

Indian Opinion

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NOTES AND NEWS

MR. J. D. TYSON, ex-secretary of the Agent of the Government of India, left Durban last Sunday evening for Capetown whence he will sail for London. There was present at the central station a representative gathering of Indians and Europeans to bid him farewell.

An important executive meeting of the South African Indian Congress will be held at Johannesburg on Saturday the 20th inst at 2 p.m. at which the following business will be dealt with:—

1. Minutes, 2. Correspondence, 3. Transvaal license question, 4. Congress resolutions, 5. Trust Deed of Congress, 6. S.A.I.C. Review, 7. Visit of Mr. G. F. Andrews, 8. Visit of Sir J. C. Bose, 9. Educated entrants, 10. Finance, 11. General.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Annie Lazarus, wife of Mr. Harry Lazarus, took place on Saturday last at the Roman Catholic Cemetery, Durban. Mrs. Lazarus had been suffering from heart trouble for some time past. Last Friday midnight she had a heart attack but was conscious till the last moment, when she passed away peacefully in the presence of her husband and children. Many friends and representatives of the Indian community followed the cortege from Sydenham to St. Anthony's Roman Catholic Chapel in Victoria Street, and from there to the cemetery, where the Rev. Father Maingot, O.M.I., conducted the burial service and testified to the many excellent qualities of the deceased. He had known her since his arrival in Natal some 25 years ago. She was an exemplary Christian, a faithful wife, a devoted mother and a loyal friend. He and all who had the privilege of knowing her will miss her. There were many wreaths from her relatives and friends. To Mr. Harry Lazarus, Mr. M. B. Lazarus and the members of their family we extend our heartfelt sympathy in their irreparable loss.

Natal Advertiser Nairobi correspondent states:—

Despite Mr. Sastri's mission, Kenya's Indian problem is far from being settled. A non-co-operation policy towards the Government and municipalities persists, and because of the latter a special Bill is being introduced in the Legislature next week to enable Indian seats to be filled by nominated Europeans. The Eastern Africa Indian National Congress is sending a deputation to India at the end of July "for intensively educating Indian public opinion at home on the position in Kenya." The deputation will visit various centres in India, addressing public meetings, and will interview the Government of India on questions of franchise, land policy, immigration, segregation, trades, education, the civil service and other problems affecting the community as a whole.

The following letter which has been sent by Mr. L. Ngai, Chinese Council-General, to the Minister for External Affairs, will be read with interest:—

"I have the honour to approach you on the subject of the status and disabilities of the Chinese under the laws of the Union of South Africa, concerning which I wrote on February 4, 1929, to the Minister of the

Interior. I have been informed that the matter has been transferred to your department.

"In view of the difficulties and grievances suffered by the subjects of my Government under the laws of your constitution, I beg to request your kind consideration in the matter, with a hope that all aggressive measures affecting Chinese will be revised, and that the Chinese will be placed on a basis of equality and mutual respect.

"With reference to the refusal and the withholding of Chinese trading licences by the Johannesburg City Council, which arose from the colour question and is causing considerable anxiety among my people, I strongly protest against the adoption of such an attitude against people of such a friendly nation.

"I trust that these matters will be duly and justly considered and that a favourable reply, as well as better treatment, will be received in the future."

Mr. Ngai told the Johannesburg correspondent of the *Natal Advertiser* that although he sent this letter so long ago as July 1, he has not yet even had an acknowledgment of its receipt.

THE TEACHERS' CONFERENCE

THE Natal Indian Teachers' Society held their fourth annual conference in Durban last week. Under the Society's auspices there was organized also an arts and crafts exhibition prior to the sitting of the conference which was very successful and reflected great credit not only on the pupils but also on the teachers. It proved what the teachers were capable of teaching and the pupils capable of learning if given the opportunity and training.

The address of the president of the conference was marked with its simplicity and moderation. It was not too lengthy and unlike the previous conferences it did not sing the song of the teachers alone but discussed also the ways and means of advancing the education of the children.

While taking note with gratification of the Provincial Administration utilizing the whole of the subsidy for Indian education for that purpose the president pointed out to the delapidated conditions of some of the school buildings which required badly remedying and to the necessity of opening more schools for girls in important centres. Speaking on the Sastri College the president suggested that provision be

made for the inclusion of a branch where technical, industrial and agricultural training could be imparted. These are considerations that should receive the serious attention of those concerned. Referring to the teachers' own grievances the president stated that the new regulations for the staffing and grading of Government-aided schools were not satisfactory in that they would tend to create unemployment among teachers and lower the standard of their living as well as that of the children's education; that the regulations were not in keeping with the principle of Western standard as emphasised in the upliftment clause of the Capetown Agreement. We do not propose here to enter into the details of those regulations but we do maintain that teachers are quite justified in asking for the same conditions as existing in European schools for they must be enabled to live comfortably if they were to be expected to impart the best standard of education to their pupils.

There is one other point that needs to be stressed and that is that we in South Africa, while adopting the so-called Western standard in our mode of living, should not be wholly westernized in mind as well. Even Western people do not expect us to do that. In fact they come to us with the expectation of learning something of the Eastern art and culture. Mr. Murray Brown, inspector of Schools, very rightly remarked, speaking at the arts and crafts exhibition, upon the lack of the oriental touch in the exhibition: "At best," he said, "it was an imitation of the West." While taking all that is good from the West our children should not be kept totally ignorant of the East. And for this our teachers in this country have a difficult task before them. They would require to make a deeper study of the Indian literature themselves to be able to educate their pupils. This is a subject that should take the most important place among the activities of the Teachers' Society unless they wish to produce Indian children as only imitators of the West.

While we do not in any way wish to minimise the economic considerations that may justifiably cause concern to the teachers, we would venture to suggest that the important question that will count in the training of children will not be the standard of living of the teacher so much as will the standard of his character and learning. This is not said to cast any reflection

on any of the teachers. But it is well that the teachers may ever be conscious of the responsibility involved in their profession. Very rightly did the president say in his address: "we are not a trade union, and trade union methods are not identical with those of ours." The teaching profession is indeed not to be considered a trade. It is much greater—greater even than parental responsibility. If the teachers worked with this high ideal in mind there will be no doubt of our children's future being bright.

