



THE
INTERNATIONAL
THEOSOPHICAL
YEAR BOOK
1939

THE THEOSOPHICAL PUBLISHING HOUSE

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**THE
INTERNATIONAL THEOSOPHICAL
YEAR BOOK**

SUPPLEMENT 1939

*Giving the History of
The Theosophical Society in 1938,
a Theosophical Who's Who, etc., etc.*

First Published 1937

THE THEOSOPHICAL PUBLISHING HOUSE
ADYAR, MADRAS, INDIA

LONDON

WHEATON

CALENDAR FOR 1939

JANUARY

Sun...	1	8	15	22	29
M. ..	2	9	16	23	30
Tu. ..	3	10	17	24	31
W. ..	4	11	18	25	
Th. ..	5	12	19	26	
F. ..	6	13	20	27	
S. ..	7	14	21	28	

FEBRUARY

Sun...		5	12	19	26
M. ..		6	13	20	27
Tu. ..		7	14	21	28
W. ..	1	8	15	22	
Th. ..	2	9	16	23	
F. ..	3	10	17	24	
S. ..	4	11	18	25	

MARCH

Sun...		5	12	19	26
M. ..		6	13	20	27
Tu. ..		7	14	21	28
W. ..	1	8	15	22	29
Th. ..	2	9	16	23	30
F. ..	3	10	17	24	31
S. ..	4	11	18	25	

APRIL

Sun...		2	9	16	23	30
M. ..		3	10	17	24	
Tu. ..		4	11	18	25	
W. ..		5	12	19	26	
Th. ..		6	13	20	27	
F. ..		7	14	21	28	
S. ..	1	8	15	22	29	

MAY

Sun...		7	14	21	28
M. ..	1	8	15	22	29
Tu. ..	2	9	16	23	30
W. ..	3	10	17	24	31
Th. ..	4	11	18	25	
F. ..	5	12	19	26	
S. ..	6	13	20	27	

JUNE

Sun...		4	11	18	25
M. ..		5	12	19	26
Tu. ..		6	13	20	27
W. ..		7	14	21	28
Th. ..	1	8	15	22	29
F. ..	2	9	16	23	30
S. ..	3	10	17	24	

JULY

Sun...		2	9	16	23	30
M. ..		3	10	17	24	31
Tu. ..		4	11	18	25	
W. ..		5	12	19	26	
Th. ..		6	13	20	27	
F. ..		7	14	21	28	
S. ..	1	8	15	22	29	

AUGUST

Sun...		6	13	20	27
M. ..		7	14	21	28
Tu. ..	1	8	15	22	29
W. ..	2	9	16	23	30
Th. ..	3	10	17	24	31
F. ..	4	11	18	25	
S. ..	5	12	19	26	

SEPTEMBER

Sun...		3	10	17	24
M. ..		4	11	18	25
Tu. ..		5	12	19	26
W. ..		6	13	20	27
Th. ..		7	14	21	28
F. ..	1	8	15	22	29
S. ..	2	9	16	23	30

OCTOBER

Sun...	1	8	15	22	29
M. ..	2	9	16	23	30
Tu. ..	3	10	17	24	31
W. ..	4	11	18	25	
Th. ..	5	12	19	26	
F. ..	6	13	20	27	
S. ..	7	14	21	28	

NOVEMBER

Sun...		5	12	19	26
M. ..		6	13	20	27
Tu. ..		7	14	21	28
W. ..	1	8	15	22	29
Th. ..	2	9	16	23	30
F. ..	3	10	17	24	
S. ..	4	11	18	25	

DECEMBER

Sun...		3	10	17	24	31
M. ..		4	11	18	25	
Tu. ..		5	12	19	26	
W. ..		6	13	20	27	
Th. ..		7	14	21	28	
F. ..	1	8	15	22	29	
S. ..	2	9	16	23	30	

THE INTERNATIONAL THEOSOPHICAL YEAR BOOK

SUPPLEMENT 1939

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PHASES OF THE MOON, 1939

ADYAR

(Day counted midnight to midnight)

JANUARY

	d.	h.	m.
○ Full Moon	...	6	3 0
☾ Last Quarter	...	12	18 40
● New Moon	...	20	18 57
☾ First Quarter	...	28	20 30

JULY

	d.	h.	m.
○ Full Moon	...	1	21 46
☾ Last Quarter	...	10	1 19
● New Moon	...	17	2 33
☾ First Quarter	...	23	17 4
○ Full Moon	...	31	12 7

FEBRUARY

○ Full Moon	...	4	13 25
☾ Last Quarter	...	11	9 42
● New Moon	...	19	13 58
☾ First Quarter	...	27	8 56

AUGUST

☾ Last Quarter	...	8	14 48
● New Moon	...	15	9 23
☾ First Quarter	...	22	2 51
○ Full Moon	...	30	3 39

MARCH

○ Full Moon	...	5	23 30
☾ Last Quarter	...	13	3 7
● New Moon	...	21	7 19
☾ First Quarter	...	28	17 46

SEPTEMBER

☾ Last Quarter	...	7	1 54
● New Moon	...	13	16 52
☾ First Quarter	...	20	16 4
○ Full Moon	...	28	19 57

APRIL

○ Full Moon	...	4	9 48
☾ Last Quarter	...	11	21 41
● New Moon	...	19	22 5
☾ First Quarter	...	26	23 55

OCTOBER

☾ Last Quarter	...	6	10 57
● New Moon	...	13	2 0
☾ First Quarter	...	20	8 54
○ Full Moon	...	28	12 12

MAY

○ Full Moon	...	3	20 45
☾ Last Quarter	...	11	16 10
● New Moon	...	19	9 55
☾ First Quarter	...	26	4 50

NOVEMBER

☾ Last Quarter	...	4	18 42
● New Moon	...	11	13 24
☾ First Quarter	...	19	4 51
○ Full Moon	...	27	3 24

JUNE

○ Full Moon	...	2	8 41
☾ Last Quarter	...	10	9 37
● New Moon	...	17	19 7
☾ First Quarter	...	24	10 5

DECEMBER

☾ Last Quarter	...	4	2 10
● New Moon	...	11	3 15
☾ First Quarter	...	19	2 34
○ Full Moon	...	26	16 58

WORLD CALENDAR FOR 1939

Great Festivals of all Faiths and Nations,
and
Great Theosophical Days

JANUARY

1. New Year Day (Christian).
6. Epiphany (Christian).
14. Makarsankranti (Pongal). Hindu Day of rejoicing and goodwill.
15. Baptism of our Lord (Christian).
26. Australia Day (Founded 1788).
27. The Transfiguration (Liberal Catholic).

FEBRUARY

1. Bakri-Idd. Day of Sacrifice ; culmination of ceremonies in Haj pilgrimage to Mecca. (Muhammadan). Called Idde-e-Zoha by Arabs.
4. Rosh Hashanah Leillanoh ; New year for Trees. Jewish date : Shebat 15. 5699.
5. Septuagesima (Christian).
12. Sexagesima (Christian). Idd-e-Gadir. Installation of Ali as Muhammad's successor.
17. **Adyar Day** :
C. W. Leadbeater b. 1847 ;
H. S. Olcott passed 1907 ;
Giordano Bruno martyred 1600.
Mahashivaratri. Holy Night of Shiva (Hindu).
19. Quinquagesima (Christian).
21. Muharram, First Day Muhammadan New Year.
22. First Day in Lent (Christian).
26. Quadragesima, First Sunday in Lent (Christian).

MARCH

1. St. David (Wales).
Rukmini Devi b. (February 29) 1904.
C. W. Leadbeater passed 1934.
2. Ashura, 10th day of Muharram or Tabut day. Battle of Karbala, where Husain, son of Ali, and his whole family were extirpated.

3. Siddhachal Pradaxina. Jain Pilgrimage.

4. Chaumasi Chaudas. Introspection and atonement (Jain).
5. Holika Purnima. Shiva burns the Kamā Deva to ashes (Hindu).
Purim. Deliverance of Jews from Haman. Jewish date : Adar 14, 5699.

17. St. Patrick (Ireland).
19. Refreshment Sunday.
21. Spring Equinox. Sun enters Aries.
Jamshedi Navroz. Parsi Spring Festival.
22. Hindu New Year (Gudi Pādvā) —North India. (Shāli Vahan Shakē 1861).
Telugu New Year.
25. Annunciation of Our Lady (Christian).
26. Passion Sunday (Christian).
29. Ramanavami : Birthday of Shri Ramachandra (Hindu).

APRIL

2. Palm Sunday (Christian).
Mahavir Jayanti. Birthday of Mahavir Tirthankar (Jain).
4. Pilgrimage to Siddhachalji. Ayambal Oli (worship of nine holy things) is completed (Jain).
Hanuman Jayanti (Hindu).
6. Maundy Thursday (Christian).
7. Good Friday (Christian).
8. Holy Saturday (Christian).
9. Easter Day (Christian).
10. Easter Monday (Christian).
- 4-11. Pesah Yom Rishon : Passover. Jewish redemption from Egypt. Nisan 15 to 22, 5699.
13. Avan Parabh, Offering to the Water Element (Parsi).
14. Tamil New Year.

21. Princess Elizabeth, heiress-apparent to British Throne, b. 1926.
23. St. George, Martyr (England).
25. Anzac Day (British Empire).

MAY

3. Full Moon : Greenwich, 3.25 p.m.; India 8.45 p.m.; New York 10.15 a.m.
- Barawafat. Birth and death anniversary of Muhammad.
- Vaisākh (**Wesak**) Purnima : Lord Buddha's Birthday, Enlightenment and Deathday. Hindus worship World Teacher or Jagatguru.
8. **White Lotus Day** (H. P. Blavatsky passed 1891).
12. Coronation Day, King George VI (1937)
- Atash Parabh : Offering to the Fire Element (Parsi).
14. Goodwill Sunday.
18. Ascension Day (Christian). Goodwill Day.
24. Empire Day (British). Shabuoth Yom Rishon : Pentecost. Anniversary of the delivery of the Commandment from Mount Sinai, May 24-25. Jewish date : Sivan 6 and 7, 5699.
26. Queen Mary b. 1867 (British Empire).
28. Whitsunday (Christian).
31. Union Day (South Africa).

JUNE

2. Jyestha Purnima : Mahinda establishes Buddhism in Ceylon.
4. Trinity Sunday (Christian).
8. Corpus Christi (Christian).
13. Zarthost Diso : Death Day of Zoroaster (Parsi).
21. Dr. George S. Arundale elected President of The Theosophical Society, 1934.
22. Summer Solstice. Sun enters Cancer.
- St. Alban, Martyr (Christian).
24. St. John Baptist (Christian).
29. St. Peter and the Holy Apostles (Christian).

30. Chaumāsi Chaudas. Introspection and Atonement (Jain).

JULY

1. Full Moon : Greenwich, 4.16 p.m.; India, 9.46 p.m.; New York, 11.16 a.m.
- Ashadha (**Asala**) Purnima : Worship of World Teacher or Jagatguru. Lord Buddha's First Sermon at Sarnath, near Benares.
- Dominion Day, Canada.
4. Independence Day, U.S.A.
- Fast of Tammuz. Jewish date : Tammuz 17, 5699.
25. Tishabeab. Commemoration of the destruction of the Temple. Jewish date : Ab 9, 5699.

AUGUST

2. Henry Steel Olcott, President-Founder, The Theosophical Society, b. 1832.
4. Queen Elizabeth, b. 1900 (British Empire).
12. Helena Petrovna Blavatsky, Co-Founder, The Theosophical Society, b. 1831. (The Greek orthodox calendar makes this day July 31 ; H.P.B. was born on the night of July 30-31).
15. Assumption of Our Lady (Christian).
19. Naga Panchmi (Hindu). Idd-ul-Fatia (Muhammadan).
29. Avani Avittam, Coconut Day. Hindus renew the sacred thread.

SEPTEMBER

5. Papeti or Last Gatha, last day of Parsi year, day of retrospection.
6. Navroz, New Year Day (Parsi).
7. Gokul Ashtami, Birthday of Shri Krishna (Hindu).
8. Nativity of Our Lady (Christian).
10. Paryushan Parva. Religious holidays for eight days begin (Jain).
11. Khordād-Sal, Birthday of Zoroaster (Parsi).
13. Kalpadhar. Kalpasutra (containing biographies of 24 Tirthankars and Rules of Life of

Sadhus and sidhvis) is read and explained (Jain).

Matrudin, Mother's Day, dedicated to the worship of World-Mother (Hindu).

14. Mahavir Janma. Life of Mahavir from Kalpasutra is read on this day (Jain).

Rosh Hashannah: New Year Day. Jewish date: Tishri 1, 5700.

15. Teladhar. Jains commence 3-day fast.

16. Ganesh Chaturthi, dedicated to Ganesh, Lord of Wisdom (Hindu).

17. Samvatsari. Day of introspection, 3-day fast ends (Jain).

20. Annie Besant passed 1933 (**Young Theosophists Day**).

21. Dubali Ashtami. Day of fast (Jain).

23. Autumn Equinox. Sun enters Libra.

Yom Kippur: Day of Atonement. Jewish date: Tishri 10, 5700.

24. Farvardin Parabh, Remembrance of departed Souls (Parsi).

25. Dominion Day, New Zealand.

28. Shab-e-Barat. All Souls' Day (Muhammadan).

Succoth: Feast of Tabernacles, Sep. 28 to Oct. 6. Jewish date: Tishri 15 to 23, 5700.

29. St. Michael and All Angels, Michaelmas (Christian).

OCTOBER

1. Annie Besant b. 1847.
The Theosophist first issued 1897.

4. World Day for Animals (St. Francis of Assisi).
Vegetarian Day (England).

15. Ramzan, month of fasting, first day (Muhammadan).

22. Dasara, dedicated to the Shakti aspect of Shiva (Hindu).

NOVEMBER

1. All Saints Day (Christian).
2. All Souls Day (Christian).

4. Death anniversary of Ali, son-in-law of Muhammad.

10. Devāli or Dipāvali. Day of retrospection (Hindu).

Day of Absolution of Tirthankar-Mahavir (Jain).

11. Armistice Day (1918). World Peace Day.

12. Hindu Commercial New Year—North India. All merchants change account-books. (Vikrama Samvat 1996).

New Year, Self-realization of Shri Gautama Swamiji (Jain).

14. Idd-ul-Fitr, first day of Sawal month (Muhammadan).

16. Gnāna Panchmi. Worship of Knowledge by fast (Jain).

17. **Founders' Day**. The Theosophical Society founded 1875.

25. Chaumasi Chaudas. Introspection and Atonement (Jain).

26. Kartik Purnima. All religious preachers, after staying at some sacred place for the monsoon, set out on their mission. Day dedicated to Shiva called Yogeshwar, Lord of Yoga (Hindu).

Deathday of Sariputta, Chief disciple of Lord Buddha (Buddhist).

Pilgrimage of Siddhachalji (Jain).

- 30 St. Andrew, Ap. & M. (Scotland).

DECEMBER

1. Dr. George Sydney Arundale, President, The Theosophical Society, b. 1878.

3. Advent Sunday.

7. Hannukah; Feast of Dedication, December 7 to 14. Jewish date: Kislev 25 to Tebeth 2, 5700.

11. Accession of King George VI, 1936 (British Empire).

14. King George VI b. 1895 (British Empire).

22. Winter Solstice. Sun enters Capricorn.

25. Christmas Day. Birth of the Lord Christ.

TO CHANGE ADYAR TIME

To Standard Time In

	Subtract	Add		Subtract	Add
AMERICA, NORTH		HOURS			HOURS
Newfoundland	9h 1m		Copenhagen	4½	
Eastern (Olcott)	10½		Dublin	5½	
Central	11½		Edinburgh	5½	
Mountain	12½		Florence	4½	
Pacific (Krotona)	13½		Geneva	4½	
Amsterdam	5h 10m		Glasgow	5½	
Athens	3½		Greenwich	5½	
AUSTRALASIA			Huizen	5h 10m	
Adelaide		4	Istanbul	3½	
Brisbane		4½	Japan, Korea		3½
Hobart		4½	Jerusalem	3½	
Melbourne		4½	Leningrad	2½	
Perth, W.A.		2½	Lisbon	5½	
Sydney (The Manor)		4½	London	5½	
Wellington, N.Z.		6	Madrid	5½	
Batavia		2	Moscow	2½	
Berlin	4½		New York	10½	
Berne	4½		Oslo	4½	
Borneo		2½	Paris	5½	
Brussels	5½		Philippines		2½
Buenos Aires	9½		Rio de Janeiro	8½	
Burma		1	Rome	4½	
Cairo	3½		Singapore		1½
Cape Town	3½		Stockholm	4½	
China, East		2½	Suez	3½	
			Vienna	4½	

THE MASTER

Who is the Mahatma? He is the man Who has become perfect. . . . Who has reached union with the Divine. . . . Who by slow degrees has developed the possibilities of His spiritual nature, and stands triumphant where we are struggling today.—Annie Besant.

GREAT THEOSOPHICAL DAYS

THERE are three special festivals for The Theosophical Society:

Adyar Day, February 17: On this day, Dr. Besant has said, "the thoughts and love for all our members scattered over the wide world should turn to Adyar." February 17th brings three important memories:

On 17th February 1907, the President-Founder (Col. Olcott) left his mortal body.

On 17th February 1847, Charles W. Leadbeater was born into this world.

On 17th February 1600, Giordano Bruno went home in a chariot of fire from the Field of Flowers in Rome.

On Adyar Day some National Societies make generous donations to the Adyar Fund. In 1938 the American Section contributed \$1400.

White Lotus Day, May 8: Commemoration Day, sacred to those who have passed to the beyond. White Lotus Day is the anniversary of H. P.

Blavatsky's passing in 1892. According to her own wish expressed in her Will, the anniversary of her death is observed at Adyar (and in other places) with readings from *The Light of Asia* and *The Bhagavad Gita*.

At Adyar food is supplied to several hundred villagers.

Today Theosophists the world over observe May the 8th as a day of remembrance not only of H. P. Blavatsky, but also of all Theosophist workers who have passed over.

Foundation Day, November 17: On 17th November 1875 the formation of The Theosophical Society was publicly announced by the President-Founder in his inaugural address at the Mott Memorial Hall in the city of New York.

The world-wide development of The Society from this inauguration may be followed in *A Short History of The Theosophical Society*, published in 1938 at Adyar. This is the only authentic Theosophical History extant.

CONVENTION DATES 1939

The following dates for Theosophical Conventions in various countries are available:

Australia, Easter, Sydney (alternately with Melbourne).

Belgium, June (second half, mostly third Sunday), Brussels.

Bulgaria, between September 15 and October 15, Sofia.

England, Whitsun, London.

Finland, Easter, Helsinki.

Hungary, October (first half), Budapest.

Holland, June, Amsterdam.

India, December, Adyar (alternately with Benares).

Ireland, February, Dublin (alternately with Belfast).

Mexico, November 17, Mexico City (on or near date).

Netherlands Indies, Easter, Semarang.

New Zealand, December 27, Wellington.

Philippine Islands, December, Manila.

Portugal, early in the year, Lisbon.

Puerto Rico, Easter, San Juan.

Rumania, May 10 (approx.), Bucharest.

South Africa, Easter, Capetown.

South American Federation, Easter.

U.S.A., July, Wheaton.

Wales, autumn, probably Colwyn Bay.

Some Sections hold their Conventions or dates which are not fixed, but are suitable to local conditions.

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION, ADYAR, DECEMBER 25-30.

THE PRESIDENT'S INTERNATIONAL PROJECTS

DEALING with the Theosophical situation, during the American Convention at Chicago on July 4, the President (Dr. Arundale) announced four projects which he proposes to develop in 1939 :

(1) An International Study Course. The President appointed a Committee composed of Mrs. Gardner, Mr. Fritz Kunz, and Mrs. Imogene Simons to prepare this material. This project includes not only the review of Theosophical literature, but also the collating of Theosophy with the principal literature of the world at large. Mrs. Gardner is spending 1939 at Adyar, where she will be engaged in this work.

(2) The extension of the membership and activities of the "To Those Who Mourn Club," a group in America under the leadership of Mr. Siegerson of New York. The Club's work consists in communicating C. W. Leadbeater's pamphlet *To Those Who Mourn* to bereaved relatives and friends. Similar work was done in Australia some years ago with most successful results.

(3) The Problem Club—A development of (2). As a motto for this Club the President proposes "Theosophy Throws Light." The idea is to encourage a widespread exchange of questions and answers as a means of solving problems. The suggestion is immensely rich in possibilities for the growth of understanding throughout the world.

(4) The publication at Adyar of pamphlets and literature suited to the needs of men and women everywhere who are approaching Theosophy along specialized lines of work. Among the titles suggested are *Theosophy and the Musician*, *Theosophy and the Teacher*, *Theosophy and the Business Man*, *Theosophy and the Working Man*. These pamphlets should help to bring individuals to Theosophy along the way of its solution of their particular problems. Dr. Arundale intends that this particular presentation of Theosophy shall contain as little Sanskrit and other technical terms as possible, and tend rather to establish the quickest relation between one individual and another.

THEOSOPHY IS THE NEXT STEP. . . .

THIS Campaign—postponed from 1938 in order to extend the period for the Campaign for Understanding—will occupy the whole of 1939.

Theosophy is the Next Step . . . is designed to make the whole world acquainted with the outstanding value of Theosophy in helping to solve its problems, by showing how Theosophy indicates what *is* the next step forwards, onwards. And in emphasizing Theosophy's practical value we shall also set forth the value of the great organization known as The Theosophical Society.

The pamphlets abovementioned (International Project No. 4) are being specially written for this Campaign and will be distributed from Adyar. They

will show as graphically as possible how in Theosophy is to be found the next step in every department of human life.

Theosophy is without doubt the Next Step in religion, in politics, in nationalism, in internationalism, in all permutations and combinations of political thought and adventure.

There will be relevant pamphlets showing how Theosophy is the Next Step towards right relationship between nation, faiths, races, communities. Members of The Society who are students of science will show how the study of Theosophy reveals the Next Step in all the sciences, how essential Theosophy is to economics, to industry, to business generally, to all those forces

upon which the material wellbeing and therefore the happiness of the world depends.

Theosophy is indeed the Next Step to a quicker development of the International spirit, the Next Step for the individual and for youth, the Next Step

towards a finer understanding of the brotherhood between the human and the sub-human kingdoms.

Theosophy is the Light. Our Campaign for 1939 is to cause that Light to shine more fully throughout the world.

CHRONICLE OF EVENTS, 1937-8

1. International Convention. The President struck a new note at the International Convention, Adyar, in December-January: "Venturesome Enterprise." This Convention launched a new cycle of enterprise, first as to The Society's contribution to the thought of the world, and secondly the relation between Adyar and its far-flung organization. The President stressed the urgent need for improving the conditions of the Indian villagers not only around Adyar, but throughout the whole of India. (A distinct improvement effected by social service workers in the vicinity of Adyar is already visible.)

The President noted that the Campaign for Understanding had been specially successful, and would be continued well in 1938. He had therefore postponed the 1938 campaign—Theosophy is the Next Step—into 1939. Dr. Arundale emphasized the need to keep The Society neutral and universal. He spoke appreciatively of the fine work accomplished by the International Academy of the Arts. He foreshadowed a renaissance of the Adyar Library which would enable him to erect in 1941 a new building, dignified and adequate to the needs of both the Eastern and Western sections, and costing in the region of £10,000 or Rs. 50,000.

About Convention time the following new buildings were dedicated: Youth International Headquarters, Liberal Catholic Chapel (St. Michael's and all Angels) and Muhammadan Mosque. These not only extend the facilities for work and worship, but also enhance the architectural beauty of Adyar.

2. The President Travels. The President spent seven months of the year visiting European countries and the

United States of America. Accompanied by Shrimati Rukmini Devi, he left Adyar on April 8, via Bombay. In May (1938) an important meeting of European workers was held at Huizen, where the President first gave a full outline of his new studies in Symbolic Yoga.

On May 17 a portion of the ashes of Dr. Besant was ceremonially deposited in a Garden of Remembrance prepared at the Huizen Centre. Dr. Arundale carried the silver casket with the ashes to a specially prepared receptacle, and expressed the hope that a bust of Dr. Besant would some time stand on this very spot.

Dr. Arundale presided over the Dutch Convention at Amsterdam.

An Amsterdam newspaper published a lengthy and sympathetic interview with the President on his Campaign for Understanding.

