

# Indian Opinion

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## CLASH OF CULTURES

### MAHATMA GANDHI SPEAKS TO EUROPEANS

THE following is a portion of a speech delivered by Mahatma Gandhi before the Federation of the Indian Chambers of Commerce in Delhi which will interest our readers in this country:—

I hope the English friends here will forgive me for addressing you in the national language. I recall on this occasion the War Conference in Delhi which was held in this very hall in 1918 and in which after some discussion with the Viceroy I consented to participate. But when I consented to do so I requested the Viceroy to permit me to address the Conference in Hindi or Hindustani. I knew there was no need to ask for this permission, but courtesy required that I should do so, lest my speaking in Hindi should shock the Viceroy. In this very same hall to-day I propose to follow the same practice. And I would suggest to members of the Federation that it is your duty to carry on your proceedings in the national language, looking to the fact that the members of the Federation are all Indians and that you are allowing yourselves to be influenced by the present national spirit. Whilst I was listening to the President's address with attention, I wondered whether in speaking in a foreign language he would succeed in making on you and on me the impression that he desired. In no other country, dependent or independent, was such an anomaly to be met with. In South Africa, which is a thinly populated country, there has been a long struggle for precedence between English and Taal (a dialect of Dutch) with the result that the English colonists had to yield to the brave Dutch in recognising Taal as the official language on the same footing as English.

Your President has dwelt at length on the insistence of the Englishmen that in any constitution which may be granted to India the rights of Englishmen, especially of the English commercial and mercantile firms in India, should be safeguarded. The Congress has considered this question carefully, and I should like to state its position. It has been said that Indian Swaraj will be the rule of the major community, i. e., the Hindus. There could not be a greater mistake than that. If it were to be true, I for one would refuse to call it Swaraj and would fight it with all the strength at my command, for to me Hind Swaraj is the rule of all the people, is the rule of justice. Whether under that rule the ministers were Hindus or Musalmans or Sikhs, and whether the legislatures were exclusively filled by the Hindus or Musalmans or any other community, they would have to do even-handed justice. And just as no community in India need

have any fear of Swaraj being monopolised by any other, even so the English should have no fear. The question of safeguards should not arise at all. Swaraj would be real Swaraj only when there would be no occasion for safeguarding any such rights.

#### Not Prejudice But Clash Of Cultures

How is it that the insistence on equal rights by Europeans comes to us with a shock of surprise? How is it that it does not strike us as natural and legitimate? The answer puts me in mind of an incident in South Africa. You know that I fought General Smuts in South Africa for a number of years. With reference to the question of race prejudice and colour prejudice there he once told me a story which impressed me very much. "When I was about the same time as you studying in England," he said, "I had no race prejudice or colour prejudice against your people. In fact if we had known each other we should have lived as friends or brothers. Why is it then that now we have become rivals, that we have conflicting interests? It is not colour prejudice or race prejudice, though some of our people do ignorantly talk in those terms, but there is one thing which I want you to recognise. It is this. I may have no racial legislation, but how will you solve the difficulty about the fundamental difference between our cultures? Let alone the question of superiority, there is no doubt but that your civilisation is different from ours. Ours must not be overwhelmed by yours. That is why we have to go in for legislation which must in effect put disabilities on you." I understood what he said and recognised that we could not have any other standard there. I also appreciated the fear of being swamped in these days of swift communications. If, therefore, we want to live in South Africa, I said to myself, we must adopt their standard of life, so long as it was not against morality.

