

Indian Opinion

No. 44—Vol. XXVI. Friday, November 9th, 1928.

Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper.
PRICE FOURPENCE.

NOTES AND NEWS

WHEN this issue is in the hands of our readers the Hindus will be celebrating their Divali festival and their New Year will dawn on Tuesday November 13. We wish our Hindu readers the Season's Greetings and we wish them every happiness and prosperity in their coming New Year.

An important conference to determine the question of Indians in trade unions is to be held towards the middle of this month in Durban, attended by Government officials, including the Registrar of Trade Unions, Mr. McGregor and the Chief Inspector of Labour, Mr. Walker. Mr. Sastri hopes to be present. The conference will be held under the aegis of the S. A. Indian Congress.

We have heard General Smuts a good deal on politics but not so much on education. The views expressed by him on the latter subject at the dedication and opening of the new wing of the quadrangle of St. John's College, Johannesburg, the other day, are noteworthy. Gen. Smuts declared that the boys and girls of to-day had to learn too much from books, and learned too little how to use books of reference. "In after life you will find that almost every day you will be wanting to hunt up information, but you are not taught how to do so at school. You should learn how to use books of reference, dictionaries, encyclopædias; there is no need to carry them in your skulls, which are at best of very small dimensions. Learning has become so great a science and has become so enormous in its extent that it is quite impossible to expect any man to learn and remember even the essentials of all that there is to learn. Modern learning has become so vast that unless we learn to use books freely we shall be merely snowed under, and memory will become over-burdened with facts it cannot carry."

There was much to learn on thrift from the recent address by Mr. J. De Villiers Roos, the Auditor-General at the Rotary Club luncheon at Pretoria recently. Many people profess to be thrifty but unconsciously they squander much more than they are able to save by their thrift. Mr. Roos urged the desirability of avoiding waste in any shape or form. "Do not overdo sport or pleasure at the expense of work," he said. "Time wasted cannot be replaced." Drink, went on the speaker, was responsible for a large percentage of the inmates of asylums and prisons. If a man spent 5d. a day on cigarettes from the age of 20 to 60—well, that £1,662 went up in smoke. Cigar butts thrown away in London's streets amounted to £1,000,000 each year, said Mr. Roos. He urged the cultivation of a horror of debt.

A Reuter's message from Lahore states:—

The Simon Commission received an address delivered by a deputation including representatives

of 15 Moslem associations of the Panjab, which urged the need for guaranteeing the community an adequate share in the legislatures and services, and for continuing a separate electorate communal representation system. Sir John Simon, in reply, said the commission would not forget that it was the Panjab which had shown the way to India at a critical and anxious time by electing a committee to co-operate with the commission without challenging a division. He counselled the Moslems to render service not only as members of a great community but as citizens of a great country.

"A Simla message says that it has been decided to give the collection of gentleman, of whom Lord Irwin has chosen to constitute a Committee to help the Simon Commission, the name of "the Indian Parliamentary Committee." The *Hindu* (Madras) commenting on it says: "The Committee is one set up in utter defiance of the wishes of the principal limb of "India's Parliament," the Assembly; and to call it "the Indian Parliamentary Committee" is to be guilty not merely of gross abuse of language, but also of something very akin to a fraud on the public. But will these tactics avail "the co-operators" much?"

It is almost like our Federationists calling their Congress the "South African Indian Congress!"

While in Bombay, Sir Jagadish Bose, India's great scientist, was presented with addresses both by the students and the public. Replying to the address of the Youth League of Bombay he observed:—"When a disciple comes to me I ask him whether he would carry out certain duties to be entrusted to him. He generally answers: 'I will try.' That betokens true humility but cowardice which seeks a loop-hole of escape. It is the habit of weakness to throw blame on others, on the University, on the Government, on unfavourable circumstances in general. It is not for man to complain of circumstances but bravely accept them and confront them, dominate them and learn once for all to choose what you are going to do and say 'I will.' Sir J. C. Bose finally exhorted the youths to get rid of narrow provincialisms and attain the highest manhood and womanhood, to realise the privilege of being born at a time when the country needed them most; to realise that there could be no happiness for any one unless it was won for all, to pursue the doctrine of strength and build up the Greater India yet to be."

In reply to an address presented to him by the Ahmedabad Municipality on the Bardoli victory, Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel said, that he had just returned from Simla where he felt like a fish out of water. He was pained to see waste of crores of rupees. In no other country would the Government live for five months as in Delhi, where crores of rupees were expended in the hills. The peasants were being impoverished, whom he would advise not to pay land revenue till their voice was heard in the assessment of the same. Concluding, he advised councillors to talk less and do more. The success of Bir-

dolt; he said; was due to the silence he imposed on all his co-workers. He alone undertook to speak to the peabants.

The Red Cross for July publishes an article under the caption "The Case against Tobacco: In it we read that excessive smoking produces may be a symptom as well as a cause of mental and physical inferiority. We are further told that Heavy smoking is undoubtedly injurious. The neurotic girl, who is an "end-to-end" cigarette smoker, and who consumes 20 to 50 cigarettes a day, may do so because she is already a neurasthenic wreck, but the more she smokes, the more neurasthenic does she become, and thus a vicious circle is created which it is very difficult to break. It is the naked truth that tobacco is a narcotic poison and that even its moderate use is attended by the risk of becoming a prey to it. It has been well said by Professor W. H. Park that "it is not consistent with wise council to the public to encourage even the moderate use of such a drug, the public should be encouraged to maintain a standard of health that is independent of these narcotic resources and attempted shortcuts from life strain.