The President attended the English Convention at Whitsun, June 3-6. The keynote of his addresses was an appeal for constructive and illumined emotion, an active feeling of goodwill which would help to stabilize the world situation for peace.

The President left London on June 8 for America, his engagements including the National Convention at Chicago, July 2-6, and the Summer School at Olcott, July 7-12; also meetings of the North Eastern, Mid-Atlantic, Northern California, and Southern California Federations and visits to other centres on the northern route. The highlights of the American Convention were:

Dr. Arundale's telegram to President Roosevelt on July 4 offering the respectful homage of The Theosophical Society to the American nation.

The President's studies in Symbolic Yoga during both Convention and the Summer School.

The formation of the Better Citizenship Association to give effect to the pledge read by Dr. Arundale at the Summer School on July 12 (Asala) pledging members to uphold the principles of ordered liberty "in which the United States of America was greatly conceived" and wherever possible to cooperate with all unselfish service for the betterment and solidarity of the American people. The pledge has been distributed through the Lodges to many thousands of American citizens. (*The New Citizen* quarterly was first issued on 1st October 1938. Editors: Mr. Sidney Cook, Dr. Douglas Wild, Mr. Eugene Wix.)

Shrimati Rukmini Devi's lectures on "The Soul of India," and Bharata Natya performances with illustrative talks.

The burning at Olcott of \$301,000 worth of bonds cancelled since the first debt was incurred on Section headquarters building. Olcott is now free.

At Los Angeles Shrimati Rukmini Devi gave a broadcast interview on Art, and at Hollywood was photographed in colour.

The President and Shrimati Rukmini Devi left New York by the *Normandie* on August 17, proceeding via London to Zagreb in Yugoslavia for the 13th Congress of the European Federation (see report below).

After a month's work in London and Huizen they were due to reach Adyar on November 14.

3. In the Field. Mr. C. Jinarajadasa spent the whole of 1938 in Europe and South America. He is devoting much time to South and Central America because it is here that the seventh subrace is expected to develop. Indeed, he has already recognized a few seventh sub-race types. His itinerary included Brazil (which he regards as destined to lead the South American republic if it will realize its possibilities), Paraguay, Uruguay, Ar-

gentina, Chile, Peru, Colombia, Venezuela, and other countries in Central America. In Colombia he delivered the charter to the new Section. He flew several thousand miles. In 1939 he will spend much time in Europe, returning to Adyar for the International Convention in December.

Other important lecture campaigns were those of Mr. Geoffrey Hodson in Australia and Miss Clara Codd in South Africa, also the visit of Mrs. Adelaide Gardner to the Scandinavian countries and the field work of staff lecturers in the American Section.

4. Publications. To celebrate the 50-year Jubilee of the publication of *The Secret Doctrine* in 1888, The Theosophical Publishing House, Adyar, published in 1938 a handsome six-volume, library edition of H. P. Blavatsky's great work, styled the Adyar Standard Edition. This Adyar Edition has an Introduction by the President; a short biography of H. P. Blavatsky; a special article, "How *The Secret Doctrine* Was Written" which disposes once for all of the fiction that the third volume is not an authentic portion of the work, in fact proves overwhelmingly its very definite authenticity; a new Glossary from original sources; modern scientific references; a new Index—Vol. 6 is the Index to the other five vols. The size is royal 8vo, and the type Granby Light. Format, type and binding combine to make a dignified and pleasing set of books.

Another important product of the T. P. H., Adyar, was the *Short History of The Theosophical Society*, a book of nearly 600 pages—and the first authentic record—surveying the development of The Society since 1875.

The Adyar Edition of *The Secret Doctrine* was edited by Mrs. Josephine Ransom, a deep student of occultism and herself author of several works. She also wrote the *Short History of The Theosophical Society*, and did other original and valuable literary work during two years' stay at Headquarters.

5 Exit: The International Centre, Geneva. After ten years of activity the International Theosophical

Centre at Geneva was in 1937 wound up, in pursuance of a resolution of the General Council of The Theosophical Society meeting at Adyar.

During ten years The International Centre had accomplished a great amount of work, studying international problems and supplying Adyar with information on international movements.

In their final report to the President, the Chairman, M. Georges Tripet, and the Secretary, Dr. Anna Kamensky, declare themselves "happy to have been able to serve Adyar and The Theosophical Society, Geneva and the Swiss Section, the League of Nations and the great cause of Peace and Brotherhood."

DIARY FOR 1937-8

- 1937
- Dec. 19 Consecration of Liberal Catholic Chapel, Adyar.
- 25 Opening of Youth Headquarters Building, Adyar.
- 26-30 Sixty-second International Convention, Adyar. Dr. Arundale delivered opening and closing addresses.
- 29 Muhammadan Mosque inaugurated at Adyar.
- 31 Mr. Jinarajadasa left Adyar for Europe and South America.

The President's Tour

- 1938
- April 8 Dr. Arundale and Shrimati Rukmini Devi left Adyar for Europe.
- 16 Dep. Bombay per "Strathnaver."
- 26 Arr. Marseilles.
- 30 Paris Convention.
- May 5 Amsterdam Convention.

- 1938
- June 4 London Convention.
- 8 Dep. London.
- 13 Arr. New York.
- July 2 Chicago Convention.
- 7 Summer School, Wheaton.
- 19 Arr. Seattle.
- 24 Arr. San Francisco.
- 28 Arr. Los Angeles.
- Aug. 12 Arr. Olcott, Wheaton.
- 17 Dep. New York per *Normandie*
- 22 Arr. Southampton.
- 27 Arr. Zagreb for European Congress.
- Sept. 1 Arr. London.
- 27 Arr. Huizen.
- Oct. 27 Dep. Marseilles per "Strathaird."
- Nov. 7 Arr. Bombay.
- 14 Arr. Adyar.

Other Events

- Aug. 26 Mr. and Mrs. Ransom left Adyar for London.

Mr. Jinarajadasa was in Europe, and South and Central America the whole year.

THE THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY

Had the formation of The Theosophical Society been postponed a few years longer, one half of the civilized nations would have become by this time rank materialists and the other half anthropomorphists and phenomenalists.—H. P. Blavatsky in "The Key to Theosophy," 1889.

THE EUROPEAN CONGRESS

THE Congress at Zagreb, August 25-30—the fifteenth Congress of the European Federation—met at a very critical time when the problem of Czechoslovakia over-hung all Europe. In spite of passport difficulties and vague apprehensions 350 members of The Theosophical Society enrolled, 22 countries were represented, and twelve General Secretaries were present, a larger group than has gathered since the World Congress at Geneva.

At the first meeting in the absence of the President, who was detained by business in London, Mr. J. E. van Dissel presided over the Congress, and a few moments were given to recognition of the splendid work done by the former General Secretary, Mr. P. M. Cochius.

On this opening evening a representative of the King of Yugoslavia was present in the chair, and a Bishop of the Roman Catholic Church, as well as other public dignitaries. Apparently this courtesy is extended to all international gatherings in Zagreb, but it added colour and importance to the occasion. The General Secretaries of the four Balkan States, or their representatives, acted as hosts to the Congress, and gave short speeches. Greetings were given by the other General Secretaries and representatives, and one felt the solidarity of The Theosophical Society in the face of the disharmony of the world at large.

The meetings were held in the Croatian Music School, and some of the music was given by professors or pupils of that school who are friendly to the Theosophical movement.

The town of Zagreb is the usual combination of old and new: the old city on the hill with promenades where old ramparts stood, and the new, rather modern, town at the foot of the hill running down to the river. The town is pleasant and spaciouly planned, and the streets have many trees and open spaces. The restaurants catered admirably for vegetarians, and one favourite

restaurant, where most of the café is in the open air, ran a special Congress menu.

In addition to Congress meetings and lectures, there were meetings of the European Federation Council and an informal gathering of the General Council. Mr. J. E. van Dissel (Holland) was elected General Secretary of the Federation, with Mr. D. van H. Labberton as Treasurer, and a new Executive Committee. The chief work otherwise was the organization of activities in Europe.

The Federation hopes to be able to supply lecturers to countries which are not usually reached by outside visitors, and also to assist the smaller Sections in other ways.

Enter—The President :

When the President arrived on the 27th, the Congress was well established, and his coming brought immense vitality and vigour to the whole gathering. His lectures on "Symbolic Yoga" were translated sentence by sentence, and made a great impression. August 27 was Balkan Day, and there were talks about the four Balkan countries by their representatives, with the national anthems. This programme was broadcast. There was a social gathering in the afternoon, and in the evening Mr. John Coats showed his Adyar films. On the 28th the young people held their meetings, and on the 30th two lectures were given under the Theosophical Order of Service.

Meanwhile other lectures and discussions were taking place which contributed greatly to a deeper understanding of our work. Dr. and Mrs. Arundale spoke on the 28th evening to a large gathering. The President's title was "The Fundamental Teachings of Theosophy," and Shrimati Rukmini Devi's "The Soul of India."

A list of these lectures does nothing to convey the quality of life which was

the important keynote of the Congress. In the gatherings that continually occurred on the stairs, at the table, and during the excursions, all nationalities mingled with friendship and goodwill. There was happiness and interchange of ideas. National barriers melted, national problems seemed less important. As the life of the Federation began to flow through the organization, the greater life of The Society swept in and for the time of the Congress we all lived as a universal brotherhood. To many who are attending these Congresses from year to year the life pouring out seems a unique contribution which The Theosophical Society makes to the life of Europe. There are other international groups which meet for special purposes—to talk of peace, to coordinate labour, to discuss diet or esperanto. The Theosophical Society meets to discuss life, to accept life as it is, and to fulfil whatever obligations life may demand from it. The awakening of a certain universality in consciousness amongst the members present is part of the interior work of such a meeting.

In the closing talk, given by the President, when he spoke so quietly and with such a deep sincerity that the hall became intimately still, he described the work of the Regent of Europe and of His contact with the different countries and their needs. Today, the President said it is urgently necessary for all members to think more of what is wanted for their country by the Great Ones and less of what the country wants for itself.

For some of us the curtain of doubt and insecurity which screens the future lifted for a moment, and we could feel the calm detachment with which our Elder Brothers continue their unremitting efforts to awaken the latent spiritual consciousness that sleeps in all men, even here and now, in Europe. Renewed with hope and enthusiasm, we returned to our National Sections, having lived for a while in a world where nationality was indeed recognized, but was clearly seen to be secondary to the basic spiritual unity which underlies all variations in national feeling and behaviour.—A.G.

The 1939 Congress of the European Federation will be held in the north of France, possibly Normandy or Brittany.

THEOSOPHY

Theosophy is Divine Knowledge or Science . . . It has existed eternally throughout the endless cycles upon cycles of the past, so it will ever exist throughout the infinitudes of the future, because Theosophy is synonymous with Everlasting Truth . . . It will gradually leaven and permeate the great mass of thinking and intelligent people with its large-minded and noble ideas of religion, duty, and philanthropy. Slowly but surely it will burst asunder the iron fetters of creeds and dogmas, of social and caste prejudices; it will break down racial and national antipathies and barriers, and will open the way to the practical realization of the Brotherhood of all men.

H. P. BLAVATSKY

THEOSOPHY THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

THE number of members who have passed through The Theosophical Society from its foundation in 1875 to 1937 is, in round figures, 156,600.

The number of charters granted to Lodges during the same period is 2970.

The membership on 1st December 1937 stood at 29,182, as indicated in the following table :

No.	National Societies in Chronological Sequence	Date of Charter	No. of Lodges	No. of Members	Net gain or loss in 1936	Net gain or loss in 1937
1	America (U.S.) ¹	30-10-1886	145	4047	-103	-270
2	England ²	19-10-1888	121	3348	-75	-97
3	India	1-1-1891	251	4035	+129	-89
4	Australia	1-1-1895	21	1051	-96	-130
5	Sweden	7-7-1895	27	448	-113	-50
6	New Zealand	7-4-1896	18	795	-21	-7
7	Netherlands	14-5-1897	45	2023	-7	-27
8	France	2-8-1899	66	2603	-51	-25
9	Italy	17-1-1902	18	362	+29	+4
	Germany	27-7-1902	D I S S O L V E D			
10	Cuba	7-2-1905	30	644	+98	+72
11	Hungary	7-7-1907	11	177	-38	-35
12	Finland	21-10-1907				
	(Re-chartered)	11-11-1933	20	555	+74	+33
13	Russia	12-11-1908	11	175	-5	+9
14	Czechoslovakia	7-2-1909	6	95	...	+11
15	South Africa	27-4-1909	10	348	-17	+133
16	Scotland	3-3-1910	26	388	-15	-14
17	Switzerland	1-12-1910	13	304	...	+1
18	Belgium	7-6-1911	12	392	...	...
19	Ned. East Indies	6-4-1912	27	1332	+95	-3
20	Burma	1-10-1912	12	166	+23	+5
21	Austria	28-11-1912	9	377	-14	-16
22	Norway	8-9-1913	7	206	-1	+2
23	Denmark	16-9-1918	11	443	+12	-12
24	Ireland	25-8-1919	9	87	-5	-5
25	Mexico	12-11-1919	19	281	+12	-17
26	Canada	12-11-1919	17	319	...	-26
	Forward	...	962	25,001		

¹ Re-chartered 5-6-1895.

² Re-chartered as European Section 17-7-1891.

No.	National Societies in Chronological Sequence	Date of Charter	No. of Lodges	No. of Members	Net gain or loss in 1936	Net gain or loss in 1937
	Forward ...		962	25,001		
27	Argentina ...	18-1-1920	20	392	+ 12	+ 53
28	Chile ...	20-1-1920	7	133	— 18	+ 3
29	Brazil ...	20-1-1920	19	496	...	...
30	Bulgaria ...	27-2-1920	4	102	+ 1	+ 19
31	Iceland ...	5-1-1921	6	166	— 6	— 8
32	Spain ...	28-4-1921	24	510	...	...
33	Portugal ...	5-9-1921	9	161	+ 12	+ 4
34	Wales ...	28-6-1922	13	261	— 22	— 10
35	Poland ...	26-7-1923	7	198	...	...
36	Uruguay ...	7-1-1925	3	52	...	+ 6
37	Puerto Rico ...	28-1-1925	7	94	...	Nil
38	Rumania ...	10-6-1925	8	185	...	+ 9
39	Jugoslavia ...	14-9-1925	15	335	+ 53	+ 24
40	Ceylon ...	1-10-1926	3	146	...	...
41	Greece ...	21-5-1928	8	221	+ 31	+ 68
42	Central America ...	12-5-1929	16	173	...	+ 11
43	Philippine Islands ...	19-7-1933	7	108	...	...
	Egypt ...	16-1-1918	1	39	...	...
	Paraguay ...	12-7-1929	1	7	...	...
	Peru ...	21-9-1929	1	20	...	Nil
	Singapore Lodge ...	1-8-1911	1	21	+ 3	+ 5
	Nairobi Lodge ...	9-9-1918	1	17	...	...
	Barbados Lodge ...	11-9-1919	1	9	...	...
	Manuk Lodge ...	9-4-1923	1	20	...	...
	H.P.B. Lodge ...	24-1-1924	1	10	...	...
	Blavatsky Lodge ...	7-1-1925	1	9	...	...
	Miroku Lodge ...	16-5-1928	1	7	...	...
	Selangor Lodge ...	24-6-1929	1	7	+ 2	— 1
	Shanghai Lodge ...	9-9-1931	1	31	...	...
	Canadian Federation ...		7	181	+ 9	+ 10
	Krishna Lodge ...	16-1-1937	1	17	...	...
	Narayana Lode ...	4-5-1937	1	27	...	...
	Mombasa Lodge ...	9-11-1936	1	10	...	...
	Fellows-at-Large ...			16	...	...
	Total ...		1,160	29,182		

NATIONAL SURVEYS—SEE NEXT PAGE

In not less than fifty countries The Theosophical Society is organized, in very truth a Spiritual League of Nations. The following Surveys to 1 September 1938 trace the unfolding of the Nations' ideals, and the achievement of Theos-

ophy in the previous twelve months. See other pages for membership figures, lists of General Secretaries, and biographies of workers. For earlier National Surveys refer to the 1937 and 1938 Year Books.

NATIONAL SURVEYS

"If only the countries of the world could pool their greatnesses and discard their weaknesses, we should be very much nearer peace. For every country has its greatness, has its mission to the world, is needed by the world and by every country in the world . . .

"Let every nation rise once more to her greatness, to her greatness of culture, of peace and of prosperity, to her greatness of honoured women and happy homes, to her greatness of noble ideals and of men and women of genius, of heroism, of saintliness, in every sphere of her living."—GEORGE S. ARUNDALE.

A clear vision of world trends can be obtained only if the reader understands the highest motives animating the conduct of each nation. Such trends are the subject of these National Surveys of sixty countries. No attempt is made to express approval or disapproval of the policies or actions recorded: the whole purpose of the Surveys, and of this Year Book, is to create a better understanding between nation and nation, which shall lead to world understanding.

"I am eager," the President of The Theosophical Society writes, "that all countries and all peoples shall find in the Year Book a refuge of appreciative understanding . . . The Year Book is a small oasis of appreciation in a desert of blame, of suspicion, distrust, hatred, righteous indignation, and the like."

Each National Survey is self-contained for the year under review, and follows on the Surveys in the Theosophical Year Books for 1937 and 1938, to which the reader is referred for causes of present effects.

ARGENTINA

President of Republic: Dr. Roberto M. Ortiz, of the National Coalition Party, was elected 1938-44 on the platform of continuing his predecessor's policy of economic efficiency, a balanced budget, and world friendship. This implies no weakness in foreign policy, for emphasis is placed on democracy and a

democratic education for Argentina's youth.

While insuring that terrorists, criminals, and deserters shall be denied protection, Argentina has interested the world in a proposed convention that will give asylum to political refugees. General immigration is encouraged, and newcomers are assisted to localities where they have opportunity to prosper. An enlightened social conscience has abolished the death penalty and corporal punishment both in school and jail. A "decency crusade" is endeavouring to clean up the films.

In the literary field, three stages have been noted since 1900: First, the lyrical; second, the objective and realistic; and the third or present trend is decidedly towards the spiritual.

"In Argentina," wrote Mr. Jinarajadasa as far back as 1930, "I saw the hunger of the people for ideals—not ideals which can only be contemplated in churches, but ideals which will accompany one in the least little action in life."

Theosophy in Argentina: Even before Mr. Jinarajadasa's visit in 1938, which gave such a powerful stimulus to Theosophical activity, the General Secretary noted that the time was ripe in the changing conditions to launch the Campaign of Comprehension or Understanding. Several new centres had been established and there had been a decided net gain of new members. The Theosophical ideal in Argentina is "Purity" so that the Section may be a "channel of the Higher Forces."

BOLIVIA: The most noteworthy event is the initialling of the Chaco peace Pact with Paraguay on 21-7-38.

AUSTRALIA

"In Australia the future clothes itself in a spirit of scintillating youth—a youth all the more splendid because it will not be a youth of inexperience and gau-cherie, but a youth of high and noble purpose," Dr. Arundale wrote to the

Australian people on their 150th Anniversary, 26 January 1938.

The President foresees that "this young and dedicated nation may become, if she will, a leader among the nations of the world."

Within the 150 years since the birth of the Australian nation, there has developed a fundamental Australian type. Dr. Thomas Wood describes the Australian as loyal to the death to his comrade, splendidly courageous, grimly tenacious, finely self-restrained, a man who works hard and plays hard with a breezy indifference to the purely conventional, and a fierce dislike of affectation.

From January to April 1938 the sesquicentenary was celebrated with pageantry, Empire games and general rejoicing. National stocktaking revealed the country at the highest level of prosperity ever recorded.

At the 1938 elections the Lyons Government was returned with a record vote, the first time a Prime Minister has retained power after three successive elections. The policy of the Government is world peace and the strengthening of the bonds between Australia and the Commonwealth.

A National Insurance Bill planned in May 1938 proposes to widen the scope of social security.

The first pre-marriage clinic was opened in Sydney on January 1938 by the Racial Hygiene Association.

The East Asian wars have stirred Australia to a new defence scheme, a three-year plan costing £43,000,000, one of whose features is local munition manufacture. Another problem engrossing legislative bodies is that of saving the fast-disappearing aborigine.

Australian delegates have taken a prominent part in League discussions on standards of living and the mitigation and prevention of depressions.

The Sydney National Art Gallery during the national celebration displayed a collection of masterpieces lent from London Galleries.

Theosophy in Australia: Events of the Theosophical Year: Mr. Hodson's tour with its capacity audiences, broad-

casts, talks before schools, rotary clubs, youth activities, etc.; a legacy to Adelaide Lodge and one to the Section; the organization of a Young Theosophist Australian Federation with John Clarke of Brisbane as President; an active Theosophical Order of Service with Goodwill Day as a feature of its work; the appointment of an F.T.S. as Secretary for Labour in West Australia; the admission of forty members at the Annual Convention held at Easter in Melbourne's newly dedicated Headquarters; a membership decrease transformed into a membership gain. Truly was the 1938 Convention called a "Convention of Hope for the Australian Section."

AUSTRIA

Through many diverse paths does a nation achieve its destiny. Austria, once united with Hungary as a monarchy, then a republic for twenty years, now enters another phase of national life as a part of the German Reich. The *Anschluss* [see 1937 Year Book] was completed on 10 April 1938 through a 99.75% plebiscite ratifying the act of Herr Hitler on March 13th in absorbing Austria into the Reich.

Austria brings much to the united German State—her economic resources, her strategic position as a focus for the great European crossways, but most of all her glorious and unique culture, her spontaneous gaiety, her touch of glowing mysticism.

Theosophy in Austria: Austrian Theosophists on January 11 celebrated the Silver Jubilee of the founding of the Section in 1913. The activities of The Society are now suspended, because the policy of the German Reich is to concentrate on national rather than international movements.

BELGIUM

In the Cabinet crises caused by the resignation of the Prime Minister, M. van Zeeland, the extraordinary prestige and stabilizing quality of the Throne held the nation steady. King Leopold declared on 2 June 1938: "I am partisan of the most complete liberty and

independence of the press." M. Spaak, the first Socialist Prime Minister, formed the present Cabinet on 15 May 1938. He adheres to that socialism which rejects class war. Government are working for economic restoration and social improvement. The creation of an Intercommunal Union to respond to public social needs has greatly aided the comprehensive programme of the Minister of Public Health. Theosophists are working in close cooperation with the movement and representatives have spoken from the Theosophical platform.

Pursuing the foreign policy of complete neutrality, recognized by Germany and other nations, Belgium is acting as the "listening post" to warn any interested nation if an air armada crosses Belgian territory. Belgium is giving privileges to political refugees.

The most important recommendation of the van Zeeland economic report on the stimulation of world trade, submitted in January 1938 [see 1938 Year Book] was that financial assistance should be given to debtor nations so that they may play their full part in the economic life of the world.

The 75th anniversary of Maurice Maeterlinck's birth shows great vitality in literary prose: The Prix Goncourt for 1937 was won by M. Charles Plisnier and the Rembrandt Prize for 1936 by Stijn Streuvels. Twelve pianists competed for the prizes offered by the Queen Mother in the second International Concours Ysaye. At the Golden Jubilee of the International Council of Women, Baroness Pol Boël was elected President. The Royal Flemish Academy of Science, Letters and Fine Arts was decreed on 17 March 1938. A Belgian memorial in Shorncliffe Cemetery for Great War soldiers, and a glorious statue of Queen Astrid near Brussels were unveiled. An art exhibition, covering the last fifty years of Belgian painting attracted much attention in the Brighton Galleries, England.

"I think of heroic Belgium with her splendid sovereignty, her old-world cities, and peoples born to sacrifice and inured to dangers," writes Dr. Arundale.

Theosophy in Belgium: Serge Brisy was unanimously elected as General Secretary at the 1938 Convention, succeeding M. Gaston Polak, who had held the office 25 years; he was elected Hon. General Secretary for the sake of his wise counsel and experience. Many new activities are in progress, including a graded School of Theosophy, and the publication of an *Atlas Theosophique* (a compendium of valuable diagrams). Renewed emphasis is placed on art, social service and work among youth. Theosophists are emphasizing Understanding among the diverse linguistic elements. Membership is increasing.

Features of the 1938 Convention in May were: the Presidential visit, two outstanding programmes of dance and music, and the able conduct of Convention by Prof. Marcault.

L'Action Theosophique, a monthly journal conducted by Serge Brisy keeps all French-speaking members in close touch with Adyar and presidential policies.