Let us try to understand the genesis of this talk of equal rights in the light of what I have said. With all deference I would tell the Englishmen that at the back of their insistence is their insistence on living their standard and civilisation. There is a wide gulf between our way of life and that of the Viceroy however good he may be. Our people, when they go abroad, adopt the manners and customs of those countries, but shed them as soon as they come back home, and if they retain them, they become strangers. It is a mercy that the Western way of life has not yet taken deep root in our country. But the fear at the back of the Indian's mind is lest he should be swamped by the onrush

of Western civilisation. In this problem I invite the help of all Englishmen who, if they choose to stay here, must live in conformity with our way of life and as the servants of our country. The same cause has been at the root of the clash between the Chinese and the Europeans and the Chinese and the Americans. I want our English friends to understand what I am saying. The whole trouble arises out of the Englishman's insistence on living according to his Western way of life and according to Western standards. I am quite aware that our civilisation has its blemishes,—untouchability is an indelible stain on Hinduism and I have called it satanic,—but I do not want to give Hinduism up for the simple reason that I was born and bred in it. I would purge it of its blemishes. If then we contemplate examining so-called vested rights in the light of India's interest, it is not because of vital necessity. Their vested rights may not smother nascent indigenous enterprise.

## Notes and News

THE following is the text of a letter appearing in *Pretoria News* above the signature B. H. Allenberg:—

"Sir,—During the past considerable correspondence has appeared in your paper about the Indian monopoly on the Pretoria Market, yet when a European of good education tries to make a living on the Market, consumers appear to steer clear of him.

Surely for the majority of the people in Pretoria to pay cash for their fruit and vegetables is not impossible when such can be obtained cheaper than from the Indian, who, before retailing, in the majority of cases buys from the Asiatic wholesaler.

"One reply I received on asking a large club for their business was that as they had been dealing with an Indian for some time past, they did not feel disposed to make a change. This institution's business would alone provide the means of livelihood for one European. No wonder there is unemployment.

"I should not like to think that the Indians had a strangle-hold of the vast majority of Pretoria citizens, yet this does seem to be the case."

The above is a typical instance of how the consumer is tormented by the selfish petty European trader who would without hesitation snatch the bread out of the very mouth of the Indian in order to satisfy his own greed. And the Government which exists on his vote has to sell its conscience and everything that is expected of a good and civilized Government to win his vote.

Census figures for May 1931 show the European population of the Union to be 1,825,527 of whom 929,516 are males and 896,010 females.

The Provincial distribution is as follows:—

	Males	Females	Total
Cape	376,806	370,088	746,894
Natal	90,205	87,219	177,424
Transvaal	357,768	338,107	695,875
Orange Free State	104,737	100,596	205,333

The European population of the largest urban centres is as follows:—

Johannesburg	...	...	201,784
Capetown	...	...	146,249
Durban	...	...	86,296
Pretoria	...	...	61,627
Port Elizabeth	...	...	43,748
Bloemfontein	...	...	28,361
East London	...	...	27,394
Germiston	...	...	23,909
Maritzburg	...	...	21,199
Kimberley	...	...	18,403

Thus the *Indian Social Reformer*:—

Mahatma Gandhi has been alarmed by the outcry raised by some Christian missionaries and anti-Indian politicians over his simple statement on the proper attitude of a nationalist government to proselytising activities. He concludes his reply to one of them thus: "In India under Swaraj I have no doubt that foreign missionaries will be at liberty to do their proselytising, as I would say, in a wrong way but they would be expected to bear with those who, like me, may point out that in their opinion the way is wrong." This, we need hardly say, is a complete retreat from his statement that he would ask missionaries who pursue the wrong method to withdraw. Mahatmaji, of course, must have good reasons for his change of front but, for our part, we are sure that it will be the duty of a national government to stop organised proselytising financed and directed from foreign countries. No European country would for a moment countenance the exorbitant pretensions put forward in the name of freedom of religion in this country. Spain is one of the oldest Catholic countries, but even she has found that the Bishop and the Autocrat cannot subsist apart from each other. We do not want to expel any priest, but surely it is not too much to ask that he should not employ quinine or the Royal Reader as a bait to draw people to his fold. Mahatmaji's revocation is all the more strange as thoughtful Christians are coming to see that he was right in his original statement.