Reviewing Dr. Hofstaetter's latest book entitled "The Smoking Women" *The Oriental Watchman* comments:—

God pity the children when both father and mother smoke. Fortunately, when both parents smoke, the chances are there will be no children. If by chance children are born to such a couple they are handicapped through life because of their unfortunate heredity. Woman has in this respect been a redeeming factor in the prevalent race decadence in the past. When she begins to smoke, and smoking becomes as common among women as it is among them, there will be a landslide in race decadence. The mother is the homemaker. The smoking mother becomes a home-breaker.

MR. SASTRI'S SUCCESSOR

MUCH to the deep regret of Indians of South Africa, and, we might also say, of many Europeans of South Africa, Mr. Sastri has definitely decided to relinquish his office as Agent of the Government of India so soon as the next Agent is appointed, and it is his desire that he should be relieved early in January next. It is futile, therefore, to concentrate any longer on keeping Mr. Sastri. His sacrifices have been very great in coming out to this country to look after our interests and well has he discharged his great responsibilities. At our request he even prolonged his stay for another six months. To press him now to further prolong his stay against his will would be highly inconsiderate no matter how our interests may be at stake. We have, therefore, now to hope for his successor to be an equally capable person. Mr. Sastri has with his moderation, eloquence and winning personality been successful beyond expectations to draw the sympathy of a great number of Europeans in the Indian cause. He has

further removed completely the very wrong idea prevalent among the South African people that India was a land of coolies only. He has brought about a great deal of enlightenment by his lectures on Indian culture. Thus Mr. Sastri has spent his time very usefully in laying a sound foundation for his successors to build upon.

It is no wonder to us that it is so difficult to find a successor to Mr. Sastri. That the successor should be a non-official person is without question. And to find such a distinguished Indian statesman from the rank of non-officials at such a critical period in the history of India is naturally a difficult task; for India herself is badly in need of the services of every such leader. And, again, anyone of those who are engrossed in Indian politics at the present time would naturally feel in this country like a fish thrown out of water. It is, therefore, equally difficult to suggest any name as it is to appoint any one who could ably take the place of the present Agent. At any rate, whosoever does come, if he is to successfully carry out the work commenced by Mr. Sastri, one thing is absolutely essential, and that is, that he must be an educationist and should be possessed with the same qualities as Mr. Sastri.

South Africans' Visit To India

The World's Student Christian Federation

The World's Student Christian Federation, comprising 23 affiliated movements throughout the world, holds a general committee meeting every two years. This Committee is comprised of representatives from all the movements. South Africa as one of the affiliated movements is represented by four members, one specially representing the Native section.

This year the Committee holds its meetings in Mysore City from the 5th to 16th December, when South Africa will be represented by the Negro Rev. Max Yergan, Mr. F. J. Benning Malan, Miss E. Jacobs, and Miss E. Hamman. They sail from Durban on the *Umvolosi*, one of the King & Sons' Liner, on the 10th November, arriving at Madras on the 29th. During the interval before the 5th December they will probably stay in Madras. After the 16th till the 25th December they will be travelling in India. From the 25th till the 31st they will attend the quadrennial All-India Conference of the Student Christian Movement. During January, 1929, they will be travelling again, departing from India at the end of the month on the return journey to South Africa. Rev. Max Yergan, who will be one of the speakers at both meetings, will also attend a very important Missionary Conference during this period.

Rev. Max Yergan is an American Negro by birth. He graduated in America and, after completing a theological course, was ordained Minister of religion. Just before the Great War he went to India on

missionary work and accompanied the troops to British East Africa on the outbreak of hostilities. He returned to America on the conclusion of the War, and in 1922 the Foreign Committee of the American Y.M.C.A. agreed to be financially responsible for him so as to allow him a free hand to accept a post as Student Christian Association Secretary in Native institutions in South Africa. Since then he has been doing splendid work here. In 1926 he attended the General Committee meeting of the Federation at Nyborg Strand as well as the Le Zoute Missionary Conference on Africa. The rest of that year and the whole of 1927 was a period of furlough in America, where he, meanwhile, took his M.A. degree. In April 1928 he attended the great Jerusalem Missionary Conference.

Mr. F. J. Berning Malan is at present a Theological Student at Stellenbosch, and President of the Students' Representative Council of the University of Stellenbosch. He is a graduate of the University of South Africa taking his degree at the Grey University College, Bloemfontein. He taught for 3½ years in the Orange Free State and the Cape Province, and in 1926 came to Stellenbosch to continue his studies for the purpose of qualifying as a Minister of religion in the Dutch Reformed Church. He has been closely associated with the Student Movement for many years, serving on several important Committees.

Miss E. Jacobs took her Teachers' Diploma at the Normal College, Bloemfontein and taught in the Orange Free State for five years. In 1921 she went to Stellenbosch for a further course of study. Since 1922 she has been Travelling Secretary of the Students' Christian Association with the Orange Free State as her special field of work.