SOUTH AFRICAN INDIAN CONGRESS

WE publish elsewhere in this issue an important agenda of business which is to be considered at a meeting of the Executive of the S.A.I.C. at Johannesburg on the 20th instant. One of the items on the agenda is the consideration of the licence question in the Transvaal. Our readers are aware that as a result of a test case early in December last, a number of trade licences for which applications for renewals had been made, were withheld and have not been issued up to now. In effect many of the Indian traders in the Transvaal are trading without a licence. In this connection a very strong representation was made in February by a deputation from the S.A.I.C. to the Minister of the Interior who, it is understood, promised to go into the whole matter. But having regard to the elections, which have just concluded, we presume, the Minister was not able to give the matter his full attention.

The Congress has deemed it opportune to take up the matter again, and it may be that a deputation has to be sent to Capetown to make further representations. This the Congress would be well advised to do in view of the fact that the new Parliament meets this week.

Apart from any legal issues involved, the point to consider is the protection of the vested rights of Indian traders who have been permitted to trade for a considerable number of years in what is known as the Gold area without let or hindrance. The magnitude of the issues involved can be imagined by the fact that not only vested rights are involved, but the trade which has been built up and thousands of pounds of capital locked up in businesses are all in peril. The question is as much of the Transvaal as of Natal. And Natal should see

that every support is given to our countrymen in the Transvaal in regard to the protection and retention of their trade rights.

Another question of importance is that of finance. We are not unmindful of the fact that our people have contributed generously and willingly now and then during the last ten years or so in the cause of communal work. We have the experience, often repeated, that as soon as dangers have passed or lessened not only public work makes slow progress but funds are not easily forthcoming to carry on work. Public work suffers thereby, and this not only discourages but places impediments in their way. We think that it is high time that the South African Indian Congress evolved a plan of creating a capital fund, with the aid and co-operation of Provincial bodies, on a large scale, so that it may bring in revenue to meet current expenses. The idea of collecting funds as occasion arose should be dispensed with.

We also would suggest for the consideration of the Provincial bodies as well as the S.A.I.C. that propaganda work should be carried on in all intensity. A tour may be undertaken to establish branch Congresses where they do not exist, to enrol members, and to create interest among people in the work before us. In this way not only further strength can be added to the Congress, but it will contribute to its smooth working.

Indian Teachers Conference

Fourth Session Opened By Sir Kurma Reddi

Sir Kurma Reddi (Agent General for India) opened the fourth annual conference of the Natal Teachers' Society in the Parsee Rustomjee Hall in a speech in which he appealed to his fellow countrymen not to think that the Government was neglecting them, but that the Government looked to them to do their part in the education of their children.

The conference was composed of over 300 delegates from all over Natal.

Among those present were Mr. Evelyn Baring (chief secretary to the Indian Agent-General), his Worship the Mayor of Durban (Councillor A. Eaton, M.L.A.), Mr. Murray Brown, M.A. (representing the Superintendent of Education), the Rev. T. Metcalf, superintendent of numerous Wesleyan Mission Schools, Advocate Albert Christopher, president of the South African Indian Congress, the Rev. B. L. E. Sigamoney, of Johannesburg, Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee, President Natal Indian Congress.

Mr. T. M. Naiker, president of the Society, was in the chair, and congratulatory messages from Senator Sir C. G. Smith, K.C.M.G., Dr. Malan (Minister of the Interior), the Superintendent of Education, Natal, Sir Thomas Watt, and one from the Minister of Railways

and Harbours were read by the secretary, Mr. M. K. Naidoo.

Sir Kurma Reddi announced that a total amount of approximately £56,000 was to be spent on Indian education in Natal during the current financial year as against an average of about £28,000 during the last few years. This was a matter of gratification and meant that almost the whole subsidy granted for this purpose by the Government was being utilised for Indian education.

He said that at the end of 1926, 9,155 Indian scholars were being educated at 52 schools, while to-day there were 11,896 pupils in 70 schools. Yet this represented only one-third of the children of the school going age. In the case of native education there was a provision made that at least nine-tenths of the Government subsidy for this purpose was to be utilised on native education, but this provision did not apply to the corresponding Indian subsidy.

"Fortunately," continued Sir Kurma, "a new orientation seems to have come into existence and the Administration seems to have given to us almost the entire amount due to us."

Responsibility Of The State

"It is the function of the modern state to give primary and elementary education to the children of its citizens. States in the early days were content with protecting their borders from foreign enemies and securing internal peace for their citizens. Later the development of transport facilities became another duty on the State and to-day elementary education, hospitals and other social services have been added.

"To-day one can say that from the time before a man is born until he is dead he is taken care of by the State. You have seen that to-day States are concerned with giving services to the peoples in their care. But this does not mean that the responsibilities of the people have ceased. Prominent men to-day are devoting their services to public utility.

"Because the Government has done so much for us, let it not be thought that the responsibility of the people has ceased. We Indians must also shoulder our burdens. Let the people come forward. Let them not suppose that the Government has neglected them, but that the Government looks to them to do their part.

"There is only one secondary school in existence to-day, and the attendance in upper classes from Standard VII. to X. is very small indeed. This will be remedied partly by the Sactri College which should be opened in February of next year. When it comes into existence it will have two sections up to matriculation and also teachers' classes."

Sir Kurma went on to plead for more facilities for the education of Indian women and appealed to parents to send their daughters to school. "In India we have suffered much the same trouble with regard to girls' schooling years ago," he said. "To-day things have changed enormously and both sections of the community are being educated. If you Indians in this country do not educate your women, your fate will be the same as was ours years ago. If you want to claim equality you must see that your women are as well educated as those of other races. He hoped that there would be at least two Indian high schools for girls in Durban and Maritzburg."

Sir Kurma concluded by urging the teachers to believe in the future of their children, and to approach their work in this spirit.

The Mayor welcomed the conference to Durban and wished them a successful session.

In his presidential address Mr. T. M. Naiker covered the history of the teachers' society.

President's Address

The president, Mr. T. M. Naiker, in the course of his address, said:—"Undoubtedly a new era has dawned on the educational world of our people. Rapid developments are taking place in the education of our children. It has been stressed, time and again by our Society, that

only a third of our children of school-going age was being educated. To some extent the condition is the same even to-day, but is being rapidly overcome. As a proof of this statement, there were in 1926, 7,720 boys and 1,435 girls receiving education in 52 schools, and to-day we find 11,896 children being educated in 70 schools, the increase showing 18 new schools with 2,721 pupils. I am happy to state that as a result of the Commission's recommendations 13 new schools established by the Indian community have been recognised as Government-aided schools inclusive of the two taken over directly under Government management. It is purely a question of time; given this, the Administration will no doubt make illiteracy in our community a thing of the past.