The following from the *Servant of India* will be read with interest by our readers:—

Lord Irwin's speech at the British India Union should serve to dispel some of the misapprehensions under which men like Mr. Churchill seem to labour. "Strong government" in their eyes is a panacea for all ills consequent on political discontent. Lord Irwin told such people that the calm that may be ensured by a policy of ruthless repression, which is really what is intended to be conveyed by the above phrase, would be only superficial and would not last long. It is easy for any short-sighted administrator to achieve this result; only Lord Irwin, though he too had some repression to his discredit, does not like to belong to this category. Times are changing fast and those who hug repression as a sure remedy for political trouble are living in times which are long past. Lord Irwin took the opportunity to clarify the situation as regards constitutional safeguards. A class of British politicians is never tired of emphasising the indispensability of the proposed safeguards, unmindful of the reflection which their constant harping upon them throws on the capacity of Indians to look after themselves. Politicians of this class ought to give credit to Indians for realising that any disturbance of the existing settled order would affect them more vitally than any one else. As such it must be assumed in their case that they will strain every nerve to prevent chaos overtaking their hand. The ex-Viceroy, by emphasising this point of view, has rendered India a very valuable service. However, so far as the question of safeguards goes, as has been made clear more than once, Indian opinion will be prepared to have safeguards, but only such of them as are proved to be in India's interest, "first and last," in Lord Irwin's words.

This is Mahatma Gandhi's position in relation to safeguards to which he will apply this acid test of India's interest. Indian interests have been subordinated to British ones for very long and the better mind of the British nation cannot blame Indian opinion if it now insists that safeguards dictated solely by consideration of India's interest should alone be retained. Lord Irwin deserves praise for having so clearly explained the Indian viewpoint to the British public.

The 7th anniversary celebration of the M. K. Gandhi Senthamil Manavar Sabah will take place on the 28th June 1931, at the M. K. Gandhi Senthamil School Hall, 122 May Street, Durban, at 2.30 p.m. All are kindly invited by the secretaries to attend.

Indian teachers' conference will be held under the auspices of the Natal Indian Teachers' Society at the Sastri College, Durban, on July 18 at 11 a.m. Dr. Loram, Superintendent of Education, Natal, is expected to perform the opening ceremony.

The appointment of Mr. Justice E. L. Matthews as acting Judge-President of the Supreme Court (Natal) during the absence on leave of Mr. Justice R. Feetham, with effect from July 1, is announced in the current gazette.

### THE FIRST STEP

THE speech of the President of the Transvaal Indian Congress delivered at a meeting held in Johannesburg last Sunday and published elsewhere in this issue, is a clarion call to Indians to wake up. Of all the Provinces of the Union the cloud over the Indians in the Transvaal is the darkest. In the Transvaal out of a total population of 2,087,636 in an area of 110,420 square miles, Indians constitute a population of 13,405 according to the latest Union Year Book. It may have increased since and we may safely say it has gone up to 15,000 at the most. But so there must have been an increase in the general population. There can, therefore, be not much difference in the percentage. It must sound absurd to any one to be told that there is no room for such a small number of Indians in such a vast area to be allowed to reside in peace and to eke out an honest living. But that is in reality the case. No new Indians can enter the holy precincts of that Province and yet the life of those who have already settled there for years is made as unbearable as possible. Matters had somewhat improved after the long and bitter struggle which commenced in 1906 and ended in 1914 shortly before Mahatma Gandhi left these shores for the Motherland. The Transvaal Indians did not, however, enjoy many years of quiet since then, for the anti-Asiatic element had always been rife there and the trouble soon commenced with the begy of "Sammy trying to oust the White Man" and with measures being taken to prevent him from doing so first by the Municipalities, then by the Provincial Council and lastly by the Union Parliament. As a result we have had delegations from India, Commissions to enquire into the position and a Round Table Conference. But we are still as we were—perhaps driven a little more backwards.

