice member, a member of the staff thought the best way to settle the matter would be to put it to a popular vote. She found the editors of the Ladies' Home Journal willing to conduct the poll. The result, some 128,000 ballots and many thousand entries in the essay contest on qualities of leadership, just about swamped the office of the magazine, but the count was made and the judges' decision reached by Dec. 20, 1932.

**Portraits Selected**  
Then followed the making of the gallery of portraits. In accordance with the terms of the Ladies' Home Journal poll, the portraits of 12 women receiving the greatest number of votes were to be shown in the National Council's exhibit space. Off paintings were considered, but it was found that but few of the women had ever had their portraits done, and to commission artists to make them was "beyond the financial means of the council and most of the interested organizations."

Well-selected photographs, the council decided, would be the next best thing. So it went to the groups or persons most closely associated with each of the women leaders and asked for the loan of a photograph. In most cases those left were rare and precious to the lenders, according to the staff of the National Council. Arrangements were made for the exhibit here.

So the idea of women's Century of Progress through feminine leadership came to be expressed for world's fair visitors.

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*From* SUN

BALTIMORE, MD.

*Sept 18/33*

**Women's Peace League  
Urges Russ Recognition**

Also Calls For Treaty Covering  
Reduction And Control Of  
Armaments

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Sept. 17 (AP)—  
Recognition of Soviet Russia was recommended in a resolution adopted today at the closing session of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom meeting at Vassar College.

The conference also approved a resolution to work for "immediate conclusion of an international treaty covering reduction and supervision of arms by the Disarmament Conference before and after it convenes October 16."

Speakers at the concluding session were Mrs. Rachel Davis Dubois, New York city; Miss Frances Grant, vice-president of the Roerich Museum, New York city, and Dr. Mary E. Woolley, president of Mount Holyoke College.



значению. Но овь остался неопределенным. Теперь предь нимъ — два пути: вести переговоры, развѣтывать которыхъ явилось

лишму. При подорожнхъ обстоятѣльяхъ кажется, что задача сможетъ оказаться исполняемою не по силамъ и что въ концѣ

ра), авианосцами главной базой японскихъ морскихъ авропаноав.

# Что происходитъ въ испанскомъ Марокко? Протворчативъ свѣдѣнія изъ мароккскихъ и саламанкскихъ истъчинокъ.

Парижъ, 8 декабря. Агентство «Эпанс» продолжаетъ сообщать подробности происшедшихъ безпорядковъ въ испанскомъ Марокко. По утверждению агентства, события возникли одновременно почти во всѣхъ городахъ испанскаго Марокко, что свидѣтельствуетъ объ организованности безпорядковъ и объ остротѣ возмущенія марокканцевъ противъ испанцевъ. Агентство «Эпанс» утверждаетъ, что туземное население уже проводило большое количество демонстраций въ провинцияхъ. Въ Тетуанѣ, Лараче, Мелльѣ и другихъ городахъ произошли серьезные столкновения между туземцами и испанской полицией.

Радио-статция националистовъ полностью отключилась изъ испанскаго Марокко. Въ свою очередь они заявляютъ, что рѣшительное выступленіе испанскаго генеральнаго комиссара Марокко противъ «спросковъ агентствъ французскаго народнаго фронта» было принято туземцами насильственно восторженно. По утверждению националистовъ, туземцы устроили во многихъ городахъ беспорядки въ Марокко, въ томъ числѣ и въ Тетуанѣ шумныя манифестации и благодарны испанскаго ген. комиссара за его рѣшительный шагъ, направленный противъ «свѣтской смуты».

## Красные бомбардируютъ Майорку.

ПА. Мадридъ, 8 декабря. Военное министерство сообщаетъ, что 24 авропана республиканцевъ успешно бомбардировали морскую и аэропортную базу националистовъ въ Пальмѣ, на о. Майорка. Три авропана националистовъ сбиты, республиканцы потеряли 1 авропланъ.

## Отбита воздушная атака на Барселону.

ПА. Барселона, 8 декабря. Сегодня въ 2 часа ревь сиренъ извѣстилъ жителей Барселоны о воздушномъ нападении. Номелтно началъ дѣйствовать военная авіація республиканцевъ и авропаны националистовъ удалось сбросить лишь несколько бомбъ за пределами центра города. Затѣмъ поднялся въ воздухъ истребитель республиканцевъ и авропланамъ националистовъ пришлось отступить. Еще неизвестно — потребовали ли брошенная бомбы человеческихъ жертвъ.

## Французскій судъ отказался наложить арестъ на золото лъвыихъ и испанцевъ.

ПА. Парижъ, 8 декабря. Руанскій судъ отказался требованію правительства фран. Франко и нѣкоторыхъ банковъ національной Испаніи наложить арестъ на принадлежавшія барселонскому правительству пароходы «Милон», грузъ котораго состоитъ изъ золота и ценныхъ вещей, вывезенныхъ изъ Аустрии.

# Агонія повстанческаго движенія въ Палестинѣ.

Берлинъ, 8 декабря. Карейнй корреспондентъ «Фейк. Воб» въ подробномъ обзорѣ положенія въ Палестинѣ констатируетъ, что арабское повстанческое движеніе находится въ агоніи. Несмотря на непрерывающійся терроръ уже теперь ясно, что рѣчь идетъ только о малыхъ отдѣльныхъ группахъ, которыя безъ всякаго сомнѣнія дѣйствуютъ на собственный рискъ и страхъ.

Какъ съ нѣкоторымъ сожалѣніемъ указываетъ германскій журналистъ, арабскіе террористы не только лишены единаго источника руководства, но и политическаго возмалеванія. Не хватаетъ оружія и бойцовъ, такъ какъ границы строго охраняются и контрабандя почти невозможна. Большая численность англійскихъ войскъ — въ настоящее время въ Палестинѣ находится не менѣе 15.000 англійскихъ солдатъ — привела къ уничтоженію большинства бандъ. На каждую оставшуюся группу производится систематическая охота съ примѣненіемъ самыхъ современныхъ военныхъ методовъ.

Арабскому верховному комитету не удалось до сихъ поръ вновь организовать, ни въ самой Палестинѣ, ни въ ея окрестностяхъ значительныя группы. Въ окрестностяхъ Ивѣ, также позція короля Геджаса Ибнъ-Сауда, который вопреки появившимся въ печати свѣдѣніямъ, проявляетъ крайнюю сдержанность въ палестинскомъ вопросѣ. На дняхъ онъ заявилъ корреспондентамъ въ Меккѣ палестинскій вопросъ. Этотъ шагъ Ибнъ-Сауда подтверждаетъ, на палестинскія арабы самымъ обезкураживающимъ образомъ.

Въ заключеніе корреспондентъ «Фейк. Воб» утверждаетъ, что планъ разбѣга Палестинцы, хотя еще официально подерживается, но на самомъ дѣлѣ, влкомую уже потребовъ.

## Терроръ все же продолжается.

(По телеграфу отъ ЕТА для «Сегондья»). Иерусалимъ, 8 декабря. Въ теченіе сегоднешняго дня было зарегистрировано очень большое число арабскихъ террористическихъ выступленій. По счастливой случайности, всѣ они не потребовали челоуческихъ жертвъ.

Днемъ террористы обстрѣляли еврейскую колонію Ивѣтъ. Отвѣтными огнемъ еврейскихъ вспомогательныхъ полицейскихъ и командировъ террористы были расаны.

На шоссе Хевронъ - Баръ - Шева арабскіе террористы обстрѣляли полицейскій патруль. Въ то же самое время террористамъ была брошена бомба въ полицейскій участокъ въ Хевронѣ. Нѣсколько арабовъ постъ этого было арестовано.

Днемъ лишь благодаря бдительности мишиста удалось избежать жем. - дорожныхъ катастрофъ съ товарищемъ поводомъ на линіи Иерусалимъ - Луза. На одномъ изъ участковъ пути мишисты замѣтили баррикаду. Показъ близъ во время остановленія, и при разборкѣ баррикады была обнаружена мина большой взрывчатой силы.

## Арабъ бросившій бомбу, дважды ѡбжалъ и былъ убитъ.

ПА. Иерусалимъ, 8 декабря. Вчера въ центрѣ Иерусалима арабъ бросилъ бомбу въ еврейскій автобусъ. Бомба не взорвалась и арабъ былъ задержанъ прохожими и порождалъ полицию. Позднѣ этому арабу удалось ѡбжалъ, но онъ снова былъ задержанъ. Спусти нѣкоторое время террористъ повторилъ попытку ѡбжалъ во время обхода, производимаго полицией въ его домѣ. Однако, на этотъ разъ арабъ - террористъ былъ убитъ выстрѣлами полицейскій.

## 7 лѣтъ тюрьмы за незаконное храненіе о оружія.

(По телеграфу отъ ЕТА для «Сегондья»). Иерусалимъ, 8 декабря. Военный судъ въ Назаретѣ сегодня рассмотрѣлъ дѣло араба Сабы, обвинявшагося въ храненіи оружія. Арабъ былъ приговоренъ къ 7 г. тюрьмы.

## Ормбн Горъ уклоняется отъ стѣта на запросъ о новой корлевской коммисіи для Палестины.

(По телеграфу отъ ЕТА для «Сегондья»). Лондонъ, 8 декабря. На сегоднешнемъ засѣданіи англійскаго парламента консервативный депутатъ Адамсъ сдѣлалъ запросъ относительно положенія въ Палестинѣ. Мишистеръ колоній Ормбн Горъ отвѣтилъ, что съ 24 ноября, когда въѣздъ въ Палестину былъ сообщенъ о положеніи въ Палестинѣ, тамъ опять произошли кровавыя арабскія террористическія выступленія, потребовавшія нѣсколько жертвъ.

Далѣе депутатъ Мандерсъ спросилъ, кѣ-

ли правительство уже сообщало на поводу отправки новой коммисіи въ Палестину.

Ормбн Горъ указалъ, что никакія сообщенія по этому поводу не производятъ. На это депутатъ Мандерсъ спросилъ, не слѣдуетъ ли это понимать въ томъ смыслѣ, что поведя коммисія выѣздетъ въ Палестину уже въ ближайшемъ будущемъ.

Горъ отвѣтилъ, что этотъ вопросъ будетъ обсужденъ впоследствии.

Въ парламентѣ обратили вниманіе на то, что Ормбн Горъ отказался далѣе отвѣтъ на вопросъ деп. полк. Велдува.

Полк. Велдува спросилъ, наѣбрево - ли правительство опубликовало списокъ 137 арабскихъ чиновниковъ въ Палестинѣ, которые передали въ свое время меморандумъ властямъ о незаконности правительства, въ томъ и критикой дѣлать правительства.

Ормбн Горъ: — Я въ виду нѣкакой пошвы въ такомъ шагѣ.

Велдува: — Будутъ ли приняты мѣры противъ этихъ арабскихъ правительственныхъ чиновниковъ, которые своимъ меморандумомъ совершили антиправительственный поступокъ?

На этотъ вопросъ Ормбн Горъ не отвѣтилъ. Это вызвало бурю протеста на скамьяхъ рабочихъ депутатовъ и въ залѣ воцарилась больша шумъ. Тогда Ормбн Горъ обратился къ пошлѣ въ спикеру, но спикеръ ему указалъ, что самъ Ормбн Горъ виноватъ въ этомъ, т. к. онъ допустилъ второй вопросъ Велдува.