Aim Of Society

"Critics might be of the opinion," he proceeded, "that the one end and aim of our Society is only the amelioration of the conditions of its members. I wish to make it clear on behalf of my Society that we are not a trade union, and trade union methods are not identical with those of ours. Though not unnatural for us to endeavour to better our conditions, we have not lost sight of the great need for the general educational improvement of our people. Our activities have also been directed towards the establishment of Government and Government-aided schools, and in other ways assisting the community in the work of educational expansion such as the establishment of continuation classes for workers and teachers. With this end in view, the Arts and Crafts Exhibition has been held so that the parents may be afforded an opportunity to get an insight of the standard of work produced by Indian children. Further, to foster the love for art and to stimulate the creative genius that lies dormant in our children.

"Whilst on this subject mention must be made of the fact that purely girls' schools amongst us are few to-day. Separate Indian girls' schools in important centres under direct Government control is a longfelt want. Dilapidated buildings continue to serve even after the report of the Indian Inquiry Commission for school purposes. Could not something be done to improve them.

Uplift Clause

"I hope to be pardoned, if at this juncture I digress a little. The developments that are taking place in the education of our community to-day are a direct result of the "uplift clause" of the now famous Capetown agreement. The ultimate aim of this, we presume, is the adopting of the western standard of living. What better persons are there than the Indian teachers themselves, as an intermediary to bring about this desired result? If they are, both by precept and example, required to give an impetus to this movement, then it is only natural that the question of the status and salary should be settled on a basis commensurate with their vocation and the principle of western standard of living.

"The Indian teachers," the speaker proceeded, "are thankful for the introduction of the new scheme, where once there had been no uniform system at all. But we are sorry, indeed, to note that the principle I mentioned before is lost sight of. I appeal to the Administration that it may be pleased to reconsider before the actual putting into operation of the new regulations, for we believe that as a consequence of the application of these regulations, a large number of teachers may be retrenched. Hitherto, there has been a cry for more teachers, but the position now created is one of unemployment amongst us, and will above all be a distinct disadvantage to the progress of the work in the schools and will suffer in efficiency by reason of the grading and staffing. Leave and pension regulations for Government-aided Indian teachers have not been considered under this new scheme. May we hope as a result of our appeal to-day that the Government-aided Indian teachers may be permitted to enjoy leave and pension like their other brethren in the Government service? Let us also hope that the time may not be far off when there will be an end to these two distinct branches in our teaching pro-

fession and the treatment will be all alike.

Sastri College

"Now, coming to the all-important question that is engaging the minds of the Indian people to-day, namely, the Sastri College. We are, indeed, proud of this accomplishment. On behalf of my society I take this opportunity of conveying to the founders of this institution our deep sense of gratitude. We are happy to note that proposals for academic and professional training of our children there have received consideration, as well as the question of staffing for a definite period by teachers from outside the Union until the first fruits of this college are ready to take the place of the imported teachers. We trust this is correct. We maintain as teachers that we must be protected. Teachers that are turned out of this institution must for all time be provided with employment within the Union.

Vacation Courses

"If we may also further suggest as regards this institution, I would mention that provision be made for the inclusion of a branch where technical, industrial and agricultural training be imparted. Vacation courses which the Administration has been pleased to institute in response to our request, the widespread desire of which has been unmistakably indicated by the magnificent response of the Indian teachers at the first vacation course, may be continued in this institution for the benefit of all the teachers. It is our fervent prayer that in the near future this institution may attain the University College status. That in the successful working of this institution, if the governing body—we expect there would be one—need any help and co-operation, our society, possessing as it does some experience, will always gladly render.

"If in this address anything at all is mentioned regarding the improvement of the status of teachers and education generally, which might be considered elaborate and impracticable owing to the additional financial expenditure falling upon the Provincial Administration, we might be pardoned for appealing to those in power to make representations to the Union authorities for an enhanced subsidy to cover the contingent expenditure. We consider education to be a national question. If a sound educational policy is to be evolved the burden should be shouldered both by the Provincial and Union authorities.

"In all that we might endeavour to do," said Mr. Naiker in conclusion, "let wise counsel prevail. Let moderation and constitutional methods of achieving our goal be our watchword."

The Gold Law And Existing Rights

An Important Judgment By Appellate Division

A judgment of great importance was delivered last Saturday, July 13, by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Bloemfontein, in the case of the Town Council of Springs versus Mooea and Sidat, two Indians, resident on Erf No. 66, Springs.

The question was whether these Indians, being coloured persons, were entitled to reside on the erf, in view of Section 131 (1) of the Transvaal Gold Law (Act 35 of 1908), which provides that no coloured person shall be permitted to reside on proclaimed land comprised in Class A, except in bazaars, locations mining compounds, and such other places as the Mining Commissioner may permit. Springs is situate on proclaimed land, comprised in Class A, and the Town Council of Springs instituted an action against the respondents for ejectment from the erf in question. The action was dismissed by Mr. Justice Krause, with costs, and an appeal from that judgment was now dismissed with costs by the Appellate Division.

Mr. Justice Jacob de Villiers, the Acting Chief Justice, in delivering the reasons of the Court, said Springs was proclaimed as a township in 1904. Grants of erven in the township were made on condition that the land comprised therein should be subject to such town regulations and laws as existed at the date of the grants, or which might thereafter be passed by the Legislature. In July, 1911, by proclamation 190 of 1911, the ground on which the town of Springs was situate was proclaimed a public digging. There were no bazaars, locations, or mining compounds in the town, and the Mining Commissioner had given no coloured person any right to reside anywhere within the town. His lordship came to the conclusion that Section 131 (1) of the Transvaal Gold Law did not apply to the present case.