This, in brief, is the tragic tale of the Transvaal Indians and they have had reason to be shocked at being still further laden with legislation depriving

them of the basic right of existence that they possess. Unlike the other Provinces the right to trade is the only right they possess in the Transvaal and that too on a limited scale. They can neither reside wherever they like in the Transvaal nor own their own landed property. Their only means of livelihood is to trade. As pointed out by the President of the Transvaal Indian Congress, the New Licensing (Control) Ordinance confers upon Licensing Committees of the City, Municipal Village and Town Councils and Health Boards powers to refuse applications without assigning any reason for doing so and their word will be final. This is a flagrant breach of the Capetown Agreement in which it was agreed that the Union Government would "give all due consideration to the suggestions made by the Government of India Delegation that the discretionary powers of the local authorities might reasonably be limited in the following way, (1) the grounds on which a licence may be refused should be laid down by statute, (2) the reasons for which a licence is refused should be recorded, (3) there should be a right of appeal in cases of first applications and transfers, as well as in cases of renewals, to the courts or to some other impartial tribunal." In view of this we cannot believe that the new Ordinance passed by the Transvaal Provincial Council would be assented to by H.E. the Governor-General. As this matter vitally concerns the Capetown Agreement, the Agent of the Government of India, we have every hope, will do his very best to prevent the measure from coming into operation.

The President has also drawn attention to the treacherously harsh administration of the Immigration laws in the cases of minor children who are being deported owing to some foolish errors unconsciously made by their ignorant adult relatives. Yes, one can write volumes on the Immigration difficulties that Indians have to suffer and the humiliations that they have to undergo in that office.

These are two main difficulties the Transvaal Indians in particular have to suffer and generally Indians in all the Provinces are subjected to and there are minor instances of humiliations that the Indian has to put up with in almost every department every day in the course of his daily life—a matter which no Round Table Conference will ever be able to remedy but our own consciousness and the readiness to sacrifice our whole being than to suffer to lose our self-respect alone can remedy.

While some of the grievances above mentioned affect the Transvaal Indians and they will, therefore, have to be more concerned about them and to make a move on their own these questions will at the same time have to be taken up by the Indian community as a whole. The situation is grave and impossible for any self-respecting community to bear any longer. If, still, the community wishes to wait for the Round Table Conference to bring them the required redress they may do so. But it will be a wise course to be prepared for the worst. The first step in that direction will be to make our organisations financially strong. The President of the Transvaal Indian Congress has very rightly pointed to the need of funds. The system of going out collecting when the contingency arises

is absurd, and utterly unbusinesslike. In this connection the community should know their own responsibility. They should know that any redress they wish to have made in public matters the only correct and effective course is to do so through their organisations. And in order that those organisations may exist the community should make it their business to support them. In order to do so every Indian should without being asked send as much subscriptions as he could afford to their respective Provincial bodies until the officials of the bodies declare that they have sufficient funds to carry on their work. If our countrymen are really concerned about their status in this country let them prove their sincerity by making it their business to see that their organisations are at least not lacking in so far as funds are concerned.

## Transvaal Indian Congress

### Protest Against Fresh Grievances

A meeting of the Transvaal Indians was held in Johannesburg under the auspices of the Transvaal Indian Congress on Sunday June 21. Mr. Gardi the president was in the chair.

#### Chairman's Speech

The following is the text of the chairman's speech:—

"Once again it becomes my disagreeable duty to call your attention to fresh grievances to which our unfortunate people have been compelled to submit, and once again you will be crying to high heaven 'How long, Lord? How long?' There is seemingly no limit or end to the humiliation to which it is thought possible to subject us. Being voiceless and regarded as unworthy to be consulted in regard to our own fate, we are, of course, treated as a people of no account whose only rights are to do as they are told and be thankful for any crumbs that may be allowed to come their way.

#### Licensing Control Ordinance

"The most recent attack launched against us takes the form of Transvaal Licensing Control Ordinance. This has not as yet been published, although it has been passed and approved. If, however, report speaks truly, this Ordinance purports to confer upon Licensing Committees of the City, municipal, village, and town councils, and health boards powers so wide and so unchallengeable as to make the position of Indian traders perilously unsafe. One example will suffice. Applications may, I have every reason to believe, be refused without assigning any reason at all for such refusal. You will not need me to remind you of the difficulties with which Indian applicants for trading licences are invariably confronted and how refusals of applications—based in reality upon racial and colour antipathy,—are camouflaged so as to fall under one or other of the authorised grounds. Again and again, we have been driven to the courts at ruinous cost, to secure justice and protection from spoliation. But what if recourse to the courts be now denied us? Because I have the strongest reasons for believing that this is exactly what we have to expect in the near future. You will have to decide what course of action—not mere talk or protest, but *action*—is to be adopted to meet and repel this new danger.