## Въ Египетѣ прибылъ ближайшій помощникъ Гейбелса.

(По телеграфу отъ ЕТА для «Сегондья»). Иерусалимъ, 8 декабря. Штъ Египта сообщаютъ, что въ Каирѣ прибылъ ближайшій помощникъ германскаго министра пропаганды Гейбелса — Шварцъ фонъ Бермъ. Приѣздъ состоялся въ Египетъ съ тѣмъ, чтобы въ ближайшемъ будущемъ въ приѣздомъ въ Египетѣ Гейбелса. Шварцъ фонъ Бермъ долженъ провести все необходимыя подготовительныя работы, связанные съ приѣздомъ Гейбелса.

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P.S. MODERN' RIGA

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Boston Mass. U.S.A.

JUN 1937

## The Japanese Women's Club of New York

876  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
New York

Inclining wholeheartedly to the gospel so vigorously preached by Nicholas Roerich—international understanding arrived at through a common love of beauty—the Japanese Women's Club of New York is giving special effort to establishing a bond of friendship with American clubwomen through the exchange of flower arrangement ideas. There are 80 members in the club, and the majority of them are non-professional women, whose homes occupy most of their time, but practically all of them live in suburban communities and all of them have gardens.

"Not necessarily the classical type of Japanese garden, to be sure," says Mrs. R. Arai of Riverside, Conn., president of the club, "but at least little places for growing things. We are all especially interested in the Garden Club of America," Mrs. Arai went on, "and this gives us a basis for frequent meetings with American friends, who have many things to teach us about gardening, in exchange for what we can tell them of the ancient philosophy of flower arrangement that is characteristic of Japan."

### Began With War Service

Although New York is a center of the most complex and cosmopolitan club life, the Japanese Women's Club seems unique. It was organized 20 years ago, during the first months of America's participation in the World War, so that Japanese women residents in the States might do their share of sewing for the Red Cross. Mrs. Arai, who is the wife of one of the first importers of raw silk to come to the United States to live, was supervisor of the Madison Avenue workroom in those days. Mr. Arai has lived in the States for almost 50 years.

Club meetings are held once a month at the Nippon Club in West 93d Street and, while it would have been pleasant to continue the use of English in club study of world affairs, the club has had to adapt itself to a fluctuation of membership as the majority of members are wives of men whose commissions in the States are temporary, and English has shown itself hard for the Japanese to learn very quickly; so that all programs nowadays are conducted in Japanese. And perhaps this very fact has stimulated the establishment of friendships with

American women by means of the universal language of flowers.

The club is really a social organization, as Mrs. Arai points out, and takes pride in broadening the knowledge of Japan among Americans. When a large garden club delegation went to Japan two years ago, members of the club were instrumental in arranging for them to be received in Japanese homes never visited by unsponsored foreigners.

"We need American friends," Mrs. Arai added, "and want our American friends to see Japan in her true light."

"While the club does have frequent flower shows, it must not be thought that we do not have our serious study too. We would like to have gone on studying world affairs in the English language, but so many of the young Japanese women who have come here have not had enough time to learn the tongue before their husbands were shifted to other posts. So, to make the club continue to mean something vital and alive in the lives of these young people, we have returned to using the Japanese language in our meetings. We bother very little with parliamentary procedure, I'm afraid, but try to make the club, by its very informality, a definite contribution to their life in a new country."

### Message to America

"When we do have flower shows, we feel that they make a message from Japan to America. The art of flower arrangement, as the Japanese knows it, is inseparably associated with the Buddhist philosophy, and the roots of the theory of flower arrangement, typifying Heaven, Man and Earth, become readily intelligible to our American friends. While most of our members are well versed in the traditional flower arrangements, they are not professional lecturers; but here again, a certain informality about the exchange of knowledge on the subject helps understanding."

JANET MABIE

### Nebenbei . . .

Das Pariser Witzblatt „Canard enchaîné“ bespricht das Ergebnis der Moskauer Wahlen und stellt folgende Statistik auf:

- Stalinisten — 52%,
- Pro Stalin — 10%,
- Stalinophile — 15%,
- Gruppe Stalin — 23%,
- Zusammen: 100 %.

Richtig: so sehen die Wahlen in Russland aus.

Der Ferne Osten hat schöne, sichte-rische Namen gern: „Duftender Regenbogen“, „Liebliche Maiennacht“, „Junge Kirschlorbete“, „Güte des Herzens“ . . .

Die Frau von Tschiang-Kai-Tschek heißt „Sonniges Lächeln“. Eine herzerzählende Zeichnung in einem ausländischen Blatte zeigt sie weinend in der Gesellschaft ihres Gatten am Tage des Falles von Nanking. Der Marschall sagt zu seiner Frau:

„Weine nicht, Sonniges Lächeln!“

Schöne Namen haben auch Japaner. Beim Thronantritt nahm der jetzige Mikado Hirohito als zweiten Namen Showa an. Showa heißt: „Strahlender Friede.“

Und weil dieser „Strahlende Friede“ seine Bomben auf China ausstrahlt, muß das „Sonnige Lächeln“ weinen . . .

### Die Ursache des Massenelends

Um die Jahreswende pflegen die großen Tageszeitungen einen umfassenden Rückblick auf das vergangene Jahr zu geben. Man möchte heute fast sagen, auf das überstandene Jahr. Und diesmal wird von fast allen, die diesen Rückblick machen, zugegeben, daß es solange keine Ueberwindung der Wirtschaftskrise geben kann, als es nicht gelingt, den Massenverbrauch zu heben. Überall geht es der Industrie gut, oft besser als in den besten Jahren. Aber fast nirgends kann man sagen, daß es auch dem ganzen Volke besser geht als in den ärgersten Kriegsjahren, in welchen auch die Industrie schlecht beschäftigt gewesen war.

Welches Chaos in der Welt herrscht, das kann man aus einfachen Ziffern ersehen. Man hat in den Vereinigten Staaten von Nordamerika die Löhne der Arbeiter im Durchschnitt berechnet. Da ergab sich als Durchschnittslohn des Arbeiters ein Stundenverdienst von 65,8 Cents, das sind rund 3 Schilling 50 Groschen. Ein solcher Lohn ergibt bei einer Wochenarbeitszeit von 48 Stunden einen Wochenlohn von 163 Schilling oder einen Monatslohn von rund 720 Schilling. Einen solchen Verdienst hat hierzulande der Prokurist eines guten Unternehmens.

Die derzeit bestbezahlten Arbeiter in den Vereinigten Staaten sind die Erdöl-arbeiter. Sie haben einen Stundenlohn von 97,2 Cents, also einen Wochenlohn bei 48-stündiger Arbeitszeit von 245 Schilling oder einem Monatslohn von rund 1055 Schilling!

Solche Löhne sind in den Vereinigten Staaten von Nordamerika möglich, obwohl auch dort die Arbeitslosen durch ihr Angebot auf dem Arbeitsmarkt auf die Löhne drücken, weil dort ein ganz großes

### Querschnitt durch Briefe

die aus schweizerische Kongreßbüro geschickt wurden:

„Auch ich will kämpfen gegen diese Schmach (Rassenwahn) und wenn wir jetzt auch nicht viele sind, wir werden siegen, das bin ich gewiß.“

Kein Brief sollte mehr in die Welt hinaus ohne eine Harand-Marke. Wecken muß man das Gewissen der Menschheit. M. M.

„Aus der letzten Nummer des „Israel. Wochenblätter“ habe ich Ihre Adresse erfahren. Mich interessiert die Bewegung, welche Frau Irene Harand hervorgerufen hat.“

Es ist äußerst zeitgemäß, daß man in der Schweiz ein Büro gegründet hat. Frau Dr. B.

„Frau Harand hat seinerzeit in den Zürcher und Basler Sektionen der Europa-Ligen gesprochen. Ich würde mich freuen, wenn sie auch noch einmal zu uns nach St. Gallen kommen könnte.“ A. D.

„Wenn nun wieder ein neues Jahr beginnt, so sind da auch viele Wünsche für die Harand-Bewegung, daß sie immer mehr erstärke im Kampf gegen Haß und Lüge, daß immer mehr Menschen von ihren Ideen erfaßt werden.“ S. K.

(Mitgeteilt von der Leiterin des Schweizerischen Kongreßbüros der Harand-Bewegung, Betty Weber, Zürich.)

Wirtschaftsgebiet besteht, das jedem großen Unternehmen die Kalkulation in großem Stil ermöglicht. Dort ist der Industrie in der Lage, sich auszurechnen, was es auch für ihn selbst bedeutet, wenn er hohe Löhne zahlt. Er spürt dort, daß er mit den guten Löhnen seine eigenen Arbeiter kaufkräftig macht. Wenn etwa der Automobilfabrikant hohe Löhne zahlt, dann weiß er, daß er mit diesen Löhnen seine eigenen Arbeiter in die Lage versetzt, sich auch kleine Autos zu kaufen. Er weiß, wenn nicht nur er das tut, sondern wenn auch die anderen Unternehmen gute Arbeitslöhne zahlen, daß dann alle Waren, die auf den Markt kommen, auch unter der Arbeiterschaft ihre guten, ja ihre besten Käufer finden.

Diese Uebersicht über die Wirkung der Arbeitslöhne auf den Absatz kann man in einem Lande mit einem ganz geringen Umfang nicht recht spüren. Wenn in Amerika beispielsweise eine Automobilfabrik 100.000 Arbeiter beschäftigt, in Oesterreich aber nur 7000 Arbeiter, so kann man sich den Unterschied in der Art der Erzeugung und in der Berechnung des Fabrikanten wohl vorstellen.

Daher wird man auch in Europa endlich dazu übergehen müssen, die kleinen Wirtschaftsgebiete zusammenzufassen. Nicht dadurch, daß man die Selbständig-

keit der Staaten aufhebt, daß man gleichschaltend und aus allen Staaten nur Objekte der Macht erzeugt, sondern nur dadurch, daß man die Grenzen für den friedlichen Wirtschaftsverkehr öffnet und statt Ab-sperrung der Grenzen gegen friedliche Waren lieber die Grenzen sichert gegen politische Schmuggelware, wie sie jüngst etwa in Schädigung im Automobil des Passauer Bürgermeisters über die oberösterreichischen Grenzen gefahren werden sollte.

Man hat leider noch nichts gehört, wie die tschechoslowakischen Unterhändler die wirtschaftlichen Verhandlungen mit den Vereinigten Staaten von Nordamerika abschließen konnten. In Amerika besteht jetzt, besonders seit dem Boykott der japanischen Waren bei den Amerikanern, eine starke Neigung dazu, mit den europäischen Staaten wirtschaftliche Vereinbarungen abzuschließen, die für europäische Waren die amerikanischen Reservenmärkte öffnen. Natürlich müßten dann die europäischen Staaten auch ihre kleinen Märkte den amerikanischen Waren auf-machen. Dazu wird es notwendig sein, daß die europäischen Kleinstaaten untereinander große Märkte schaffen. Dar-über müssen auf für den friedlichen Waren-verkehr, aber Grenzen zu gegen politische Schmuggelwaren! Haka.

## Der Kampf wird aufgenommen!

beim rechten Namen nennen, und von einer religiösen Verfolgung in Deutschland offen sprechen:

„In Deutschland besteht wahrhaftig eine Religionsverfolgung. Seit geraumer Zeit sagt man und will man glauben machen, daß keine Verfolgung statthabe. Man weiß aber, daß sie vorhanden ist, und daß sie schwer ist, ja, selten ist eine Verfolgung so schmerzhaft, so furchterregend und so schmerzlich gewesen und so traurig in ihren tiefsten Auswirkungen.“

Die Hezwecken, mit der man dort vorgegangen ist, hat sich an einem heute schon vergessenen Fall erwiesen. Der deutsche Bischof in Rom, seiner Geburts-nach ein Oesterreicher, Bischof Hudal, hatte vor gar nicht so langer Zeit ver-sucht, in einem Buch einen Frieden zwi-schen dem Nationalsozialismus und dem Katholizismus herbeizuführen. Die Folge: dieses Buch wurde in Deutschland ver-boten, obwohl es nationalsozialistenfreund-lich geschrieben war. Nur deshalb wurde es verboten, weil Bischof Hudal aufgezeigt hatte, wo sich die Verstandigung zeigen müßte.