BRAZIL

A new Federal Corporative Constitution was officially promulgated 10 November 1937. "It aims at knitting the twenty States of Brazil into a more harmonious and closer form," says Señor Rêgis de Oliveira, Ambassador to Washington, "and, if it undoubtedly gives the Federal Executive largely increased powers, it does at the same time correspond to the trend of world thought by rendering the whole apparatus of government a more efficient organization." Twenty State flags were burned as a National flag was hoisted.

President Vargas stated that the new Constitution was not based upon any exotic ideology, but was wholly Brazilian.

All political activities by organizations subsidized by foreign Governments have been prohibited, and foreign schools must teach in Portuguese. Government is planning to make the "nuevo estado" (New State) a great economic power with adequate military defence.

Brazil has launched upon the adventure of railplane construction through

nine provincial lines converging upon Rio de Janeiro.

A cross-section of Triassic life found on a Brazilian plateau shows mammalian trends hitherto discovered only in South Africa, another confirmation that Africa and South America were once part of a single southern continent.

The soul of Brazil is revealed in the wonderful floodlit statue, 110 feet high, of the Christ with arms outstretched over the world, which rises on Mount Corcovado above Rio de Janeiro.

Theosophy in Brazil: The stirring addresses of Mr. Jinarajadasa in the spring of 1938 aroused many Brazilians to an understanding of their national destiny. He conceives Brazil as the melting-pot of white, black and red races which will produce a new type, finely aesthetic, intuitive, friendly, and above all a nation of brothers. Brazil may lead the whole of South America, he says, if it will realize its possibilities.

On 13 May 1938 Mr. Jinarajadasa addressed a public gathering celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of the abolition of slavery.

BULGARIA

His Majesty King Boris holds as steady a hand on the Government as he placed on the throttle of the Coronation Scot when he expertly drove her at record speed on his visit to London.

In March 1938, under a no-party system, individual members of many former parties contested the first general elections held since 1934. Under the new electoral law, all married, divorced, and widowed women may vote and stand for Parliament.

Bulgaria was given by the Balkan State Entente the right to rearm. The first royal manoeuvres of the Bulgarian Army were a spectacular pageant blessed by the Church.

The first broadcasting station in Sofia was opened in October 1937. With 100 kilowatts, it will be the most powerful station in Southeastern Europe. All Bulgarian trains are equipped with loud-speakers.

Bulgarians are a long-lived race. The villagers well know that sleep taken be-

fore midnight is the best sleep. Bulgaria heads the longevity census with 426 centenarians in a million.

"Bulgarians have songs for every day and season . . . Rows of men move down fields singing, while neighbouring rows of women answer and the strain echoes from height to height or wanders up a valley." (R. H. Markham).

Theosophy in Bulgaria: An especially fruitful year is recorded, with a membership increase, development of public speakers, a fine spirit of Lodge harmony, and an encouraging Convention in October.

BURMA

Among the useful pieces of work accomplished by the new Burmese Parliament under the premiership of Dr. Ba Maw have been: (1) The setting up of committees to survey revenue and resources, to consider agricultural problems, and to survey the field of village administration. Government is concentrating on peasant indebtedness and the return of the Burman to the land; (2) Plans for free education throughout Burma in which wireless and films will be featured, a polytechnic in Rangoon, a school of fine arts, a State library, and a provincial museum; (3) From April 1938 every township has a properly stocked dispensary; (4) The release of a hundred political prisoners.

The Burmese national consciousness is rapidly developing, with regional differences forgotten. There is agitation that Burmese should be spoken in Government circles; the possibilities of a Burmese flag, a Burmese day, and a Burmese song are being explored; the old miracle drama is being revived.

"Political development on democratic lines," says Sir Arthur Page, "is likely to be realized in Burma . . . The Burman is a born individualist, and in his home a Burman's wife and children enjoy freedom . . . the free Burman takes gladly to free institutions, and bears within him the germ of the true democrat."

Theosophy in Burma: The 1st October 1937 marked the Silver Jubilee anniversary of the Burmese Section.

On 7 February 1938 members welcomed Mr. Luang Vichitr Vadakam, Minister of State and Director of the Department of Fine Arts in Siam.

In Rangoon lectures on "The Living Religions of the World" attracted large audiences.

Lotus Lodge, Mandalay, has purchased its own building on freehold land.

The three Theosophical Schools have made a good name in the province; the Burma Humanitarian League, sponsored by Theosophists, is widely appreciated for its effective work. Schools and libraries throughout Burma are supplied with Theosophical books and pamphlets which correlate Theosophy with Buddhism.

Miss Jean Glen-Walker lectured at the Second Convention of the Burmese Federation of Youth Lodges. These young people are a real spearhead of service.

Members are everywhere active, determined that the Message of Theosophy shall permeate Burma.

CANADA

President Roosevelt, in his speech at Kingston (Ontario), 8 August 1938, gave one of numerous recent indications that he is anxious to end the United States policy of isolation. He was on a goodwill visit to Canada and in accepting a degree from Queen's University said: "The Dominion of Canada is part of the sisterhood of the British Empire. I give you the assurance that the people of the United States will not stand idly by if the domination of Canadian soil is threatened by any other Empire."

After this ceremony, Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Mackenzie King officially opened the Thousand Islands Bridge across the St. Lawrence. Mr. Mackenzie King declared that spiritual building, of which the international bridges were fitting symbols, had "grown naturally out of our common needs and our common will to live together as friends and neighbours."

President Roosevelt said: "This bridge stands as an open door. There

will be no challenge at the border, no guard to ask for a counter-sign. Where the boundary is crossed the only word must be 'Pass, Friend'."

It is expected that their Majesties the King and Queen will make a three weeks tour of the Dominion in the summer.

The stability of the nation is well expressed by Sir Edward Beatty, President of the Canadian-Pacific Railway, who says the potential colossal wealth of Canada must be translated into actual fact "only by the intelligent toil of men who are prepared to labour steadily and accumulate slowly."

This persistence is particularly evidenced in the conquering of the extreme Northwest, one of Canada's richest but only partially explored territories. The Diamond Jubilee of the Canadian National Exhibition held at Toronto August 26 to September 10, 1937, also vividly displayed the progress Canada has made in the industrial, social and educational field.

The Alberta Social-Credit Government is now appealing to the Privy Council that its bank and press legislation, disallowed by the Canadian Federal Government, be reinstated.

The Goodwill Road Samaritan Movement, which saves the lives of many victims of road accidents, is spreading from Ontario throughout the nation and to other countries.

The Canadian Medical Association Journal reports a herbal substitute for insulin—devil's club (*Echinopanax horridus*), which British Columbia Indians use for diabetes.

Theosophy in Canada: The General Secretary made a friendly relations tour of the Pacific Coast in the fall of 1937 and Eastern Canada and the United States in 1938, participating in the Boston Fraternization Convention, June 25-26.

The Section is taking a prominent part in the Blavatsky defence movement.

Toronto Lodge continues its radio programmes over CKCL. The performance of a Christmas Adoration Play, and other plays later, by its dramatic guild was greatly appreciated. Miss Neff visited the Lodge.

Canada has an active Order of Service. Dr. Roest and Bishop Hampton of the American Section visited Canada, speaking before Lodges of the Canadian Federation. Mr. H. F. Thorn is the new Federation Secretary-Treasurer.

The General Secretary of the Section, calling attention to the great distances, says: "We are facing conditions with a hope to conquer, for our ideal is a Theosophical nation, and no country in the world has a better opportunity to lay the foundation of such a State."

CENTRAL AMERICA

Of Latin America, both Central and South, Mr. Jinarajadasa wrote: "A wonderful destiny awaits her, when her many peoples have been moulded by time into one race—sensitive, intuitive, flaming in Idealism, and creating new modes of beauty and goodness and grandeur." The Central American Section, uniting six Nations in Theosophical Activity—Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama—is encouraging this amalgamating process.

Costa Rica notes the reorganization of its Insurance Bank; a treaty with the United States; a health and sanitation campaign; the separation of drug addicts from the insane in a more humane method of treatment; the spread of visual education; music appreciation classes; and the erection of a Masonic Temple in San Jose.

The President of El Salvador, General Martinez, F.T.S., inaugurated a rigid economy campaign by a 50 per cent slash in his own salary.

Plans in Nicaragua are afoot for a concrete highway system. Five thousand miles of fine dirt road are being built in Guatemala.

Theosophy in Central America: In spite of financial stringency and determined opposition on the part of the orthodox clergy, the Section added a Lodge in El Salvador, and reorganized a Lodge in Nicaragua. Mr. Jinarajadasa's tour greatly stimulated the work.

Central America may be congratulated on having mothered a new Section, Colombia, (q.v.) into being.

A Section which includes so many Nations in its fold has many and varied lines of Theosophical propaganda. There is keen interest in social welfare, the publication of local Theosophical journals, and the distribution of many leaflets and booklets on Theosophy.

A feature was made of Goodwill Day in the Central American countries, using material prepared at Adyar. Theosophists secured the cooperation of the schools, and goodwill messages were broadcast by radio.

CEYLON

Keynote: A happy blend of East and West with the spirit of Aryan civilization in the background.

In the new Budget there are many reforms, and steady progress is to be noted in every direction: The new University will be built this year at Peredeniya, near Kandy; a hydro-electric scheme is soon to be put into operation; the harbour is being extended; and a new aerodrome is installed in the outskirts of Colombo.

A delegation from the National Congress went to London in August 1938 to ask for self-government, pleading that "the period of trial was now over." Sir Andrew Caldecott, the Governor, urges that "whatever constitutional changes the future may have in store," Ceylon must have "leaders who are bridge-builders" over the "gulfs and chasms of sectionalism." A step in this direction was the enfranchisement 17 November 1937 of Indians who pay land tax.

In a very literal sense Ceylon is a shrine of both Buddhism and Hinduism, and its colleges draw students from Africa, Burma, Siam, India and other parts of the Orient. Though two-thirds of the population are Sinhalese Buddhists and a third Tamilian Hindus, with a scattering of Mohammedans and Christians, there is on the whole a very friendly feeling between the Faiths.

In the old famous Kelaniya Temple magnificent panels are being painted depicting the life of Lord Buddha. Of these a European Buddhist writes: "Where such creative powers and

spiritual art are living among a people, it is well with that people, and with the Faith that called these manifestations forth."

Theosophy in Ceylon: Members are active in educational service in the 229 schools directly under the management of the Buddhist Theosophical Society, and in the Hindu Colleges. Ananda College has just raised by public subscription Rs. 60,000 to extend its present site. The Annie Besant Memorial Hall was opened in Musæus College, Colombo, in November 1937, and a new extension in 1938.

In the Lodges lectures are delivered in English, Sinhalese and Tamil. An active youth movement promotes Theosophy through social welfare work.

CHILE

President Alessandri through careful handling of a Coalition Cabinet has balanced conflicting elements.

A new Code will permit a broader and more comprehensive interpretation of the law. Biological and psychological factors are to be taken into account in criminal trials. In the Government temperance campaign, the plan is to fix wine consumption at a certain quantity per head, heavily taxing any surplus, which has resulted in the passing of a bill for the restriction of alcohol production. Presidential powers have been granted to declare "dry zones" wherever social or economic conditions demand.

Chile is active in finding refuge for political refugees. A trade, cultural, intellectual and scientific mission returned the visit of the Bolivian Government, intensifying the cordial relations between these neighbour nations.

The recent novel, *Parelelo 53 Sur*, by Juan Marin, treats of the strenuous efforts of Chile to develop the far southern regions "blue with ice and storm."

Theosophy in Chile: The keenly introspective, mentally alert, and enthusiastic audiences of Chile were stirred by Mr. Jinarajadasa's presentation of Theosophy in 1938.

The successful efforts of several of the oldest members has led to a reawakening of Olcott Lodge, Temuco.

Chile is active in the Congresses of the South American Federation.

While membership is on the upward trend, the Section is vigorously working for a strong enrolment.

CHINA

China looks forward: Even in the face of the occupation by Japan, (q.v.) of Chinese coastal and northern territories, and with no hope of an immediate peace, China is still confident for the future:

The resources in China, says General Chiang Kai Shek, now devoting himself solely to the high command of Chinese troops, are "indefinable but inexhaustible," for China can always make good her deficiencies in equipment with sacrifice and fortitude. Three years of good crops and successful industry have given the Government large reserve stocks to feed the army.

Great material assistance has been given by Soviet air services. China has overland routes for arms supplies through Chinese Turkestan and French Indo-China, an inlet through Hong Kong, and a fourth route through Burma was being built with great expedition. Mme. Chiang Kai Shek denies that the destruction of the railways, or their control by the Japanese will mean the defeat of China. "The Chinese people actually do not need a railway," she affirms, "as the peasantry never adopted modern transport whole-heartedly and . . . transport most of their goods in bullock and hand carts."

The priceless collection of imperial art treasures, gathered by successive Chinese dynasties, has been safely stored in the interior. Substitute universities in the interior are taking the place of those in ruined coastal cities.

"When this war is finished," declares Mme. Kung, wife of the Premier, "much of China will be in ashes. Our homes, schools, churches and factories, everything, will be levelled. The institutions that our men have built up will be destroyed. In their place new ones must

be created—not by Chinese men alone but by Chinese men and Chinese women together. I don't believe these institutions will be created on the pattern of the old ones. I think they will be more broad, and human and fine, because they will be the result of the blending of women's ideas and ideals. . . . Today women of all classes . . . secluded daughters, mandarins' wives . . . are working together for China's cause, an unprecedented thing in China."

Never before has the student and scholar of China done menial work of all kinds, as he is doing today. Artists are drawing propaganda posters to win the war. Chinese youth go into the fields and work with the peasants, teaching them new words to old folk songs, showing them little dramas to awaken them to the need for national unity.

"The basis of China's future success in a prolonged resistance will not be found in Nanking, nor in big cities, but in the villages throughout China and in the fixed determination of the people," calmly says General Chiang Kai-Shek.

Prof. Lancelot Foster of the University of Hong Kong sees Old and New China symbolized in the persons of its two great leaders: "General Chiang Kai-Shek . . . introspective, patient, tolerant, full of wisdom, ascetic and almost saintly; a Chinese . . . nurtured in the old school though adjusted to the new . . . Madame Chiang Kai-Shek . . . the new dynamic force from the West, active, alert and impatient of the old crusted Conservatism which has caused Chinese life to crystallize and be conventionalized in a rudimentary form . . . buoyant and cheerful, a reservoir of energy which tends to overflow in manifold directions, mostly into channels for social development."

Lin Yu-tang, world-renowned writer, summarizes the past few years in Chinese history: "From 1931 on Japan has performed a signal, invaluable service in intensifying and speeding up . . . national consciousness. On the government side, schemes for national defence and reconstruction were progressing at amazing speed. Railway lines were pushed rapidly (the Canton-Hankow

line was completed by . . . workers lighted by torches, in anticipation of a Japanese blockade), a network of motor roads grew up throughout the provinces, connecting Nanking with China's south-western and northwestern provinces; the double-decked steel bridge across the Ch'ientang River at Hangchow and the 7,000,000 Chinese-dollar wharf for ocean liners at Kiangwan were finished just before the hostilities began. The government's financial position was immensely strengthened by currency reforms, centralization of silver reserve and amalgamation of government banks. College freshmen and secondary school first-year pupils were given military training in camps for three months in many provinces.

"At this present moment . . . Japan is strengthening this very nationalism of China and solidifying Chinese unity. . . . The coming application of guerilla tactics, plus the adoption of the 'scorched-earth' policy, which is in itself the surest indication of Chinese determination to fight to the finish, will force a stalemate, which I believe is the only certain outcome. . . . When Japan is forced to call off the invasion . . . this nationalism will come back to engage upon the gigantic task of national rehabilitation. . . .

"Such a China," says Lin Yu-tang, "freed from foreign domination, after a terrible ordeal, will, I am quite sure, come back with a new self-confidence and new national pride . . . helped by the lesson of the war and by her own enormous vitality."

Lin Yu-tang visions in this reborn China a new loyalty, a new respect for the hero soldiers, a greatly increased prestige for General Chiang, a more nationalistic people, a more socially conscious people, and above all, he believes that still "the road for China will remain the road of democracy."

Pearl Buck, who has revealed the Chinese soul to the western world, writes: "And after the war, China will be an ascendant nation—with new confidence, new unity, and her hinterlands developed. If any war could be called a good thing for a country, this war has

been good for China, if not for the millions of individuals who have suffered horribly. China has learned the trick of the phoenix, rising strong for the future out of the ashes of the past."

Lin Yu-tang sums up the secret of Chinese greatness in the one word "mellowness . . . a calm and passive strength, suggesting the qualities of a civilization built for strength and endurance" and for peace.

Theosophy in China goes steadily forward under the competent direction of the Presidential Agent for East Asia, Mr. Knudsen, and Mrs. Knudsen, who brought fresh inspiration from their visit to Adyar for the 1937 Convention. A new Headquarters has been taken in a more modern part of Shanghai—it has already an atmosphere of its own, "Theosophic, hospitable, homelike, quiet." It has adequate space for all activities, lecture hall, library, class rooms, offices and residential flats.

The translating committee at the Shanghai Headquarters is preparing for Chinese thinkers *The Ancient Wisdom* and other Theosophic classics. *At the Feet of the Master* in Chinese has been produced bound in leatherette and gold.

The Presidential Agent sees a real need in China for Theosophy, for "Theosophy alone presents man as a totality, an integration of thought, word and deed—plus aspiration; man as a spirit functioning, but never 'lost,' in Space and Eternity."

COLOMBIA

Señor don Eduardo Santos, candidate of the Liberal Party, was elected President, taking office 7 August 1938 to serve until 1942. Members of the Conservative Party abstained from voting, expressing their confidence that Señor Santos would respect the liberties of the people and show a spirit of tolerance in the conduct of public affairs.

Colombia is one of the cultural centres of South America. The people still speak a very pure Castilian Spanish. The University of Bogota has since 1572 been a great cultural influence in the

life of the nation. There are four other universities and eleven schools of music and art. Legislation enacted in 1934 requires that ten per cent of Governmental revenue must be spent on education.

Advanced legislation has given the married woman full control of her own property and a share in joint holdings.

Theosophy in Colombia: The youngest Section in The Theosophical Society started off under the happy auspices of a charter dated on the President's birthday, 1 December 1937, and presented by Mr. Jinarajadasa in the autumn of 1938. The General Secretary is Señor don Guillermo Vengoecha of Bogota.

Following its mother Section, Central America, (q.v.), Colombia is endeavouring to establish nuclei of future Sections in Ecuador and Venezuela.

The Lodges are active in child welfare, animal welfare, and youth activities. The Section has published thousands of pamphlets, half of which are distributed free and the rest sold at a very low price. The *Revista Teosofica Colombiana* answers the attacks of orthodox clergy on the spread of Theosophy in Colombia. But, as everywhere in South America, this type of obstruction serves only as fuel causing the flame of Theosophy to burn more brightly.

CUBA

A comprehensive three-year programme for the social, economic, civil and political reconstruction of Cuba was announced in the autumn of 1937 by Col. Batista, Chief of Staff. These plans include: the creation of a national bank; tax reforms; liquidation of the present moratorium "in a just and harmonious manner"; regulation of inheritance rights; coordination of the sugar industry, with protection to those who till the land themselves, and guarantees against large land-holdings; social insurance against old age, illness and death; protection of the cattle industry; intensification of present as well as new agricultural crops—including rice, mulberry trees, oleaginous seeds; a

campaign against absentee landowners; agricultural colonization through recovery of government lands and survey of unappropriated lands; and the establishment of libraries and cultural centres throughout the Republic.

The amnesty granted to all political prisoners was applied to ex-President Machado held on arrest in New York.

Theosophy in Cuba: Again this energetic Section has proved itself a beehive of activity. A net increase of 72 members was reported, and three additional Lodges.

The year was spent in completing the Campaign for Understanding; the preparation of lecturers; the inauguration of a Permanent National Camp; the organization of a Central Group of Students and a new Federation; and a vigorous fight against the growing agitation on the part of foreign exploiters for a return of legalized bull-fighting to attract tourists.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

The Sudeten-German Crisis dominated the political situation in 1938. While the Benesh Government, animated by democratic principles, have been solicitous of the welfare of the minorities (so much so that German-speaking minorities, aggregating some three millions, have held office in every Cabinet), the force of cultural and historical affinities has inevitably tended to draw the German elements into the orbit of the Reich. This has been especially noticeable since the economic depression, as the German-speaking districts, the most highly industrialized in the State, felt the worst effects of the crisis more severely than the agrarian population. The weightiest problem facing the nation was the eight-fold demand of this German minority, propounded by Herr Henlein at a Sudeten-German Congress at Carlsbad, April 24, which may be summarised as the determination to gain complete autonomous local administration, with full liberty to profess German "Volkstum" and "Weltanschauung" (political philosophy).

President Benesh urged open discussion in an atmosphere of friendliness

and moderation in order to seek a solution based on conciliation and compromise acceptable to both parties.

On 26th May Dr. Hodza, Prime Minister, announced that the Government were ready to grant "auto-administration" to the Sudeten Germans, who, forming 22% of the population, would have access to 22% of administrative posts. Other minorities would have access in a similar proportion.

On June 14, both parties accepted the memorandum of the Sudeten-German Party and the proposed Nationalities Statutes as a basis for negotiations.

The tension increased as negotiations proceeded, and by August the Powers immediately concerned were standing ready on a war footing. At this point Lord Runciman, unofficially representing Great Britain, went to Prague as friendly mediator between the various groups. Later the Czechs announced the limit of their concessions, which practically met the German demands.

Herr Hitler, speaking at Nuremberg on September 12th, swept away the Carlsbad demands and installed full self-determination as the Sudeten slogan. The crisis caused grave anxiety. The British Government were closely occupied with it, and on September 14 the Prime Minister (Mr. Neville Chamberlain), with the support of the British Government, made the dramatic gesture of flying to Germany and discussing the situation with Herr Hitler. (See England).

Negotiations culminated in a Four-Power Conference at Munich on September 30, at which Germany, Great Britain, France and Italy (represented by Herr Hitler, Mr. Chamberlain, M. Daladier and Signor Mussolini) agreed on the cession to Germany of the German-Sudeten territory. The terms were accepted by Czechoslovakia, which was universally acclaimed for its dignified attitude of goodwill and forbearance and its great sacrifices to maintain peace.

The return of Sudetenland to Germany on 1 October 1938, and in a few days Teschen to Poland, with negotiations in progress for a Hungarian settlement, were not the outcome of any

weakness in will or arms, for Czechoslovakia has one of the finest military forces in Europe, and she was pledged the assistance of France, the Little Entente, and Russia, with the assurance that Britain would aid France in time of need.

General Sirovy, the Czechoslovakian Premier, in a national broadcast, appealed to his people to "rebuild our State. . . As a soldier," he affirmed, "I had to choose the way of peace. The nation will be stronger and more united. We had to choose between a useless fight and sacrifices . . . We had to choose between the death of a nation and the abdication of some territories. The main thing is that we are remaining ourselves . . ."

General Sirovy assumed office as Acting President, following the resignation of Dr. Benesh on 5 October 1938.

Direct and cordial conferences with Germany completed the Sudeten settlement without need of a plebiscite.

Social Measures

The education system has many advanced features. The goal is to enable pupils to "teach and govern themselves." Only teachers of proved competence are in the schools and they have freedom to try new and progressive methods in their class-rooms.

Democracy is the keynote of education. A world viewpoint is engendered by putting before children the story of the world's great men and women, then narrowing down to those of Europe, and finally considering those of the Nation. A primary school core-subject called *vlastiveda*, or "fatherland lore," combines teaching in the open with excursions of varying lengths to develop knowledge and love of country. A fine patriotism is also promoted by spoken choral interpretation of national poetry, and excellent musical instruction centred on the distinguished artistic and folk music of the nation.

Following the dictum of Comenius that each child should be taught in his mother tongue, the law demands that wherever forty children speak a foreign language they must be instructed in it,

and in the schools fourteen languages are taught.

In the autumn of 1937 the Government provided a broadcasting station in North Bohemia for German programmes.

The Chemistry Institute of the Prague University has investigated and demonstrated the remarkable powers of two young factory workers who with hands interlocked generate not only sufficient electricity to light an alternating current bulb, but also to become a radio-receiving set through which music of almost unearthly beauty is received without a hint of static, even in a thunderstorm.