To understand the point at issue, it was necessary, his lordship said, to remember that, up to the year 1908, the Transvaal law did not allow any prospecting on improved land, such as land on which towns, villages or townships were situate, or on streets, erven or stands. The Gold Law of 1908, Section 52, brought about a complete change of policy by the Legislature with regard to this matter. The right to mine metals in the places mentioned above was vested in the Crown, with the further right to lease the right to mine to another. There was no express provision in that the land, in so far as it was unproclaimed, would have to be proclaimed before this right to mine could be exercised, but in the Turffontein Estates case of 1917, the Appellate Division came to the conclusion that, before the Crown could exercise the right to undermine, the land should first be proclaimed a public digging.

Although Springs was proclaimed a public digging in 1911, that did not dispose of the matter. It was necessary further to ascertain the intention of the Legislature. If the Act clearly showed that there was no intention on the part of the Legislature that persons in lawful possession of the surface of the land should be disturbed, except in so far as that might be necessary for the exploitation of minerals, the Court would have to give effect to that intention.

Mostly Unproclaimed Land

In his lordship's opinion, such an intention could be clearly gathered from the Act. It was important that Section 52 did not deal with open veld, but with land which was highly improved. In most cases, some of the areas comprised in Section 52 were unproclaimed land, such as most of the towns and villages in the Transvaal. The town of Pretoria fell under this class, and its undermining rights were vested in the Crown, but one would hardly expect that, if the town of Pretoria were proclaimed, the general provisions of the Act would apply the same as if it were bare veld. On the Witwatersrand there were populous and important towns, villages and townships that had sprung up since the discovery of gold in 1886. If the proclamation of the land on which these towns were situate necessarily entailed the application of the Gold Law with regard to proclaimed land, the effect of Section 52 would not only be far-reaching, but revolutionary. Under Section 8 of the Act, the Mining Commissioner was the head, and had the supervision of all proclaimed fields, with most extensive powers.

His lordship came to the conclusion that where such extensive powers were given to the Mining Commissioner, it would seem that the Legislature was dealing *prima facie* with the ordinary case of the proclamation of unimproved land. If it had contemplated that the usual incidents of proclamation attaching to private land should apply in the case of these spaces, entailing such disastrous consequences

to persons in lawful occupation, one would at least expect that the situation so created would be expressly dealt with and specific provision made. The total absence of provisions dealing with the matter led one to the conclusion that, not only were these consequences contemplated, but that they were not intended. The section itself, when scrutinised, conclusively showed that the Legislature was careful to maintain existing rights and not to interfere with them more than was necessary for mining the land.

The Court accordingly came to the conclusion that Section 131 (1) of the Transvaal Gold Law, which was the basis of the appellant's action for ejection against the two Indians, did not apply, and dismissed the appeal with costs.—*Rand Daily Mail*.

The Story of My Experiments With Truth

[BY M. K. GANDHI]

Part V. Chapter XXI.

Before I proceed to describe the progress of the lab our dispute, it is essential to have a peep into the Ashram. All the while I was in Champaran, the Ashram was never out of my mind, and some times I used to pay it flying visits.

At that time the Ashram was in Kochrab, a small village near Ahmedabad. Plague broke out in this village and I saw evident danger to the safety of the Ashram children. It was impossible to keep ourselves immune from the efforts of the surrounding insanitation, however, scrupulously we might observe the rules of cleanliness within the Ashram walls. We were not then equal either to getting the Kochrab people to observe rules or to serving the village otherwise.

Our ideal was to have the Ashram at a safe distance both from town and village, and yet at a manageable distance from either. And we were determined, one day, to settle on ground of our own.

The plague I felt was sufficient notice to quit Kochrab. Sjt. Punjabhai Hirachand, a merchant in Ahmedabad, had come in close contact with the Ashram, and used to serve us in a number of matters with a pure and selfless spirit. He had a wide experience of things in Ahmedabad and he volunteered to procure us suitable land. I went about with him north and south of Kochrab in search of land and then suggested to him to find out a piece of land three or four miles to the north. He hit upon the present site. Its vicinity to the Sabarmati Central Jail was for me a special attraction. As Jail-going was understood to be the normal lot of Satyagrahis, I liked this position. And I knew that the sites selected for jails have generally clean surroundings.

In about eight days, the sale was executed. There was no building on the land and no tree. But its situation on the bank of the river and its solitude were great advantages.

We decided to start by living under canvas, and having a tin shed for a kitchen, till permanent houses were built.

The Ashram had been slowly growing. We were now over forty souls, men, women and children; having our meals at common, the whole conception about the removal was mine, the execution was as usual left to Maganlal.

Our difficulties, before we had permanent living accommodation, were great. The rains were impending and the provisions had to be got from the town four miles away. The ground which had been a waste was infested with snakes, and it was no small risk to live



with little children under such conditions. The general rule was not to kill the snakes, though I confess none of us had shed the fear of these reptiles, nor have we even now.

The rule of not killing venomous reptiles has been practised for the most part at Phoenix, Tolstoy Farm and Sabarmati. At each of the places we had to settle on waste lands. We have had, however, no loss of life occasioned by snake-bite. I see with the eye of faith in this circumstance the hand of the God of Mercy. Let no one cavil at this saying that He can never be partial and that He had no time to meddle with the humdrum affairs of men. I have no other language to express the fact of the matter to describe this uniform experience of mine. Human language can but imperfectly describe God's ways. I am sensible of the fact that they are indescribable and inscrutable. But if mortal man will dare to describe them, he has no better medium than his own inarticulate speech. Even if it be a superstition to believe that complete immunity from harm for 25 years in spite of a fairly regular practice of non-killing is not a fortuitous accident but a grace of God, I should still hug that superstition.

During the strike of the mill hands in Ahmedabad, the foundation of the Ashram weaving shed was being laid. For the principle activity of the Ashram was then weaving. Spinning had not so far been possible for us.

Europe And The Problem Of Asia

BY JAGADISAN M. KUMARAPPA, M.A., PH.D.