Sie darf sich aber in Deutschland nicht zeigen, weil man sie nicht will. Darum mußte das Buch verboten werden.

Trotz dieses Zwischenfalles glaubten manche außerhalb der Grenzen Deutsch-lands, man müsse an eine Veröhnung glauben. Nun hat der Papst diesen Glauben zerstören müssen, weil es einfach nicht mehr tragbar war, auch nicht mehr trag-bar für die geduldigste Diplomatie der Erde, die des Vatikans.

Die Bedeutung dieser Weihnachts-an-sprache des Papstes kann in ihrer Tragweite heute noch gar nicht abge-schätzt werden. Es wurde die Wahrheit offenbart, die nicht mehr vernebelt werden kann. Um keine Politik handelt es sich hier, wie der Heilige Vater ausdrück-lich betont hatte. Es handelt sich um das befandene Recht des Menschen, sich weiter-hin als Ebenbild Gottes zu fühlen oder als Mensch abzudanken, um gleichzu-werden einem Stück alten Eisens, über welches die Parteidogmen willkürlich ver-fügen kann. Es ist der Freiheitskampf um die Gewissensfreiheit jedes Menschen, um das Recht, sein Inneres von äußerem Zwang zu befreien, um das Anrecht auf ein Innenleben überhaupt. A.—m.

## Harand-Bewegung — griechisch

Ἡ ἑσπεραντικὴ ὕληροσία πληροφοριῶν τῆς ἐν Αὐστρίᾳ Harand κινήσεως κατὰ τοῦ φυλετικῆς μίσους, τοῦ ἀντισημιτισμοῦ καὶ τῆς ἀνθρωπίνης δυστυχίας, ἤχησε τὴν δημοσίευσιν τακτικῆς ἐπιστολῆς ἐν τῷ ἐπι ἡμῶν αὐτῆς ὀργάνῳ «Gerechtigkeit» (Δικαιοσύνη). Εἰς τὰ τελευταῖον φύλλον ἀναφέρεται ἑστὶ ἐγκρίσει τῆς Κυβερνήσεως πρόκειται τεθῶσιν εἰς κυκλοφορίαν 50 σελίδων χαρτοσπασμῶν μετ' εἰκόνων τῶν περιφημοτέρων Ἰσραηλιτῶν τοῦ κόσμου καὶ μετ' ἐπεξηγηματικῶν κείμενων εἰς Ἑσπεραντικὴν γλῶσσαν, ὡς καὶ εἰς ἄλλας γλώσσας. Ἡδὴ ἐξεδόθη ἡ πρώτη σειρά μετ' εἰκόνα τοῦ καθ. Paul Ehrlich μετ' τὴν ἐξῆς ἐπιγραφὴν: «Παῦλος Ehrlich βαρβειὸν Nobel, Γερμανὸς Ἰσραηλίτης, ἔδωσε διὰ τῆς ἐφευρέσεώς του εκατομμύρια ἀνθρώπων εἰς φοικτοῦ θανάτου». Θὰ ἀκολουθήσουν ἄλλα τοιαῦτα μετ' εἰκόνας τῶν Einstein, Wassermann, Neusser, Mendelssohn, Heine, Alfred Ballin, David, Schwartz Marcus κ. ἄ.

Ein Ausschnitt aus der griechischen Esperanto-Zeitschrift „Ho Hellen Esperantisto“, im Artikel ist von Verschlussmarken der Harand-Bewegung die Rede.

## Unser dänischer Kongreßbüroleiter



Stefan Ruff, Kopenhagen K, Antonigade Nr. 5/I.

## Das Gesicht der Menschheit

„Wer ein schwaches Herz hat, oder wer sich von fremden Sätzen nährt — der bedarf der Lüge. Jemem fließt sie Courage ein, diesem leitet sie ein Mäntelchen. Wer aber sein eigner Herr ist, wer unabhängig ist und nicht vom Schwelge der anderen lebt — was braucht der die Lüge? Die Lüge ist die Religion der Knechte und Herren . . . die Wahrheit — ist die Gottheit des freien Menschen!“

(Maxim Gorki in „Nachtasy!“)

„Massenarbeitslosigkeit als Dauerzustand ist kulturvödrig, ist letztes Endes eine Kulturschande. Ebenso sind Löhne, die nur die Fristung des nackten Lebens und oft auch diesen Erfolg nur auf der tiefsten Stufe menschlicher Lebensführung ermöglichen, mit wahrer Kultur unver-einbar.“

(Staatsrat Kunschak auf der Führer-tagung der christlichen Arbeiter.)

Die öffentliche Meinung Deutschlands kann aber nicht verkenne, daß sie eine Nation, die über das größte Heer der Erde verfügt, die eine große Flotte hat, und eine noch größere bauen will, mit der Furcht friedlicher Mächte rechnen muß, dieses Heer und diese Flotte könnten zum Angriff benutzt werden. Deutschland, das auf seine Stärke stolz sein darf, muß des-halb, wie mir scheint, alles ihm mögliche tun, um den Verdacht zu entkräften, daß es einen Angriff vorbereitet. Wir haben den ersten Wunsch, mit dem Deutschen Reich als mit einer gleichberechtigten Macht zu verkehren; wir denken nicht daran, ihm in den Weg zu treten, auf dem es zu friedlichen Vereinbarungen über arkanische Gebiete zu kommen hofft; und ich werde, was ich irgend vermag, tun, um unser Verhältnis zu diesem Reich zu bessern!“

(Eine Rede im Unterhaus 1937? — Nein, sondern im Jahre 1910 von Sir Edward Grey. — Aber es scheint, daß die Konzepte der Reden sich wie alle englische Tradition auch von Politiker zu Politiker vererben.)

Nietzsche stellt unter anderem in seinem Abschnitt 59 (Zur Geschichte der modernen Verdrüsterung) in „Wille zur Macht“ folgende typischen Symptome als Verfallserscheinungen der menschlichen Gesellschaft hin: Niedergang der Familie, Massenverachtung, nordische Unmännlichkeit.

In dem Katalog der Reclambücherei von 1937 finden sich mancherlei Werke großer Deutscher nicht mehr aufgeführt. So fehlen zum Beispiel auch verschiedene Werke Johann Gottfried Herders, die noch 1933 verzeichnet waren. Kluband, gestorben 1928, schreibt über Herder in seiner Literaturgeschichte: „Er ist einer der Lehrmeister der Deutschen. Waren die Lehr- und Schullehrer der Deutschen alle geartet wie er: Was läße sich aus ihnen machen! Aber der Teufel stopft ihnen Wachs in die Ohren und verklebt ihre Augen mit Pech; also, daß sie taub und blind dem ersten besten Eselstreiber folgen, der sie in den Abgrund führt.“

„Ihr Weibsen kommt vom Anfang der Sonne her mit der Bibel in der Hand, warum befolgt ihr sie nicht selbst? Was wir euch immer geben, ihr seid nie zufriednen, und jetzt zählt ihr sogar Gold-preise für die Skalps unserer Frauen und Kinder; uns aber nennt ihr Bestien, wenn wir einem Feind den Skalp nehmen, dem wir im offenen Kampf getötet!“

(Aus dem Lieblingsbuch unserer Jugend, dem „Lederstrumpf“ von J. F. Cooper.)

(Gesammelt von Th. H. Z.)





# Jesus, The Christ Was Tamilian

## Jesus Lived In India After His Resurrection

### Hebrews Are Of Dravidian Origin

BY DR. ARTHUR R. S. ROY, Ph. D., D.Litt.

#### PART III (conclusion)

FURTHER evidence that Jesus Christ did come to India before his ministry in Palestine, which ended in his crucifixion and therefore in the unrecorded seventeen years after his appearance in the Temple at Jerusalem at the age of twelve, is found in the *Song of the Yogis* of the Natha Yogis in the following couplets given in translation below:—

*My friend, to what country has Ishai gone and whither our John?*

*My friend, where is your Guru of Gurus and where lies your mind?*

*My friend, Ishai has gone towards Arabia, John towards Egypt*

*My friend, Ishai is the Guru of my Gurus. A yogi's mind rest ever in Yoga only.*

Starting from the fact that Jesus Christ was baptised by John the Baptist, who was an Essene, and therefore that Jesus Christ himself was an Essene, Dr. Notovitch traced Jesus to India, where in the Temple at Himies he actually found a written record of His life and study in India, a record which fully covered the period of seventeen years not recorded in the Bible. But in the Indian records Jesus is called Isha, Eesha, or Ishai. Therefore, we have first to identify Jesus with Isha, Eesha or Ishai.

#### Identity Established

Now it is an acknowledged fact that Jesus is the English form of the Hebrew Jeshua. The Gospels were written in Greek where the name was spelt Isoos, and that is not far from Eesha or Eeshai. In fact there is no doubt that the two names are the same. When we acknowledge this identity, there is no reason to disbelieve that the Indian records speak of the same person Jesus. Further, there is no reason to doubt the authenticity of the Indian records, which were written evidently in the life time of Jesus or shortly after, and this fact may be deduced from the details given in the records, which must have been written by some person, who either knew Jesus personally or had seen him. There is no doubt that these accounts were written with no other purpose than to describe the appearance, life and work of a great saint, and not for controversial purposes or to prove that Jesus was not just what Christian doctrine teaches today.

Had Dr. Notovitch had the opportunity of reading the works of my friend M. S. Ramaswami Aiyar B.A., M. R. A. S. he would probably have come immediately to India to look for traces of Jesus, the Christ, instead of wandering for years in Palestine and the Arabian Desert. Mr. Ramaswami Aiyar has proved that the Jews were Tamil Colonists in Palestine, and that Jesus himself was a Tamilian and his Tamil name was Kesava Krishna, so it was natural he would turn to his motherland for further study.

I wish to take this opportunity to pay a tribute to the important work of M. S. Ramaswami Aiyar, who has opened out a

new field and a vast field of research, by turning the eyes of philologists and scientists and religionists eastward to find the meanings of words and customs and philosophies. People have not yet realised the great importance of his work. On account of the arrogance of the Occident his work has not found immediate recognition. Christianity, such as it finds expression to-day, must prove a stumbling block, because if Ramaswami Aiyar is right, so many Christian doctrines and dogmas must be modified, altered or abandoned. Galileo, and Darwin and so many other scientists found a similar opposition. Ramaswami Aiyar's work is no less important, no less revolutionary, no less epoch-making

exhaustion or other cause, when life or soul leaves the carcass; in *Samadhi* the functions of the body are suspended by will power or some personal power voluntarily and life or soul leaves the healthy body, with power to return to it and again set going the natural functions of the healthy body. That this can be done has been demonstrated, and proved satisfactorily several times and is now fairly widely recognised by scientists as a possibility. So this record in a far away land proves the resurrection of Jesus, of course it is a resurrection not quite in the Christian concept. If Jesus went into *Samadhi*, he did not really die in the ordinary sense; but his real Earthly body did arise from the grave as is taught by most of the Christian Churches.

#### Rescued By His Guru

Of course many will reject the *Natha Namavali* manuscript as mythical and intrustworthy and as an Eastern fantasy simply because of Jesus' *Samadhi* and the guru of Jesus, the great Chetan, flying to the



KAVADI UTSAV AT MATUNGA

than the works of Galileo or Darwin. A most remarkable policeman, this Ramaswami Aiyar, he has employed the methods of crime detection to detecting the origin of words, ideas and customs and the origin of a most interesting people, the Jews. I feel much honoured that I can speak of him as a friend. I wish I were twenty years younger so that I could join him in his research as an assistant. But I do hope that before many years pass, his great work will be recognised all the world over far all that it is worth.