The cultural event of 1938 was the 10th Sokol Festival first held in 1882. On July 1-6, facing over 500,000 visitors in the Marsaryk Stadium of Prague, some 150,000 Sokols (Falcons) gave a splendid exhibition of gymnastic discipline and beauty. This finely democratic organization, non-political and educational, comprises the flower of Czechoslovak youth.

Theosophy in Czechoslovakia:

Many lecturers are concentrating on the exposition of Krishnamurti's teachings, believing "that in profound understanding of his thoughts we penetrate into the new spirit which leads to a new start in life." Lodges have animated discussions in the study of his books.

DENMARK

The event of the year was the opening of the two-mile Storstrom Bridge connecting Zealand and Falster islands, the longest bridge in Europe. King Christian on his birthday, 26 September 1937, declared the bridge open. It was first projected in 1887. This and the Masnedo Bridges have linked Copenhagen with the heart of Central Europe. Now there is proposed the Oresund Bridge to link Denmark with Sweden.

Agreement was reached in June, 1938 as to the reform of the Rigsdag. The age of voters eligible to elect representatives of both Houses has been lowered to 23 years.

It is planned to make juvenile training courses compulsory for unemployed youth between 18 and 22.

A Danish Academy of Technical Science is projected.

Thit Jensen and Gunnar Gunnarson have produced some fine historical novels, and rural proletarianism has found its spokesman in Hans Kirk's new novel, *Day Labourers*.

A Theosophist, Otto Viking, writes of the inner life of the nation that the gift to Denmark of the stone, the bronze, and the Viking ages was their "valiance, good friendship, hospitality, and vitality." Then he speaks of Denmark today with its gentle culture: "The sculptor Thorvaldsen who created the beauty of old Greece among us," of his world-famous statue of the Christ which "has opened more Danish hearts to our Lord than all preaching ever did in the country"; the moulding power of that "genius from the humble people," Hans Andersen, who with his deva lore "gathered within his heart the gentleness, the simplicity and the good-natured humour of the people"; Bishop Gruntvig, the fiery spirit, who gave a literature of ancient greatness, and started the Folk-high-school movement that made possible the cooperative spirit for which Denmark is famous, and the spiritual outlook which he gave Danish youth.

But Mr. Viking looks forward, for "we are not living in the past, we are a people alive, moving towards a future . . . of inner as well as outer freedom, of beauty in conduct as well as gentleness, of the joy of living in brotherly cooperation with our fellowmen and in intimate contact with nature."

EAST ASIA

See (1) China and (2) Japan

EGYPT

A four-day celebration (20 to 24 January 1938), with a magnificent flower pageant and flashing illuminations on the banks of the Nile, 100,000 of Egypt's poor fed and 5,000 clothed, and a special party for poor children, organized by the King himself, marked the royal wedding of King Farouk to his child-

hood playmate Farida. The King wore his fez, having refused to buy a Crown while his country was in economic distress. For the first time an unveiled Queen of modern Egypt appeared with the King before her people, and so the royal photographs were published in a commemorative stamp issue.

The King is evincing a firm determination that ideological groups shall not disturb national harmony. An order to dissolve all "coloured-shirt" bodies was the first act of the new Premier, Mohamed Mahmud Pasha, appointed on 30 December 1938, to form a Cabinet to succeed that dissolved by royal rescript the same day. The new Cabinet is a coalition of minority parties.

King Farouk has announced his intention to raise the national standard of life. His foreign policy aims at understanding and peace.

The reconstruction by the Department of Antiquities of an ancient shrine at Karnak has brought out most valuable data regarding the religion, geology and customs of the Twelfth Dynasty.

Theosophy in Egypt is upheld by a Presidential Agency which is working for the re-establishment of an Egyptian Section. The heyday of the Section was in the war period 1914-18, but it will flourish again.

ENGLAND (GREAT BRITAIN)

(See also Wales, Scotland, Ireland and the several Dominions.)

"Britain is the greatest Empire-Commonwealth in the world. She has almost unimaginable powers to help to heal the world. She has the magic wherewith to join the East and West together in comradeship and noble purpose. She has in her hands to share with her brother nations the jewels of *Justice, Freedom, Vision*."—George S. Arundale.

Britain in 1937-8 has sounded the note of conciliation and understanding, not only in foreign and intercommonwealth relations, but also in the treatment of those under-privileged classes within the nation who break the laws of the land.

In the economic field, "National Recovery," says the Premier, "has developed into National Prosperity."

An important advance was the friendly agreement between Ireland and Britain, under which a token payment is to be accepted in lieu of all claims against Eiré for taxes, annuities, etc. The customs warfare has ceased. Great Britain restores the control of certain strategic western ports, and Eiré pledges its people in defence of the Commonwealth.

A first official Survey of the Colonial Empire for 1937-8 recommends the setting up of machinery in each colony for the settling of labour disputes. A land settlement plan and creation of industrial and marketing boards is lessening the tension in Jamaica. Malta is being given a Constitution.

As to Palestine, the Colonial Secretary affirms that "the British Government will administer their trust on a basis of justice between the Jews who are building at long last their National Home, and the Arabs, whose title in the land of their birth is indisputable."

"Peace through understanding," is the Government's foreign policy, said Lord Halifax on succeeding Mr. Eden who resigned 20 February 1938 because he considered the time was not opportune for Anglo-Italian conversations.

A tentative agreement was made with Italy on 16 April 1938, as to relations in territories of mutual interest, specially the Mediterranean, the Suez Canal and Northern Africa, this agreement to go into effect after a substantial withdrawal of Italian forces from Spain.

To protect British interests, special agents have been exchanged with National Spain.

Informal Anglo-German talks concerning Czechoslovakia began on 19 July 1938. The visit of Lord Runciman to Prague in August as independent agent indicated the friendly interest of Britain in Central European problems, and a fundamental desire to avoid war. Throughout September the British Cabinet were heavily engaged with this menacing situation. Mr. Chamberlain's dramatic flight to Germany to see Herr

Hitler was a supreme effort for peace, unparalleled in diplomatic history and appreciated by Herr Hitler for its business like directness. (See Czechoslovakia).

Mr. Chamberlain's mediation saved an immediate occupation of Czechoslovakia by German forces, and while the world waited anxiously he twice transmitted the German attitude to Dr. Benesh, the last time without recommendation for acceptance. When the German ultimatum for immediate occupation seemed to have brought all negotiations to a standstill, with the only alternative of war facing Europe, Mr. Chamberlain's plea for a Four-Power Conference of Germany, Italy, France, and England was accepted. On 30 September 1938 this historic Conference met at Munich and recommended the cession to Germany of the German-Sudeten territory. The terms were accepted by Czechoslovakia. At this same Conference, Herr Hitler on behalf of Germany and Mr. Chamberlain on behalf of Great Britain agreed that future differences should be adjusted wherever possible by the consultation method.

The great enthusiasm of the French populace during the State visit of their Majesties the King and Queen to Paris, 20 July 1938, gave objective evidence to the declaration of H. M. the King that never has there been a period when Britain and France, two countries "inspired by the same ideal" have enjoyed "relations . . . more intimate." On that date His Majesty unveiled the last of the British Empire War Memorials—the Australian Memorial at Villers-Bretonneux, recording in stone, near the places where they fell, the names of the half-million soldiers with unknown graves.

Broadcasting is being used as a weapon of Understanding. "Nations shall speak Peace unto Nations," is the legend carved above the portals of the B.B.C. In the campaign for a better understanding of Britain, supervised since February 1938 by Sir Robert Vansittart, the B.B.C. has instituted the policy of "straight news" broadcasts in foreign languages.

In August 1938 Britain opened her hitherto closed immigration doors to European political refugees.

On 14th February 1938 the Singapore Naval Base was formally opened.

Mr. Hore-Belisha, Secretary for War, has been concentrating on the efficiency of the defence forces. "This cohesive nation," he says, "will proceed with rhythmic tread to the attainment of impregnable defences. . . . We shall resist aggression on ourselves, our kindred, and our ideals."

Despite the rearmament programme, the will to peace remains the dominant ideal of the British people. The Prime Minister openly deplores "the stupendous expenditure on means of destruction." He has committed himself to the task of "the winning back of confidence and the gradual removal of hostility between nations."

Lord Cecil was awarded the Nobel Peace prize for 1937 in recognition of his work in laying the foundation of the League of Nations.

The British Medical Association urges that a bureau be established to study the psychology of war, with a view to educating humanity toward peace.

Social betterment remains a major concern of the Nation. The King gave definite assurance that he would personally see that he was not diverted from the "tracks leading into the workshop." The British Health Service reported in January that "in the first and most important range of health-creating services come those activities which provide more and better food, housing, recreation, and social and economic security." This report is being implemented by widespread slum clearance, meals for students, milk for children, a plan for a national maternity service (submitted in June 1938), the physical fitness campaign, the Holidays with Pay Bill (which reached its third reading on 22 July 1938), campaigns for better conditions for nurses and domestic servants, etc.

Under the Home Office administration of Sir Samuel Hoare, "penal servitude" is coming to be regarded as detention for civic and social education, and broad

and humane innovations treat the offender not as a "criminal," a word now being discarded, but as a younger brother in need of understanding and help. A Committee on Corporal Punishment has recommended its abolition for children.

Under the new Domestic Proceedings Act forty sympathetic probation officers are attempting to adjust marital differences.

In education the trend is rapidly shifting from the acquirement of factual knowledge to the capacity to adapt the individual to life. Evidence of this is the move in Lord Nuffield's new Oxford college to bring back to the University men and women who have been in touch with practical life. Examinations are being humanized both in the school and in the Civil Service. The school age has been raised. The New Society of Art teachers aim at stimulating the creative rather than the imitative faculty. To establish friendly contacts, 20,000 British boys and girls annually visit foreign countries.

Increasing emphasis is laid on the application of Science to social and international relations. At the Cambridge meeting of the British Association in August 1938 a new division was formed to study the social significance of science, to explore the possibility of co-ordinating scientific thought throughout the world. Cooperation is promised by the American Association, which sent over a strong delegation.

The purpose of the National Institute of Economic and Social Research formed in January 1938 is to investigate the facts and problems of contemporary human society. Sir Josiah Stamp (president) expresses the new attitude of science as being from concentration on the "science of matter" to attention to "the science of man."

The report of the Archbishops' Commission of 1922 on Christian Doctrine published in January 1938 shows a very liberal attitude to the authority of scripture, the Incarnation, future life, etc.

An approach between drama and religion is indicated in the "film services"

now appearing in hundreds of British churches; also in three remarkable plays produced with ecclesiastical settings, and in the Sunday Theatre, which is producing idealistic plays. J. B. Priestly presented most successfully two plays dealing with reincarnation and the time problem: "I Have Been Here Before" and "Time and the Conways." The play of the year was George Bernard Shaw's "Geneva," satirizing national leaders and indicting them before the League Council. A site for a National Theatre has been secured in London.

The popularizing of fine art continues with paintings by world-famous artists in terminal stations and on underground railway posters; an Oxford edition of World Classics with attractive coloured covers; the Waterloo Station broadcasts of operatic and other music. Television made great progress in its second year; the first successful colour transmission was made 4 February, and the first cricket match broadcast 9 July 1938. The Royal Academy's 1937-8 Winter Exhibition showed a fine display of seventeenth and eighteenth century art; the annual exhibition in May 1938 was dominated by paintings of the Coronation and portraits of the Royal Family.

A notable advance in town-planning is the Thirty-Year Project for a Greater London, for which a highway development survey is being prepared by Sir Charles Bressey, assisted by Sir Edwin Lutyens.

Sir Robert Gower, M.P., returned to his perennial fight for the animals. His Bill, designed to make it unlawful to have possession of any animal trained or prepared for use in fighting or baiting and promoted by the R.S.P.C.A. was introduced in the House of Commons on 13 July 1938. His Bill perpetuates the Bill introduced in 1908 and every year since for the protection of animals.

Theosophy in England: The Year has shown increase in public lecture attendances and in the influence of The Society amongst allied movements of thought. At special meetings of The

Theosophical Research Centre and the Arts Centre thinking people were invited to discuss the relation of Theosophical teachings to art, medicine, psychology, etc.

Many Study Week-Ends have been held, including a specially successful gathering at Bangor, Wales.

A bequest of £10,000 was received from the late Lady Alice Ranksborough. Notwithstanding that the Section finances demand the investment of the greater part of this bequest to meet the heavy annual deficit, gifts were made to other Sections and to Adyar, and the work of the European Federation is to be supported.

The Section sent a strong contingent to the European Congress at Zagreb in August 1938.

Mr. Jinarajadasa and Professor Marcault addressed large gatherings in London in January 1938.

The President visited London and presided over the Annual Convention in June 1938. Dr. and Mrs. Arundale lectured to large audiences and stimulated the life of the whole Section. After the Zagreb Congress they again visited London in September and infused life into the work.

FINLAND

"The contribution of Finland to the world is the convincing proof that economic and cultural well-being may be developed and preserved amid adverse natural conditions; that effective co-operation is possible, and that a democratic State may be well-organized and developed."—YRJO KALLINEN, F.T.S.

On 6 December 1937 Finland celebrated the twentieth anniversary of her independence. During twenty years the language and culture of Finland have been restored, and Helsinki has become one of the most modern capital cities in Europe. Its new post office, completed in 1938, is an impressive example of the work of Eliel Saarinen, world-famed architect.

Culture is a keynote in Finland. A powerful influence is the composer Sibelius, called the "uncrowned King." There is nation-wide literacy and more

than 2,000 books and 870 periodicals are published annually. "Culture" weeks have fine influence—even the motorist is educated in good manners!

The Finns are an athletic people and expect to win many laurels at the Olympic Games to be held at Helsinki in 1940; these will be based on those sports famed in Olympiads of old.

A new and sweeping Social Service Bill has just become law. To encourage thrift, a grant has been made to present poorer children with small savings deposits.

Theosophy in Finland celebrated its thirty-year jubilee on 23 and 24 October 1937. A Thirty-Year's History was published. In December was held an Adyar-linked Convention. In the summer of 1938 Mrs. Gardner, General Secretary for England, conducted a study class of 100 members.

The Finnish Youth Movement, which is of 28 years' standing, reports another Youth Lodge.

"Our work has become a kind of group or mass work," writes the General Secretary, for "we are all fellow-students of Theosophy. This Theosophy is vital and always renewing itself."

FRANCE

"I think of the wealth of France," Dr. Arundale writes, "in culture, in her brilliant art and science, in the thrift and fine simplicity of her peasants. I think of her landscapes with all their cherishing by man and woman."

"For us, Frenchmen and Republicans," says M. Herriot, President of the Chamber of Deputies, "man remains an end in himself. Respect for his personality, for his ideas, his beliefs; the will to prevent moral values from being crushed by material forces, or justice by brutality, appear to us the essentials in the progress of civilization."

Youth is again at the helm in every phase of French life with dreams and visions for the future, for a new stream of vibrant life is pouring forth to replace the lost generation of the Great War. "One is impressed," writes Sir Arthur

Willert, "with the vitality and fundamental stamina of the French people. One is conscious of a great impetus of national life stronger than politics or politicians."

In the past year, several Cabinets (the Chautemps, Blum, and the present Daladier Cabinet) have endeavoured to solve the problem of capital and labour on a basis of liberal democracy and lasting prosperity. French common-sense and adaptability are modifying the rigid application of the social reform programme, while retaining its essential features, as for example the introduction of the shift system in the application of the eight-hour day.

A wave of strikes in the metal industries was ended in April 1938 through the mediation of the Minister of Labour.

Rather than complete State ownership, the railways have been fused into one vast undertaking with the controlling interest held by Government.

The special powers to make decree laws, granted to M. Blum's Government, which expired on 4 September 1937, were given M. Daladier on 13 April 1938 for the Parliament session concluding 17 June, and during this two-months period, three series, totalling some 120 decrees were promulgated, the basic aim being to stimulate production. "More work and less politics," is the slogan. Taxes have been increased; a huge public works programme planned; new powers given to the Bank of France to assist it in influencing the volume of credit and regulating the money market.

A notable decree was that which prohibits the sending of convicts to "Devil's Island" in French Guiana, and permits released convicts to return to France.

A law passed February 1938 cancels at one stroke a network of laws, and gives a wife virtually the same civil status as her husband.

"We want peace with all nations whatever may be their political régime—peace, with respect for our rights," declares M. Daladier.

On M. Delbos' tour of Central Europe in December 1937, an informal conversation with Baron von Neurath in

Berlin, treated of a possible "cultural rapprochement." The French Government is studying a plan whereby their colonial products might be made available to Germany in exchange for industrial equipment. In November, visiting France, Herr Baldour von Schirach pledged the support of the youth of Germany that "the old enmity between our two countries perish for good in the campfires of our beloved youth." France played her part to protect peace at the Munich Conference (see Czechoslovakia).

The State visit to Paris of Their Majesties, the King and Queen of England, July 20, further intensified the friendship between the French and British nations.

A commission was decreed in 1937 to study the needs and legitimate aspirations of the French possessions and to establish closer contact between the colonies and the metropolis. The Colonial Minister states, "Our country . . . has never made any distinction between the peoples of her Empire. Regardless of colour they are treated as equals."

Theosophy in France. A powerful stimulus was given to the work by Mr. Jinarajadasa early in 1938, also by the visit of the President and Shrimati Rukmini Devi, who addressed the Paris Convention in April.

The National Radio on 18 August 1938 broadcast four episodes from the *Song of the Hero*, a musical picture based on the *Bhagavad-Gita*, by Edouard Trémisot, F.T.S.

The General Secretary toured the French Lodges in North Africa, advance centres of future Sections.

A new Lodge was formed in Indo-China.

"Our efforts to convey Theosophical truths in scientific as well as in philosophical, ethical or religious terms, are beginning to bear fruit, as is evidenced by the links that are made with various scientific bodies." (Prof. Marcault).

GERMANY

"I think of Germany with her age-old record of adventure in every art and science, of her thrift and sense of dis-

cipline, with her spirit of youth and sober lightheartedness . . . her mysticism, her spirit of the quest."—George S. Arundale.

Prophesying the future greatness of Germany, "mother of the Teutonic Race," Dr. Annie Besant said in 1927: "For what is really the greatness of Germany? Not her armies, but her philosophers, her scientists, her great thinkers, her poets, her great art, magnificent music."

The German ideal of "an indissoluble community of blood and destiny uniting the Germans all over the world" to be unified in "one Greater Germany" has had a partial realization in the absorption of Austria into the German Reich, and the reunion of the Sudeten Germans in Czechoslovakia.

A close watch is being kept on the status of German minorities in every country.

(See "Czechoslovakia" for details of the Sudeten-German crisis).

The visit of Lord Halifax to Berlin in 1937, the informal conversations with Britain started 19 July 1938, and the conferences of Mr. Chamberlain with Herr Hitler were highly appreciated, because, as Herr Hitler wrote to Lord Rothermere, Germany desires a close alliance with other Teutonic peoples such as England and the United States.

The Berlin-Rome axis still remains a strong influence in the affairs of Europe, with the addition of an alliance with Japan in the affairs of the East. German leaders on numerous occasions have expressed a desire to establish friendly relations with France.

The Hitler Youth, carrying out its 1938 goal—"The Year of Understanding"—invited 1000 sons of ex-service men of France to spend three weeks in Germany. For the first time German representatives in June 1938 participated in the proceedings of the British Legion.

Herr Hilter, reporting on 20 February 1938 before the Reichstag on the five years of achievement by National Socialism, noted the fall of unemployment from 6½ million to less than 500,000 [all Germans are now required to give

labour service to the State] ; the new agricultural and industrial self-containment of Germany ; various social reforms such as compulsory holidays for workers, family allowances ; measures taken to improve the health of the race, and the increase of births some 300,000 a year ; the restoration of military strength. He concluded with a reiteration of Germany's claim for colonial space.

The German mother now receives the same decorations of honour as does the German soldier for valour.

"Friedenstag," or "A Day of Peace," performed at the opening of the Munich Summer Opera Season, 1938, was a notable contribution by Richard Strauss to World Peace.

On 2 May 1938 all sentences of less than 6 months' imprisonment received an amnesty.

"Our souls are pure fire, fit only for the noblest use," chanted the new German Litany before a hundred blazing sacred fires at the Winter Solstice.

Theosophy in Germany does not function, as Germany is at the moment emphasizing the national rather than the international note.

GREECE

The event which has furthered Greece's part in the Great Plan is the amicable settlement, due to great initiative, of the differences between Greece and Turkey, and the subsequent conclusion by the Balkan States of numerous conventions which aim at strengthening the bonds of friendship between their peoples. Greece has set before itself the high goal of forming a Confederation of States of the Near East between which war would be impossible.

In politics, the outstanding feature of recent years is the prominence given to public hygiene, specially the health of the working classes, the war waged successfully against the use and commerce of drugs, and the closing of many gambling houses.

Theosophy in Greece. The Headquarters is in the centre of Athens, and through public lectures, *Theosophicon Deltion*, and occasional translations of

Theosophical works into Greek, the Ancient Wisdom spreads.

M. Paul Papasotirion represented the General Secretary at the Zagreb Congress in August 1938.

HUNGARY

"Hungary is almost an eastern land, blending in special artistry the East and the West."—George S. Arundale.

On the 20th August 1938 the 900th Anniversary of the death of King Stephen, founder of the Hungarian State, was celebrated in solemn procession.

The Regent, Admiral Horthy, deeply revered by Hungarians, reaffirmed in December 1937 his intention to defend the institution of monarchy, but when urged by certain groups to wear the Hungarian crown he replied : "I was chosen Regent and cannot tolerate that the Regent's person should be connected with the occupancy of the royal throne."

The Non-Aggression Pact signed 23 August 1938 by the three States of the Little Entente (Czechoslovakia, Rumania and Yugoslavia) recognizes Hungary's right to rearm, despite the restrictions imposed by the Treaty of Trianon (1920). All four States renounce the use of force to settle disputes amongst themselves.

Dr. Imredy formed a Cabinet 15 May 1938, and during the two months before parliamentary recess, put through a remarkable body of legislation providing for (1) the repression of all political organizations taking a secret oath ; (2) the introduction of the secret ballot, with a tightening of franchise qualifications ; (3) the limitation of employment of Jewish non-war-veterans, who are only 5% of the population, to 20% participation in the professional and business life ; (4) rearmament measures.

The Premier stated that Government represented a policy of the Right, combining the principles of Christianity with those of Nationalism. Reforms foreshadowed are : the introduction of compulsory labour service, compulsory medical advice before marriage, reform of the fiscal system to safeguard the

interests of the "small man," and the acceleration of redistribution of land.

"Hungarian Dances" by Karoly Viski, former curator of the Ethnological Museum, Budapest, reveals the beauty in national songs, dances and customs. "Hungarian music," says Markham, "creates princes, lords, and heroes. . . . It is individual, flaming."

Theosophy in Hungary: Under very happy auspices the new Headquarters was opened, with Mr. John Cordes as guest of honour. Though a year of retrenchment, it has been one of "a new enthusiasm, a new force, a new determination."

The first Animal Protection Day in Hungary, organized by Theosophists, drew the cooperation of all vegetarian and animal welfare groups.

The first Youth Lodge has been organized.

"With increasing devotion," Hungarian Theosophists are working "to be worthy to be called the people of that great Being—the Hungarian Master."

ICELAND

Iceland is a country of Mysticism, tinged with clear and rational thought, the people in a phrase are "philosophical mystics."

Trends: In *Politics*, toward a more balanced attitude. In *Art*, toward a freer self-expression. In *Science*, toward the practical. In *Humanitarianism*, toward Socialism or the State.

The goal immediately before the Nation is full political separation from Denmark after 1940.

Theosophical Life in Iceland is steadily expanding, and is very free in its nature. Emphasis is placed on character-building and the study of Yoga. Radio broadcasts have continued. *Light on the Path* has been translated into Icelandic.

The ideal of the Section is "to discover and use the creative abilities of the members."

INDIA

"India is the heart of the world . . . and her heart is needed for the life and

vitality of the whole world . . . In India the very atmosphere is fragrant with intimations of the future . . . which clothes itself in a spirit of majesty . . ."

"In India indeed is real civilization, the civilization of simplicity, of purest culture, of close communion with Mother Earth, of living the daily life in terms of its eternity."—George S. Arundale.

Keynotes of Indian Life: "Reverence for life as of greater significance than form; woman as the complement rather than the imitator of man; the search for greatness everywhere; deep understanding of the Unity of Life."—Shrimati Rukmini Devi.