Miss E. Hamman is at present a teacher at Boksburg in the Transvaal, where she has been doing her work for the last six years already. She is a graduate of the University of South Africa, completing her studies at the Transvaal University College, Pretoria, where she also took her Teacher's Diploma. Since 1924 she is closely connected with the Student Movement as Secretary of the Transvaal Provincial Committee.

An Evil Omen

The *Cape Times* dated October 31, has the following leading article under the above heading:—

Under the Cape Town Agreement with the Government of India the Union Government undertook

to take special steps under the Public Health Act for an investigation into sanitary and housing conditions in and around Durban, which will include the question of

(1) the appointment of advisory committees of representative Indians; and

(2) the limitation of the sale of municipal land subject to restrictive conditions.

This undertaking, significantly enough, was featured in that part of the Agreement which treated of the "Upliftment of the Indian community." During last June the Government made an announcement regarding the constitution of the Commission, which was to conduct the promised investigation. Sir Edward Thornton was to be chairman, and the Central Housing Board was to contribute two other members, making three in all. The Assistant Health Officer of the Union Government stationed in Natal was to be the fourth. The Minister of the

Interior, the Administrator of Natal and the Durban Town Council were to appoint one member each. The South African Indian Congress was to nominate two assessors through Mr. Sastri. Immediately this all-inclusive body was foreshadowed, the Durban Town Council was reported to have nominated the Town Clerk, Mr. A. O. Jones, to serve upon it. Such was the position in June, and such, so far as the public were aware, it remained until a few weeks ago, when an entirely contradictory statement was published, to the effect that, in place of the Commission as previously contemplated, the Central Housing Board would conduct the investigation. The later report proved to be the true one, for the investigation has in fact been carried out by Sir Edward Thornton and two of his colleagues of the Central Housing Board alone. The Durban Council, preferring their second thoughts, did not indeed refuse co-operation, but they did decline to appoint a representative on the Commission, lest, as they quite frankly stated, they might be thought thereby to identify themselves with findings whose carrying out would possibly require considerable expenditure. The Provincial Executive, piqued, it is believed, at the fact of the Corporation having been approached over its head, followed its example and declined the Government's invitation to be represented on the Committee. The attitude of these two bodies seems to have wrought upon the Minister to drop his idea of the two Indian assessors, though, if so, the logical sequence of his thought is somewhat obscure.

However this may be, one thing is very plain, and that is that the high intentions to do the decent thing by the Indian community, which were brought to birth at the Capetown Agreement, and precariously survived at least until four months ago, have once more been whittled down. The determination of the Natal Executive to do the minimum for Indian education was carried out quite effectively by their farcical committee of inquiry, which reported at the end of May. It seems now to have been equalled by their determination and that of the Durban Corporation to do the minimum for Indian health. There is every sign that the Housing inquiry will prove a completer fiasco than did even the Education inquiry. The latter cannot be said to have failed utterly, because it did at least stop the application of the Union Government's subsidy for Indian education to the general purposes of the Province. But it certainly produced less effect in the way of improving Indian education than any other conceivable form of investigation could have been expected to do. It now appears that the Housing inquiry is designed to follow similar lines. What indeed can the Central Housing Board hope to do? No doubt Sir Edward Thornton and his colleagues will have little difficulty in making up their minds as to what improvement schemes are most suitable to the conditions of Durban and its surrounding districts. But as the Administrator of the Cape Province has recently made only too clear, the Board has no means of inducing any local authority to carry out such schemes, even if it succeeds in winning the Treasury's consent to provide funds for them. The Union Government itself, if it did not care to bring pressure upon the Natal Executive and the Durban Council in order to secure their representation on the Commission, is hardly likely to show itself any more aggressive when it is a question of the actual construction of dwellings. The most probable conclusion of the whole affair, therefore, appears to be a complete deadlock in which the Central Housing Board will find itself unable to approve any proposals which the local authorities submit, and the local authorities decline to implement any proposals which the Central Housing Board could approve.

Durban Borough Statistics

For The Month Of September

According to the statistical report for the month of September, 1928, the population of the Borough of Durban was Europeans 56,840, Coloureds 3,371, Natives 38,170 and Asiatics 17,000.

There were 78 deaths in the Borough of Durban during the month, comprised of Europeans 69, Coloureds 9, Natives 36 and Asiatics 31. The death rate per thousand being Europeans 14.56, Coloureds 32.03, Natives 11.31 and Asiatics 21.88, which shows an increase among all sections compared with the months of July and August. The death rate among Asiatics was 12.11 in August whilst it has risen to 21.88 in September.

Total births registered during the month were Europeans 112, Coloureds 14, Natives 2 and Asiatics 73.

Revenue derived from the sale of beer to Natives by the Corporation during the month amounted to £1,617-3-6; from Trading Fees £347-5-6; Accommodation £1,682-6-1; Sundry Charges £4-18-4; Licences £107-11-0 and Registration £551-1-9; total £7,310-6-2.

Revenue from the Indian Market during the month was £986-0-2.

Rural Licensing Boards

The following notice No. 368, 1928, appears in the *Natal Provincial Gazette* dated October 31:—

It is hereby notified for general information that, in terms of Section 7 (1) of the Rural Dealers' Licensing Law Amendment Ordinance (No. 4, 1923), as amended by Section 1 of Ordinance No. 22, 1925, the Administrator has been pleased to appoint the following gentlemen as members of the Rural Licensing Boards in respect of the several Counties or Areas under which their names are set out, for a period of one year, with effect from the 1st November, 1928:—

I.—NORTHERN DISTRICTS.