#### No Death But Samadhi

To return from this digression to our subject: the *Natha Namavali* record quoted in Part II of this series reveals a startling fact, that Jesus the Christ returned to India after his resurrection, lived and worked for another seventeen years and then left his body at the age of forty-nine. According to this account Jesus did not die the death of Nature on the cross but voluntarily removed his soul or spirit from the body temporarily, as our Indian saints do, when they enter *Samadhi*. The difference between natural death and *Samadhi* is this: in natural death the functions of the body cease by decay,

Anglican Church and investigating how far the difference can be removed or diminished has now been published.

"It challenges the traditional beliefs at several points and rejects the infallibility of the Bible saying that its authority must not prejudice investigation in any field.

"The report regards the historical evidence for virgin birth as inconclusive and declares that the literalistic belief in the physical resurrection of the dead must be rejected.

"On the other hand' it declares that the resurrection of Christ was an event as real and concrete as the crucifixion.

"The commission is divided with regard to whether miracles occur but it is agreed that God can work miracles if he pleases.

"The report says there is no objection to the theory of evolution which can be drawn from the Creation narratives in Genesis.

"Educated Christians agree that these mythological origins and their value for us are symbolic rather than historical."

Please note that the above is not a report by Roman Catholics but by Protestants.

#### Look Eastward

What a great progress in the right direction is shown by this report! How many thousands have died just for not believing what this report says need not be believed. It has been computed that no less than 10 to 15 million men, women and even children have been killed since the time of Jesus, the Christ, for daring to disbelieve the doctrines and dogmas of the Christian Church and the infallibility of the Bible. The progress of science has been hindered, the conclusions of Logic rejected, philosophic thought discouraged, freedom of thought restricted, the spread of knowledge prevented just because the teachings of Jesus and His philosophy was not understood. The Bible itself was not understood, because it was wrongly translated and still remains in parts wrongly translated. Had they of the West looked to the East, whence Jesus, the Christ originated, all this would not have happened, so many millions of lives would not have been lost, mankind would have been spared so much misery and grief, humanity would have progressed so much further. But the attitude of the West towards the East has been "Can any good thing come out of Nazareth."

Let the philologists and theologians of the Occident and many of their philosophers make a pilgrimage to M. S. Ramaswami Aiyer in Madras and study a few years with him and he will open their eyes to a new dawn, which will prepare the world for the brilliant light that Jesus, the Christ, Kesava Krishna, gave to mankind.

*Corrigendum*—The early painting of Jesus mentioned in Part I is to be seen not in the Vatican in Rome but in the Uffizi Gallery in Florence.

That a move is being made towards new light or further light is shown by Reuter's message which was published in the Indian Newspapers on the 14th or 15th January 1938 as follows:—

"The report of the Commission appointed by the Archbishops of Canterbury and York in 1922 to consider the Christian Doctrine with a view to demonstrating the extent of agreement within the

THE WOMAN'S WORLD

# British Women Urge Legislation To Limit Powers Of Disinheritance

## A Scheme To Celebrate Peace & Goodwill

BY FEMINA

### "The Garden Of The Good Neighbour"

WHEN the world is being racked by wars, rumours of war, the dread of war, it is well to remember that there have been achievements of peace through international settlement. For the cause of peace suffers not only from the enemies of peace, the aggressors, the vested interests, but from the defeatist and disheartened spirit of the friends of peace. Constant publicity is constantly given to breaches of international settlement but not as much is said—it has less "news-value,"—of the maintenance of international friendship.

Therefore the scheme to celebrate by a Peace Garden, the hundred year old maintenance of good-will on the American and Canadian frontiers, is a beautiful and cheering idea. It is more than a hundred years since the United States and Canada agreed upon a settlement; since then there have been no warships on the great lakes that form part of the frontier between the two countries, and no fort has been built or army or guns maintained on the three thousand miles of border land.

### A Peace Garden On An Undefended Frontier

Recently has come the idea of a great garden along this long but undefended frontier, extending on both sides of the boundaries, to give vivid illustration of the good-will of the two peoples towards one another. The Bulletin of the International Council of Women describes the plans and progress of this great park or Peace Garden, which is to be a reserve for plant life and flowers as well as for animal and bird life.

The Governments of both countries have given grants towards the cost of forming the Peace Garden. The two provinces on either side of the middle of the continent, North Dakota and Manitoba have set aside land for the purpose, and an area of some 2,200 acres in the Turtle Mountains is to be formed into a great park. A central amphitheatre is being erected to seat several thousands of persons, roads and paths have been laid out, and two lakes formed, one on each side of the border.

### A Paradise For Flowers And Birds

In this Garden of the Good Neighbour, as it is to be called, wild life of all kinds will be protected and encouraged. Herds of deer will roam the woods, flocks of wild duck and water birds inhabit the lakes, partridges and pheasants will wander among the trees unmolested, and singing birds of all kinds will be encouraged to haunt the branches.

There is to be a Peace Fountain in the centre, half in the U. S. A. and half in Canada and a Peace Tower. The garden is to be a paradise of flowers which are to be brought and acclimatised from many climates, and will be a joy to the

nature-lover. The Netherlands for example are sending bulbs, and Mexico which hopes to have a similar garden between her frontiers and those of the U. S. A. is to help to transplant some of the wonderful flowering plants of the country, to the northern clime.

In the garden is a Cairn formed of glacial boulders which bears this inscription: "To God in His Glory we two nations dedicate this Garden and pledge ourselves that as long as men shall live we will not take up arms against each other."—Here, too, a hundred years ago when the treaty was first made, there were national jealousies to be pacified, economic anxieties to be overcome; and yet the task was accomplished and the undefended frontier maintained.

### The World's Great Need

Where frontiers bristle with forces and armaments representing national fears, jealousies and hatreds, the Garden of the Good Neighbour, even if it be only one such, may give the world hope: That Peace Gardens may, in our grandchildren's time, replace bristling armaments,—if only the world's newly acquired powers of destruction leave time for the development of its moral sense and its powers of international planning.

### An Aspect Of Inheritance Legislation

In a previous issue we reported the Parsi Women's public meeting to urge modification of existing and proposed legislation in order to secure equality of inheritance rights for women heirs from the estate of an intestate. For the past ten years British women have been much exercised over quite another aspect of inheritance legislation and the safeguarding of the interests of the family: that is the limitation of the powers of *disinheritance*. The National Council of Women of Great Britain, in their recent Council and Conference, paid considerable attention to this aspect of inheritance legislation.

### Limitation Of Powers Of Disinheritance

In England and Wales it is possible for a testator to will away the whole of his estate from his surviving spouse and children. In Scotland, on the other hand, there is limitation of a testator's power to disinherit his family: the surviving spouse, husband or wife, is legally entitled to half the estate if there are no children. If there are children they take one-third, the wife takes one third and one third he can dispose of as he wishes.

### Alternative Mode Of Limitation

The alternative mode of limitation of powers of disinheritance, as followed in certain of the Dominions, is that a spouse and children, left without reasonable provision for maintenance, have the right to appeal to the Court, which makes provision, as it thinks fit with regard to the particular circumstances, from the estate of the testator.

### British Women's Campaign For Family Provision

Since 1928 the leading women's organisations in England, as well as the National Society for Equal Citizenship, have urged legislation on these lines: bills have been brought, have reached the Committee stage, one has actually passed the second reading without amendment; but for a variety of reasons, some completely extraneous, have failed to become law.

Recently all the leading women's organisations have made a drive to get the Government to introduce a Bill limiting powers of disinheritance on either of the alternative lines; and to secure facilities for the passage of the Inheritance Bill such as were given recently to the Marriage Bill.

### Some Hard Cases

Miss Eleanor Rathbone, the well-known woman M. P., in sponsoring this legislation, received innumerable instances of the crying need for it and the hardships of the present position. Two typical instances from letters received run as follows. "With reference to your Bill at present before the House, you may be

interested to hear that a will has been proved this year in which a Malvern man, with a wife, and a daughter of about sixteen, left all his money to a woman acquaintance, merely requesting this woman, if she thought fit, to make some provision for his daughter." ..... A man wrote and said that he and his wife were reconciled after a quarrel. She died suddenly shortly afterwards without having time to alter her will, in which she had left everything to an unmarried sister who was in a mental home and could not make use of it. The widower had been living in extreme poverty, and applications made on his behalf to the executors have been consistently refused.

### Family Responsibility

It is true that wills do not invariably reflect the mind of the testator. They are some times in a great hurry, sometimes in an unbalanced state of mind caused by illness.

In any case, the law obliges a man to provide for wife and family during his lifetime, and it is curiously anomalous that it should not oblige him to make provision for them after his death. Particularly when the law obliges the insured population, in England, to make provision for their widows, since they have to subscribe to the insurance fund.

Women's organisations everywhere endeavour to safeguard the family, and to remedy the hardships of any group of individuals, and this aspect of legislation is certainly a case in point.

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# Женщины рабыни закона.

Борьба за права женщины не прекратилась в то время, когда наша мать получила право голосовать. Вы имёте право на высшее образование, вы имёте возможность входить в торговля дёла, заниматься различными профессиями, имёте право составлять завещание, обладать имуществом и голосовать.

Но, тем не менее, вы все ещё рассматриваетесь, как лицо, подверженное известным ограничениям, подобно вашей бабушке. Нет, которые из таких законов против

женщин существуют в различных штатах:

1) Законы, которые запрещают женщинам обладать собственностью, получать и распоряжаться своим собственным жалованием, заработной платой.

2) Законы, которые не дают вам право опекуна над вашими детьми и ограничивают ваши права при бракоразводных процессах.

3) Статусы, которые запрещают вам участие в судъ присяжных в 23 штатах и в многих общественных учреждениях в других штатах.

4) Законы, которые не позволяют вам работать в известных отраслях и требовать те же условия вознаграждения, как и мужчина, выполняя его работу.

Цёлая группа поборниц за права женщин, под водительством таких великодушных представительниц, как Керри Чапман Катт, давно уже вели борьбу за равенство женщин перед законом. Эти женщины говорят, что мы всё ведем борьбу за сохранение демократических начал. Теперь настало время, когда Америка ожидает, что от 5 до 15 миллионов женщин этой стра-

ны начнут работу на военную и гражданскую промышленности тогда, когда женщины в тоталитарных странах находятся в угнетении под дискриминационными социальными правилами, и теперь же настал момент, когда мы должны отбросить от законов, которые до сих пор приникают женщину до состояния пёвкой собственности мужчины.

До того, как это будет проведено в жизнь, мы должны будем точно узнать, какие же существуют законы и как они разнятся один от другого в разных штатах. Для того, чтобы навести всё эти справки заняла 4 года работы Женского Бюро США. Первые данные работы Бюро были опубликованы в 1938 году, в настоящее же время, мы имеем полные сведения.

Оказывается, по крайней мере, в 6 штатах, жена больше ограничена в отношении заключения сделки, на принадлежащее ей имущество, чем её муж, даже, если она имела это имущество до того, как вышла замуж.

Так, в Техасе, одна женщина имела 600 долларов в банке, которые были ей оставлены по завещанию отцом, но, когда она пошла в банк, чтобы взять эти деньги, ей

было сказано, что они не могут выдать ей денег, так как её муж против этого.

Вы не можете открыть во Флориде свой магазин, не имея письменного распоряжения от вашего мужа, в котором он указывает, что вы будете дёловой женщиной с его согласия.

Когда м-с Фергюсон стала губернатором Техаса, она должна была пойти в суд и доказать согласие своего мужа на её должность, чтобы её действия и контракты, как губернатора штата, были полноценными.