#### Immigration Laws Harshly Administered

"The next matter to which it is my duty to invite your attention and opinion is what I have no

hesitation in describing as the cruelly harsh and unsympathetic administration of the immigration laws against helpless Indian children. Recent examples of this have been brought to my notice, examples, the details of which I prefer to leave to the speakers entrusted with the relevant resolutions. I shall, for my part, content myself with remarking that while we Indians are painfully enough familiar with war made upon us as a community, we find it difficult to speak with moderation when every possible advantage is seized upon by the authorities to effect the deportation of helpless children scarce out of babyhood, because of some foolish mistake made by an adult relative. Even those children who have been born here, having a right that cannot be denied by any civilised Government, are treated as prohibited immigrants and are deported.

#### The Round Table Conference

"We are all of us awaiting with some anxiety the result of the Round Table Conference to be held at the beginning of next year. We realise that the conference in question will probably determine our fate, and that the success or failure of our protagonists will be synonymous with life or death for us, perhaps more particularly for us of the Transvaal.

"'Coming events cast their shadows before,' and while we have no desire to create an atmosphere of pessimism, we should be foolish were we to underestimate the gravity of our position, to lose sight of the avowed policy of the Government of the Union in regard to us and to overestimate the powers of the Government of India to secure for us the desired relief. Let us, however, not fail to urge the Government of India to delegate none but the best and most influential men to the conference, and a resolution to this effect will be duly submitted for your adoption.

#### Tarred With The Same Brush

"If we are wise we shall so put our house in order that should the worst happen, we shall not be taken by surprise. Allow me once again to remind you that the enforcement of existing statutory disabilities including the most recent enactments that are virtually in suspense pending the conference, must inevitably make life in this country utterly intolerable. Hoping for the best, we must be prepared for the worst, and the time has, I submit, now arrived for us to prepare for the contingency. Let us, then, solemnly resolve to shirk no sacrifice the near future may demand of us. Funds must be collected, that is one form of sacrifice; and it must be whole-hearted and not niggardly. Remember that if we have to struggle at all, the struggle will be one of our very existence.

"I urge you to give this important matter your immediate attention—to do it now. If what I am asking of you is too much, then in common honesty let us throw up the sponge and confess ourselves to be miserable cowards and unworthy of regard as sons of India. Let me also add that my remarks apply to my brothers of South African birth equally with my brothers of Indian birth. In these matters we stand or fall together. Who seek to draw nice distinctions between the two sections are deceiving themselves, and each other. The Government fails to make any such nice distinctions. In its eyes, we are all tarred with the same brush; in its nostrils the one section is as offensive as the other. Therefore, there are not two Indian causes to be fought for, but only one.

#### Proposed Treaty Between Union and India

"There is yet one observation I feel called upon to make. We hear talk of possible treaties between the Union of South Africa and India, treaties for the advancement of commercial intercourse between

the two countries. The idea of treaties presupposes equality as existing between the parties treating. If so, are treaties possible between the Union and India as long as Indians resident in the Union are legislated against as undesirables?

"Finally, you will, I hope, forgive my reminding you that I do not speak as one who has no stake in this country, and that if sacrifices have to be made, my own must needs be one of no smaller proportions. It is this fact that I think entitles me to call upon you to respond to my appeal and I do so in complete confidence that you will answer the call with your whole heart and with the courage and determination of brave resolute men."

### Resolutions

The following resolutions were then unanimously adopted:—

(1) This meeting hereby places on record its protest against the removal or weakening of any of the safeguards that presently protect Indian applicants for trading licences against discriminatory treatment on the score of race, colour, or inconvenient competition.