The Magistrate, Vryheid (Percy George Armstrong, Esq.), Chairman.
 Jacobus Uys Friend, Esq.
 Maritz Liebenberg, Esq.
 Captain Harry Wilkins.
 Fredrich Julius Peter Volker, Esq.

II.—UMVOTI COUNTY.

The Magistrate, Greytown (Harold Henry Ross Piers, Esq.), Chairman.
 Henry John Comins, Esq.
 David de Haas, Esq.
 Johannes Petrus Nel, Esq., J.P.
 Charles Tatham, Esq.

III.—KLIP RIVER COUNTY.

The Magistrate, Ladysmith (Vincent Edward Patrick Bradshaw, Esq.), Chairman.
 David Cresswell, Esq.
 William Frederick Edwardes, Esq.
 Arthur James Oldacre, Esq.
 Major Edward Albert Otto Schwikkard, C.M.G., J.P.

IV.—WEENEN COUNTY.

The Magistrate, Estcourt (John Bernard Knighton Farrer, Esq.), Chairman.
 George Wemyss Armstrong, Esq.
 Captain James Woodiwiss Johnston, V.D.
 Colonel David Watt Mackay, C.M.G., O.B.E., V.D.
 Phillip Jacobus van Rooyen, Esq.

V.—VICTORIA COUNTY.

The Magistrate, Veralam (Harry C. Lagg, Esq.), Chairman.
 Hugh Bernard Gemmell, Esq.
 Henry Fisher Harrison, Esq.
 Herbert Liege Hulett, Esq.
 Raymond Trevennen Polkinghorne, Esq.

VII.—ALFRED COUNTY.

The Magistrate, Harding (Hermann Sangmeister, Esq.), Chairman.
 Alfred Eyles, Esq., J.P.
 William Arthur Hutchinson, Esq., J.P.
 Richard Mayne, Esq.
 Colonel Friedrich Wilhelm August Sangmeister, D.S.O., V.D., J.P.

VIII.—ALEXANDRA COUNTY.

The Magistrate, Umzinto (Arthur Dicks Grabam Esq.), Chairman.
 Robert George Archibald, Esq.
 Herman Walter Payn, Esq.
 Levison Douglas Stewart, Esq.
 Arthur Austin Wood, Esq.

IX.—PIETERMARITZBURG COUNTY.

The Magistrate, City (Charles Frederick William Hime, Esq.), Chairman.
 Archibald Hugh Cocburn, Esq.
 Robert William Comins, Esq.
 James Hunt Holley, Esq.
 William James Blackwood Stone, Esq.

The boundaries of the Counties or Areas referred to above were published under Provincial Notice No. 247, 1923, in the *Natal Provincial Gazette* of the 25th October, 1923.

Why India Cannot Co-operate With British Labour Party

Mr. Andrews' Appeal

London, Sep. 27.

Mr. C. F. Andrews addressed an appeal to the Labour Conference on the eve of its meeting regarding its attitude towards India. In the course of his statement which is published by *The New Leader*, Mr. Andrews reviews the Labour Party's record and recounts the reasons as to why the Indian Trade Union Congress is unable to co-operate with the British Labour Party, analyses the causes of the present dead-lock and appeals for the effective expression of the Labour's sympathy to facilitate an early understanding between both the countries. "I regret the dead-lock," he says, "and I long it should end."

Indicting the Labour Party in regard to its past, Mr. Andrews points out that it was during its regime that the Bengal Ordinance was passed, under which many of its noblest young men were imprisoned. He next shows how the British Labour Party never exercised its influence against the introduction and passing of racial legislation in South Africa inflicting the disabilities on the Indians. He criticises Labour's participation in the Simon Commission and says a revision of that attitude is essential to restore co-operation. He attacks the Simon

Commission as being tainted with Imperialism which was trying to dominate the intimate national affairs. "The Simon Commission," asserts Mr. Andrews, "was offered only because Lord Birkenhead regards India as a conquered country. Sir John Simon has flouted the vote of the Legislative Assembly by requesting the Viceroy to nominate a committee. Government should not have the support of Labour in such political methods."

Concluding, Mr. Andrews puts forward a simple question. He says, "Here is a simple test of sincerity. Will the Simon Commission consent to sit at a round table conference with the All-Parties Committee and endeavour to reach a satisfactory understanding? If so, a basis of negotiation is reachable."

Cape British Indian Council

Annual General Meeting

Proposed School And Hall

The annual general meeting of the Cape British Indian Council was held on Sunday, 20th October, in the Fidelity Hall, Primrose Street, Capetown. Mr. A. E. Buchshumia presided, and there was a large attendance of members and supporters.

Before the commencement of the actual affairs of the day, the Secretary Mr. A. Ismail read a communication from Mr. Hadjee Mohamed Khan tendering his resignation as president of the C.B.I.C. It was decided to accept his resignation with deep regret. A unanimous vote of thanks was accorded him for his long and appreciative services in connection with Indian affairs in the Cape.