В Джорджии, только с согласия вашего мужа, вы можете распоряжаться своим заработком; в Северной и Южной Дакоте вы муж может предъявить претензии на ваше жалование, если вы не докажете, что вы живёте отдельно от мужа.

В Нью-Йорке суд постановил, что «жалование жены принадлежит ей мужу, если он не передаст ей это право». Цёлый ряд других штатов таким же путем ограничивает права женщин. В Огайо, жена одного безпутного мужа решила, что она может пополнить семейный доход, взяв к себе квартирантов. Муж возразил на это, подав заявление в суд, где было написано, что она имела права на все время жены, на то, чтобы она несла на себя всё семейные заботы, если он этого желает. Таково было и постановление суда.

Что же можно сказать о вашем праве выходить замуж, опекать своих детей, разводиться?

Если раньше женщины в Луизиане не знали этого, то теперь они знают, что отец является единственным источником семейного авторитета. Этому их научил недавний случай с молодой девушкой, выпешей замуж, как всё думали с полного согласия её родителей. Но, когда её отец умер, он лишил её наследства, потому что она вышла замуж против его воли. Несмотря на протесты её матери, суд постановил, что раз девушка, будучи несовершеннолетней, вышла замуж без согласия отца, она может быть лишена наследства, в наказание за непослушание.

Женщины 1942 года, правда, могут получить развод от мужей, если муж бьет жену... но, если она живет не в Нью-Йорке, Северной и Южной Каролине, (где женщина не имеет права получить развод (Окончание на 8-й стр.)

## ЖЕНЩИНЫ РАБЫНИ ЗАКОНА.

(Начало на 6-й стран.)

ни на каких основаніях), в Теннесси или в Вирджиніи.

В Массачузетсѣ и 14 других штатах только муж имѣет право на заработки своих дѣтей, а также и легальныя права попеченія о дѣтях.

Что же можно сказать относительно ограниченій в участіи в судах присяжных и несеніи государственной службы?

Каждая женщина может стать губернатором своего штата, но не в Оклагомѣ. В этом штатѣ, даже такая выдающаяся женщина, как мадам Кюри, не могла бы занимать важный пост. До сего времени, этот штат не допускает женщин в восемь своих важнѣйших штатных управленій.

Женщины абсолютно не допускаются в число присяжных в 23 штатах. Штат Юта постановил, что женщины могут быть присяжными при разбирательствѣ мелких случаев, но, когда необходимо засѣданіе гранд-жюри, онѣ должны уступать мѣсто мужчинам, которые, таким образом, считаются высшими существами.

Можете ли вы получать такое же жалованіе, как мужчины и выполнять такія же работы, как они, если вы способны дѣлать это?

Генерал Херши заявил, что 15 милліонов женщин должны будут работать, чтобы замѣнить мужчин на заводах, до того времени, когда мы выиграем настоящую войну. Но тут нужно бросить взгляд на законы нѣкоторых штатов.

До того, как разразилась война 20 штатов запрещали какой либо вид ночной работы для женщин а, в то же время, очень немногіе наниматели примут женщину на службу, когда они должны считать ся с тѣм, что работа ведется оче-

редьями, ночными и дневными смѣнами.

Эти законы, проведенные в Пеннсилваніи, против того, чтобы женщины могли быть служащими, снимающими показанія на электрических и газовых счетчиках, или посыльными в отелях, преслѣдовали не только цѣль охраны условій труда женщины, но и заботились о ея морали.

В настоящее время, женщины разбиты на двѣ группы, которыя враждуют между собой, потому что одна из них говорит, что шла борьба за то, чтобы охранить условія труда женщины, против ночной работы и т. п., а теперь, отмѣнив такіе законы, это постановленіе будет нарушено, в то же время, другая группа высказывается, что не может быть рѣчи о равенствѣ перед законом, если женщины не будут нести равную с мужчинами нагрузку в работѣ, имѣть тѣ же, что и они, условія труда.

В одном можно быть увѣренными — эти постановленія будут ослаблены, благодаря тому, что существует громадная нужда в женском трудѣ в настоящем чрезвычайном положеніи. Это случилось уже в Нью-Йоркѣ, через мѣсяц послѣ Перл Харбор, а за этим послѣдовали и 23 остальных штата. Но многіе разсуждают, что, если женщины покажут во время войны, что онѣ могут работать наравнѣ с мужчинами теперь, то такое же положеніе может быть оставлено и на послѣвоенное время.

Если вы дѣйствительно вѣрите в демократизм, за который мы боремся, в полную свободу обязанностей и привилегій, внѣ зависимости от расы, религіи или пола — многія присоединятся к той группѣ, которая борется уже долгое время за равныя права женщин.

# The Kaiser-i-Hind

## Illustrated Weekly

"Faith is the bird that feels the light  
"When the dawn is still dark."

—Rabindra Nath Tagore.

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## STOP THAT RUT

POLITICIANS of Indian India want to imitate British Indian political methods in pursuit of their ideal. It may a laudable idea. But if one were to judge of the conditions of Indian States as revealed by recent events in Mysore, Travancore and Kashmir, one would be bound to say unhesitatingly that either the soil in Indian India was not fertile or the States politicians lacked that essential qualification on which Gandhiji used to lay stress in connection with all movements dealing with the masses.

Because the States Rulers and their Premiers deny the right of these people to speak on behalf of the people of the States and demand responsible Government in their name, they think it is sufficient ground to inaugurate a movement of Civil Disobedience.

We think that the case of Indian India's political leaders cannot be put more fairly.

The question, however, is whether they realise the implications of Civil Disobedience. An atmosphere of perfect non-violence is an essential prerequisite to any movement of Civil Disobedience. That is at least what Gandhiji says. It may be remembered that the slightest sign of violence in any part of India was deemed by him to be sufficient ground for the suspension, and in certain cases abandonment, of his proposed Civil Disobedience campaign. The truth is that Civil Disobedience becomes a misnomer in an atmosphere surcharged with violence. Instead, it becomes Criminal Disobedience and is therefore not even a pale imitation of that glorious ideal for which Gandhiji has laboured in India.

We read that Travancore mobs proved non-violent and could not tolerate the Police disallowing a meeting in a public place. Whether the police action was justified is beyond the purview of this article. Even if it was not justified, there was no excuse for the temper shown by the mobs. Stone throwing was resorted to. Just compare this with what happened in British India during the Civil Disobedience campaign. Some select laws were set at naught

by the Congress. The Police in dispersing Congress mobs used brute force which shook the entire civilised world. But those who were beaten, some of them to death, did not raise their little finger. They would have been less than human if they did not get angry at this brutality. If they did, they showed no appreciable sign. To show anger and exhibit temper was not in consonance with the principles of Gandhism. Congress crowds had been trained to observe the strictest non-violence even under the most provocative circumstances. The result was that the people won and the British Government represented by the police lost. That is history.

What obtains today, in Kashmir, Mysore and Travancore reveals a different story. The other day, the car of the Kashmir Premier was injured, also some of the ministers received injuries.

Those who claim to lead the public ought not for a moment tolerate this exhibition of violence. The very atmosphere condemns the new movement in those States. If they are not going to recall their movement of Civil Disobedience so-called, they will be sowing the seeds of destruction to their own cherished ideals. For, no mass movement based on violence has any chance in the Gandian era—not at least in this country.

## OUR LONDON LETTER

# Mr. H. G. Wells Explains Himself

Says "It Is Unfair To Judge by A Stray  
Para In Any Abridged Version"

## A SPECIAL INTERVIEW

PROF. TAYLOR'S LATEST:  
"GERMANS AND JEWS  
ARE KINSMEN"

FROM OUR SPECIAL LONDON CORRESPONDENT

LONDON:

THE significant fact about President Roosevelt's speech is that it was made. If the Monroe doctrine has any meaning at all, it implies that the United States would not allow interference with the safety of any part of the Western Hemisphere. That the United States could not very well stand by and let Canada be attacked should be self-evident and it is therefore of importance that the President should have felt it necessary to stress the obvious at this juncture. Coupled with his references to 'undemocratic regimentation' the addresses of his remarks cannot be mistaken. But unless one reads the speech in full it is difficult to follow its immediate objective. By no stretch of imagination can one conceive of invasion of Canada by any of the totalitarian states and one therefore has to conclude that the President had his own American audience primarily in mind when he made his affirmation to Canada. It was, in other words, only one way of assailing the isolationism which still is the all too weighty bias of the American public opinion. The reactions in the States to the President's speech should therefore be of the greatest interest. If the speech has dealt an effective enough blow to isolationism in America it will indeed be of the greatest

significance to the world. Then and only then will the comment of the French *Petit Journal* be fully verified that the speech means that America will once again come to the reason of European peace when it is threatened. Till American opinion shows decided veering round to the inevitability of such support the President's action as different from sentiment is bound to be doubtful but once that happens there can be no doubt that the United States will play a decisive part in world affairs.

### Protest Against A Book

Very considerable notice has been given in the British press to the protest meetings and march of the Jamit-ul-Muslimin an Indian Muslim organisation in the East End of London whose membership of about 500 consists mainly of lascars, pedlars and small businessmen. The protest was against a passage in Mr. H. G. Wells' book 'A Short History of the World' which makes an aspersion against the character of the Prophet and the literary and philosophical value of the Koran. I understand that although the processionists who numbered several hundred yesterday marched quietly and dispersed after the High Commissioner had promised them that their protest will be

conveyed to His Majesty's Government, they have taken a *hukm* oath on the Koran that they will leave no stone unturned to secure that the book is penned in India and the author is made to apologise. I discussed the matter with Mr. H. G. Wells when the first reports from India of protest meetings in Calcutta were available here. His attitude is broadly that the book is the product of many years of research and the statement is therefore a well-considered one, that it is unfair to judge by a stray paragraph in an abridged version and that a reference to his larger work, the *Outline of History* will prove that his criticism was not irrelevant and that he was certainly fully aware of the value of Islam's contribution to world culture. To this a high personage in this country who happens to be a Mussalman retorted that it would have been much less irritating if Mr. Wells has disparaged the religion and minimised the cultural value of Islam but left the personal life and character of the Prophet alone. No reasonable man could subject if a Christian argues that Islam is not the true path to follow and is of inferior spiritual value to his own religion. One would expect that as otherwise the critic will become a Muhammadan but to make an insulting reference to the personal life and character of the prophet is reprehensible and unworthy of a great author. This, I may add, is the reaction not only of the highly placed Muslim I referred to but of every one of the processionists. Its reasonableness will be admitted by even those who consider that the best thing to do in all such instances is to treat these attacks with contempt and ignore them. Several Indians in this country will however not share this outlook. They feel that we have altogether been far too tolerant in the past and it would be desirable that writers abroad are made to realise that

(Continued on page 10)

# Woman—Past, Present, And Future

Preliminary Remarks

BY MIRA DEVI

THE question of woman's legal rights, education, emancipation, professional and financial independence is a matter of daily discussion and popular interest. Swiftly altering conditions of the modern world create problems which must be solved in every country. The child of today is the citizen of to-morrow; in fifteen years the baby has grown to an adult who must be considered as representative of a community. Vision is one of the greatest mental gifts with which mankind is endowed. To forecast the future, recording your thoughts and offering definite remedies for evils that appear to be inevitable, requires deep study of politics and economics. Literary achievements of this kind, progressive and prophetic in motive, are Bernard Shaw's "The Intelligent Woman's Guide to Socialism and Capitalism, etc" and H. G. Wells' "Things to Come."