(Formerly known as John J. Cornelius)

(Reproduced from 'PRABUDDHA BHARAT')

(Concluded from last week)

As facts stand to-day it is Europe, and not Asia, which is a menace to civilization. The Orient witnessed something of it in the Great European War. Since then Asia has become quite conscious of the gruesome reality of European menace to her civilization, nay to her very existence. Therefore she is now putting forth desperate efforts to overthrow the white supremacy to save herself and her civilization. Europe has no doubt rendered Asia a valuable service in having given her the shock that was necessary to wake her up from her long slumber. And to-day no observer fails to see in the social, industrial and educational movements the rapidly changing mind of the Orient. Witness the new role of women in the national life of the East. Women have received liberation from that thralldom which stifled Turkish progress for generations. In a Teachers' Association in 1924 more than a thousand women delegates were supplied by Constantinople alone. The Queen of Afghanistan, by discarding the veil during her recent European tour, completed the emancipation of her sisters in the Middle East. The Feminist movement in Egypt, under the leadership of Mme. Sharaawi Pasha, arose in 1923, and was represented at the International Women's Convention in Rome and later in Paris. In India also women have begun to take active part in politics and municipal government. One finds them, though in small numbers, on district boards, in municipal councils, the senates of universities and in legislative councils. India has gone so far as even to elect a woman, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, to succeed Mahatma Gandhi as President of the Indian National Congress,—the foremost political organisation of India. No country in the West has yet conferred a similar honour on a woman. And Japanese women are no less active in the national uplift of their country, and the part they are playing is well-known.

Similarly vast changes are taking place in the industrial life of Asia. In shipbuilding Japan has caught up with the nations of the West. And to-day there are only two Western nations, America and Great Britain, that exceed Japan in output. Japan is now able to produce one-fifth of the world's output. Chinese industry could boast of only two factories in the beginning of this century and now the number is 270. In India, between 1892 and 1925, the number of factories increased from 650 to 7,000. Since Gandhi Movement a great number of cottage industries have also been revived. Great changes are taking place in Turkey also. The extent to which the Near East has become the greatest trade highway can be gauged by the fact that the Suez Canal Company records the passage of 5,000,000 tons of Oriental shipping in excess of pre-war figures. The Orient has become aware of the benefits of industry and commerce, and they are now awake to the fact that they could really turn out things as efficiently as their white masters. But this new consciousness and confidence is making the domination of Europe unbearable.

Awakened by European contact, the Orientals have come suddenly to a consciousness of their material strength, and the Great European War, exposing the spiritual bankruptcy of Western civilization, has emphasised greatly the spiritual heritage of the East to the Oriental mind. As the cannons roared and sent up the accumulated wealth of Europe into smoke, the present renaissance found its birth in India. Non-violent Indians, suave Persians, industrious Chinese, even the land-locked people of Afghanistan, along with the Arabs and Egyptians, are following in the wake of Turkey and Japan to a persistent revolt against white dominance in the world. In such a revolt all Asia has made common cause.

Yesterday Europe thought of Asia only as a continent for exploitation and to-day she thinks of Asia as a serious problem. Yesterday Asia thought of Europe as the hope of the world and to-day she thinks of Europe as a menace to spiritual progress. Therefore it is that Tagore, the prophet of the Orient, rightly warns Asia of the danger of adopting the principles of Western civilisation at the expense of her spiritual heritage. He asks: "After centuries of civilisation nations fearing each other like the prowling wild beast of night-time; shutting their doors of hospitality, combining for purposes of aggression or defence, hiding in their holes their trade secrets, state secrets, secrets of their armaments, making peace offerings to the barking dogs of each other with the meat that does not belong to them; holding down fallen races struggling to stand upon their feet; with their right hand dispensing religion to weaker peoples, while robbing them with their left,—is there anything in this to make us envious? Are we to bend our knees to the spirit of this nationalism which is sowing broadcast over all the world seeds of fear, greed, suspicion, unashamed lies of its diplomacy and unctuous lies of its profession of peace and goodwill and universal brotherhood of man? Can we have no doubt in our minds, when we rush to the Western market to buy this foreign product in exchange for our own inheritance?"

Such changed attitude towards Europe is quite noticeable everywhere in the Orient. The doctrine of European eminent domain was forced upon Asia by force. Young Asia declares, therefore, that nothing that is within the domain of right, the West can alienate from the East by force, and that no title is valid which has been acquired by an alien Power by force or forced treaties. Hitherto Europe trampled upon the rights of the peoples of Asia under the pretence of civilizing them. Now Young Asia flatly refuses to accept even the inducement of material prosperity and "peace and order" as ade-

quate compensation for the lack of responsible government. The less chance a race has in the control of its own destiny, the greater is its moral deterioration. Young Asia demands, therefore, freedom from European domination. She demands that there be no attempt to force foreign capital and trade upon her people, that the Orientals be entitled in the countries of the whites to rights and privileges equal to those the whites enjoy in the Oriental countries. This is really Asia's declaration of Rights. Has not Asia any right to full sovereignty over her own soil? Is she wrong in refusing to submit herself much longer to the bondage of Western Imperialism?

Is it not absurd to expect Asia to be ever under the domination of Europe? If Asia's struggle for freedom is what Europe considers as the "Asiatic Menace," then, of course, it must remain a menace. But really speaking it is Europe that is menacing the best interests of humanity by its greed for gold and thirst for power. The sooner the West shakes off its illusion that she is the saviour of mankind,—that her civilization is so essential a part of the world's happiness and well-being that it must be imposed upon others, that she being 'superior' should direct the destiny of the people's of Asia, the better it will be for the peace of the world. Only when Asia enjoys full freedom will she find it possible to realize more fully the inherent tendencies of her own spirit. Only in such realization will we find the purpose of true humanity fulfilled. The unity of all human life, the brotherhood of man, is the essential doctrine of the most potent religions of the East, and it is that essence which will naturally determine the farther development of the Oriental civilization, if the Orient is not compelled by continued injustice and oppression to forsake her ideals and adopt an alien law of life. If Asia is ever to assume a destructive form, it could only be through such compulsion.

Just as day and night form one unit of time, so also the East and West make up the world. They are not antagonistic but complimentary. The most important step in ensuring world peace is the reconciliation of these two great sections. War will cease only when it no longer presents hopes for gain to the greedy nations. Therefore the stupendous problem of peace can only be solved by giving weaker nations and non-militaristic peoples freedom and justice. Thus alone can international rivalry and economic competition be transformed into international fellowship and co-operation. But the West though it has increased its material prosperity, has failed in correlating moral progress. And yet, it is moral progress that the world badly needs to-day; not a change of methods but a change of heart is our pressing need.