Reviewing the political situation, *The Times of India* (Bombay) wrote in August 1937: "The brief period of Congress administration has created a new atmosphere throughout a large part of the country. The acerbities of India's constitutional struggle are toned down . . . The Congress Governments have brought to the task of administration a spirit of service worthy of the highest praise. They are in close touch with the needs of the masses. They subscribe to high ideals, and they have set before us an example of simplicity in life, tireless industry and devotion to duty which compel respect.

"They have been fortunate in securing the loyal cooperation of the Services . . . in accordance with one of the best traditions of British democracy, namely, that whatever Government is in power, it can command the unswerving adherence of the permanent services of the State."

Every Province in India has concentrated on measures to relieve agriculturists (through remission of taxes, moratoriums, and scaling down of indebtedness), to stimulate cottage industries, further better relations between employer and employee, and raise the standard of the working-man.

Steps have been taken to relieve unemployment (though it is still widespread and acute), as for example in the United Provinces, where a subsidy is to be given to small enterprises to be run

by the educated unemployed. Prohibition has been introduced in parts of Madras, Central Provinces, Bombay. Special emphasis is being made on prison reform in the United Provinces and Bombay.

At the same time, H. E. the Viceroy remarks, these Governments "have shown in a marked degree a sense of responsibility and a readiness to face the facts." Budgets are kept within bounds. Though political prisoners have been released in Congress Provinces and civil liberties restored, the Ministries have made it quite clear that violence will not be permitted. Thanks to the efforts of Mr. Gandhi, Bengal released a large number of political prisoners and detenus.

This successful working of the Constitution has in no way lessened the pressure of the movement for freedom which today in India is becoming overwhelming. Many share the belief that Great Britain intends to hasten the steps towards Dominion Status, which alone can stop the present cry of "Purna Swaraj" or "Complete Independence."

Among the active elements in the Indian political situation may be noted: (1) the Congress Party, representing the masses in seven Provinces in British India, with minority followings in the States; (2) the Suni Muslims, comprising the majority of Muhammadans, organized under the banner of the Muslim League (the Shia Sect is in general a supporter of Congress); (3) the Mahasabha, with its stronghold in the U. P. and the Punjab, but with influence throughout orthodox Hindu India. The European and Anglo-Indian influence is decidedly a minority one at the present time, and Sir Henry Gidney, the Anglo-Indian leader, is urging his brethren to realize themselves more and more as Indians. Among the various elements within the Congress Party is a vigorous and often dissenting socialist faction, which has added power this year because of its representation in the person of the Congress President, Subhas Chandra Bose.

For different reasons Federation is opposed: Congress resists the present

plan, feeling that it would throw an overwhelming vote on the side of purely British policies, as there is no doubt Indian Princes would support the British Government. The Hindu Mahasabha opposes the communal award at present outlined, because of the separate electorates and the weightage assigned to the Mussalmans. The Mussulmans object because the Hindu majority is bound to be preponderant in a centralized Government. A Constituent Assembly is being urged so that a plan may be evolved which will fulfil India's own genius in the field of statecraft.

An event which was intended as a step towards the clarification of the political situation was the conference 28 December 1937 at Adyar of men and women who had stood shoulder to shoulder with Dr. Besant in her efforts for India's freedom. With them were younger men and women also eager to carry on the Besant tradition and apply her wise and far-seeing statesmanship to India's regeneration. The outcome of this and further conferences was the formation of a Central Committee under the chairmanship of Mr. Jamshed Mehta, M.L.A., to coordinate Besant Political Clubs throughout the Nation, non-partisan organizations working for the following objects:

1. To stand for a complete self-governing India, remaining as an equal partner in the Indo-British Commonwealth.

2. To work for the preparation of an Indian Constitution, framed and agreed upon by all the parties in India, to be placed before the British Parliament as the irreducible minimum of the people of India, while insisting on full advantage being taken of the constitutional machinery provided by the Government of India Act . . .

3. To work for an understanding between all communities in India, specially between Hindus and Mussalmans.

4. To direct the minds of the people of India towards the reconstruction of India on the basis of India's glorious past.

5. To emphasize that the problem of India cannot be isolated from the world problem.

The ferment of new life is also working in the Indian States : Following the Travancore example, Kolhapur, Baroda, Kashmir, Indore, and the Ruler of Lathi have thrown open State temples to all classes of Hindus, and the Hindu Mahasabha itself, by an overwhelming majority vote, sent telegrams of congratulations to these rulers.

The Seal Committee, investigating Constitutional Reforms in Mysore, recommends the representation in the Legislative Assembly not only of the trades and professions, but the interests of women, children, depressed classes, and even dumb animals.

Cochin is the first Indian State to appoint a popular representative to share responsibility for Panchayats, Ayurveda, the depressed classes, etc.

The many conferences on Harijan welfare, the election of a Harijan as Mayor of Madras, the goodly representation in the various legislatures, all mark the breaking down of caste barriers.

Dr. Besant's prophecy in 1928 that "the political genius of the Indian people as a whole was best evident in her ancient village republics . . . which would flower again" is finding fulfilment throughout India today in the revival of the panchayat movement and the emphasis on the *village* as the heart of all social reform.

In education the trend is toward teaching in the mother-tongue, establishing Hindi as a national language, emphasis on handicrafts and vocational education, and an experimental attempt by Mr. Gandhi to work out a self-supporting scheme of education.

A delegation of the New Education Fellowship toured India in early 1938.

With its purpose as "the fashioning of a truly national culture," the Travancore University opened in March 1938. The Dean of the Faculty of Arts is Dr. James H. Cousins, well-known Theosophist educator.

A trend toward nationalism is noted in the amalgamation of the now autonomous Boy Scout organizations with the Seva Samiti, as the Hindustan Scouts

Association, whose purpose is to indianize scouting.

The Adyar Convention Art In The Home Exhibition and a similar Exhibition in Bombay showed ideal Indian homes, with simple and beautiful typically Indian furnishings. The opening of an Adyar weaving factory is another step in the revival of lovely ancient fabrics and patterns.

India's glorious Bharata Natya, Yoga of the Dance, is now rising as a phoenix from the ashes of purification and through such exponents as Shrimati Rukmini Devi, it soars to the Divine, a Flame of Beauty.

Theosophy in India: An important decision of the Section was to inaugurate a Theosophical educational movement in Benares in April 1939.

Theosophists throughout India are working toward India's social betterment, as for example the Lodge at Agra, which settles discharged prisoners on the land. Theosophists are in the forefront of the movement to abolish temple sacrifices of animals.

The Dr. Annie Besant Buildings of the Madura College were opened and a bronze bust of her unveiled by the Minister of Education for Madras on 20 December 1937.

The General Secretary is concentrating on the *Indian Theosophist* as a virile means of spreading Theosophy into every aspect of life. His lectures throughout Northern India have emphasized Creative Education. Mr. N. Sri Ram of Adyar, in several tours of the whole of India, spoke on *India and Her Message Youth and the Future*, and many topics of timely interest.

An exhibition tour by the International Academy of the Arts in June-July brought to South India a better understanding of Theosophical educational ideals as embodied in the Besant Memorial School, and the new wave of Beauty and Creative Art of which the Academy itself is a nucleus.

A splendid gathering of members from Central and Northern India welcomed a series of lectures by the President at Bombay *en route* to Europe in April.

IRELAND (EIRE)

The birth of the new State of Eiré was celebrated on 29 December 1937 with religious and military ceremonials. Dr. Douglas Hyde, 78-years-old scholar and father of the Gaelic League, poet, playwright and Protestant, was installed as the first President of Catholic Eiré 25 June 1938.

The new Senate is formed on a corporative basis representing the interests of all classes.

Of the agreement with Great Britain [for details, see England] Mr de Valera has declared it is a "step forward towards that friendship which is desired by the vast majority of the Irish and of the British peoples."

Summing up the last six years of achievement, Mr. de Valera says: "First of all there is the division of estates, enabling thousands of families to be settled on the land; big housing schemes in town and country; revival of national industries; vastly improved social services; internal peace and order such as has not been witnessed in living memory.

"Our new State is a democracy based on the Christian philosophy of life, and our Constitution safeguards the rights of the individual and provides for the evolution of a just economic system. With it our whole race has dedicated itself anew to the great task of making it effective over the whole of our national territory . . . This process can, I hope, be achieved peacefully in friendship and goodwill with our British neighbour."

Elections in February 1938 emphasized that Northern Ireland has no desire to change her status as an integral part of the United Kingdom. Concessions similar to those given Eiré were granted in the matter of subsidies. Northern Ireland has concentrated on animal welfare in the 1938 "Animals' Year" created by the R. S. P. C. A. There are no fox-hunts in this territory.

In Ireland, Dr. Christiansen states, there is the largest collection of folklore tales outside Scandinavia, and it is the only country where the tradition is still alive.

The literary and artistic scene throughout all Ireland shows great activity. The AE Memorial Prize has been inaugurated for Irish writers under 20. An annuity from America will enable W. B. Yeats to live in dignity and leisure. His new edition of *Vision* reveals still more "the ripe fruit of a long life of internal exploration." One great discovery in art was four wall paintings made by AE when he and W. B. Yeats decorated the first Theosophical headquarters in Dublin.

Theosophy in Ireland shows an increase in membership and centres, and especially "a greater solidarity and sense of unity." There is an active effort to apply Theosophy in various philanthropic endeavours.

"It is important for the progress of Europe," said Dr. Besant, "that the Irish Nation, as a nation, should be set apart from the other European peoples." Revealing the existence of great centres of occult force established in Ireland in Atlantean times, Dr. Besant avowed that the day would dawn when Ireland would again become "The Island of Saints, the western centre of spiritual life . . . What India is to Asia, Ireland is to Europe, mystical, with the religious instinct woven into the hearts of her people; Ireland is the religious teacher of the future of Europe."

ITALY

"I think of the glories of Italy in landscape, in monuments, in works of art, in gracious cities and homesteads set amidst God's abundance. I think of the Italian people in their thrift and simple friendliness."—George S. Arundale.

The Anglo-Italian Agreement signed in April is recorded in the Survey of England.

Referring to the friendship between the Roman and Germanic worlds, the agreement with England, the understanding with Yugoslavia, and the conversations in progress with France, Signor Mussolini stated: "We want peace with all . . . but we must be ready with our forces to defend it."

Withdrawal from the League of Nations, Signor Mussolini said, "does not mean we shall abandon our fundamental line of policy, which aims at collaboration and peace." Signor Mussolini participated in the Four-Power Conference at Munich.

Though Italy is limiting Jewish activities to a population ratio of one to 1,000, Mussolini in August 1937 assured the Grand Rabbi that Italy had only the friendliest feeling toward the Jews.

Italian self-sufficiency has been placed in the very forefront of progress.

The Augustan Exhibition celebrating the bimillenary of the first Emperor, is not a mere collection of period relics, but is marked even more by the restoration throughout Rome of the roads and famous monumental works of the Caesars, even to the very Latin names of cities and streets.

Italy is financing the production in Hollywood of four great Italian opera films. The completion of the *Enciclopedia Italiana*, a 36-volume work, is a notable contribution to Italian learning and culture.

Theosophy in Italy is laying emphasis on culture, art, and brotherhood. "The young Italian Theosophists . . . are enthusiastically working with a view to merging the spiritual values of the Fascist life with those of Theosophical life into one ideal that may help the world towards finding the right path."

JAPAN

"We shall build our capital all over the world, and make the whole world our dominion," reads the rescript of the Emperor Jimmu, on founding the Japanese Empire 2,600 years ago. This rescript is still considered in Japan "as an everlasting categorical imperative."

Japan is a country with a mission: "To bring together all the races of the world into one happy accord has been the ideal and the national aspiration of the Japanese since the very foundation of their Empire," so the War Office declares. "We also aspire to make a clean sweep of injustice and inequity from the earth and to bring about everlasting happiness among mankind."

To the Japanese people the soldier is a Galahad. They have no hatred of the Chinese, but consider that through misguided leaders, their Asian brothers are taking an anti-Japanese attitude which needs correction.

Japan takes the view that without her protection of Asia throughout the centuries, there would have been neither a Japan, a China, nor a Manchuria. All she desires is freedom for friendly economic expansion and protection of Asia from occidental interference. Says Yosuke Matsuoka, former delegate to the League of Nations: "No treasure-trove is in her eyes, only sacrifices upon sacrifices . . . Millions of yen, thousands of her young men's lives, all are offerings on the altar of her own conviction and aspirations."

In celebration of the 50th anniversary of the Constitution, 11 February 1938, 300,000 Japanese prisoners were reinstated to full rights of citizenship, with reduction of sentence for 1000 others.

Delegates to the Seventh Biennial Conference of the World Federation of Education in August 1937, reported the wide extent of literacy, the progressive educational methods, and dedication of teachers.

Theosophy in Japan finds its centre in the Miroku Lodge in Tokyo, and is united to China in the person of the Presidential Agent for East Asia, with headquarters at Shanghai.

JAVA

(See Netherlands East Indies)

MEXICO

The accomplishments of the first three years of the Cardenas régime are: Nationalization of 7000 miles of railroad and a move through expropriation to nationalize the oil industry; increased production in agriculture, with land-division to the peons; encouragement of unions; many measures for public welfare; the building up of a 40-ton gold reserve.

Señor Cardenas is worshipped by the peasantry as a "Little Father," for as a President he has kept his election

promises to the people. He declares that the "New Deal" is only beginning its programme of social security, and reiterates his determination to give the Mexican woman equal rights—he sees her as "in the vanguard of the fight for the social and economic emancipation of the nation."

Government is also determined that the great gambling and vice resorts built on the Mexican border shall be converted from "centres of looseness into places of social significance" and to this end, the resorts at Aguascalientes have been seized (with compensation) for industrial schools.

All parties are allowed to function freely in Mexico, though Government has supplied arms, food, and clothing worth £500,000 during the past year to "Government Spain." The large cathedrals in Mexico are again open.

The admirable frescoes by Diego Rivera on Mexico, Past, Present and Future, in the National Palace depict the living spirit which is animating the Mexican people. The Department of Press and Publicity has offered a price of \$1500 Mexican dollars for the best novel dealing with the life of the rural teacher. Excellent works on politics, art, and economics have recently been published.

Theosophy in Mexico: The General Secretary reports "a fresh stream of Theosophical life strengthening our sense of friendship and cooperation." This is marked by an influx of young members, two new Lodges and the revival of an old one, and the foundation of a Theosophical colony near Mexico City. Two new centres have been established in practically virgin territory. Young people are working actively through all the Lodges.

NETHERLANDS

"I think of friendly Holland, so compact, so sturdy and yet ideal in her culture, her people so steadfast, and her land so fragrant with freedom."—George S. Arundale.

The birth of Princess Beatrix on 21 January 1938 to the Crown Princess

Juliana was an occasion of great rejoicing throughout the Netherlands and its colonial domains. Queen Wilhelmina, completed a forty-year reign on 6 September 1938, with a magnificent Jubilee Celebration.

Many prominent Dutch citizens of all faiths formed in July 1938 a "National Centre" to build up "a wall which will stand like a rock around the Throne of the House of Orange."

The Prime Minister, Dr. Hendrik Colijn, believes that an "imperialism of culture must succeed that of force."

One of the most comprehensive rehousing programmes ever known has been completed in the Netherlands. Light, airy, colourful, well-designed dwellings have been built for the entire slum population, and the lower type of tenant has been put through supervised education in the art of home-making.

Another striking instance of human reconstruction is the settlement at Wieringen, where young Jewish exiles are "trained for a simple creative life."

A new cultural association is publishing original and ancient texts. Further changes are to be made in spelling in close collaboration with the Belgian Government. For three years Government has led the way to a simplified spelling.

Theosophy in the Netherlands:

The event of the year was the visit of the President and Shrimati Rukmini Devi to the Convention at Amsterdam on 12 June 1938, also several weeks' stay at Huizen. The press published a lengthy and sympathetic interview with the President on the Campaign for Understanding.

The celebration of the Forty Years Jubilee of the foundation of the Section, May 15 to 17, was marked by a play written and presented by Young Theosophists, *The Gifts of the Nations*. Many fascinating relics of the past were exhibited from the Archives.

A widespread distribution of thousands of pamphlets, radio lectures, a Headquarters Library with 14,500 books, the new study Library with latest scientific publications, an active

Order of Service, daily meditations at 10.30 a.m.—all these are evidences of the life and virility of the Section, which is ever "looking forward to new and better ways to carry our great Science and Philosophy to greater numbers of suffering humanity."

Mr. Jinarajadasa's lectures in April were greatly appreciated.

A characteristic of the Dutch members is a great diversity of views, with a background of serenity of mind and philosophical outlook.

Another link with Adyar is the Garden of Remembrance established at the Huizen centre by the deposit of portion of the ashes of Dr. Besant. The ceremony was conducted by the President on May 17.

NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES

A land of Beauty and Peace.

Government policy has decreed that land should produce sufficient crops to feed the resident population, and this gentle climate and fertile soil yields three or four crops a year. In a true community spirit, each neighbour co-operates with his brother until the crops are gathered, and shares the harvest.

Of the religion of the Javanese. Miguel Covarrubias writes: "It is more than spectacular ceremonies with music, dancing, and a touch of drama for virility; it is their law, the force that holds the community together. It is the greatest stimulus of their lives, because it has given them their ethics, their culture, their wisdom and—by providing the exuberant festivity they love—their joy of living."

Theosophy in Indonesia: *The Pemitran Tjahja or Friends of Light*, presenting Theosophy to the masses, has been adopted by the people wholeheartedly because of the added joy and interest to their lives, and by the Government, because of the marked decrease of disturbance noted wherever such a group functions.

In the Section an enterprising and efficient group of Young Theosophists have formed a Federation linked to the World Federation. They are endeavouring to make Indonesia a centre of light

on the bridge between the Hemispheres.

A high note sounded at the National Silver Jubilee Convention in March 1937 echoed throughout the year in the splendid schools, journals and other Theosophical activities. The General Secretary writes, "We all feel very strongly that the work for Theosophy and for the Masters of Wisdom is still the most glorious work that we are able to do."

NEW ZEALAND

This youngest Dominion of the British Commonwealth of Nations, settled scarcely a hundred years ago, is a land of promise whose culture and social structure are in the making. The people have risen from sturdy pioneer stock, and turn naturally to social betterment, to which the very "atmosphere" of the country lends itself.

The present Government is vowed to curb exploitation and to make available to all the bounty of nature. A comprehensive National Health Insurance and Social Security Bill was introduced in the House of Representatives on 12 August 1938, to become operative 1 April 1939. It plans liberal pensions for all over sixty-five; and available health benefits to all. Three thousand single unemployed men are to be placed in camps to work on public projects, forestry, farms, etc.

The Government propose extensive settlement of the Maoris on the land. In all benefits and franchise privileges the Maori has equal and even greater rights than the white man, for whereas the latter cannot stand for election in a Maori constituency, a Maori can represent a white constituency.

For the benefit of the Nation, a Social Justice Club, entirely non-political, has been formed to propagate Christian idealism in action. The Theosophical Order of Service is in close touch with it, and is helping by lectures, personal contact, and radio talks.

Theosophy in New Zealand: The world tour by Miss Emma Hunt has brought the Section in close touch with Theosophical activities in Sydney, Adyar and Europe.

The Thirtieth Anniversary of the founding of the Round Table was celebrated in Auckland 3 July 1938.

"The work of the Young people is one of the most vital and promising," says the General Secretary, who commends their "self-reliance, originality and resourcefulness." These are a "continual surprise and delight," both through their dramatic entertainments and the monthly journal, *The Torch*.

NORWAY

Though the spirit of Norway is revealed in the Vikings of old, in Ibsen, Nansen, Amundsen, Bjornson, and many other great Norwegians, Ernst Nielsen, F.T.S., writes that one gains a truer picture by "sketching the sailor's and fisherman's fight against nature's tempestuous forces; and in their heavy toil for their daily bread, in their endurance, daring and frugality, one may find some of the elements which are shaping the nation. Others are contributed by majestic Nature herself, the high mountains, deep valleys and narrow fjords, the great seasonal changes in light and darkness, heat and cold, and the solitary existence on seashore and in valley, all of which endow the people with poetic imagination."

The women of the North are banded together in a Northern League of Housewives' Organizations where women of all ranks of society meet in the common urge for better homes and opportunities for their children. Norway is one of the three European countries to have a woman governor for her Women's State Prison.

Theosophy in Norway is presented through religion, occultism, art, civic and social welfare. Lodges study *The Secret Doctrine*. The Section stresses Cooperation and Brotherhood.

PARAGUAY

A plebiscite held 10 August 1938 resulted in 113,309 votes in favour of ratification of the Chaco Peace Treaty, with Bolivia, with only 11,825 votes against.

These fine Indian-Spanish people are known throughout South America for their brave and independent spirit.

Theosophy in Paraguay was stimulated by the week's stay of Mr. Jinarajadasa in July 1938.

PERU

The children of Peru through the Junior Red Cross have initiated a series of Friendship days with other nations. The first in 1938 was an exchange programme between Peru and Cuba, with honour to the flag and the national anthem of both friendly countries, exchange of letters and wireless, and the planting of a tree sent from each country to the other.

The 1938 Pan-American Conference was scheduled for Lima, Peru.

Strict film censorship has been arranged which keeps children away from unsuitable movies.

There have been several excellent historical and biographical works published, as well as a dramatic and realistic novel by Enrique Lopez.

Theosophy in Peru is being spread by a growing and enthusiastic Lodge.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

A joint memorandum issued in Washington on 5 April 1938 by President Roosevelt and President Quezon agrees to the postponement of complete economic independence of the islands until 1960, starting a gradual reduction of trade preferences in 1941. The Commonwealth is to gain its political independence in 1946.

During the army manoeuvres in January 1938, President Quezon declared that the young Filipino Army "would gladly fight in defence of the American flag" because of its debt to the United States.

On 8 September 1937, women were enfranchised.

Theosophy in the Philippines: The General Secretary reports a visit from the Presidential Agent for East Asia (Mr. Knudsen) and Mrs. Knudsen.

The Lotus, Section journal, sounding the keynote of understanding, welds

into an organic whole the scattered members living in these 7,083 islands.

Through a Theosophical Institute, founded by three Lodges, Theosophy contacts the public.

The Section has been reorganized under the new General Secretary (José M. Espina), assisted by an enthusiastic band of workers.

POLAND

"I think of far-off Poland, for ages a centre of conflict, but ever stirred by the spirit of independence and freedom, poor in her estate, yet rich in mystical devotion and simplicity."—George S. Arundale.

The 18-years old tension between Poland and Lithuania came to an end in March 1938, as Lithuanians handed flowers to Polish soldiers. Diplomatic relations are now established.

Legionary organizations refuse to endorse any extreme totalitarian doctrine either of the Left or Right, and on 21 November 1937 Marshal Smigly-Rydz (Poland's "Second Citizen") broadcast an appeal for national unity. In April 1938 certain radical anti-semitic elements were removed from the "National Unity Movement."

As a protest against a system of University segregation of the Jews, the daughter of the late Marshal Pilsudski, Polish hero, took her place in the seats reserved for Jewish students. Lemberg High School has refused to introduce the system. Plans are being concluded to settle Jewish colonists in French Madagascar, and many are volunteering for pioneer work.

A working model of a suggested *University Rediviva* aims to give self-culture and the capacity to judge, appraise, estimate.

A large and wonderfully preserved village, circa 700 B.C., is being unearthed in Biskupin.

A comet of the seventh magnitude was discovered by Prof. Wilk on 27 February 1938.

The first National Art Festival in the autumn of 1937 gave the people of Poland an opportunity to see and hear their own best artists, writers, musicians,

etc. The Polish Academy of Literature was host.

In the novels of the day an emphasis is being placed on the peasant, the Church, and the sea, the three foundation-stones of the restored Nation.

Theosophy in Poland: This year has been consecrated to the building of links with other countries. In the first month of the series, December 1937, the link with Adyar was vivified.

"Our Theosophical Society is now on a sound foundation and in its inner work very alive. The gap between the old workers and the new members is now filled by a devoted band of new workers willing to take responsibilities on themselves."

PORTUGAL

Dr. Correia, Cabinet Minister, reviewing the achievements of the Salazar régime, shows how riots, social troubles and financial difficulties have been replaced by repeated surpluses spent on better schools, highways, sanitation and general social welfare. In spite of international confusion and uncertainty, Dr. Salazar has completely removed all small restrictions on the free exchange with foreign countries.