## Education Of Women

Historians relate the existence of famous women of letters during the older civilizations of Egypt, India, China and Greece. Mathematicians and astrologers claim Lilavati, an Indian princess celebrated for her calculations of the stars, the Rajput Queen Mirabai was noted for her singing and compositions dedicated to Lord Krishna. Among ambitious, dynamic personalities we have the Egyptian Queen Cleopatra and the English Queen Elizabeth, intrepid empire builder. Only about two decades ago the female campaigners for political enfranchisement, Mrs. Pankhurst, Mrs. Despard, Sylvia and Christine Pankhurst and Mrs. Pethwick Lawrence fought for their liberty as women citizens. In the field of research, a clever French woman, Madame Curie, working with her husband, made discoveries in radium independently. Women have come to the fore lately in India. The Non-co operation movement brought them into prominence and many suffered imprisonment for their cause. Before this, Mrs. P. K. Ray, the late Maharani of Cooh Behar (sunite), and Mrs. P. L. Roy were well-known social workers and organisers of entertainments for raising scholarship funds for girls to train in various professions in England.

Amongst Indian women who have shown their prowess there are:—Cornelia Sorabji, first lady barrister from India; Sarojini Naidu celebrated poetess; her sister Mrinalini Chattopadhyaya, first to qualify at Bedford College, London, for head mistress-ship; Sarala Devi, (Tagore family) famous for compositions and singing; Lady Dorab Tata, keen philanthropist and promoter of educational facilities; Kamala Devi, brilliant platform propagandist; Menaka, pioneer society lady to raise status and standard of Indian dancing; Mrs. Hansa Mehta, undaunted nationalist; Atya Begum, organiser of 'The Three Arts Club' which has brought many talented artists before the public, and given many of us the chance of meeting eminent world-famed personalities. There are numerous others to prove that educated women have equal capacity for mental development with the opposite sex granted the same opportunities. Therefore it is deplorable that the general literacy of women

has not by any means been established in every country. America and England have led the way in this essential adjunct of progress but, believe it or not, even in these countries there are quite a number of illiterate people of whom women are the majority. Education of women of all classes dates from the time that compulsory mass education was established by an act of parliament enforcing this in the year 1875, in England. At this time board schools where boys and girls are taught free and have to attend from the age of seven to fourteen were started. In India and the Far East we owe all modern unpaid education of the poor to the Roman Catholic missions that have been in the country for about two hundred years.

## War, A Direct Cause Of Surplus Women

First, let us ascertain the causes for surplus women. These are (1) the periodical outbreak of war due to the maintenance of equilibrium of the European nations termed 'balance of power'. Their 'need for expansion' quoted by Mussolini and Hitler owing to industrialization and an overflow increase in population and a higher rate of living, necessitating war in order to annex other lands and form colonial possessions—the distribution of which is a constant matter for aggression. These wars breaking out nearly every twenty years, wipe out a whole generation of able bodied young men and leave the women to live out their existence. Thus there are surplus women from the marriage market point of view. If they are trained in specialized work they enter the trades reserved for men and here the competition of sexes arises. Women work for cheaper rates and this knocks men out of situations. It is indeed a vicious circle but what is the surplus woman to do. She must exist and earn to live decently, however much she might prefer the pampered existence and wedded bliss of her more attractive sister, and after all the position of such women depends so much on the fickleness of men's affections and preservation of their own charms, that it is precarious in the extreme.

It was during the Great War of 1914, that English women struck out and gained their right to vote. Previous to that education had fostered through study of statistics and financial aspect a thorough understanding of their lack of status in the land. It is the fashion to laugh at suffragettes and independent women among the certain sections of pleasure-loving society folk, but every national woman should revere the pioneers of her sex for laying the foundations of a greater freedom in the true sense of the word for them.

(2) Statistics show an increase in the survival of female infants and children. Experiments are being undertaken by scientists for determination and alteration of the sex of the unborn child. When these are perfected the question of superfluity of either sex will be regulated. However, greed, the misuse of money and power must be overcome and replaced by in-

ternationality and world politics before anything can be done towards adjustment of population. Even then, I am one of those who advocate work of some kind for each individual. The world is made of men and women, and both must justify their existence by work. Domesticity is not the only sphere for women. They have shown this a thousand times. Why should humanity be losers by confining women to the nursery and kitchen.

## Home And The Maternal Instinct

Monogamy is one of the important dogmas of Christianity. Therefore in a Christian country there is no use in speaking of the home being the right place for the single woman, who either does not marry through choice, or is not espoused being unattractive. Granted these facts, the unmarried woman must needs work for her livelihood if she is unsupported. Sentimental prattle about the maternal instinct being satisfied is absurd in a state when the unmarried mother is ostracized. Russia is at present the only place where the child is provided for by the State, whether it is born in wedlock or otherwise and no stigma attached to it. The love child, where it has escaped the calumny of society, has often risen to great heights, proving that the child should not suffer for the parents' indiscretion.

## Unequal Status Of Women—Tyranny Of The Husband

Marriage as the only and ultimate ambition of every woman is trembling at its foundations. The image of 'Hymen' is tottering on its pedestal now that women are conscious that economic independence spells freedom and is the basic social structure of the future. Marriage as an ideal is a poor plea for condemning those, who through ill fortune or other circumstances are unable to embrace it. Psychologists, for instance Bertrand Russell in his 'Marriage and Morals', favour extraneous love affairs as a remedy for scarcity of men in some lands and they have good reasons for their suggestions. There is perhaps a more acceptable idea—that of interracial marriage. But we digress from the main subject only to emphasize the reasons why women have found it needful and congenial to work for themselves. The possessive male treats his wife like a permanent attachment and often does not make her a separate allowance for looking after his property and rearing the children. A favourite mistress is in a better position, receiving payment for her attentions. The wise married woman makes it clear that she will be a good housekeeper and nurse (having taken training in household management, cooking, sewing and elementary nursing etc, before entering marriage) and take what amounts to a salary for it, or keep on her job. She thus safeguards her independence.

I have known many young couples who discussing these matters openly during their engagement agree to the girl's taking a course in child welfare and housekeeping to make it a mutually successful establishment, otherwise come to an under-

standing that they will both keep on their jobs and contribute to the upkeep of the household. There are various ways of earning money while remaining at home which are not to be despised, providing sources of private income for the wife. Excellent confectionary and meals are prepared at home and supplied to patrons and restaurants for good profit. Some women are nimble knitters, working while they talk. Austrian and Scottish women are particularly quick and even knitters. Hand made jerseys, socks etc of this kind fetch good prices from established firms. Millinery, sculpture, painting and many other arts can be done at home and the modern woman always has her own way of earning something.

## Co-education's Preparation For The Future State

We stand at the threshold of a fully evolved state, when men and women are equally equipped by education and enfranchisement to build a higher type of humanity, physically and mentally more perfect than ever before.

Co education and the teaching of boys and girls by men and women teachers is the latest idea as a preparation for the larger environment of the world. This system augurs to be more successful, giving the growing child its correct perspective individually and yet as an integral part of the entire social fabric.

The woman of today realizing the importance of economic independence is straining every faculty to qualify in her particular line. Business, education, authorship, politics, medicine, aeronautics, the police, factory-work, even the army has been invaded and nothing short of civil war between the sexes can stem the rising tide of woman's awakening. Why should there be any subversive propaganda! The world is bound to benefit by feminine opinion on all subjects—for example hygiene, housing and framing of law.

## Position In The East

In the eastern countries of Japan, Turkey and Egypt which have lately exerted themselves to reach modern standards of civilization, women have nearly equal educational facilities and legal rights with men.

In India there has been noticeable advance in women's enlightenment during the last decade, but we have still a long way to go to catch up with our western sisters.

A time when she was considered a mere chattel or solely a vessel for reproduction of the species will be inconceivable to the woman of tomorrow.

## The New Chivalry

'The old order changeth giving place to new', and chivalry is not dead but exists in another form. Woman, having cast off her lethargy and emerged from the chrysalis, is warming her iridescent new found wings in the sunshine of freedom. Her liberation should be a matter of rejoicing to her male partner, who will find in her an efficient, sympathetic co-worker; ready to face life's trials in exchange for a sheltered or ornamental existence!

# The Woman In Free India

By Roshan J. Sanjana

NOW THAT we have won our much desired freedom, a great task lies ahead of us—that of building our country and making it rise above all the countries of the world so that we can truly say not with pride but with justice, "care jahan se achcha Hindustan hamara."

In the task of building a country, a woman is as necessary as a man, she is the root of the tree of a nation, as long as the root is kept healthy, the tree flourishes, the moment sunshine is denied and water is stinted, it dies.

To make the tree of our nation flourish we must give to the root, nurture to the woman, the sunning of safeguarded rights and the water of proper education.

## The Woman's Status

Looking to the position of the average woman in India today, we must admit that it is not very encouraging. Her mind is full of cobwebs of superstition, her heart is the bulwark of wrongly understood traditions, her soul is trampled upon and her body's care is neglected.

This is a grievous disease in our national life and if we do not take immediate steps it will affect the whole body of our nation.

The nature of the disease lies in our society. Truly has Aurobindo Ghose said, "Our society clinging to forms and shells and rap of the past and misses nine-tenths of the nobler meaning.... we are suffering from mental poverty, immobility, static repetition, sterility of art and feebleness of creative intuition".

Aurobindo has put his finger on the exact spot and has truly diagnosed our disease. We must become more dynamic, cure ourselves of mental poverty and fill our minds with richer things, we must revive our ancient art and culture and add to it a wealth of our own, we must give scope and opportunity to creative intuition.

## Change The Society

IN ORDER to change the position of the woman, we must change society, we must once more bring forth the society of the Ancient Indian days, where balance was maintained between the individual and society, between man and woman between rights and duties, between the visible and invisible world. Society must relax its vice-like grip and like the society of the Vedas, the Upanishads and the Epics give man every opportunity to lead the life of his choice and attain the ideal of self-realisation. But then we must not fall in the pit of the West, namely that of materialistic individualism, our aim is to reform society not to defy it or smash it.

Once more we must revoke the ideals of Ancient India—Dharma, Artha, Kama and Moksha. A woman should be given not only right but opportunity to seek truth she should not be laughed at or ridiculed. We must have before us women like Lopamudra and Ghose, Maitreyi and Gargi who went in pursuit of truth with what Pandit Nehru would call, "spacious imagination, majestic sweep of thought and reckless spirit of adventure".

## Economic Independence

A WOMAN should be given full right to gain economic independence, to follow any career or profession, her attempt should not be looked upon with suspicion. We must have before us the example of the famous lady-doctor whose thesis was translated from Sanskrit to Arabic by the order of Khalif Harun Al Rashid.

A woman should be given the right to choose her mate, parents should guide the choice along with lines and not influence the choice. Once more we must revoke the ideal of "swayamvar" or the maiden's choice.

A woman should be free to seek 'Moksha' by any 'marg'—'gyan' 'karma' or 'bhakti'.

If our woman is going to play a part in our national life, she should be the mistress of her own conscience and see the world through her own eyes, who knows if her vision proves not strong and warns the man of pitfalls ahead?

## Cure The Inferiority Complex

IF WE WANT our woman to play a role in our national life, we must cure her of her inferiority complex and total lack of self-confidence. Under no circumstances must a girl-child be made to feel unwelcome, we must keep before us the Upanishadic father who used to chant a charm to beget a scholarly daughter. There should be no stigma on her for being a female. Both the girl and the boy child must be

given the same opportunities, a boy must be taught to respect his sister's rights.

Secondly, proper education should be given to our girls. Money spent upon a girl's education should not be looked upon as wasted. It is obvious that our whole system of education must change—Mahatmaji has truly said, "our education has no character building element, it either makes us helpless or goddess."

To a certain standard the education of both children must be similar—than must come specialization. A girl should be educated in domestic science and fine arts. But if she wants a tougher test of her intelligence she should continue her education along the same line as a boy's.