The Secretary also read a letter he had received from the S.A. Indian Congress officials in Johannesburg in respect to South African Indians' contribution to the Governor-General's Silver Wedding Fund. It was agreed that, in so far as the Cape is concerned, hearty support should be accorded to this measure, and that Indians in the Cape should contribute as liberally as they can towards this worthy object.

The Secretary then presented his lengthy annual report. The membership and the influence of the C.B.I.C. had increased, he said, during his present period of office in the organisation. Everywhere in the Province he had noted his compatriots linking up with the C.B.I.C., and thus presented a good tangible answer to the critics of their organisation. Such an orientation spoke volumes for the good work the C.B.I.C. was doing in the interests of the community. They could look forward now to a period of real constructive effort in the history of their Council. They could look to their future with inspiration and confidence. And, in this spirit, he asked the members present to do their utmost in increasing the membership and the power of the C.B.I.C. as much as possible, and to be fellow-labourers in the cause of Indian advancement in the Cape Province.

He referred to the Cape aspect of the condonation scheme. The speaker pointed out its usefulness. Through the influence of the organisation, many in the Cape, who were really affected, accepted the condonation scheme. It was a clear answer to the virulent propaganda of their opponents in the Cape and elsewhere to see such a large section of their compatriots following the lead of the C.B.I.C. Their opponents had all along conducted a campaign of personal abuse and platitudes against the S.A.I.C. and the Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri. Such a disgusting policy usually betrays the mentality of the weak-minded persons.

The report was unanimously adopted. The re-

Count that day lost wh. the low descending sun,
 & the high sun, the high sun, the high sun,
 & the high sun, the high sun, the high sun,

tiring officials were heartily thanked for their labours.

After a long discussion, in which many members participated, the following resolutions were unanimously carried:—

1. "That this meeting heartily approves of the foundation of an Indian Hall and Oriental Club in Capetown to be built in the name of the C.B.I.C., and that a committee be formed to gather what steps are to be recommended to the organisation in this respect."

2. "That it is desirable that every member of the C.B.I.C. should become a contributor to the "Hall Fund" by subscribing £5 annually which sum to be placed in a recognised bank under the account of "Hall Fund."

3. "That this meeting approves of the election of an Indian National School Committee for the express intention of finding ways and means of the formation of a decently-sized Indian National School in Capetown in keeping with the educational requirements of children of Indian descent in the Cape Peninsula."

4. "That an Aid Committee be formed for the purpose of helping necessitous cases and charitable institutions; and that every member of the C.B.I.C. be pledged to give 10/- yearly for such cause."

Various other minor proposals were also placed before the meeting. A strong propaganda and publicity committee was elected to carry out a system of furthering the C.B.I.C.'s work in necessary circles.

A resolution of sympathy with Hadjee Khan Gool on the severe illness of his wife was unanimously passed.

The following gentlemen were then elected officials of the C.B.I.C. until the next annual general meeting:—

Messrs. Hadjee Khan Gool President, A. Malick Senior Vice-President, M. Y. Hawa Junior Vice-President, A. E. Buchshumia Chairman of the Executive Committee, Essa Alli and Oekhim Khan Treasurers, A. Ismail General Organising Secretary, S. A. Rochlin Assist. General Organising Secretary, M. I. Khan and C. B. Reddy, Joint Assistant Secretaries, S. Gorrwalla and Hadjee Hassen Auditors, A. Hamid and Hadjee Yusuf Gool Advisers. The following vice-presidents and others comprise the rest of the executive committee:—Messrs. Hadjee Mohamed Khan, L. Gheewalla, Daya G. Patel, Kalan Dewa, Adam Wally, Alli Ebrahim, J. F. Davadoos, P. S. Chavda, Toojah Khan, Omer Khan, E. I. Patel, Sheik Hassen Refooga; S. Dawood, Suleiman Moosa, Alli Ebrahim, Mahomed Suleiman, Mirza Yassim Begg, H. Y. Patel, Jamaludien Sheik Ahmed, B. Abajee, Essack Booley, R. N. Pillay, Adam Ebrahim, R. Rattanjee, Dewajee, Sayed A. Hakim, A. S. Kader, Suleiman Ahmed Hans, S. J. A. Alexander, J. S. Reddy, H. P. Sam and Edward Davadoos.

The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the chair.—Contributed.

If the women of India are to be a real force in the country, says the *Indian Social Reformer*, they will do well to lay to heart the words of Mrs. Kamala Devi Chattopadhyaya, the secretary of the All India Women's Educational Conference. In an interview to a press representative she deprecated the tendency of Indian women to keep aloof from politics. She is of opinion that women not only should put up candidates for the Legislatures but that they should also take an active part in elections to see that the right type of candidates got in. Mrs. Chattopadhyaya has succeeded in establishing ramifications of the organisation which she represents in such backward provinces as Sind and Behar. The next session of the Women's Educational Conference will be held at Patna and it is understood that the Maharani Regent of Gwalior has been requested to preside.

A man of words, and not of deeds, is like a garden full of weeds.

League Against Imperialism

The Anti-Imperialist Review is a new quarterly journal edited and published by the International Secretariat of the League Against Imperialism, in Berlin. Who does not crave to see Imperialism crushed? Those who wish to end war must necessarily wish to end Imperialism which is the root of war. This journal will therefore be welcomed by all lovers of peace. The first issue of this journal which dates July 1928 contains several interesting articles including one by Mr. Shapurji Saklatvala, M.P. (Great Britain) on British Imperialism in India, and messages from Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, Deputy-leader of the Congress party in the Indian Legislative Assembly and Madame Sun Yat-sen (China).

Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar writes:—

"The Indian National Movement is bound to welcome the inauguration of the campaign against Imperialism in Europe, particularly Britain, and the establishment of an organ like the new *Anti-Imperialist Review*.

"We in India are watching with interest the various attempts that are being made in the West, not only to end War but to put an end to Imperialism which is the parent of all exploitation and war. We should like to express our warmest appreciation of the new spirit which slowly emerges in the West and which seeks to introduce into the countries of the West an international outlook with a view to elaborating and enforcing a common programme for the emancipation of workers throughout the world. We fervently hope that the movement in England and Europe against Imperialism will rapidly increase in volume and intensity and bring about a profound transformation in the landscape."

Foreword By James Maxton, M.P.

Mr. James Maxton M.P., chairman of the Independent Labour Party of Great Britain and chairman of the International League against Imperialism writes the following foreword to the journal:—

"As Chairman of the League against Imperialism it is a great satisfaction to me to have the opportunity to write a few words of good wishes in the first issue of this journal, which will have, I hope, a large and increasing usefulness in helping towards the liberation of the world's workers.

Life under capitalism is bad enough for the working class in the highly developed industrial countries of Europe, but it is infinitely worse for the subject people and particularly the coloured races, subjected as they are, to the double tyranny of foreign government and foreign capitalism.

It becomes increasingly evident to the active workers in the so-called civilised countries that their economic destinies are completely bound up with those of their coloured brothers. Large Empires present, at one and the same time, the opportunity of exploiting the cheap labour of the Native races in the tropics, and of using the cheap products of these Native workers, as an agency in beating down the standards of life of the workers in the ruling country.

Further, the expense of maintaining an Empire is a tremendous first charge made upon the toil of the people. The cost of the Army, Navy and Air Force of Great Britain alone amounts to over one hundred million pounds, and in times of peace, the large proportion of them are used in policing the various parts of the British Empire.

India has been a rich field of exploitation for British capitalists, but has been merely a burden to the British people, and the advantages of British rule to the Indians are to be found in a death rate of 80 per thousand, and an infant death rate of 250 per thousand, while the wages of industrial workers

range from 7d. to $\frac{1}{2}$ a day. In South Africa, 200,000 native workers get an average of £27 a year in wages.

The League Against Imperialism is providing, for the first time, an organisation within which the peoples of the oppressing and of the oppressed nations can meet on common ground and pursue in common the task of emancipation. It has established contact with every part of the world, and is amassing exact information about the conditions of the workers everywhere, which it will make available for the education of all peoples. It will aid the fight for freedom in all parts of the world.

The Khaddar Movement In India

"The case for Khaddar" is the subject of an interesting article in the September number of the *National Christian Council Review* by Mr. O. Rajagopalachari. He says:

If we consider the history of Indian industries, and reflect that after a hundred years of industrialisation, the total number of industrial workers in all India is under one and a half millions, as against 230 millions depending on rural agricultural work, it will be found that the alternative to the revival of cottage spinning is continued idleness.

The *khadi* movement had its birth in 1921 as an integral part of a great national upheaval. While this gave it a start among the nationalistic section of Indians, it also prejudiced it in the eyes of foreigners and those classes of Indians who depended on connection with Government. Now that the movement stands on its own legs, and is governed by an independent non-party organisation, namely, the All-India Spinners' Association, it is hoped that it will get a just consideration from all those who are interested in the economic uplift of the Indian masses. Within the last six years, the Association has been able to give work to 60,000 spinners, distributed in about four thousand villages, and is annually producing and selling Rs. 24 lakhs worth of *khadi*. This is no small demonstration of the vast possibilities of spinning. The required facilities are found everywhere. Every province grows cotton; every cottage contains one or two possible spinners, and in many areas, the tradition and even the practice of spinning still survives.

It is, no doubt, true that the work is difficult and requires great effort and patience, says Mr. Rajagopalachari. But these are necessary for any work in India. It is not possible to start any industry in India which does not require a great deal of careful nursing and protection. Even the great Jamshedpur Steel Works are unable to work under free competition. *Khadi*, too, concludes the writer, will require some protection for growth; and, so long as no alternative industry to supplement agriculture is possible, it is obviously the duty of every well-wisher of India to support it, irrespective of political or other considerations.

The Fighting Of Chances

Probably the only way to tighten up the relation between education and success for the million, says John O'London in the *Weekly* of that name, is to educate for known needs and reasonably accessible positions. This indeed is the new trend, and some of our wisest heads are counselling a revolution under which, the writer says, "Destiny, so far as it can be recognised, will become the Chief Inspector of our Schools.