The Premier (Dr. Salazar) freely admits that dictatorship is no solution of political problems and can exist only as an era of transition. His endeavour is to bring more and more closely the nation at large into partnership in a Constitutional State.

In December 1937 paid holidays were legalized for all employees in firms which hire more than five persons.

Extensive army reforms grant higher pay, pensions, etc..

Though the University of Coimbra was founded six hundred years ago, it modestly celebrated 6 December 1937 its 400th anniversary of continued existence.

Theosophy in Portugal: Eight lectures were delivered in January 1938 by Mr. Jinarajadasa in Lisbon, Oporto and Lagos to packed halls. These were published in an attractively bound volume.

The Section is steadily showing increases in membership. A centre has been established in Nova Goa, Portuguese India.

Several festivals and reunions of Brotherhood have been celebrated.

The Theosophical Order of Service in Portugal is a living factor in the life of the Nation. Food and clothing are distributed to the poor; children are supported and educated; animals are treated in an efficient hospital.

PUERTO RICO

Greater promise of prosperity and a more stable economic future were forecast by the report of Governor Winship published December 1937. Labour receives wages comparing favourably with agricultural labour in the United States, is covered by workmen's compensation insurance, child labour is prohibited, and there is an effective eight-hour law.

An official suggestion that the death penalty be restored has been ignored by the legislature.

The last election indicated that the great majority of Puerto Ricans desire close relationship with the U.S.A., if possible as a State of the Union.

An interesting piece of research is the release of gibbons on the Island of Santiago for the study of these almost human creatures in their natural and free environment.

Theosophy in Puerto Rico has been engrossed in the Campaign for Understanding, and in preparing for the visit of Mr. Jinarajadasa in 1938.

RUMANIA

The year has seen a shift from the cabinet of M. Tatarescu through the short administration of M. Goga, Poet Laureate, to the formation of the emergency non-partisan Cabinet, including many former premiers, under the leadership of Patriarch Miron Cristea, replaced 30 March 1938 by another Cabinet also under the Patriarch.

The anti-semitic decrees of the Goga Government were declared unconstitutional, and a new Constitution was adopted 24 February 1938 in which Rumanian citizens, male or female,

regardless of racial origin or religion, are equal before the law. All political associations based on religious pretexts are forbidden, but the State guarantees freedom to all religions. In August 1938 a minority convention gave all citizens the right to use their mother tongue in school and court, while the ethnic origin of a citizen shall not be an obstacle to his eligibility for State employment.

Rumania intends to be friendly with all nations and to cooperate with the League of Nations.

A territorial reorganization of the Nation into seven Provinces on 20 June 1938 decentralizes Governmental functions.

On 18 July 1938 the Queen Mother, widely revered as author, artist and philanthropist, passed, saying in farewell to her son, "Be a just and strong Monarch."

"My chief interest," King Carol affirms, "lies in the peasants of Rumania . . . If I were free to care for them alone, that would be my ambition—to leave the peasants richer in culture." The youth of Rumania are organized to work for the peasantry: to plough, sow, build roads, clean up towns, and help in cases of emergency. "To love Rumania is to serve Rumanians," the King teaches.

Prince Michael takes his full share in this practical service to the people.

Theosophy in Rumania has steadily continued its propaganda and meetings, and the clearing of the political atmosphere under the firm hand of King Carol should have a favourable reaction in the progress of the work.

Some of the Lodges consecrate a day a month to the news of Adyar and Theosophy throughout the world.

RUSSIA (U.S.S.R.)

"I think of Russia with one of the mightiest peoples of the earth, indeed unique in the arts and in culture, unique in her religious spirit, recklessly adventurous, yet stubborn to the end in defeat—has she ever known defeat?"—George S. Arundale.

Beginning 7 November 1938, the celebration of the 20th Anniversary of

the Soviet Revolution was marked by festivals of music, pageants of "people's art," competitions in high-speed production. Over 8,000 scientists from 40 territories competed for awards for the best scientific work.

The first general elections in Russia since the Revolution were held 12 December 1937.

On 27 November 1937, the long exclusion of Bolshevik labour organizations was ended by the signing of a united front agreement between the Soviet Trade Unions Council and the International Federation of Trades Unions.

A cultural event was the winning of the *Grand Prix International Eugene Ysaye*, of Belgium, by 22-year old Emil Guilels.

Trends noted in Russia: A mellowing and broadening influence in the teaching of history, and a linking of Russian to world history. Peter the Great is at the moment a national hero in film and play.

A growing rapprochement between Church and State, as shown by sermons on Bolshevik philosophy preached in many Greek Orthodox Churches; and the action of Government in dismissing an editor who proposed to wipe out religion by turning churches into Soviet Clubs. Government warned all editors that such proposals were a perversion of Governmental policy which combats religion through education only, and that such an attitude would antagonize the religious-minded, keeping them from taking part in elections.

An emphasis from the earliest years on community service and pride in national achievement as against the acquisitive and individualistic instinct; an emphasis on creative self-expression through art, crafts, music, drama. The child is taught initiative and resourcefulness at an early age.

A hunger for knowledge so great that when a new edition of any books appears, there is so long a queue that an edition of a hundred thousand copies is sold out within a few hours.

A revival of native cultures.

Decentralization from the city to attractive community centres.

An adaptation of all scientific research to the needs of the nation.

Classical rather than the modernistic art, as shown in the palatial recreation centres with their Grecian marble colonnades and whiteness. The inside decorations of "folk-art" are quaintly reminiscent of old Russia.

Through the absolute prohibition of sex exhibitionism in theatre and film, and the equal status of men and women, there is developing in the young a curious sense of sexlessness. Says the Dean of Canterbury: "There is a marked growth in cleanliness and decency . . . Abortion is drastically controlled, prostitution abolished, promiscuity discouraged, and lifelong attachment of husband and wife held up to admiration."

The placing of many young men and women in positions of authority, both in industry and Government, as for example the 19-year-old representative to Parliament, Miss Sakharova, deputy director of one of the largest textile factories in the Union; and the Commissar of Public Welfare of the Kazak Republic, Miss Nagimla Arykova, 21 years of age. These young people of the post-revolutionary generation bring an outlook unshadowed by the struggles of the past.

Dr. Besant in 1908 prophesied the time when out of revolution and struggle "a new Russia will be born, a Russia fit to take her place in civilization . . . and out of her magnificent materials shall be builded a nation that shall be mystical in its tendency, idealistic in its aims, as well as mighty in its force."

Theosophy Outside Russia: This band of Russian emigrés, scattered throughout the world, comprise a Section which is vivid with the spirit of art, beauty, and service.

"Keeping the holy fire of Theosophy burning," the Russian Section outside Russia is "preparing a legion of devoted knights and servers who will be able to help in the reconstruction of Russia."

SCOTLAND

Three great events of 1938 were :

(1) The official adumbration of a Home Department for Scotland to be set up in 1939 to promote efficient administration.

(2) The 300th anniversary, 28 February, of the signing of the National Covenant between Church and State.

(3) The Empire Exhibition in Glasgow. Modernity was its keynote. "The Spirit of Modern Scotland," a statue of a glorious torch-bearer with flying hair, typified the spirit of youth abroad in the land. Yet old Scotland was not forgotten, as was shown in the peace of the Highland clachan, where home industries were reproduced in cottages around an old castle where at ceileidhs (the ancient concerts) were sung the songs and told the folk-tales handed down from parent to child. The floodlighting of Tait's tower and fountains was especially beautiful.

Theosophy in Scotland was splendidly represented in a Theosophical Kiosk near the Peace Pavilion. The newly elected General Secretary, Mrs. Jean Allan, with many Scottish members, welcomed thousands of inquirers. Theosophical pamphlets were in great demand, and a large number of copies of the special Scottish number of *The Theosophist* (July 1938) were sold.

In the local youth centre, the Young Theosophists were represented by an artistic card: "The Brotherhood of Theosophy extends even beyond the bounds of an Empire. In nearly every country of the world exists a nucleus who believe in a Brotherhood of Humanity without distinction of Race, Sex, Creed, Caste, or Colour. The youth of the world, as well as the adults, are represented in this Society."

Mr. and Mrs. Christopher Gale of Edinburgh took charge of the Kiosk while Mrs. Allan attended the European Congress in Zagreb.

Scottish youth has been represented in Adyar by Miss Lillias Gale, who is teaching at the Besant Memorial School.

SOUTH AFRICA (UNION OF)

The general elections in May 1938 were a triumph for the United Party which fuses the Dutch and English viewpoints, standing for a sovereign independent status within the Commonwealth of Nations.

Three focal points of controversy with extremists have been the flag, the National Anthem, and language. The flag question was settled some years ago; it is now agreed that until such time as a National Anthem is recognized, both *God Save the King* and *Die Stem van Suid-Afrika* shall be played at official functions. The law that every public servant must speak English and Afrikaans is strictly enforced, and the Speech from the Throne was read on 3 March 1938 for the first time in Afrikaans as well as English.

The Ministry of the Interior stands firmly against racial discrimination in immigration regulations.

The inaugural meeting of the Native Representative Council, an advisory body, was held at Pretoria 6 December 1937.

General Smuts sees the League of Nations not as "visionary" but the "truest, most realist vision yet seen in the affairs of the world."

Centenary celebrations in honour of the Voortrekkers, Boer pioneers, began 8 August 1938 with the departure from Capetown of two ox-wagons on the "Path of South Africa."

Theosophy in South Africa: Miss Clara Codd's tour is proving most helpful to the Section. She is addressing Rotary Clubs, League of Nations Unions, and other public bodies in the various cities she visits, besides drawing large audiences for public lectures.

Miss Lucy Joynson visited the 1937 Adyar Convention.

Many Theosophists are working for the uplift and betterment of the indigenous races, social welfare, prison reform, etc.

The amalgamated Section with its three autonomous Federations is proving very successful. The Lodges are vigorous

and active, and the members enthusiastic and optimistic.

SPAIN

The end of the second year of Civil struggle, 18 July 1938, was celebrated by affirmations from both sides of a determination to fight to a finish.

Germany, Italy, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Japan, Yugoslavia, Austria and Hungary, and the Vatican (through the elevation of its representative to the rank of Nuncio), have recognized the Nationalists. Several countries have sent special agents without granting recognition.

Nationalist Spain inclines to a monarchy, without restoration of the old royal line. Government stands firmly for a republic.

Government holds approximately 181,500 sq. kilometres, of which 155,000 sq. km. are in Central and Eastern Spain and 26,500 in Catalonia, which represents rather more than one-third of the total area and population. The three principal cities, Madrid, Valencia, and Barcelona, are in Government hands. Barcelona is now the capital. Government's power of military resistance has greatly improved, and it has today a highly trained and well organized modern army.

Lights in the Shadows :

Government's proposal to ban bombing.

General Franco's offer in August 1938 to cooperate in the limitation of military objectives for aerial bombardment.

Acceptance by both sides of British terms of foreign volunteer withdrawals.

The ideal expressed in the Nationalist code of arms "una, grande, libre," or "united, great, and free."

The safety of the Art treasures.

A remarkable picture of the Spanish War, called "The Spanish Earth," taken on the front to which great artists contributed their talents.

The continued emphasis on education and culture throughout Spain.

The declaration by Nationalist Spain that if they win they will concentrate on efforts to relieve the poor.

The declaration by Government that when the war is over, the State will guarantee and encourage private property in so far as it is compatible with national interests.

The reinstatement of several thousand priests in Government Spain.

The efficiency of the women of Spain.

The offer by General Franco "as an extraordinary concession to respect the establishment of two safety ports in the enemy zone, one in Catalonia and the other in the Levantine area" that food-stuffs may enter the country.

The declaration by the Nationalists that they will be "generous" in the treatment of Republicans after the war.

Government's statement through Dr. Negrin: "A curse be upon the statesman who, when the war finishes, will not make it his first duty to procure conciliation and harmony amongst the citizens," prophesying that one day it should be possible to see on the war memorials in every village the entwined names of Spaniards who have fought on either side.

Theosophy in Spain is so flourishing that many new members have been admitted. A light in the heart of Spain is the courage, endurance, and self-sacrifice of Theosophists, together with their deep understanding and appreciation of the true spirit and destiny of the Nation.

SWEDEN

"A Land of Peace and Patriotism."

King Gustav V on 8 December 1937 celebrated the 30th Anniversary of his reign, and with characteristic modesty and simplicity requested no public demonstration. Succeeding to the Throne on the death of his father, he found a people with strong republican tendencies. But no less were these tendencies ingrained in their Monarch, who refused to put the Crown of Sweden upon his head. By the force of his innate goodness and wisdom, this Monarch is now crowned in the hearts of his people. In these thirty momentous years, he has seen Sweden transformed from a quiescent conservatism to a modern Socialist State, whose chief

concern is for the welfare of the needy and the worker. Universal suffrage and old-age pensions have been introduced, and in June 1938 the King signed a Bill giving a two-weeks' holiday with pay to all workers of six months standing. The complete welding of the Socialist group was shown by their carrying for the first time in the 1938 May Day procession the National Flag with the Red Flag.

But even His Majesty's modesty did not prevent the people from making a national festival or "King's Day" of his 80th birthday on 16 June 1938, at which the Premier presented him with £223,400 collected from a million Swedes as a Royal Jubilee Fund to be devoted to social welfare.

A monument to Queen Victoria was unveiled in 1938 on Oeland Island.

At the Old Folk Exhibition in Stockholm in the autumn of 1937, the King and three of his brothers exhibited their handicraft.

In the spring of 1938, Gothenburg commemorated the Tercentenary of the arrival in America of the first Swedish colony. Great Tinicum Island in America has been converted into the beautiful Printz-Lindbergh Park in honour both of the first Governor of New Sweden and the great Swedish-American aviator.

A Swedish foundation yielding £50,000 per annum, has been established by Mr. Axel Wenner-Gren, for promoting "a clearing-house for practical ideas" in Scandinavian countries to strengthen the work of social and economic improvement.

Theosophy in Sweden: "The inner life of the Section is growing gradually stronger. At Whitsuntide in Stockholm we had the most dynamic and harmonious Convention for many years," writes the General Secretary.

The Section library and bookstalls play an important part in reaching the Swedish public.

Mrs. Gardner, General Secretary for England, took part in the Midsummer Festival of 1938.

SWITZERLAND

Dr. Johannes Baumann, Liberal, took office as President for the 1938 term in the world's oldest Republic—it has functioned for six and a half centuries.

The President, in the name of all parties, stated 21 March 1938 that the mission of the Swiss people was to keep a watch in the interests of all over the Alpine passes. They would defend their country and independence to the last drop of blood; would pursue negotiations to make their complete neutrality recognized, and would entertain straightforward and friendly relations with all neighbour States.

Germany and Italy in June 1938 recognized Swiss neutrality.

Complete neutrality, the Foreign Minister (Mr. Motta) has declared, does not mean withdrawal from the League. He emphasizes the value of the League as a symbol, and "the necessity of international cooperation."

Switzerland again opens her doors to immigration on behalf of the political refugees of August 1938.

By a large majority, a national referendum in November 1937 to suppress Freemasonry was rejected.

A new Federal penal code, adopted July 1938, unifies the Cantons, and therein abolishes the death penalty.

Competitive grading in schools and universities is forbidden.

Theosophy in Switzerland: The year has shown an increase in membership, Lodges and propaganda. The General Secretary travels constantly throughout the Section, giving addresses and organizing classes.

The Theosophical Order of Service has aided fellow-members disturbed by recent political events in Europe.

Every French-speaking member of this Section is enrolled as a subscriber to *L'Action Theosophique*, published at Brussels, and a large space is reserved in the Section journal for German articles.

The Section is "a centre for the distribution of potent forces making for international brotherhood . . . and solidarity."

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

"I think of the youthful splendours of the United States of America, of her unexampled traditions and unique Constitution . . . I think of the American people with all their wealth of material spirituality, and all their restless search for the Real everywhere and anywhere. Intellectual spirituality is theirs too, and emotional also, finding its expression in a fine brotherliness . . . How poor . . . would the world be without its United States."—George S. Arundale.

On 12 September 1937 the Nation began its celebration of Constitution Week, 17 September marking the 150th anniversary of the actual signing of the Constitution. The celebration concludes 30 April 1939, the 150th anniversary of the inauguration of George Washington as first President. On that date the International World's Fair in New York will be declared open.

It is hoped at Washington that Their Majesties the King and Queen of England will visit the U.S.A. about this time on the occasion of their visit to Canada.

Latin-American countries issued a special set of air-mail stamps commemorating the Constitution, which "consecrated the fundamentals of democracy that protect the life of all republics on this continent."

The democratic ideal came vividly to the forefront of American thought in the past year. In his message to Congress 3 January 1938, President Roosevelt said: "Unhappy events abroad have retaught us two simple truths about the liberty of a democratic people. The first truth is that the liberty of a democracy is not safe if the people tolerate the growth of private power to a point where it becomes stronger than their democratic State itself . . . The second truth is that the liberty of a democracy is not safe if its business system does not provide employment and produce and distribute goods in such a way as to sustain an acceptable standard of living."

The primary elections, in the spring of 1938, showing strong Roosevelt popu-

larity throughout the country, turned the Congressional tide, resulting in a wave of "New Deal" legislation in the last six weeks of the 75th Session.

Huge appropriations for relief and recovery were voted.

A "Fair Labour Standards Bill" provides a flexible minimum wage and hour with a sliding scale of from 25c and 44 hours the first year to 40 hours after three years and 40c after seven years. A National Economic Committee was set up to investigate monopolies.

Twenty new minor Federal Judgeships requested by the President were granted. The loan funds of the Housing Plan were broadened to \$800,000,000.

Many other items on the Roosevelt agenda were enacted.

The President's request for aid to the railways and the South will probably be a prominent part of future programmes.

In February the second Agricultural Adjustment Act gave the Secretary of Agriculture full power to control crop marketing either by voluntary or if necessary compulsory cooperation.

Unemployment insurance compensation and an unemployment census by mail were material factors in turning a "trade recession" into the present optimistic trend.

President Roosevelt in July 1938 received a petition from the steel workers asking him to break tradition and seek nomination for a third Presidential term, and affirming that the country needed his "firm hand" in local and world conditions.

A new political party under the leadership of Senator La Follette, a Wisconsin Liberal, will make a bid for votes in the 1940 election.

The appointment of Mr. Stanley Reed with the support of both parties to the position of a Supreme Court Justice to succeed Justice Sutherland, still further reduces the average age of the Supreme Court Bench. The President has stated that he sees no reason why women should not sit in this highest of Judiciaries.

Two important decisions given by the Supreme Court were the upholding of (1) the right of Congress to insist on the registering of utility companies; (2) the

right of the United States Government to supply electric power in competition with private interests.

As a result of labour's struggle between craft lines of demarcation as represented by the American Federation of Labour (A.F.L.), and industrial or plant units of collective bargaining, as represented by the Committee for Industrial Organization (C.I.O.), both organizations have increased in membership. On 9 November 1937 delegates of both organizations reached a tentative agreement as to jurisdiction in 16 fields of work.

International Relations: President Roosevelt's speeches at Kingston (Ont.) and Chicago signalized the determination of his administration to abandon the present policy of isolation, and return to active participation with the democratic peoples of the world in the preservation of peace.

The United States is a member of some forty international and administrative unions dealing with various humanitarian economic and cultural topics, and has concluded some eighty general agreements on such topics.

As a leader in Pan-American unity, the United States has taken the initiative in several conversations which have led to international agreements, for example the Evian Conference to aid political refugees, particularly from Austria.

But there has been since the Great War a strong movement throughout the U.S.A., to keep her isolated from entanglements that might precipitate her into another conflict. Many indications show that the tide is turning in favour of a fuller participation in international political life: President Roosevelt's strong Chicago speech against the "reign of terror and international lawlessness"; the discarding of the Ludlow Bill to curtail the President's right to declare war; increased appropriations for armaments; a warning article in the *New York Times*, June 1938, that "We shall be fully prepared, if war on a large scale envelops Europe, to choose the side of the democracies" and other comment on the Czechoslovakian crisis; several speeches by Mr. Cordell Hull,

Secretary of State, emphasizing that while isolation is a theoretical possibility, "in the end an inexorable price must be paid for such isolation . . . It is my firm conviction that national isolation is not a means to security, but rather a fruitful force of insecurity . . . Let us not forget that the present spread of lawlessness is a direct consequence of the recent drift toward national isolation . . . which springs from the counsel of despair and an admission of defeat." Mr. Hull put forth a four-point programme of the steps which the United States will take immediately in cooperation with other nations to reverse the "present disastrous trends in international relations":

1. To make every effort toward the restoration and strengthening of sound and constructive international economic relationships.
2. To join other nations in working for an effective agreement on limitation and progressive reduction of armaments.
3. To join in the resumption of the work begun at The Hague two generations ago of humanizing warfare by common agreement on the rules and practices of warfare.
4. To join other nations in exploring methods of revitalizing the spirit of international team-work.

A nation-wide broadcast series, "Brave New World" has been built around "the dramatic lives of the great leaders, statesmen, educators, poets and artists of Latin America" from "the Empire of the Sun" to the modern day.

(For the President's goodwill visit to Ontario, see Canada.)

Cultural Trends:

Towards an *Architecture* wherein the form expresses the function in unadorned original and modern buildings with lines of strength and beauty. The great Government housing programme has made all architects shelter-conscious.

An emphasis in *Sculpture* on the archetypal, some examples being: the American Indian Peace Memorial of Carl Milles in St. Paul; the androgynous winged Guardians at Boulder Dam

by Oskar Hansen; the heroic Atlas of Roosevelt Centre by Lee Laurie.

In *Art*, a new atmosphere of sanity and strength.

In *Drama and Literature*, unconventionality, humorous criticism of contemporary life, a sensitive social conscience, spiritual and supermaterial themes, and a tendency to strip away all unessentials. *Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs*, Disney's triumph in animated films, introduces a fourth or time dimension.

The 150,000 painters, sculptors, musicians, artists and writers on the Government payroll, have turned more to the life of the people for the subjects of their creative art, and are thereby reaping a reward of wider appreciation. What began as a system of relief has developed into an economic social cultural service, bringing to the poor and crippled both in body and soul festivals of art, drama and music, community art centres, and an art free from "propaganda and dives." The W.P.A. advisor-extraordinary to 60,000 amateur dramatic groups, reports an overwhelming demand for plays on social themes.

Radio continues to broadcast America's culture to millions of people—symphonies, operas, lectures, open forums on vital issues, the President's fireside chats, a well-liked synthesis of world news free from propaganda. The new World University of the Air is used by Harvard, Yale, and many other cultural institutions through the short-wave station WIXAL.

In *Education* emphasis on creative individuality and "learning through doing," together with the development of the social sense; on the one hand a demand for vocational education and apprentice training, on the other a "humanizing" of technical courses, so that graduates may understand their fellows. In the classroom itself the competitive is giving place to the social, and in the mass to adult educational hobby and recreational guidance. The trend is toward smaller classes in the lower schools, the segregation of "advanced" and "retarded" children into

"opportunity classes," and more tutorial opportunities in universities.

Old time discipline is becoming melted into a new attitude of sympathy and understanding. The mother is helped through Child Guidance Clinics to adjust herself emotionally to her children. Friendly teachers and the privilege of self-governing student bodies strengthen the child's own integrity. A hopeful indication of the success of this method is the resolution by a student convention in the Central States to boycott bookstores offering indecent literature.

The adult is being trained in discrimination by a new Institute which teaches how one may sift propaganda for the grains of truth lost in the chaff of self-interest.

A trend in *Medicine* to socialization is being led by Dr. Hugh Cabot of Mayo Clinic, who is backed by 430 noted physicians and surgeons.

An encouraging shift of emphasis is to be noted in *Science* from material advancement to "social progress, international cooperation and goodwill."

Among the discoveries of the year: Two new elemental particles of matter by Millikan; a definite pulse and nervous response in slime mould (Dr. Seifriz of Pennsylvania); chemical creation of life without male or female nucleus (Dr. Harvey, Princeton); fertilization of holly, etc., by a chemical rather than pollen (Beltsville, Md.); the suspension of primitive life-forms indefinitely in cold (Calif. Inst. Tech.); tides 70 miles up, lifting the atmosphere 5,279 feet twice daily (Cambridge); new elements in the Cosmic Cloud (Mount Wilson); the transmutation of gold in the powerful atom smasher of Dr. Lawrence (Univ. of California); separation of the heavy isotope Nitrogen (Prof. Urey); the virus identified as a giant protein molecule (Dr. Stanley of Rockefeller Inst.); proof of the occult teaching that abstract thought functions best when the brain is most still (Univ. of Iowa); many now extinct species of small animals on Shiva's temple, an isolated plateau in Arizona.