The recent world events—the rise of Japan, the awakening of China, the renaissance in India, the emerging of Turkey,—must inevitably make the West conscious that she is now witnessing the beginning of the end of the separate existence of East and West. Undoubtedly there have been crises which loomed large in past history but none of them can surpass the drama which is now being enacted in the Orient, upon the outcome of which the welfare of all mankind depends. The "yellow peril" or the "Asiatic menace" propagandist clouds the issue by appealing to fear and prejudice. But the issue now pending can be solved in the proper way only by understanding sympathetically Asia's national aspirations and her struggle for freedom.

Aggressiveness; be it cultural or political, is not in keeping with the spirit of the Orient, and therefore her nationalism is not for expansion but for freedom. Mahatma Gandhi, in whom the real spirit of the Orient is so well personified, defines patriotism thus; "For me patriotism is the same as humanity. A patriot is much less a patriot, if he is a lukewarm

humanitarian." Very different, indeed, is this ideal of Oriental patriotism from the occidental variety "My country right or wrong." The East has now fully understood the civilization of the West,—its patriotic bragging, its feverish activity, its greed for gold, its complex organization, its methods of efficiency, and its creed of pharasaic superiority. It has also seen that the play of such forces of passion and self-seeking has resulted in making man a demon and the world, a hell.

The Orient is now gaining confidence and strength in its belief that after all spirituality is the only emancipator of man and the only power that can help him to grow more and more in the image of his Creator. When Asia gains her complete freedom she will then export to the West not theories of political and economic exploitation and advanced technique of cruel and barbarous warfare, but spiritual principles of human relationship,—co-operation in the sharing of economic advantages, new methods in correcting social wrongs and settling national disputes. She will export also elevating thoughts and vitalizing spiritual ideals to enrich the impoverished soul of the West. The West will then learn to drink deep from the spiritual fountain of the East, and the East, likewise, will avail herself of the great scientific contributions of the West to the promotion of human welfare and happiness. The Orient and the Occident will thus influence each other so profoundly as to aid and hasten the evolution of an all-human civilization. This mission Asia can fulfil only if its newly released energies are not prevented by European violence and intervention from being directed to the realization of aims and purposes that have a spiritual end. If Europe is to help in this mission she should renounce her worldly and selfish ambitions and determine ever to subordinate national egoism to the larger interests of humanity. This renaissance in Asia, we fervently hope, will lead Europe to renounce violence and selfishness and adopt reason and justice in all human relations. The West has taught the East WAR, but the East, we hope, will teach the West to unlearn war and learn PEACE.

Indian Government Schools

Amended Regulations

The following amended regulations pertaining to Indian Government Schools are published in the current issue of the *Natal Provincial Gazette*:

C.—INDIAN SCHOOLS.

I.—GRADING OF GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS

1. Schools shall be graded according to the annual average attendance of pupils for which a subsidy is payable by the Union Government as follows:—

Grade.	Average Attendance of Subsidy Bearing Pupils.
I.	Over 425
II.	266—425
III.	106—265
IV.	71—105
V.	36—70

N.B.—The numbers 36, 70, 105, 265, 425 shall be known as grade points.

3. Each year schools shall be graded for a year as from 1st April.

The average attendance from which the grade is to be determined shall be that of pupils for whom a subsidy is payable by the Union Government as given in the annual statistical return for the calendar year prior to that in which the grading date falls.

3. The grade to be assigned to a school coming on the list of Government Schools for the first time shall be determined either from its previous records or on the basis of seven-eighths of the enrolment of pupils for whom a subsidy is payable by the Union Government, subject to revision by the Superintendent of Education at any time before the ensuing 1st April.

4. On and after the 1st April, 1929, recognition as Government Schools of Grade V. shall be granted only to schools recognised or promised recognition as Government Schools prior to that date. This means, in effect, that after that date no Government Schools of Grade V. shall be recognised.

II.—STAFFING OF SCHOOLS

5. Government Schools in which the staff is entirely European may have their staff rationed on the basis applicable to European Government Schools.

Government Schools in which the staff is not entirely European shall have their staff rationed on the basis laid down in the Regulations.

6. According to the average attendance of pupils for whom a subsidy is payable by the Union Government, the Administrator shall appoint teachers to fill a certain number of teaching posts as prescribed below.

7. The average attendance mentioned in Regulation 6 as distinct from that mentioned in Regulation 2 shall be that furnished in a monthly return whose form shall be prescribed by the Superintendent of Education.

The alteration in the number of posts consequent upon changes in the monthly average attendance shall be at the discretion of the Superintendent of Education, who may defer, increase or decrease for a period not exceeding three months.

8. So long as the admission of pupils below the subsidy-earning age is allowed by the Provincial Administration, it shall be in the power of the Superintendent of Education to appoint teachers in addition to those holding teaching posts, so as to secure the effective teaching of such pupils, but the grading of the school shall be determined only by the average attendance of subsidy-earning pupils as laid down in Regulation 1.

9. Teaching posts as mentioned in Regulation 6 shall be of two classes—First and Second. The qualification for holding either class shall be the possession of a Senior Indian Teacher's Certificate.

For such period after the introduction of these Regulations as the Superintendent of Education sees fit a Third Class of Post may be recognised, for which the qualification shall be the possession of a Junior Indian Teacher's Certificate. A post of this Third Class shall be replaced by a post of the Second Class when it lapses.

Posts of the Third Class shall be reserved for teachers engaged in the Government Schools on the 1st April, 1929, who possessed a Junior, but not a Senior, Indian Teacher's Certificate.

10. The allotment of posts to each Government School shall be according to the average attendance of pupils for whom a subsidy is payable by the Union Government as follows :—

Average Attendance of Subsidy earning Pupils.	Total Posts		or—of	Posts.		
	1	2		1	2	3
a. 586—625	16	11	3	11	3	3
b. 546—585	*15	11	4	11	3	3
c. 506—545	*14	10	4	10	3	3
d. 466—505	*13	9	4	9	3	3
e. 426—465	*12	8	4	8	3	3
f. 386—425	11	8	3	8	3	3
g. 346—385	10	7	3	7	3	3
h. 306—345	9	6	3	6	3	3
i. 266—305	8	5	3	5	3	3
j. 226—265	7	4	2	4	3	3
k. 186—225	6	3	2	3	2	2
l. 146—185	5	3	2	3	2	2
m. 106—145	4	2	2	2	2	2
n. 71—105	3	2	1	2	1	1
o. 36—70	2	1	1	1	1	1

*In the case of Grade I. School the Headmaster shall hold a First Class post additional to those prescribed in the above schedule. In the remaining grades the Headmaster shall hold one of the First Class Posts prescribed in the above schedule.