In other words, technical education will supersede bookish education, much of which can be trusted to come of itself to those who thirst for it; and millions who would never write essays or solve

algebraic problems to much purpose will be taught to make things well, to know good work from bad, to contrive and invent, and to produce wealth which is right in substance and beautiful in seeming. The change will be slow and painful, for the diseases of social ambition and worldly greed have gone far. We shall be told that this sets up two classes of education; one for gentlemen, the other for the mob; and it will take a long time to convince people that the division of labour-preparation thus grossly mis-stated is founded on the unalterable facts of life. Yet some men must dig potatoes and some for truth! Many must live in the country and many in the towns if both are to prosper. Some men must make chattels and some laws. Education will be at its best when it consults the fair fighting chances of life, above all, when it places individuality before commonalty, and values personal impulse above hypnotism; and when we learn that to over-educate or to mis-educate is to produce a helplessness that is usually beyond remedy because a man lives but once and cannot be re-made. All this is not to deny to any man or woman his or her claim to fair delights of learning. These wait on all those who woo them, for culture will always remain a man's gift to himself which the world cannot give, neither can it take away.

The Story of My Experiments With Truth

[BY M. K. GANDHI]

Part IV Chapter XXXV.

TARES AMONG THE WHEAT

It was at Tolstoy Farm that Mr. Kallenbach drew my attention to a problem that had never before struck me. As I have already said, some of the boys at the Farm were bad and unruly. There were loafers, too, among them. With these, my boys came in daily contact, as also did other children of the same type as my own sons. This troubled Mr. Kallenbach, but his attention was centred on the impropriety of keeping my boys with those unruly youngsters.

One day he spoke out: "Your way of mixing your own boys with the bad ones does not appeal to me. It can have only one result. They will become demoralised through this bad company."

I do not remember whether the question puzzled me at the moment, but I recollect what I said to him:

"How can I distinguish between my boys and the loafers? I am equally responsible for both. The youngsters have come because I invited them. If I were to dismiss them with some money, they would immediately run off to Johannesburg and fall back into their old ways. To tell you the truth, it is quite likely that they and their guardians believe that, by having come here, they have laid me under an obligation. That they have to put up with a good deal of inconvenience here you and I know very well. But my duty is clear. I must have them here, and therefore my boys also must needs live with them. And, surely, you do not want me to teach my boys to feel from to-day that they are superior to other boys. To put the sense of superiority into their heads would be to lead them astray. This association with other boys will be a good discipline for them, and they will, of their own accord, learn to discriminate between good and evil. Why should we not believe that if there is really anything good in them, it is bound to react on their companions? However that may be, I cannot help keeping them here; and if that means some risk, we must run it.

Mr. Kallenbach shook his head.

The result, I think, cannot be said to have been bad. I do not consider my sons were any the worse for the experiment. In fact, I can see that they gained something. If there was the slightest trace of superiority in them, it was destroyed, and they learnt to mix with all kinds of children. They were tested and disciplined.

This and similar experiments have shown me that if good children are taught together with bad ones and thrown into their company, they will lose nothing, provided the experiment is conducted under the watchful care of their parents and guardians.

It does not necessarily follow that children wrapped up in cotton-wool are proof to all temptations or contaminations. It is true, however, that when boys and girls of all kinds of upbringing are kept and taught together, the parents and the teachers are put to the severest test. They have continually to be on the *qui vive*.

Part IV, Chapter XXXVI.

FASTING AS PENANCE

It became increasingly clear to me, day by day, how very difficult it was to bring up and educate boys and girls in the right way. If I was to be their real teacher and guardian, I must touch their hearts, I must share their joys and sorrows, I must help them to solve the problems that faced them, I must take along the right channel the surging aspirations of their youth.

On the release of some of the Satyagrahis from jail, Tolstoy Farm was nearly denuded of its inmates. The few that remained mainly belonged to Phoenix. So I removed to Phoenix. Here I had to pass through a fiery ordeal. I had to move between Johannesburg and Phoenix. Once when I was in Johannesburg, I received the tidings of the moral fall of two of the inmates of the Ashram. News of an apparent failure or reverse in the Satyagraha struggle would not shock me, but this news came upon me like a thunderbolt. The same day I took the train for Phoenix. Mr. Kallenbach insisted on accompanying me. He had noticed the state I was in. He would not brook the thought of my going alone, for he happened to be the bearer of the tidings which had to upset me.

On the way, my duty became, or I thought had become, clear to me. I felt that the guardian or the teacher was responsible to some extent at least for the lapse of his ward or pupil. My responsibility in the matter in question became therefore clear to me as daylight. My wife had already warned me on this behalf, but being of a trusting nature I had ignored her warning. I also felt that the parties to the guilt could be made to realise my distress and the depth of their fall, only if I did some penance for it. So I imposed upon myself a fast for seven days and a vow of having only one meal for a period of four months and a half. Mr. Kallenbach tried to dissuade me, but in vain. He ultimately accepted the propriety of the penance, but insisted on joining me. I could not resist his transparent affection.

The decision meant a heavy load off my mind, and I felt considerably relieved. The anger against the guilty parties subsided, and gave place to the purest pity for them. Thus considerably relieved, I reached Phoenix. I made further investigation and acquainted myself with some more details needed to know. My penance pained everybody, but it cleared the atmosphere. Everyone came to realise what a terrible thing it was to be sinful, and the bond that bound me to the boys and girls became stronger and truer.

A circumstance arising out of this incident compelled me a little while after, to go into a fast for fourteen days; the results of which exceeded even my expectations.