Extraordinary progress has been made in the development of technical instruments, such as telescopes, microscopes.

In *Religion* unity conferences of all Christian churches, and the amalgamation of seven branches of Methodism.

In *Criminology* there is a tendency toward the appointment of understanding wardens, and education and recreation for offenders. Plastic surgery is used for distorted features, so that the released man goes forth literally with a new face.

Theosophy in America : The most significant event of 1938 was the tour of Dr. and Mrs. Arundale through the Section, and their presence at the Convention, July 2-6, held at the Stevens Hotel, Chicago, followed by the Summer School at Olcott, July 7-12, during which Dr. Arundale pursued his theme of Symbolic Yoga.

Several stirring events rendered the Convention keenly sensitive to the mighty flood of power thrilling through America from Independence Day onwards :

The linking of the Convention to Washington by the telegram of congratulation sent by Dr. Arundale to President Roosevelt. Opening the day's proceedings with *America the Beautiful* and *The Star-Spangled Banner*, these citizen-Theosophists "drew near to the majestic reality, the flaming splendour of the national soul."

The President's magnificent statement of "America's Dharma" as "the spiritualization of material well-being ; the bringing of the principles of heaven down to meet the facts of earth . . ."

The presentation of a *New Citizens' Pledge* by Dr. Arundale which the General Secretary anticipates "will spread like a flame throughout America."

Another significant event was the burning of \$301,000 worth of bonds, over \$20,000 of which had been redeemed in the current year.

An exquisite note of beauty was the colourful display of Indian weaving in sari and shawl, and the talk by Shrimati Rukmini Devi in costume on the spiritual significance and magic of the Indian dance.

URUGUAY

General Alfredo Baldomir-Colorado took office 17 March 1938, to serve as President of the Republic until 1942.

"Uruguay . . . plays a unique role in South America. She is looked upon by the other countries as the friend of all and hostile critic of none."—Mr. Jinarajadasa, 1929.

This spirit of friendly understanding exists also in the field of politics, for the 30 seats of the Senate are divided equally between the two political parties polling together an absolute majority ; failing which proportional representation is granted ; three seats in the Cabinet are reserved for the minority party.

Uruguayan workers are protected against accidents, illness, old age and indefinite unemployment, with a retirement age at fifty. Vast housing and other projects are financed by public funds—one scheme by damming the River Negro will provide even the smallest village with electric light and power.

The sculpture and architecture of Montevideo, and its 22 broadcasting stations are symbols of the deep interest that Uruguay evinces in the cultural deepening of the Nation's life. The creative instinct through art and letters prevalent throughout Latin America is particularly evident in Uruguay.

Theosophy in Uruguay : In June 1938 Mr. Jinarajadasa gave two lectures in the University of Montevideo, and three others in the Athenaeum, with a lecture on Masonry by invitation of a masculine Lodge. He was broadcast over the Government Official Radio.

Theosophists of Uruguay are interested in art as "the best means of purifying the emotions, acquiring a full understanding of life, and at the same time a powerful method of awakening that marvellous faculty for synthesis which is intuition."

Señor and Señora Della Rosa and Señor Cantalupo of Montevideo spent several months in Adyar and touring India in 1938.

WALES

National activities in Peace and Understanding are: The opening of the Peace Temple in Cardiff.

The New Commonwealth Movement which seeks to concentrate on a "Reign of Law" enforced by a world tribunal and police force, merging "the defence of each in the defence of all."

On 18 May (1938), known throughout the world as Goodwill Day, the children of Wales broadcast their 18th annual message of friendliness and unity to the children of the world.

Not only in Cardiff, 1-8 August 1938, was held the annual Eisteddfod (Welsh Musical Festival of Choruses), but wherever Welshmen foregather there are miniature Eisteddfods. Welsh music and poetry are a translation of mighty emotional experiences that rouse the soul to nobility and power.

Theosophy in Wales: A noteworthy gathering was the Summer School of the united British Sections held in the University of North Wales, Bangor, in August 1938, for a fortnight, with a hundred students present.

Wales was represented at the Adyar Convention of 1937 by the General Secretary and Miss Mary Jones. Mr. Freeman's lectures in several Indian cities were well received.

Theosophists are active in the spiritual life of the Nation, and "enthusiastically explore every avenue which leads to the goal of Understanding."

YUGOSLAVIA

Peace was restored in February 1938 between Government and the Serbian Orthodox Church by the granting of an amnesty to all connected with the recent struggle against the Catholic Concordat, and the rescinding by the Orthodox Church of the decrees of excommunication of Government officials. The Concordat has been dropped.

His Majesty King Peter is being educated with fourteen boys chosen from every rank of his subjects. Sons of a cobbler, schoolmaster, rich merchant, etc., their only qualification for comradeship with the young King is that they

are "intelligent, athletic, and of good character."

The minority policy of Yugoslavia is a policy of good fellowship. Rumanian minorities are taught by Rumanians with textbooks from Bucharest, and Yugoslavian minorities in Rumania have corresponding privileges. Government servants are required to know minority languages. Prince Paul (Senior Regent) affirmed in May 1938 that Government will not allow any form of discrimination against Jews.

Throughout the world Vetrenik, the "village of the blind" established by the late King Alexander, is known for its prosperity and craftsmanship.

Dr. Matchek, the Croatian leader, has started a five-year cultural plan to make the people 100% literate.

From the Croats, who sing naturally and spontaneously "as do the birds," to the troubadours of Serbia, "the nation seeks solace and strength . . . in song. It lifts itself toward assurance and purity by singing."

Theosophy in Yugoslavia: It is difficult to overestimate the value of the wave of good fellowship that swept through Central Europe during the Zagreb Congress of the European Sections (August 25-30), over which Dr. Arundale presided. Both he and Shrimati Rukmini Devi delivered important addresses. (See "The European Congress, p. 16.")

The tenth jubilee issue of *Teozofija*, December 1937, reflects both the devotional and the enterprising spirit of Yugoslavian Theosophists.

OUTPOST LODGES

IN EUROPE

Estonia: The Kitej Lodge in Tallinn and the H. P. B. Centre in Noehme belong to the Russian Section outside Russia.

Luxemburg: Leadbeater Lodge at Bonnevoie and Krishnaji Lodge at Esch sur Alzette belong to the French Section.

Cyprus: Hilarion Lodge belongs to the Greek Section.

IN AFRICA

North Africa: Raja Yoga, Alcyone, and Paix Lodges of Algeria, and Annie Besant and La Paix Lodges of Tunis belong to the French Section; Melilla Lodge of Morocco belongs to the Spanish Section.

East Africa: There are four Lodges directly attached to Adyar: Nairobi (Kenya), Mombasa (Kenya), Krishna (Zanzibar); Narayana, Dar-es-Salaam (Tanganyika). The Presidents of the Zanzibar and Dar-es-Salaam Lodges attended the 1937 Adyar Convention.

West Africa: Accra Blavatsky Lodge (Gold Coast) belongs to the English Section.

IN ASIA

Portuguese India: A new centre at Nova Goa under the Portuguese Section.

Indo-China: Le Serviteur (Baclieu); Vrais Bouddhistes (Phuo-Clong); Lead-beater (Saigon): all belong to the French Section.

Malay Peninsula: Lodges at Singapore and Kuala Lumpur (Selangor) are attached directly to Adyar.

IN THE PACIFIC

Hawaiian Islands: Honolulu Lodge chartered 1894 by U.S.A. Section.

IN AMERICA

West Indies: Barbados Lodge is attached directly to Adyar.

Dutch Guinea (Surinam): H.P.B. Lodge, Paramaribo, belongs to Netherlands Section.

AWAITING REINCARNATION

In the past there have been Lodges in Turkey, Gibraltar, Canary Islands, Persia, Mauritius, Hankow, Cambodia, Kioto (Japan), Latvia, Monaco; and in the West Indies, Lodges in Haiti, St. Thomas, Grenada, and Trinidad. A Lodge once existed in Venezuela, which Mr. Jinarajadasa touched in 1938.

THE GOLDEN STAIRS

A clean life, an open mind, a pure heart, an eager intellect, an unveiled spiritual perception, a brotherliness for one's co-disciple, a readiness to give and receive advice and instruction, a loyal sense of duty to the Teacher, a willing obedience to the behests of TRUTH, once we have placed our confidence in, and believe that Teacher to be in possession of it; a courageous endurance of personal injustice, a brave declaration of principles, a valiant defence of those who are unjustly attacked, and a constant eye to the ideal of human progression and perfection which the secret science depicts—these are the golden stairs up the steps of which the learner may climb to the Temple of Divine Wisdom.

H. P. BLAVATSKY

WHO'S WHO IN THE THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY

The following biographical detail has been specially prepared for this Supplement. In the full edition of the *Year Book* which it is proposed to publish every five years, detail will be given concerning all prominent living workers.

A

AGUILERA Ramos, Luis: b. Andalucia, Spain 1867; F.T.S. 03; founding member Arjuna Lodge, Barcelona and librarian many years. Worker for youth; d. 10-1-20.

ARNOLD, Howard: b. 66; m. Minnie Strejdorn 92; F.T.S. 03; a South African pioneer and worker in T.S. for 30 years; a founding member of L.C.C. in Johannesburg 1922; P. short articles in press and magazines. Add. Jocelyn Mansions, P.O. Box 1918, Johannesburg, S. Africa.

ARREGUI, Dr. Agustin: b. 1903; F.T.S. 24-7-26; Pres. Luz de Oriente L.T.S.; helped found Voluntad and Adyar L.T.S. Add. San Martin, 2396 Montezuma St., Argentine.

ARROYO, Mario Martinez de: Journalist and Geographical Engineer; Gen. Sec. Argentine 1920-2; P. *Los Rosacruces*, articles and translations.

AVADHANI, V. V. S.: ret. sub-judge Masulipatam; b. '58; F.T.S. 82; Vedanta scholar; exponent of Theos. through press and lectures; P. *Brahmasutras*, *Bhagavatasastra*, etc. Add. Masulipatam, S. India.

B

BAIN, J. L. Macbeth: Scottish poet and writer of mystic prose. Founder first T. O. S. Healing League Group, d. 25.

BERTOLOLLI, Josefa de: Pres. Alcione L.T.S. Worker in allied movements. F.T.S. 1918; b. '91; Add. Santa Teresa F.C.C.A., Argentine.

BISCHOFF, J. Bruno: Gen. Sec. South Africa 23-6; b. Holland; educ.

Germany; m. 18-5-04; F.T.S. Aug. 08; keen worker for T.S. nearly 39 years; many years Pres. "Netherlands Chamber of Commerce," Pretoria; Add. Tokai, P. O. Retreat, C. P., S. Africa.

BJERREGAARD, Carl Henrik Andreas: b. Fredericio, Denmark, 24-5-45; Educ. Copenhagen Univ. and Military Academy, Denmark; F.T.S. 30-11-86; Created Knight of Danebrog 1920 in recognition of educational work among Danes of New York; Collaborated on encyclopedias and dictionaries; pioneer librarian in New York City 1879 until death 28-1-22. P. Sufi Interpretations of Omar Khayyan and Fitzgerald; *The Inner Life and the Tao-Teh-King*; *The Great Mother*; *Lectures on Mysticism and Talks on Kindred Subjects*.

BRAUND, Lt. Col. George Frederick: 2nd Batt. A.I.F.; Member Legislative Assembly N.S.W.; b. Devonshire 13-7-66; m. Lalla Robina Blythe 30-1-95; Pres. Armidale L.T.S. Australia. Killed at Gallipoli 8-5-14.

BROWNE, Maurice A.: b. 9-8-85; F.T.S. 20; Founding member International L.T.S. Tokyo 1920; Pres. Shanghai L.T.S. 31-5; Chairman China Publishing Fund for trans. Theos. books; Add. 43 Netherhall Garden, London, N.W.3.

BUIJS, Mrs. Nellie (née Bell). m. Nicolas 13-3-24; T.S. worker Shanghai 1924-36 as librarian, Lodge President and helper in Besant Girls' School. Add. 1, Pacific Highway, Roseville, Sydney, Australia.

BUIJS, Nicolas: b. Holland. Naturopath, and Healing Group Leader; m. see

above. Lodge worker and officer 1924-36 in Shanghai. Add. as above.

BULANO, Mrs. Elvina: b. 4-2-55 Switzerland; m. Cesare 10-3-90 Italy; F.T.S. 12-4-07; Pres. Lodge Lumen de Lumine 1917 until death 16-1-38 at Turin.

C

CAMPBELL, Harry Bartlett: b. U.S.A. 6-8-76; Educ. Univ. of Chicago; m. Vera Alfredivna Genke 03; F.T.S. March 27; Pres. Shanghai L.T.S. 29-30, 36; Orient rep. Pan-Pacific Union, Honolulu, 1919; Vice-Pres. Pan Pacific Assn. Shanghai 20-38; Add. 1481 Bubbling Well Road, Shanghai.

CHAPARRO, Rogelio: b. 1873; F.T.S. 11-2-27; Pres. Helios Lodge; Add. 1155 Montacasaros St., Montezuma, Argentina.

CHILDS, Mrs. Caroline Goldsmith: Pioneer club-woman of U.S.A., Pres. Sorosis 19-23; serving on international commissions in women's and children's welfare; m. Senator John Lewis Childs, a noted horticulturist. P. Ed. *The Schoolmate*, a children's magazine founded by her husband; *Lost Lineage*, *The Sword Fell*; d. 10-7-37.

CILLIE, Mimi: b. Pretoria, South Africa; Educationist; F.T.S. Nov. 29; Pres. Pretoria L.T.S. 35-6; P. Ed. Afrikaan Sec. of *The Link*. Add. 138 Melville St., Pretoria, S. Africa.

COOK, Mrs. Louisa Ralph: b. 17-5-63 Australia; m. 14-8-89; F.T.S. 20-9-05; Lecturer, teacher, and T.S. worker; Add. 31 Palmerston St., Mosman Park, West Australia.

COSALE, Maria T. N. de: b. 96; F.T.S. 17-10-25; Pres. Amor Maitreya Lodge; Theos. teacher; Add. St. Ayacucho 748, San Fernando, Prov. of Buenos Aires, Argentina.

D

DAY, Thomas Frederick: b. 30-6-78 Shropshire, England; m. Edith Reynolds 06; F.T.S. 23; Lecturer; Pres. and officer for many years of Johannesburg Lodge; Section Treasurer; Transvaal Provincial Treasurer; P. *Madame Blavatsky and the Message of Bel-*

lamy; Add. 4 Salvia Road, Primrose, Germiston, Transvaal, S. Africa.

DeHOFF, Dr. George William: b. 7-3-84 Maryland. Educ. Southern Med. Coll; m. Pearle A. Burling 2-11-11; F.T.S. 20; on Board of Section; Nat. Head Healing Dept. T.O.S.; Chairman Natl. Pub. Com.; Add. 2020 N. Charles St., Baltimore, Md., U.S.A.

DISSEL, Jacob Elise van: b. Eindhoven 30-8-90; m. Anna Adelaide Vos 8-8-18; F.T.S. 7-6-20; First Pres. Eindhoven L.T.S.; Exec. Netherlands Sec.; Treas. European Fed.; Sec. Eur. Fed. 38; Add. Voorterweg 40, Eindhoven, Netherlands.

DUWAER, Johannes Franciscus: b. 4-3-69 Rotterdam; m. Anna Maria Loye, The Hague, 31 July 95; F.T.S. 23-9-97; Publisher of Theos. and other books and Pres. of various T.S. Lodges; Add. 80 Brediusweg, Naarden, Holland.

DYNE, Godfrey Heron Maynard: b. London 21-9-59; m. E. S. Wirth 9-3-86; F.T.S. 19-11-97; T.S. Lecturer on scientific subjects; prepared many diagrams and articles of value; d. 36.

E-F

EGIZIO, Veronesi: Sociologist; b. 30-11-65; F.T.S. 15-4-09; Organizing Gen. Sec. Egypt 1918-21; Add. 20 Rue Mograby, Cairo, Egypt.

ESPINA, Jose Maria: Attorney; LL.B.; Gen. Sec. Philippine Islands, 37; b. Manila, P.I. 24-10-91; educ. Univ. of Manila; m. Mary Osmond, F.T.S., 12-11-10; Theos. lecturer; patron youth movement; once Governor of pagan tribes in Luzon, P.I.; P. ed. *The Lotus*; Add. P.O. Box 323, Cebu City, P.I.

FAULDING, Alfred J.: Well known lecturer for T.S. in England. Compiled index of *The Secret Doctrine* 93; worker in T.P.H. London; d. 1-2-16.

FAULDING, Mrs. Alfred J.: See above. F.T.S. 20-7-94; class teacher for many years; Add. 12 Warwick Ave., London, W.2.

FERNANDEZ JIMENEZ, Lydia: Gen. Sec. Central American Sec. 37-9; b. Costa Rica 15-6-74; for 27 years Professor of Economics in Colegio de Señoritas; one time Pres. Feminist

League, Sociedad Cultural de la Mujer; Rep. Costa Rica for Pan-American Union; F.T.S. 2-11-27; on Exec. Council C.A. Sec. 29-36; Add. P.O. box 797, San José, Costa Rica, C.A.

FERNANDEZ, Pedro Angel: Vice-Pres. Philippine Sec.; b. Capiz, 21-4-88; m. 17-7-17; Priest L.C.C.; F.T.S. in New York Jan. 19; Founder Mayflower and Ideal Lodges, N.Y.; Pres. Founder, Sociedad Naturista Hispanan, N.Y.; Co-Founder Lotus Lodge, P.I.; Add. P.O. Box 3012, Manila, P.I.

FISHER, S. S.: Sec. for Labour, West Australia 1937-; since 1923 in Arbitration Court; 1926-37 associate to Mr. President Dwyer; member State Civil Service since 1900; a strong sustainer of Theos. movement in W. Australia, and Past Pres. Perth L.T.S.; Add. Mount Lawley, Perth, W.A.

G

GANTVOORT, Miss H.: Publicity Sec. Netherlands; Lecturer 14-; Pres. Theos. Foundation Utrecht; Founder Educ. Museum, Utrecht.

GAS, Pedro: b. 85; F.T.S. 18-4-23; Pres. Gautama Lodge; travels for T.S.; Add. San Martin 439, Montevideo, Argentina.

GASQUE, Mrs. Clarence (Maude Meacham): b. Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.; Ed. Chicago and Boston Universities; m. Clarence Warren Gasque, 24-1-06; F.T.S. Mar. 38 during visit to Adyar. Add. The Elms, Spaniards Road, Hampstead Heath; Srinagar, Kashmir, India.

GINKEL, Henry J. van: b. 6-7-80 The Hague; educ. Naval Coll. Amsterdam; m. 7-9-05; F.T.S. at formation Eur. Sec.; 25 years Director Dutch Theos. Publ. Soc.; lecturer, organizer; Founder Dutch Astrological Soc.; introduced Sufi Movement in Holland; P. many trans.; *Leeft Men Meer dan Eenmaal Op Aarde, De Nieuwe Cathegismus, Oorlog, Telepathie, Beknopte Geheime Leer, De Groote Pyramide, De Swastika* (periodical), pamphlets, articles, etc.; Add. 14 Rue Seutin, Brussels, Belgium.

GOMPERTS-van EMBDEN, Sophia: b. Zwolle, Holland 9-8-77;

m. 1900 and 1913; F.T.S. 20; on Exec. Council Netherland Sec. 32-; Pres. Sattva L.T.S. Amsterdam 28-33,35-; on Exec. Ctee Women's Suffrage Soc. Holland 17-25; P. editorial staff suffrage periodical; articles, etc.; Add. Viottastraat 13, Amsterdam, Holland.

GON, Dr. W. H. Denier van der: Some years librarian Holland Headquarters.

GOSSWEILER, Enrique O.: b. 1900; F.T.S. 31-3-16; Pres. Voluntad L.T.S.; Priest L.C.C.; worker of long standing and Vice-Pres. Argentine Sec.; Add. Junin 198, Rosario, Argentine.

GOSSWEILER, Oscar: b. 77; F.T.S. 10-10-09; Past Pres. Pitagoras L.T.S.; worker for many years. Add. Amenabar, F.C.C.A., Argentine.

GRANES, Jose: b. Catalonia 12-7-49; spiritualist as a youth; F.T.S. 13-7-93 Barcelona L.T.S.; Pioneer and co-worker with Don Jose Xifré; P. *Natural Law, Origin and Order of Things*, etc.; d. 4-8-12.

GUBBINS, Dr. John Caspard: M.A. D. Litt.; b. 77; educ. Cambridge; barrister; m. daughter of Col. Levey; rendered great service to South Africa as an illuminator of its history through his famous Africana Collection; P. *Three-dimensional Thinking*, etc. d. 12-11-35.

GUOJONSSON, Guobrandur: b. 13-3-04; educ. Tec. Coll.; F.T.S. 26; on Gen. Council T.S. Iceland; sub-ed. Sec. Journal. Add. Klapparsligur 11, Reykjavik.

H

HEYWOOD, Gaston Robert: A.R.S.M., M.Inst. M.M.; b. Caen, France, 1-9-88; Educ. Univ. Coll. School and Royal School of Mines, Lond. Univ.; m. Salome Louw, 32; F.T.S. Oct. 21; Gen. Mgr. Consolidated Main Reef Mine; on Natl. Council T.S. S.Af. 24-6; Pres. Johannesburg L.T.S. 24-6; Add. P.O. Box 3598, Johannesburg, Transvaal, S. Africa.

HORN, John Herman: Jeweller. b. 30-9-64 Denmark; m. 93; F.T.S. 1900; Pres. Townsville L.T.S. for 30 years. Add. Flinders St., Townsville, Queensland, Australia.

HUNGERFORD, Hedley Heber: B.A. b. 20-4-64 Armidale, N.S.W.; educ. Sydney Univ.; m. Edith May Martha Flower 4-4-94; F.T.S. 04; Lecturer and Pres. Murwillumbah L.T.S.; Pres. Chamber of Commerce and Philharmonic Soc. Murwillumbah, N.S.W.; d. 20-1-36.

I—J

IARCHO, Dr. Alejandro: Naturopath; b. 87; F.T.S. 30-5-21; Pres. Hermes L.T.S.; Leader of T.S. in East Argentina; Add. 777 Cordoba St., Concordia, Enter Rios, Argentina.

JIMENEZ NUNEZ, Enrique: b. Costa Rica 27-12-64; Educ. Costa Rica and Belgium; m. 15-9-97; F.T.S. Oct. 07; Musician, Composer, Prof. Chemistry; Ex-Minister Agriculture and Public Works; Writer and T.S. lecturer, Lodge organist; d. 27-6-32.

JUSSAVALA, Kuverji Ratanji: b. 75 Bombay; F.T.S. Bombay 96; Hon. Treas. Blavatsky L.T.S. 13-16; Garden Superintendent Adyar 16-31; d. 11-5-38.

K—L

KANITKAR, Madhav Govind: B.A. b. Poona, 17-5-77; educ. Nutan Marathi Vidyalaya and Deccan Coll., Poona; m. Godavari, daughter M. B. Karmarkar; F.T.S. 03; Pres. Arundale L.T.S. Benares, Lodge officer for many years; Teacher C.H.C. 10-13; Theos. National School 13-37; Member Yellow Shawl Group under A.B.; acting headmaster Besant Memorial School, 38; P. illustrator of some Marathi books; stories and playlets for children, ed. Hindi boys' magazine 22-4. Add. Adyar, Madras.

KEMP, Miss Hilda: b. Surrey, England; F.T.S. '15 at Los Angeles; private secretary to Mr. Jinarajadasa 1931; Add. Adyar, Madras.

LOPEZ-REYES, Dominga: Sec. Philippine Hq.; b. 6-7-13; educ. Univ. Philippines; m. 12-11-37 Benito F. Reyes, (See 1938 Year Book); F.T.S. Am. Sec. June 32; T.S. organizer and lecturer in English, etc.; natl. rep. for T.O.S.; P. articles and poems; Assoc.

Ed. Sec. Journal; Add. 1875 Mangahan Sta. Cruz, Manila, P. I.