III.—SCALE OF SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES

11. The scale of salaries for the teaching posts defined in Section 9 shall be as follows :—

First Class Post	£150—£12—£186
Second Class Post	£138—£12—£174
Third Class Post	£84—£12—£132

12. Should it be necessary to appoint an unqualified teacher temporarily to a Third Class Post, his salary shall be fixed at the rate of £72 per annum.

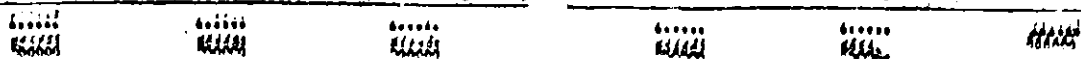
No unqualified teacher shall be appointed who has not passed Standard VI. in a school inspected by the Department or an examination deemed to be equivalent by the Superintendent of Education.

No unqualified teacher shall receive a permanent appointment.

13. The Head Teacher of a school must be the holder of a First Class Post in that school, as laid down in Regulation 10..

14. A Head Teacher shall be paid the salary of his post, plus an additional salary determined by the grade of his school, as follows :—

	Men.	Women.
Grade I. ...	£102—£12—£126	£90—£12—£114
Grade II. ...	£78—£8—£94	£68—£8—£84
Grade III. ...	£54—£8—£70	£48—£8—£64
Grade IV. ...	£36—£6—£48	£30—£6—£42
Grade V. ...	£18—£6—£30	£12—£6—£24



The salary paid to a Head Teacher shall, therefore, consist of two parts—a post salary and a grade salary.

15. A Head Teacher shall not be entitled to receive simultaneous post and grade increments, but must remain at the minimum of the grade scale until he attains the maximum of the post scale, after which he shall be entitled to his increments on the grade scale as these fall due.

16. When a school is assigned for any year a grade lower than that of the previous year without change of Head Teachers, two cases shall be distinguished as follows:—

- (a) If the new grading figure (see Regulation 2) be more than five units below the minimum point of the grade of the previous year, the grade salary shall be reduced to the maximum of the new grade.
- (b) If the new grading figure be not more than five units below the minimum point of the grade of the previous year, the grade salary shall remain as in the previous year. Should the grading figure in successive years thereafter continue to be not more than five units below the minimum point of the higher grade, the grade salary shall be moved back one notch a year until it becomes stationary at the maximum of the new grade.

17. Married assistant teachers shall receive a non-pensionable marriage allowance at the rate of £24 per annum.

This marriage allowance shall be paid only to male certificated assistants who have attained the age of twenty-three.

18. A Head Teacher shall receive a non-pensionable house allowance at the rate of £24 per annum, which cannot be held concurrently with a marriage allowance.

19. Nothing in these Regulations shall be held to apply to European teachers who are employed in Government Indian Schools.

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” ” મોટી	૦ ૧૦
ચણી ચોર	૦ ૧૦
મોહટી પહેન	૧ ૦
સ્વદેશ	૦ ૧
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” ” બીજો	૧ ૨
” ” ત્રીજો	૧
” ” ” ચોથો ” ૧૮૦	૩ ૬
” ” ” પાંચમો ” ૨૧૦	૩ ૬
કત્તે આમ અથવા દિલ્લીના કમમતો રાજમુક્ટ	૪ ૬
કમ' યોમ	૧ ૦
પરમાર્થ સાર	૧ ૦

જરૂર વાંચો!



ધણા ભાષણો ફરીવાર કરે છે કે આફ્રિકા એવો ખરાબ સુલક છે કે ન્યાં શોખીનો અને અધ્યાત્મ તપ્પીયતવાળાઓ માટે નથી સારા થીએટર કે નથી ચતા સારા ગવર્ધ્યાઓના જલસાં તે પછી આખા દહાકાના કંટાળેલા દીલને રાહત આપવા સંગીત મણલો કવાલી વિગેરેની મળક કેવી રીતે મળી શકે. તેઓને એટલું જ કહીશું કે હજારો રૂપિયાના ખર્ચે જે સારામાં સારા ગવર્ધ્યાઓની મજલો સાંભળવી મમસ્સર ના થઈ શકે તે ફક્ત થોડાકજ પદસામાં તમારા ઘરમાં ગાઈ શકે છે તે તેઓની જ બનાવેલી

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પુસ્તક ૨૭ મું.