It is not my purpose to make out from these incidents that it is the duty of a teacher to resort to fasting whenever there is a delinquency on the part of his pupils. But I hold that some occasions do call for this drastic remedy. But it presupposes clearness of vision and spiritual fitness. Where there is no true love between the teacher and the pupil, where the pupil's delinquency has not touched the very being of the teacher, where the pupil has no respect for the teacher, fasting is out of place and may even be harmful. Though there is thus room for doubting the propriety of fasts in such cases, there is question about the teacher's responsibility for the errors of his pupil.

The first penance did not prove difficult for any of us. I had to suspend or stop none of my moral activities. And it may be recalled that during the whole of this period of the penance, I was a strict fruitarian. The latter part of the second fast went fairly hard with me. I had not then completely understood the wonderful efficacy of *Rama nama*, and my capacity for suffering was to that extent less. I did not know too the technique of fasting, especially the necessity of drinking plenty of water, however nauseating or distasteful it may be. And then the fact that the first fast had been an easy affair had made me rather careless as to the second. Thus during the first, I took Kuhne baths every day. During the second, I gave them up after two or three days, and I drank very little water, as it was distasteful and produced nausea. The throat became parched and weak, and during the last days, I could speak only in a very low voice. In spite of this, however, my work was carried on through dictation where writing was necessary. I regularly listened to readings from the Ramayana and other sacred books. I had also sufficient strength to discuss and advise in all urgent matters.

Free Passage From India To East Africa

"Kenya Daily Mail's" Generous Scheme

Mr. J. B. Pandya, Managing Director of the *Kenya Daily Mail*, Mombasa, writes:—

The *Kenya Daily Mail* desires to encourage visits by Indian gentlemen occupying posts as prominent political leaders and editors of daily and weekly newspapers, throughout India during 1929, with a view to studying conditions in territories, and on their return to serve the interests of these countries whenever opportunity occurs. The paper will defray the cost of a certain number of passages from Bombay to Mombasa and back, first or second class according to the status of the visitors, and will place at their disposal on their arrival here its whole organisation and facilities for becoming familiar with all sections of the community and the study of East African problems. The *Kenya Daily Mail* accordingly invites correspondence from those in India desirous of availing themselves of this opportunity. Correspondents should afford full details of their profession and activities, and should state clearly the degree of their association with public or political life. The selection will be in the hands of the proprietors of the paper and will be announced in due course in its columns. Correspondence should be received here not later than December 31st, 1928, and an intimation should be given as to the most convenient time for the visit to be made and its proposed duration. The scheme is put forward in the single and sincere desire to facilitate the growth of knowledge in India of conditions under which Indians overseas live.

Vacancies For Indian Teachers

The attention of those interested is invited to the list of vacant posts in Schools for Indian children appearing in a supplement to the *Transvaal Provincial Gazette* of the 31st October, 1928.

Applications must reach the School Boards not later than the 17th November, 1928.

Copies of the supplement may be obtained on application to the various School Boards in the Transvaal, or to the Secretary, Transvaal Education Department, Pretoria.

F. S. MALAN,

Secretary.

Transvaal Education Department

O. R. PATEL
Fruit & Vegetable Farmer
Telephone 1. P. O. Box 1,
Warmbaths, T'vaal.
ઓ. આર. પટેલ
ફ્રુટ એન્ડ વેજિટેબલ ફાર્મર.
ફ્રેશ બતાની શાકભાજી, લીંચુ, ઘેરૂં (ખાવા લાયક) અને ફળદારી અમરુત બગીચામાં પાકે છે.
બહારમાનનાં ઓડરો પર પુસ્તક ખાનખાવવામાં આવશે. સખો ઉપલા સરનામે.

ઉત્તમ ગરમ મસાલો વિગેરે
અમારે આં જાતી દેખરેખ નીચે તાજાં અને સફાઈથી ધરમાં ફળેલો ગરમ મસાલો, કરીપાઉડર, હલ્દી, મરચાં, વિગેરે હંમેશાં થોડો યા જથ્થાબધ અમારી ગેરંટી સાથે મળી શકશે. આવો ઉત્તમ માલ, અથાથા વિગેરે માટે તમો ધરમાં બતાવી શકતા નથી. એક વખત મંગાવી ખાતી કરો.
મળવાનું ઠેકાણું,
K. N. PADIA,
122 Victoria Street, DURBAN.

અઠવાડિક પંચાંગ

વાર	ખ્રીસ્તી	હીંદુ	મુસલમાન	પારસી	મુરોદ્ધ	મુસલિમ
	૧૯૨૮	૮૪-૮૫	૧૩૪૭	૧૨૬૮	ક. મી.	ક. મી.
	નવેમ્બર	આસો	અવળ	કદમી		
	બર	શતિક	આખર	શહે.		
શુક્ર	૯	વહિ ૧૨	૨૫	૩	૪-૫૭	૬-૨૩
રવિ	૧૦	" ૧૧	૨૬	૪	૪-૫૬	૬-૨૪
સ્ત્રી	૧૧	" ૧૪	૨૭	૫	૪-૫૬	૬-૨૫
સોમ	૧૨	" ૩૦	૨૮	૬	૪-૫૫	૬-૨૬
મંગળ	૧૩	સુદિ ૧	૨૯	૭	૪-૫૫	૬-૨૭
બુધ	૧૪	" ૨	૧	૮	૪-૫૪	૬-૨૮
ગુરુ	૧૫	" ૩	૨	૯	૪-૫૪	૬-૨૯

Words can never express the whole that we feel, they give but an outline.