Attempts should be made to sweep the cobwebs of superstitions with the broomsticks of Truth and Reason. Truly Swami Vivekanand said, "I would have our women atheists rather than superstitious fools."

## Better Health

IF WE WANT our woman to play a role in our national life we must look to her health. Thousands suffer from tuberculosis and thousands die of peuperal fever in child-birth. We must open more medical centres. Again we must not look upon a woman as a creative machine, you cannot expect a woman to be anything except a drudge if she has a dozen children worrying the life out of her.

We must abolish the evil of 'purdah', bring our woman in the open and give her plenty of exercise so that she builds up on fine body. It is essential for our woman to have a healthy mind in a healthy body.

To ameliorate woman's lot we must make use of radio, literature and films.

Today the situation is not so very discouraging—numerous legislations have helped the woman in India to gain some ground.

WHATEVER has been achieved could not have been without the able guidance of Mahatmaji. "It is for the woman of India that I go about with a spinning wheel and begging bowl". There had been gallant knights like Malhari and Raja Ram, Mohan Roy but woman never had a truer champion and a braver knight to fight her battle. It was he who deplored her position and opened the eyes of man to her plight. He rais-

ed the trampled down Indian woman from the dust, spoke kindly to her, sat her on her feet and watched with anxiety and care that was only his, her first steps. When he saw that in spite of centuries of inactivity she did not falter, he gave her the banner of a nation and led her in the fight of independence. Out of the slave of the hearth and servant maid of the cradle he made a proud mistress of the home and the joyous mother!

## Role In

### National Life

WHEN ASKED as to what role she should play in our national life he said, "woman should exhibit 'ahimsa' at its highest and best. She should be the symbol of service and sacrifice, she should teach man toleration and forbearance".

medwessldhoubm bm bmb mb mb Woman has lived up to his ideal in 1942 under the banner of the Congress, she left her home and hearth and threw herself into the vortex of struggle. We find woman who faced lathis formerly facing bayonets, we find her as underground worker and in Netaji's National Army as a member of the Rani of Jhansi Corps. Today we have as the Governor of U.P. the most intelligent woman of our country, Mrs. Naidu and as our ambassador for Russia, charming Mrs. ...

Our woman's greatest role in our national life is to live up to Mahatmaji's ideals, to shape herself as he would have liked her to be—the bulwark of our sacred heritage, the unshakable citadel of our culture, the symbol of selfless service and ungrudging sacrifice, the sole keeper of our nation's conscience.

Every Indian should become a crusader and fight for the Sepulchre of a Nation's Womanhood. He is born of a woman and should remember that no son of a bondswoman is a free man, at the most he is a freed man, the mark of slavery is branded on his soul in hot iron, so men and women of India rise and free your own mothers as well as the mothers of posterity, then alone you can, following the Upanishads, say with just pride, "in freedom we are born, in freedom we live and in freedom we melt towards the Unknown"! Inqalab ...

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A cough can undermine the health of your child. It can be dangerous too and may lead to infections of throat and chest. Pineate Honey Cough Syrup disperses phlegm, gives instant relief to the chest or soothes the sore throat. Children love the wonderful and quick-acting health restorer because of its delicious honey flavour. It's equally good for grown-ups too.

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# THE WORLD OF SCIENCE

14 XI  
1948

March 1948

## "Radio Telescope"

A NEW TYPE of "telescope," designed to help scientists explore the universe by enabling them to listen to radio noises made by distant celestial bodies, was demonstrated recently in the United States. Built at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, it was shown during a conference on radio astronomy, the new science that was born as a result of the discovery that electromagnetic or radio waves constantly bombard the earth from many points in space.

Scientists say that these waves are sent out by powerful natural radio "stations," such as the spots on the sun during periods of solar activity. Because the instrument intercepts waves coming from vast distances in space, it has been called a "radio telescope."

The device consists of an open framework of metal 17 feet in diameter and shaped like a saucer to collect and concentrate radio waves. At the focal point of this framework—or reflector—is a small antenna,

which feeds the concentrated radio waves to a sensitive receiver. To this is attached a loudspeaker, which makes the sounds audible to the human ear.

The framework is mounted so that it can automatically follow the sun or a designated section of the sky. It can be aimed with accuracy, the scientists report. From any one position, the "telescope" will pick up radio waves in areas of the sky whose diameter varies from about two to 30 degrees, depending upon the frequency of the waves it is desired to intercept.

## Heavenly Sounds!

THE SOUND that comes out of the loudspeaker is static, a succession of sputtering, hissings, crashes and cracklings. The scientists say the precise meanings of the different sounds have not yet been deciphered, but eventually the sounds are expected to tell something about the mysteries of the skies, sun, moon and stars.

Unlike the optical telescope, the radio telescope can be operated in

cloudy weather, the scientists explain, because short-length radio waves penetrate clouds and haze. And since radio waves of the range of frequencies transmitted by the Milky Way, the sun and other parts of the universe can also penetrate clouds of cosmic dust that make large areas of space opaque to optical telescopes, the new radio telescope promises to open a new and much wider "window" into the universe. Just as the X-ray penetrates opaque objects impenetrable to visible light rays, they add, the radio telescope will serve as a "celestial X-ray" to penetrate regions now invisible to the eye of the optical telescope. Radio waves have been received, the scientists report, from regions of the sky where the optical telescope has failed to reveal the existence of any stellar bodies.

The radio telescope at Cornell is the first of several planned by United States institutions. The instrument will be used in a radio astronomy investigation jointly sponsored by Cornell and the U.S. of Naval Research.

## Blood Pressure

DEVELOPMENT of a blood pressure-measuring technique that may help to avoid heart failure and possible death in patients undergoing medical surgery is reported in the United States. Research workers of the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, who devised the new method, describe it as quicker and more accurate than the conventional cuff-pressure system using a tight wrapping for the arm and air pump syringe.

In the new technique, a small plastic tube is introduced through a needle into an artery, generally in the pit of the patient's arm. By means of a mechanical device to which the plastic tube is attached, the patient's blood pressure, at every heart beat, is recorded on a continuous paper scroll. The surgeon watching the scroll has a constant index of the patient's condition, and is said to be warned of oncoming shock and failing heart action.

Dr. Robert, D. Dripps, head of the department of anesthesiology in the university hospital, says that the new technique enables an operating surgeon predict surgical work that can or cannot be tolerated by the patient. Precious time, he said, is saved over the old method, which requires listening to contractions of the heart. Dr. Dripps reports that the new technique is used almost daily at the university hospital. The apparatus is wheeled into the operating room with the patient, and it works continuously during anesthesia, operation and periods after operation.

The apparatus, estimated to have

cost about 800 dollars, is said to be the only one now in use. Hospital officials report they have had inquiries from more than 100 hospitals concerning the device, but no steps have been taken yet to duplicate it for wide distribution.

## Oil Finder

A NEW DEVICE shown by a United States manufacturer at the International Petroleum Exposition in Tulsa, Oklahoma, is designed to get the maximum amount of oil out of any well by finding its richest oil-bearing rock formations. The device, called the electric "eye", or electric log, records data taken at various levels as it is slowly lowered as much as three miles below the earth's surface.

The device is a slender steep pole, with models ranging from three to 18 feet in length. The pole is charged with electricity that flashes in fiery arcs along its side. As the pole is lowered into the oil well, an indicator at the top of the well tells how easily the electrical energy is flowing from the pole into the formations directly around it.

This outflow is farther when the pole passes water than when it passes oil, because of water's conductivity. The pole also indicates whether surrounding shelves of rock are porous or close-grained.

Not all that the "eye" sees is yet understood, the manufacturer says, but where the presence of oil is indicated, the rock formation is opened and oil that otherwise might be missed is tapped and brought to the surface.

## Clinical Camera

AN AUTOMATIC colour camera designed to simplify photography of the human body for medical purposes, has been developed in the United States after 10 years of research. It was shown during the annual meeting in Chicago, Illinois, of the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology, attended by more than 2,500 specialists in diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat.

The camera, it was demonstrated, removes the element of human error from photography by use of an automatic mechanism. It is used for filming all surfaces of the body and all cavities such as the mouth, throat, ear, nose, etc. A special list source used with the camera makes it possible to obtain "tremendous depth of field" at close range, it was said, so that objects nearest and farthest from the camera will be in accurate focus.—USIS.

## Психологи и логики женщины проявляют гораздо больше способностей, чѣмъ мужчины.

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Часто приходится слышать выраженіе «женская логика», произносимое обычно въ достаточной мѣрѣ презрительнымъ тономъ. Однако, любители этого выраженія не правы, какъ доказали недавніе экзамены въ Лондонѣ, результаты которыхъ были убійственны для «сильнаго пола».

Англійское государство, принимая на службу новыхъ чиновниковъ, подвергаетъ

ихъ строжайшимъ экзаменамъ, выдержать которые способны лишь люди, дѣйствительно не только всесторонне образованные, но и всесторонне развитые. Мало обладать прекраснымъ университетскимъ дипломомъ, чтобы занимать высшіе административные посты. Для этого кандидатамъ нужно еще тонко разбираться во внутренней и внѣшней политикѣ, обладать большимъ знаніемъ

общественности и умѣть обращаться съ другими людьми. Одними изъ важнѣйшихъ въ серіи этихъ экзаменовъ являются экзамены по психологіи и логикѣ.

Въ нихъ-то какъ разъ, по сообщенію «Дейли Мейль», цѣликомъ побѣдили женщины.

### Шесть кандидатокъ-женщинъ среди 415 экзаменовавшихся

вмѣстѣ съ ними мужчинъ не только побѣдили своихъ коллегъ, принадлежавшихъ къ «сильному полу», выдержавъ экзамены значительно болѣе блестяще, чѣмъ тѣ. Какъ разъ въ экзаменѣ по психологіи одна изъ женщинъ достигла результата въ 84 пункта изъ 100 возможныхъ. Среднимъ результатомъ другихъ женщинъ было 69 пунктовъ, въ то время, какъ экзаменовавшіеся мужчины достигали въ среднемъ не больше 55 пунктовъ.

Побѣдители и, главное, побѣдительницы, въ этомъ экзаменѣ, смогутъ теперь занять отвѣтственные административные посты, какъ у себя на родинѣ, такъ и въ колоніяхъ, главнымъ образомъ, въ Индіи.

# Колонія краснокожихъ феминистокъ

Въ канадскихъ степяхъ, въ провинціи Альберта, близости отъ Малаго Невольничьяго озера, находится колонія Брайтонъ, населенная почти исключительно краснокожими женщинами. Первые палатки поставлены были здѣсь ровно двадцать лѣтъ тому назадъ, когда мѣстность представляла собою неплодную пустыню, изрѣзанную солончаками, тянущуюся до самыхъ Андъ.

Причиной созданія этой женской колоніи послужило то обстоятельство, что въ мексиканскомъ племени Пуэбло число женщинъ во много разъ превысило число мужчинъ: на одного мужчину приходилось 22 женщины. Кромѣ того, нѣкоторыя изъ молодыхъ дѣвушекъ получили высшее образованіе въ мексиканскихъ и тexasскихъ университетахъ, и это умственное превосходство смущало мужчинъ, державшихся за старые обычаи и привычки. Нерѣдко между мужчинами и дѣвушками возникали споры, принимавшіе острый характеръ, и неизвѣстно, чѣмъ бы разрѣшился этотъ кризисъ, если-бы одна изъ молодыхъ дѣвушекъ, только что кончившая образованіе въ Техасѣ, не начала ратовать за необходимость лишнему числу уйти и поселиться отдѣльно.