ફ્રીડેસ, શુક્રવાર, તારીખ ૧૯ જુલાઈ ૧૯૨૯

અંક ૨૯

નોંધ અને સમાચાર



કુદરતનો કોપ

આ સાલ દુનીયાના લગભગ સધળા ભાગને માટે ઘણીજ ભારે થઇ પડેલી જલ્યાબ છે. કંઈક ને કંઈક હોનારત વગર ભાગ્યેજ એક દિવસ પણ ખાલી જાય છે. રેલવેના અકસ્માતો, પુન, આપત, રેડીયોનો કુખી જવું, કવાળા સુખી દાટી નીકળવે, ધરતીકંપ, સુદ, અતિવૃષ્ટિ, આકાશમાંથી પથ્થર પડવાથી નુકસાન થવું, પુર આગવાથી મામોના મામો ધોવાઈ જવા, અતિ તાપ, અનાવૃષ્ટિ, દુરકાળ આમાંનું કંઈકનું કંઈક દુનીયાના કોઈક ભાગમાં પણ અનેકુ લગભગ રોજ વાંચવામાં આવે છે. આ કુદરતનો કોપ સિવાય ખીજું શું કહી શકાય અને કુદરત કોપાયમાન થાય ત્યારે માનવીઓનોજ વાંક હોવો જોઈએ. દુનીયામાં જ્યારે પાપ વધી જાય છે ત્યારે ધરતર રૂઠે છે અને પાપનો નાશ કરી પુનઃ ધર્મસ્થાપન કરે છે. આ સાથે માં જનતા ત્રાસદાયક બનાવો પરથી કેમ જાણે એજ વખત નહિ આવેલો હોય એવું થમા વગર રહેતું નથી. અને એ બનવું અસંભવીત પણ નથી આજે ગોરી પ્રજા કે જે સર્વોપરી રાજ્ય ચલાવી રહી છે તે સત્તાના મદમાં બાન જુથી મર્ધ છે અને નિર્બળ પ્રજાઓને કચડીને તેની ઉપર જુલમ ગુજરીને પોતાની સત્તા ટકાવી રાખવા મથી રહી છે. વિનાશ કાળે તેની શુદ્ધિ વિપરીત થઈ છે. વળી જમાનાથી સંબંધ નિર્બળ ઉપર જુલમ કરતાજ આવેલા છે. ધનિકો મજુરો ઉપર તાગડવિદ્યા કરતા આવેલા છે. પાપ દીકરા, ભાઈ ભાઈ વચ્ચે પણ તકરારો અને અનાચારોના, ભાઈ બહેન, પતિ પતિન વચ્ચે થતા અનિષ્ટોના દાખલા કેમાં લેવા જવા પડે તેમ છે. આ સધળું પાપ એકત્ર થઈ થડો ભરાવો તો જોઈએજ અને એજ સમય આ વખતે કેમ ન આવેલો હોય? ચિન્હો તો એવાજ જણાય છે. ગરીબો તો, ધોર અન્ધારોના ભોગ થએલા માની હાથ લાગ્યા પિના નજ રહે અને એકના પાપે આપું વંદાયુ કુખે તેમ થોડાકના પાપે આખી દુનીયાને સંબંધ કરવુંજ પાડે તેમાં હજુ તો જોઈમાં પુરૂં રક્ષાયામાં ધરતર સામે પણ જંડ દેહાવવાની હીલચાલો થઈ રહી છે. એટલે સુદ અકર દર્શા કરે છે તેમાં એ કાળને માટે પણ માનવજાતે તૈયાર રહેવુંજ જોઈએ. તેને અટકાવવાનું તો આપણા હાંધમાં નથી પરંતુ નીતી ધર્મને માટે આલવાથી તેનો ભાર ઢળવો કરી શકાય. ધરતર એ માટે આલવાની સૌને સહયુદ્ધિ આપે એજ આપણે પ્રાર્થના કરીએ.

કેનીયાનો હોદ્દી સવાલ

એડવર્ટાઈઝર નો નવરોખીનો ખબરપત્રી જણાવે છે કે કાન્હીજના મીશન ઇર્વા કેનીયાના હોદ્દી સવાલનું હજુ સમાધાન થઈ શક્યું નથી. સરકાર અને સુનીસીપાટીઓ સાથે અસહકારની નીતી હજુ ચાલુજ છે અને તેમ હોવાથી પારા-

સમાજની હોદ્દીઓની બેઠકની જગ્યા નીમાયલા યુરોપીયનોથી પુરી દેવાને ચાલુ આઠવાડીયામાં એક ખાસ ખીલ દાખલ કરવા માં આવનાર છે. પુર્વ આફ્રિકાની હોદ્દી મદાસમા ચલુ માસની આખરીએ કે પીયાની સ્થિતિ વિશે હોદ્દી લોકમત કેળવવાના હેતુથી એક ડેપુટેશન હોદ્દીરતાન મોકલવાની છે. એ ડેપુટેશન હોદ્દીરતાનના સુખ્ય શહેરોમાં ફરી જાહેર સભા માં ભાગલો આપશે અને ફેન્ચાઈલ જમીન સંબંધી નીતી, ઇમારતો, સેક્રેટોન વેપાર, કેળવણી, સીનીલ સર્વેલ અને હોદ્દી કેમને લખતા અન્ય પ્રશ્નો વિશે હોદ્દી સરકાર ની મુલાકાત લેશે.

“ઈન્ડિયન ઓપિનિયન”
 શુક્રવાર, તા. ૧૯ જુલાઈ ૧૯૨૯

નાટાલના હોદ્દી સિક્કોની મોસાપટી ની ચોથી પરિપદ મયા અકાડીયામાં ડરખતમાં મળી હતી. સિક્કોની પરિપદ પરિપદ મળ્યા અગાઉ એજ સંસ્થાના આશ્રય દેહને વિદ્યાર્થીઓનું કલા પ્રદર્શન થયું હતું કે જે સુર દતું અને માત્ર વિદ્યાર્થીઓનેજ નહિ પણ સિક્કોને પણ મગરૂરી લેવા જેવું હતું. એ ઉપરથી એટલું પુરવાર થયું હતું કે જે શોખ લક અને તાલીમ મળી શકતી હોય તો શીક્ષકો કેવું શિખવી શકે અને વિદ્યાર્થીઓ કેવું શીખી શકે.

પરિપદના પ્રમુખનું ‘લાપલ સાઈ’ અને નરમાજબરેલું હતું, વધારે પડતું લાંબુ પણ નહોતું આ અગાળી પરિપદોની વિરુદ્ધ તેમાં માત્ર ચિકીડાનાજ દુઃખે ગાયામાં નહોતાં આખા પરંતુ વિદ્યાર્થીઓની કેળવણીનું ધોરજ કેમ સુધારી શકાય તેની પણ વ્યવહાર ચર્ચા કરવામાં આવી હતી.

પ્રાંતિક સરકારે હોદ્દીઓની કેળવણી માટે સુનીયન સરકાર તરફથી મળતી નાણા મદદનો પુરો ઉપયોગ હોદ્દી વિદ્યાર્થીઓને મટે કરવા માટે આભાર નોંધ લેવા સાથે પ્રમુખે દેલીક નિશાળોના મકાંના હજુ સુધી ભાંગી પુટી દશામાં પડેલાં હોવાં તરફ અને સુખ્ય શહેરોમાં હોદ્દીઓને સાથ વધારે સંખ્યામાં નિશાળો સ્થાપવાની જરૂરીયાત તરફ ધ્યાન ખેંચ્યું હતું. કાન્હી કોલેજને વિશે બોલતાં પ્રમુખે એવી સુચના કરી હતી કે એ કોલેજમાં ખીજી સગવડો સાથે એક કાખા હુમર, હલોમ અને ખેતીનું શિક્ષણ આપવા માટે પણ રાખવી જોઈએ.

જો સધળી અગમની આગોને લાખતા વળમતાઓ તરફથી ધ્યાન મળવાની જરૂર છે. ચિકીડાની પોતાની પરિપદો વિશે મોજતા પ્રમુખે જણાવ્યું