(2) This meeting respectfully but earnestly appeals to the Minister to direct the Immigration Department to temper the severity of its attitude towards cases where the claims of little children are discovered to be open to attack owing to mistakes or blunders made by adult relatives, and also the rights of colonial-born Indians to enter and reside in the country. The meeting ventures to urge the giving of a little more consideration to the equities of such cases, even though the strict letter of the law favours the department.

(3) This meeting desires through the S.A.I.C. to respectfully invite the attention of the Agent of the Government of India to the observations of the Chairman on the subject of the Round Table Conference and ventures to hope that the Agent will see fit to communicate same to his Government.

## Colour Bar In Britain

Mr. H. S. L. Polak, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Joint Council to Promote Understanding between White and Coloured People in Great Britain, writes as follows in the *Manchester Guardian*:—

Sir,—My colleagues of 'The Joint Council to Promote Understanding between White and Coloured People in Great Britain' will have shared the grateful appreciation with which I read your article on 'Colour Sense in the British Empire,' commenting upon Mr. David Freeman's valuable contribution to the *Contemporary Review*. If anything could more emphatically point the moral of your remarks it would surely be the announcement in a newspaper to-day that, owing to the refusal of London hotels to receive him as a guest, Mr. Roland Hayes, who is not only a great negro but a great artist, has been put to the maximum of inconvenience and humiliation in securing accommodation here, due to the fact of his race and colour.

I know from my own experience how difficult many of my Indian friends, distinguished citizens in their own country, or their relatives, have found it, especially in London, to obtain suitable accommodation, except in the most expensive hostels, on similar grounds. These grounds are not always acknowledged, and all kinds of flimsy excuses are put forward by hotel managements, flat owners, estate agencies, and boarding-house keepers for their

refusals of suitable accommodation for respectable and well-behaved Indian guests. The problem becomes still more acute in the case of coloured students from British overseas territories. The result is but too often either the generation or the intensification of a strong sense of racial bitterness and anti-British feeling.

I can corroborate from my own knowledge Mr. David Freeman's statement that coloured British travellers on foreign steamers habitually receive better treatment, in every respect, than they do on the British lines; and I may add, from very unpleasant personal experience, that British Europeans fraternising with the British coloured fellow-subjects are almost equally ostracised by British travellers, not only on the British boats but even on the foreign ones as well. This has been especially noticeable on eastward voyages to India. So unpleasant have things been, over a long period of years, that of late I have made a practice of travelling eastwards and home by foreign rather than by British boats, in order that I might have to endure, both in my own person and in that of my Indian friends, the minimum of inconvenience, discourtesy, and superciliousness.

The ill-will between India and Britain has been enormously accentuated by individual experiences such as those above referred to; and, if the information that my Committee has is correct, it would seem that the relations between Africans and our people here are likely to be considerably complicated by a multiplication of similar instances of racial and colour prejudice. Round-table conferences will undoubtedly do much to restore mutual confidence between Britain and India; but it will be an ill service to the cause of international and inter-racial brotherhood if hotel and boarding-house keepers here, and British travellers, especially on British steamers, frustrate these efforts at reconciliation and forget the duty that they owe to promote good feeling and a better understanding between white and colour in the British Commonwealth.

## Gandhi Under Fire

*Pretoria News* writes as follows:—

The battles of Colenso and Spion Kop are being refought in the newspapers to-day with the object of proving or disproving that Mahatma Gandhi was present at them and came under fire. This quaint controversy has arisen in England, spread to India, and is now in danger of extending to South Africa, for already two Pretoria witnesses have volunteered their testimony. A subject that excites interest in three Continents can hardly be dismissed as trivial; but it only derives importance from the personality of the chief figure in the case. In his biography of his friend the Mahatma, the Rev. C. F. Andrews apparently had stated that Gandhi, as a member of the Indian Ambulance Corps, served with the British troops in the Anglo-Boer War and was under fire at Colenso and elsewhere. In making this statement Mr. Andrews was merely repeating something that appeared in print twenty years ago. But this time it attracted the notice of the fiery old Colonels who read the *Morning Post*, and it has been hotly assailed. At least one distinguished officer seems to have grown almost apoplectic at the very idea that such a man as Gandhi was assisting the British troops at that time. There seems to be no doubt, however, that Gandhi was actually in the field. He arrived in South Africa six years before