Ея проектъ встрѣтилъ горячую поддержку не только со стороны женщинъ, но также и со стороны мужчинъ, и въ концѣ 1919 г. 87 женщинъ покинули родную Мексику и двинулись на сѣверъ. Онѣ прошли Соединенные Штаты и устроились въ пустынныхъ степяхъ Канады, гдѣ нашли всѣ условія для самостоятельнаго спокойнаго существованія.

Ихъ успѣхи за двадцать лѣтъ совершенно безпримѣрны. вмѣсто прежнихъ первобытныхъ палатокъ, выросли уютные одноэтажные домики, окрашенные все въ яркіе цвѣта, придающіе поселку живописный, веселый характеръ. Все комнаты обставлены самодѣльной простой мебелью и все снабжены желѣзными печами, чтобы коротать возлѣ нихъ холодные мѣсяцы.

Сейчасъ въ этой колоніи проживаетъ свыше 250 женщинъ. Большинство принадлежитъ къ племени Пуэбло, но есть также и

нѣсколько чистокровныхъ американокъ, прельстившихся этимъ первобытнымъ существованіемъ.

Каждая новоприбывшая причисляется къ колоніи безъ всякихъ формальностей и получаетъ занятіе, соответствующее ея характеру и способностямъ.

Одна изъ краснокожихъ избрана «мэромъ» колоніи и, хотя среди колонистокъ есть и юристки, судъ вершить именно она. Въ Брайтонѣ, впрочемъ, не бываетъ серьезныхъ или сложныхъ дѣлъ, но ссоры и недоразумѣнія, конечно, возникаютъ.

Въ Брайтонѣ есть нѣсколько дѣтей, такъ какъ колонія принимаетъ и женщинъ прѣзжающихъ сюда съ дѣтьми. Въ колоніи есть нѣсколько женщинъ учительницъ, долго жившихъ въ Соединенныхъ Штатахъ. Онѣ то и учатъ дѣтей. Мальчики по достиженіи ими пятилѣтняго возраста отправляются въ свое племя, дѣвочки же остаются и подготовляются къ работѣ въ женской коммунѣ.

Далеко не все населеніе Брайтона состоитъ изъ ненавистницъ мужчинъ. Многія принимаютъ у себя знакомыхъ мужчинъ и родственниковъ, хотя никому изъ мужчинъ не разрѣшается оставаться въ Брайтонѣ на ночь. Двѣ-три колонистки вышли замужъ, но большинство гордятся тѣмъ, что остались самостоятельными, а не превратились въ домашнихъ служанокъ мужей.

Стараніями женщинъ, ихъ неуныннымъ трудомъ степь вокругъ Брайтона превращена въ плодородную мѣстность. Кругомъ колосится поля пшеницы и кукурузы, въ огородахъ растутъ всевозможные овощи, а фруктовые деревья даютъ обильный урожай. Стада овецъ пасутся на лугахъ, и вся степь на 50 миль въ окружности принадлежитъ женщинамъ.

Въ Брайтонѣ есть особая птичья ферма, которая снабжаетъ индѣйцевъ перьями для головныхъ украшеній и разводитъ рѣдкія породы экзотическихъ птицъ.

Женщины занимаются разными издѣліями изъ кожи, вязаніемъ и вышиваніемъ. Ихъ также охотно покупаютъ индѣйцы и бѣлые.

## Women's Group Formed To Back Hoover Report

The women's division of the Greater New York Committee for the Hoover Report was organized yesterday at a meeting at Hotel Gotham, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street. Mrs. C. Frank Reavis, chairman of the women's division, asked more than fifty women present to help with organization plans and to enlist their friends.

Morris Sayre, chairman of the Greater New York Committee, stressing the non-partisan nature of the Hoover report and its recommendations for improving Federal government operations, said women's help was needed to bring public pressure on members of Congress so that the recommendations would be enacted into law speedily.

Julian S. Myrick, a member of the advisory board, and E. J. Ade, administrative director, also spoke.

# Жалобы Элизбэтъ Абботъ

16

Лондонъ, 11 августа.

Въ Кэмбриджѣ только что закончился международный женскій конгрессъ. Выступившая въ послѣднемъ засѣданіи миссисъ Элизбэтъ Абботъ горько жаловалась, что въ ресторанахъ и кафэ женщинамъ подаютъ гораздо хуже, чѣмъ мужчинамъ.

Почти повсюду за тѣ же деньги женщины получаютъ гораздо меньшія порціи. Тѣмъ самымъ трудящаяся женщина ежедневно оплачиваетъ часть порціи прожорливаго и не нуждающагося въ средствахъ мужчины. Въ лучшемъ случаѣ хозяйинъ на женщинахъ зарабатываетъ больше, чѣмъ на мужчинахъ.

Какъ - то въ буфетѣ на вокзалѣ миссисъ Абботъ подали одну баранью котлету, тогда какъ господинъ, сидѣвшій рядомъ съ ней, получилъ двѣ. Она подозвала управляющаго. Тотъ извинился и сказалъ, что поварь ошибся. Миссисъ Абботъ мгновенно принесла вторую котлету. Но взглянувъ кругомъ,

она могла убѣдиться, что эта «ошибка» — общее правило. Мужчинамъ подавали двѣ котлеты, женщинамъ — по одной.

— У нашихъ мужей, — продолжала ораторша, — есть карманные деньги на табакъ и на пиво. Они находятъ также деньги, чтобы играть на скачкахъ, а мы, женщины, должны проявляться чудеса финансоваго искусства, чтобы выкроить себѣ деньги на пачку папирозъ или на пару чулокъ.

Другая ораторша, миссисъ Уинффридъ Сайеръ, требовала измѣненія педагогическихъ приѣмовъ въ школахъ. По ея словамъ, въ школахъ съ совмѣстнымъ обученіемъ мальчиковъ, въ чемъ - либо провинившихся и плохо выучившихъ урокъ, сажаютъ на скамьи среди дѣвочекъ, и ученики считаютъ это величайшимъ позоромъ.

Конгрессъ въ резолюціи требуетъ рѣшительной борьбы со всеми нарушеніями принципа равенства.

## LATEST NEWS

### MUSSO. WAS TOLD: "HUNS END NEAR"

A report from Lieutenant-General Marras, Italian military attaché in Berlin, expressing the hope that Germany cannot hold out more than six months preceded Mussolini's fall, according to the Swedish newspaper "Cotthenburg Handelsidning," quoting German opposition circles.

### ROME SAYS: WE'RE DEMOCRATS

In broadcast to Latin America, Rome radio said "the Badoglio regime was" "democratic and Italian."

# Would such a mother be guilty of sin?

IS a woman, otherwise debarred from having a child guilty of sin if she has one by artificial insemination?

This question was asked in the House of Lords yesterday by Lord Brabazon of Tara, who suggested that in such a case the Church would have to decide.

Lord Brabazon said he felt justified in raising this subject in view of the recent strides in physiology, and the potential possibilities of insemination in relation to the human race and ethics.

### 10,000 Apply

"I am now nearly sixty," said Lord Brabazon, "and I have seen science run ahead of human wisdom with the result that with the aeroplane we have produced with our technical skill something which has nearly destroyed civilisation itself. If that is true of the mechanical world, surely it is even more important we should know all about other advances in

other walks of science which are sure to have the most tremendous repercussions on human life.

"There have come in practical knowledge and physiological developments which frankly frighten me," he said, "and I think we ought to give to this subject wise and grave thought."

Referring to artificial insemination in women, he said that he learned that there were 10,000 applications in the United States for artificial insemination.

There was a great demand there among the wives of childless marriages for it, who, rather than adopt a child, preferred insemination by unknown fathers to produce children themselves.

This raised grave questions of law and ethics.

"If a child is produced in this way you get a progeny which the world thinks is legiti-

mate. Only the doctor knows that it is illegitimate.

"This may lead to grave abuses. Great care and surveillance are wanted in this extraordinary development.

"The Church will have to consider whether in having a child in this way a woman is guilty of sin or not."

There was also the question whether there could be insemination from a male after he was dead.

"We are only on the fringe of this vast development," Lord Brabazon went on.

"I do not think we should live in a fool's paradise and ignore this subject on the ground that it is unpleasant. It is our duty, as I see it, to know the problems about to face us and do our best so to direct these new forces that they will bring happiness and good into the world."

### "Family Disaster"

The Bishop of Chichester said the relationship between the mother and child, if the mother had not had a husband, but had been artificially inseminated, would be of an extraordinary character, and fruitful not only of danger, but of disaster in the long run.

And the relationship between the husband who was sterile and the wife who was inseminated in this artificial way, in regard to the home and family, would be extremely anxious and extremely

unhappy, the Bishop added. This kind of action, if blessed by doctors, which he hoped it would not be, would be disastrous to family life.

Lord Marley referred to the question of illegitimacy in children. He wanted to remove one legal difficulty from the argument.

"What is an illegitimate child?" he asked. "The term ought to be completely abolished. There may be illegitimate unions, but why put on the unfortunate innocent child a term which pursues it through life?"

"Every day in Great Britain 100 illegitimate children are born. What have they done to be termed illegitimate?"

### Minister Watching

The Duke of Norfolk, for the Government, said he did not propose to reply to the human side of the question.

"I need say no more than that it is being closely watched by the Minister of Health, and doubtless if and when it should be a live issue in this country, he will consult with the Lord Chancellor as to the legal problems which will be raised," said the Duke.

Regulations relating to cattle were already in an advanced stage of preparation, and it was hoped to lay them before Parliament in the near future.

### HUNGARY CABINET SITS AND WONDERS

The Hungarian Government has held a special session on the political and military situation, says Swiss radio, quoting Budapest reports.

villages are being driven to forced labour in the rear lines.

The Orel bag is collapsing. A section of the Orel-Briansk railway is now under Russian control, and the highway from Orel south-west is under Russian fire.

But to the north of the city the Germans are resisting fiercely. They are mounting fierce counter-attacks in an effort to assist their forces to escape the trap in the south.

The Russians, however, are moving forward steadily.

The official German news agency last night admitted that Bolkhov, thirty-eight miles north-east of Orel, has been evacuated by the Germans. The Russians announced the capture of this town last week.

Latest reports from other sections indicate that everywhere the Russians are making progress.

More German positions have been captured in the Byelgorod area, south of the Kursk salient, where the Germans are suffering heavy losses.

### POLICE PROBE YEAR AFTER WOMAN'S DEATH

The body of a soldier's wife, Mrs. Isabella Land, of Ashton Old-road, Openshaw, Manchester, who died in May, 1942, aged 50, was exhumed yesterday in a Manchester cemetery.

Cardiac syncope, toxæmia and gastro-enteritis were entered on the certificate as the causes of her death.

A post-mortem was conducted and after certain organs had been removed the body was reinterred.

### 'MAC'S' OPERATION

Mr. Derek McCulloch—Uncle Mac of the B.B.C. Children's Hour—underwent an operation in St. Mary's Hospital, London, yesterday—his forty-first.

His condition is satisfactory.

## PERSISTS...

consider these facts. Eating food should not cause pain. If it does, your organs aren't working properly. The food is turning sour and acid. Cicfa, instead of neutralising acid meal by meal, brings the organs back to healthy working order. Excess acid does not form.

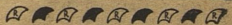
You take a Cicfa tablet at the start of a meal. Then the food is properly digested. All the food nourishes you. Your blood becomes richer, waste passes normally and you feel fine. Soon you eat what you like without the dread of flatulence, acidity, constipation. Your organs are healthy. Cicfa is no longer necessary.

Mrs. L. M. of Plymouth writes: "I suffered on and off with indigestion for 10 years. Last Tuesday I had a bad attack. The chemist advised Cicfa. The first day I took four tablets, the second day three, the third day two, and then one. From the first tablet I had no more indigestion."

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