M

MAKEY, Miss Norma: b. U.S.A.; Private Secretary to Dr. Arundale 1935; Add. Adyar, Madras.

MANAVELLA, Fernando: age 45; Pres. Hypatia L.T.S.; on Sec. Council; Add. St. Juan 1120, Rosario, Argentina.

MOLIERE, Suzanne Esthere Feichter-Granpre: b. Netherland Indies 29-2-80; Asst. Sec. Netherland Sec., Pres. Amsterdam L.T.S.; Widow since 19; Add. Amsteldyk 77, Amsterdam Zuid, Netherlands.

MONTARULI, Miss Vera Vitulli: b. Turin 1-8-07; F.T.S. 23-12-29; Pres. Giordano Bruno L.T.S. and Vice-Gen. Sec. Italian Sec.; Add. Piazza Corridoni 8/22, Genova, Italy.

MONTURIOL TENORIO, Jose: b. Spain 27-2-72; Licenciado en Letras-Archivero-Bibliotecaria; co-founder Virya L.T.S. Costa Rica and lecturer; co-founder allied movements; Treas. Sec. Exec. Council 29; in Red Cross Assn. decorated by first class "La Cruz de Oro del Comendador"; Chief Cashier Banco de Costa Rica; P. treatise on Shorthand 1896; Add. Banco de Costa Rica, San Jose, Costa Rica, C.A.

MOUSHMOV, N.: well-known archeologist of Bulgaria, collaborated with his brother, M. Anastassiev, in publishing some small books on Theosophy in 1884.

MUKHERJEE, Rajendralal: Pen-name "The Dreamer." P. *Studies in the Bhagavad Gita, The Three Life-Waves, On the Threshold*, etc.; d. 1936, Calcutta, India.

N—O

NAVARRO, Constantino P.: b. 85; F.T.S. 15-9-10; Pres. Paz L.T.S. in Bolivia, Add. Casilla 238 La Paz, Bolivia.

NICHOLSON, Lt. Col. Ralph: F.T.S. 89 in India; Active worker many years for T.S. India and England; Res. 4-6-24.

OBREEN-TOE-LAER, Mme A.S.: A pioneer of T.S. movement in Holland.

P. As "Afra" started and contributed to Dutch magazine *Theosophia*, many trans., pamphlets, and manuals; d. 1899.

OLAFSSON, Sigurour: b. 3-5-85; F.T.S. 20; Lecturer; Vice-Pres. Iceland Section; Add. Lindargala 18, Reykjavik.

OLIVARES, Prof. Jose Maria: b. 79; F.T.S. 1-5-25; Pres. Dharma L.T.S. and the Sec. Library in Buenos Aires; P. ed. *Evolucion*, review; Add. Tucuman St. 1150, P. 40, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

P

PAATS, William: b. Rotterdam, Holland, 12-1-76; m. Matilde Melián 17-7-04; F.T.S. 10; Pres. Biblioteca Teosofica Paraguaya and Pres. Agent Paraguay; once Pres. Lodge Fraternidad; Add. Casillo de Corres 693, Asuncion.

PATTERSON, James Brown: b. Glasgow, Scotland 7-11-62; m. to Henrietta Nolan (see below) 30-3-89 in Melbourne; F.T.S. 1891; founding member Melbourne, South Yarra, Perth and Fremantle L.T.S.; served in allied movements; Add. 2 Court St., Perth, West Australia.

PATTERSON, Mrs. Henrietta: b. Dublin Ireland 9-3-48; m. James B., (q.v.) F.T.S. 92 in Melbourne, Victoria; founding member Melbourne, and South Yarra Lodges and founded Perth and Fremantle Lodges, at the age of 90 still attends Perth Lodge meetings. Add. as above.

PAYNE, Miss Phoebe Daphne: b. London. F.T.S. 21; lecturer, teacher, clairvoyant, research worker, etc. P. *Man's Latent Powers*, articles, etc. Add. Lansdowne Road, Wimbledon, London, S.W.20.

PECSON, Manuel: on Board of Directors Philippine Sec.; b. Malabon, 4-1-79; m. Maxima de Jesus 04; F.T.S. June 31; T.S. organizer and lecturer; Pres. Founder, Hamsa Lodge, and founder Lotus Lodge etc. Occult Healer; Add. 1422 Avenida Rizal, Manila, P.I.

PERKINS, Jr., James Scudday: Artist; b. Louisiana, U.S.A. 29-6-99; m. Kathrine B. Galbreath 29-12-24; F.T.S. 28; founding member and Pres. of a

Lodge at Cincinnati 31-37; class organizer and lecturer; Pres. Ohio Fed. May 34; on National Board Directors; interested in bringing Art and Theosophy together; P. Theos. articles; Add. 123 Kinsey Ave., Mt. Auburn, Cincinnati, Ohio, U.S.A.

PIZZIGHELLI, Ronald George Marquis: B. Sc.; b. Johannesburg 14-6-06; Educ. Witwaters Rand Univ., Transvaal; F.T.S. 12-8-33; Lecturer, Sec. and Pres. Johannesburg L.T.S. 36-8; Surveyor and Engineering Draughtsman; Add. Box 863, Johannesburg, S. Africa.

PLANAS PORTAS, Jacinto: Active propagandist of Theos. in early days of this century; mystic and sage; one time Pres. Barcelona Lodge, Spain; d. in Barcelona, 11-9-28.

PLANA y DORCA, Dr. Jose: Military Medical Officer and Poet; F.T.S. 90; one time Pres. Barcelona L.T.S.; d. 6-12-13 Spain.

POORTMAN, Johannes Jacobus: Sometimes research Fellow in Philosophy Harvard College, U.S.A.; b. 26-4-96 Rotterdam; Educ. Univ. of Groningen, Hamburg, Paris (Sorbonne), Geneva, Utrecht and Vienna; F.T.S. 1915; in charge Archives and on Library Ctee. Netherlands Sec.; Hon. Treas. Netherlands Soc. Psychical Research; P. Co-Ed. Sec. journ., compiler Bibliographical Index on Theosophy and Science, History of the T.S. and main contents of Theos. Periodicals; co-ed. *Tydschrift voor Parapsychologie*; *De Beweging voor een Theosofische Wereld-Universiteit*, *Tweeërlei Subjectiviteit*, *Ontwerp eener Centrale Philosophie*, etc., Add. 73 van Boetelaerlaan, The Hague; Holland.

POROARSON, Sigurour: b. 6-1-86; F.T.S. 20; Staunch worker for many years; Add. Vesturgota 21 Reykjavik, Iceland.

PREST, Miss Irene Mabel: b. Leeds, Eng.; F.T.S. April 1919; Sec. Theos. Research Centre, London 34-8; Publicity, reception, and other work Adyar, 1937- and on former occasions; Add. Adyar, Madras.

PRINS, Dirk Hendrik: D.Sc.; b. Avenhorn (N.-H.) 5-9-91; m. Jeltje

Prins-de Boer 18-12-13 ; F.T.S. 9-10-11 ; Lecturer, Lodge-President ; P. ed. *Theosophia* ; Add. Kiplaan 23, S'Gravenhage, The Hague, Holland.

R

RILEY, Dr. Frank L. : b. 13-2-70 ; Lecturer at Krotona on Theos. 16-23, class teacher, healer ; F.T.S. 2-1-17 to 7-1-30 ; P. *The Bible of Bibles, Spiritual Healing, Biblical Allegorism, Perplexing Problems Solved*, etc. ; Add. 932½ Menlo Ave., Los Angeles, Calif., U.S.A.

ROS, J. D. : b. The Hague 75 ; m. W.A.L. Vryman, see below, 01 ; F.T.S. 97 ; since 08 on board Iden Haag L.T.S., and its Pres. 15 ; founding member Netherlands Section Council ; for 7 years on Sec. Board ; Pres.-founder Utrecht L.T.S. 1900 ; helped to form Delft L.T.S. ; Headmaster and substitute Dir. School of Designs at The Hague, ex-conservator of Museum Industrial Arts ; Founder-Pres. since 04 of the Soc. to promote Beauty in Education ; Founder-Pres. 08 of federative organization to promote child welfare ; Pres. and organizer of three educational exhibitions ; specialist in vocational guidance ; Pres. Society of Art and Industry 16 ; writer and lecturer on Theosophy and allied artistic and humanitarian subjects ; co-founder and Pres. Humanistic-Idealistic Broadcast of lectures on Theosophy, animal protection, peace, etc. Add. The Hague, Holland.

ROSENTHAL, Walter : formerly Vice-President for Communications in Estonia ; traces his family history back to 1560 ; F.T.S. 1912 ; Add. Kunderi 21, Tallinn, Estonia.

ROS-VRYMAN, Mrs. W.A.L. : b. The Hague 75 ; m. J. D. Ros, (q.v.) ; Lecturer, debater, and writer on Theosophy, education, women's movements, pacifism, socio-political subjects, etc. On Town Council of The Hague 33-35 ; on Prov. Legislative Council of Zuid-Holland 34-35 ; Pres. and Co-Foundress of a colonial School for Girls and Women ; for 14 years Pres. Liberal Democratic Women's Club, and on Board Liberal Democratic Party ; P. co-

ed. *Theosophia* 14 years ; stirring and lucid pamphlets in defence of T.S. leaders. Add. The Hague, Holland.

ROSSI, Francisco : b. 92 ; F.T.S. 12-5-25 ; Pres. Pitagoras L.T.S. : 2 years on Sec. Council ; Add. Cerrito 60, Rosario, Argentina.

ROVIRALTA, Dr. Jose : b. Barcelona 24-2-56 ; F.T.S. Barcelona 90 ; with Xifré and Montoliu formed first triad of F.T.S. in Spain ; Sociologist, physician, linguist, and famous Sanskrit scholar ; P. Spanish trans. *Bhagavad Gita* ; Theos. Glossary in Spanish, trans. Goethe's *Faust*, etc. ; d. 2-2-26.

S

SAARNIO, Uuno : Ph. Mag., Ph.D. ; Librarian Turku Public Library ; b. Turku 5-1-96 ; educ. Univ. of Turku, philos. in Berlin, Paris, Brussels, Copenhagen, etc. ; m. Charlotte Hollberg 23 ; F.T.S. 8-5-15 ; Yg.Th. 1-9-13 ; Pres. Aura L.T.S., former Theos. librarian Turku ; Pres. Society of World Peace in Turku, etc. ; P. *Einige grundlegende Tatsachen der Worththeorie* (with Prof. A. Penttilä), *Untersuchungen zur symbolischen Logik I, Zur heterologischen Paradoxie, The Scientific in Theosophy*, and other works in Finnish ; Add. Puolalanpuisto, 1-A, Turku, Finland.

SANDE, Viscounten de : Of old Brazilian nobility ; member Humanidade L.T.S., Rio de Janeiro ; composed *Theosophical Hymn* sung at South American Conventions ; orchestral score deposited Adyar Library ; d. July 1937.

SANZ, Prof. Hilario : Educationist ; age 58 ; F.T.S. 28-3-19 ; once Pres. Fraternidad L.T.S. ; P. assist. ed. *Kuntur* ; Add. St. Junta 2166, San Fernando, Prov. of Buenos Aires, Argentina.

SCHMIECHEN, Hermann : Artist ; F.T.S. 20-6-84 ; in 1884 in London painted under inspiration of H.P.B., portraits of Masters, now at Adyar, also portrait of H.P.B. kept for many years at 19 Avenue Road, and now in hall of Indian Section, Benares.

SELLEGER, Prof. Tr. E. L. : On Ctee to form Internatl. Centre at

Geneva, '28; b. 2-8-76; F.T.S. 03; worked for long period in Geneva and Holland.

STAGGS, Elise Russell (nee Mequillet): b. Colorado, U.S.A.; F.T.S. 16; m. Herbert Alvin, 7-27-7, see below; Past Pres. Cleveland and Besant L.T.S.; Chairman Olcott Children's Convention Camp; Active in Mother's Advisory Groups; Add. 2236 Grandview Ave., Cleveland Heights, Ohio, U.S.A.

STAGGS, Herbert Alvin: b. Upper Sandusky, Ohio, 9-7-95; m. Elise, see above; F.T.S. 1-4-15; Pres. Besant L.T.S.; Joint Editor, *The New Citizen*, 1938; American Agent for St. Michael's Centre; Active in Federation and extension work; owner and manager restaurant chain; Add. as above.

STEVENSON, Mrs. Christine Wetherill: b. 12-4-78, daughter Samuel Price Wetherill; educ. in Europe, in art, music, drama, and history; F.T.S. 12-4-17; Founder-Pres. Plays and Players Club; m. William Yorke S. 08; her great gift to the world was her founding the Annual Pilgrimage Play on the hills of Hollywood where nightly glows in her memory a lighted cross near the setting of "The Life of Christ." Her first religious play was *The Light of Asia*, presented at Krotona by the Brotherhood Players assisted by Walter Hampden, Ruth St. Denis and Charles Cadman. Death overtook her 21-11-22 before she completed plans for the dramatization of the life of St. Francis of Assisi. Her family, Samuel Price Wetherill, Sara Wetherill Logan, and Georgine N. W. Shillard-Smith are all T.S. members.

STOPPEL, Dr. Carlos Adolfo: Gen. Sec. Argentina 28-32; b. 17-5-91; F.T.S. 29-8-19; educ. as lawyer Univ. Buenos Aires; several years Judge at Mendoza; T.S. lecturer and Lodge officer; late director *Teosofia en el Plata*; organized first Congress S.A. Theos. Fed. Mendoza; P. trans. etc.

SUNDRAM, Dr. Tarakad Parameswara Iyer: L.M.&S.; Medical Officer to Adyar Dispensary, Oct. 33; b. South Malabar 25-3-04; Ed. Presi-

dency Coll. and Medical Coll., Madras; m. A. Dharmambal, F.T.S. 32; F.T.S. 1-10-33; P. articles on health; Add. Adyar, Madras.

T

TEARE, Captain W.: Theos. worker in Burma; died fighting for Empire 1919.

THOMAS, Grace G.: age 30; F.T.S. 17-4-21; Pres. Beacon Lodge; Add. St. Ascasuso 226, S. Isidro Pcia Bs. As., Argentina.

TORREGROSA, Francisco: age 69; Pres. Fraternidad L.T.S., Past Pres. Helios Lodge; F.T.S. 18-6-11; Add. St. San Martin 1143, 4 stage, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

TOSAR, Jose Cardeira: b. 69; F.T.S. 26-11-11; early Pres. Dharma Lodge; Convention Lecturer, Lodge organizer; Add. Jujuy 1334 Buenos Aires, Argentina.

TOTH, Zinaida: b. Elisabetgrad, Russia; m. 19 Capt. M.; educ. Univ. of Odessa; F.T.S. Oct. 27; Lodge organizer and lecturer Rumania; Pres. Circle Unirea 36-7; d. 23-3-37.

U

U SAN MYA: b. 91; educ. Mandalay; m. 19; F.T.S. Dec. 16; P. Trans. in Burmese *At the Feet of the Master*.

U SAN U: Asst. Gen. Sec. Burma 13-14; ardent social worker; died 1914 nursing plague patients.

USHMAN, Ramon Palacios: age 46; F.T.S. 16-4-23; Pres. Gnosis L.T.S., organizer Convention 1936; Add. Mitre 555, Rio IV, Cordoba, Argentine.

V

VARGAS, Dr. F. Valles: Peruvian physician; Gen. Sec. Argentina 19-20; Charter member, lecturer, writer; founder Loto Blanco L.T.S. and magazine *Loto Blanco*, etc.

VENKATARAMAN, Padi: b. 15-5-82; m. May 03; F.T.S. 07; untiring worker in educational field; Add. Mingala Lane, Banktam, Rangoon, Burma.

VENKATRAM, G. R.: Assistant Editor, *The Theosophical World* and

Joint Managing Editor *New India*, 37-; b. 13-7-01; F.T.S. 18; m. 17-6-33; assisted *New India* Office 19; Joint Gen. Sec.-Treas. Indian Y.T. Fed. 27-30; Add. Adyar, Madras.

VINCENTY, Francisco; B.A., B.Ph., B.L., First Gen. Sec. Puerto Rico Sec. 25-30; b. Mayaguez 2-4-70; Director Institute Secondary Education of Mayaguez; Principal and later Inspector of Public Schools Mayaguez; Pres. Teachers' Assn. of Puerto Rico; Pres. Spiritualist's Assn. Res.

W

WAGNER, Mrs. Gretchen Boggiani; b. 12-6-77 Hannover, Germany; m. Col. Oliviero Boggiani 1-8-01; F.T.S. 17-8-96; oldest member Italian Sec., and still an active worker; Add. Via Zara 1/5, Genoa, Italy.

WALKER, Rt. Rev. John: L.C.C.; b. Galston, Scotland 13-6-67; educ. Andersonian Coll. Glasgow; m. Elizabeth Smart 2-12-91; F.T.S. Dec. 04; Gen. Sec., South Africa 21-23; For many years Pres. Pretoria L.T.S., Lecturer; Res.; P: *Theosophy and Modern Thought*; *The New Theology*; *The Art of Religion*, etc.; Add: 106 Cawood Street, Cradock, C.P., S. Africa. Res.

WALTER, Ritch Lewis: Attorney Sup. Ct. Transvaal; b. 14-2-68; F.T.S. 95; one of 3 founding members S. Africa T.S.; associated for some years with Gandhi; political worker; P. *British Indians and the Transvaal*; sometime ed. *Indian Opinion*; Add. Ashers Buildings, Johannesburg, S. Africa.

WALTON, Robert Kelsey: b. Chicago 17-11-81; Law School Univ. Michigan, LL.B.; tied world records in running; worked for women's suffrage; m. Georgina Jones '11, now Sister Daya of the Swami Paramananda Vedanta School; F.T.S. 06 and strenuous worker; Trustee Am. Sec. 15-20; Started at Krotona, 16, Bureau Social Reconstruction. Priest L.C.C. 17; later Vicar-General for America. In 1915 started a Theosophical centre in Ojai; worker for world peace; d. 4-6-33.

WATKIN, Miss Gertrude: Librarian of Adyar Library 34-; b. Eng. 4-3-74; Ed. Auckland Univ. Coll., New Zealand; F.T.S. 20; Chief Brother New Zealand T.O.S. 28-34; Pres. N.Z. Theos. Educ. Trust Board 30-1; has a distinguished 40-year record of social and war service including; Lecturer Horticultural Science in first Swiss Horticultural Coll. for Women 11-13; Directrice, L'Hôpital de l'Alliance, Yvetôt, 15-16; Supt. N.Z. Borstal Inst. and Women's Prison, Wellington, 25-9; Add: Adyar, Madras.

WESTENDORP, Max: D. Juris. b. Amsterdam, 18-11-93; educ. Munic. Univ. Amsterdam; F.T.S. 21; on Exec. Council Dutch Sec. 27-; twice Asst. Gen. Sec.; on Board of Directors T.S. Publishing House; Sec. P. C. Meuleman Foundation; Add. Huizen, N.H., Nieuwe Bussumerweg 174, Holland.

WIJNAARDEN, Miss J. J. van: F.T.S. 1900-; Sec. and once Pres. Utrecht L.T.S.; Lecturer 1910-; Founder Theos. Foundation Utrecht. Add. care of T.S. Utrecht.

WILDER, Miss E.: F.T.S. 22; Hon. Sec. Saturn L.T.S. Shanghai 23-4; helped organize Tientsin L.T.S. 1925 and Pres. 25-6; P. Contributor of Far Eastern notes for *Theosophist* 24-6; d. Tientsin 16-6-26.

WILLIGEN, H. S. van der: b. Java 18-10-62; educ. Holland; F.T.S. 04; Pres.-Founder Batavia L.T.S., Java; for 15 years on Exec. Council Holland; P; Ed. *Theosophia*; Add. The Hague, Frederik Hendriklaan 130, Netherlands.

WILLIGEN, M. S. van der: F.T.S. 05; co-founder Batavia L.T.S. and Pres. 12-13; Transferred to The Hague L.T.S., on Exec. Council Dutch Sec.; active in social and educational work; P; ed. *Theosophia* 15-30, 33-.

WIX, Eugene John: LL.B.; b. South Dakota 23-1-93; educ. Univ. S.D.; m. Norma Fern Miller 20-2-24; F.T.S. 5-6-35; Pres. Glendale L.T.S. June 36-; Pres. S. Calif. Fed. T.S.L.; Chairman Burn the Bonds Ctee. 37-8; Joint Ed. *The New Citizen* 38-; on Theosophy in Action Ctee; Lecturer and teacher; Add. 1550 Virginia Ave., Glendale, Calif., U.S.A.

WYBERGH, Wilfrid John: b. Yorkshire 15-7-68; educ. Winchester Coll. and in Germany; m. Katharine Emily 8-12-83, F.T.S. 01-32; on Council Transvaal Govt. 02; Secy. Mines Dept. 02; P: scientific and political contributions; Add. P.O. Umtali, Rhodesia, S. Africa.

Z

ZETTERSTEN, A.: Gen. Sec. Scandinavia 96-9; 08-9; d. July 10.

ZEYER, Julius: Theos. pioneer and mystical poet, Czechoslovakia; b. 1841 Prague; d. 1901.

THE ADVANCE GUARD

AUSTRALASIA: Degen, Oscar E., Sydney, d. 15-4-38; Fortune, Frederick George, Perth, W.A.; Macro, Thomas W., Pres. Sydney Lodge, Vice-Pres. Blavatsky Lodge, on Section Council, d. 22-12-37; Harrison, Robert, Brisbane Lodge; Mirams, Henry Haywood, Wellington, N.Z., d. 11-6-38, public-spirited Theosophist, thanked by Mayor of Wellington.

BRAZIL: Sande, Viscondessa de, benefactor, composer, d. July '37.

CENTRAL AMERICA: Albear y St. Just, Rafael de, Gen. Sec. for Cuba, 1908-26; with Jose Masso spread Theosophy in Cent. America, d. 30-6-38.

EAST ASIA: Kalugenin, Alexander, Shanghai, d. Sep. '37; Sargeant, P. A., Shanghai, d. May '37.

EUROPE: Cochiuș, Peter M., C.B.E., Gen. Sec. European Federation, d. June 1938; Hamerster, Mrs. Agnes Luise, chairman Adyar Service Committee 1935-36, d. 22-3-38; Jackson, Mrs. Margaret, former Gen. Sec. for England, d. 1-5-38; Marques da Silva, Joao Salvador, Gen. Sec. Portugal 1931-32, d. 19-1-38; Malheiro, Rear-Admiral Julio, formerly Section Treasurer, Portugal, d. 1-2-38; Pagan, Mrs. Jessie Osborne, Edinburgh, in her 95th year, d. 10-3-38; Ranksborough, Lady Alice, generous benefactor to English Section; St. John, Captain A. J., penal

reformer; Liander, G. Halfdan, Stockholm, b. 24-8-1861; d. 15-7-38.

INDIA: Jussawala, K. R. (Bombay), Garden Superintendent, Adyar, 1916-1931, d. 11-5-38; Khandalavala, Khan Bahadur Naoraji Dorabji (Bombay), in his 90th year, formerly member of General Council, F.T.S. 58 years, d. 2-6-38; Srivastava, Prof. Lalji, d. 27-9-37; Tiruprananda Bharati, Swami (Manjeri Venkataraya Aiyar), brilliant exponent of Theosophy; Willson, Miss A. J., some years personal assistant to Dr. Besant, d. 22-10-37; Munshi, Shiva Shankar Sahai, F.T.S. 8-11-85, d. June '38, aged 84, lawyer, editor.

SOUTH AFRICA: Murchie, Miss Margaret Letitia, thrice Gen. Sec. for South Africa, d. 16-5-38.

U.S.A.: Baverstock, Mrs. Virginia A., Los Angeles, d. 2-11-37; Holland, Christopher F., Los Angeles, Vice-President, U.S.A. Section, 1924-36, d. 20-3-38; Talbot, James H., Los Angeles, in his 83rd year, d. 11-6-38; Waters, Mrs. Hallie, Omaha, d. 18-5-38; Weeks, Miss Netta E., Hollywood, one time private secretary to Col. Olcott, d. 13-6-38.

NON-MEMBER: Jelihovsky-Brousiloff, Mme. N. V., a niece of H. P. Blavatsky, but not a Theosophist, passed at Prague, 18-3-38.

Theosophy's outstanding contribution to this urgent problem of death is to show death to be a friend, and no enemy at all.—G. S. Arundale.

INTERNATIONAL DIRECTORY

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