the war broke out, and in 1899, when he was thirty years old, he played a leading part in enrolling the Indian Ambulance Corps, 1,000 strong, and in getting its services accepted by the Imperial authorities. Whether Gandhi and his fellow stretcher-bearers ever in fact came under fire we are not prepared to argue—it seems a futile point in any event—but that they rendered valuable service to the troops at this time is not open to question.

## Gandhi and Missions

[FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT]

Mr. C. F. Andrews gave an address on "Gandhi and Missions" at a meeting at Friends House, Easton Road, on May 5th. The meeting was one of the lunch hour addresses on International subjects, and there was a crowded audience.

Applause greeted Mr. Andrews' statement that when he was in India as a missionary he would have nothing to do with the compulsory attendance of Hindu or Moslem students when Bible teaching was being given. He had made the stand at the college in which he had taught at Delhi in 1904, for he felt such compulsion was a breach of freedom of conscience and that no Christian should impose it. He discovered one of his Hindu students was obeying the letter of the rule by attending, but he stuffed his ears with cotton wool so that he should hear none of the teaching.

It was against such missionary methods that Mr. Gandhi was protesting. "But there has been a change of heart since the beginning of the century," said Mr. Andrews, "and I hope there is nothing of a compulsory character in the work of any missions in India. The fact that it is now the custom to have a conscience clause is a victory, not against missions, but for them, as it puts them on a true Christian basis."

"The East is now really on the point of teaching the West something new about Christianity, something the West has neglected, and Mahatma Gandhi is one of the greatest of its teachers. I don't think anyone outside Christian circles understood what was meant by the Cross of Christ until they saw Gandhi fasting to death in 1924 for his own people. "Now we understand what the Cross means," they said.

"We in the West," said Mr. Andrews, have got into our homes a kind of aggressive attitude, a dominating spirit which believes it can do anything by force, and does not believe in the truer way of love. Even in religion this aggressiveness is practised. We want to ram our religion down people's throats instead of winning them. This is seen in some sorts of missionary work, but it was the method condemned by Christ when He said, "Ye compass sea and land to make one proselyte." Missionaries should be the servants of all. They must go to India in the spirit of humility, love and service, to learn humbly rather than to teach arrogantly.

"If you go out to India in the spirit of 'teaching the benighted heathen' what you know, then I say with all solemnity that is not the Spirit of Christ," said Mr. Andrews. "We have to learn from Mahatma Gandhi, Rabindranath Tagore, from China and other Eastern lands, where voices are telling us we do not understand the Master rightly. They say to us 'We have had to suffer and have been humbled and we know what Christ means in a way you, who rule and dominate in the West do not understand.'"

Mr. Andrews said he was perfectly certain Mahatma Gandhi's words regarding missions had not been rightly understood in the papers in this country. He had learnt to follow the Sermon on the Mount not in words but in deeds and practice. "Living as he does how could he wish the Spirit of Christ to be banished from India? Of course he doesn't, but he does not want the spirit of anti-Christ, of violence, domination, pride and aggression. If we go out as missionaries we must learn to be meek and lowly of heart."

## A Great Opportunity

(Contributed)

Business life to-day demands of the average business man more in the way of general education than was the case some years ago, and those who have not had at any rate a full primary education find that even ordinary office work is sometimes beyond them. They are expected to be able to calculate accurately and rapidly, to write a good hand, to use a typewriter with facility and to compose a fair business letter, and how often they realise their shortcomings in one or other of these respects. It is not always easy—in fact, it is sometimes almost impossible—for a young man to acquire by private study the knowledge he needs in order to make up his deficiencies, much that he has learned at school is forgotten in the routine of business; when further knowledge is required it has to be gained at short notice; in short, numerous disabilities have so far faced those who wished to improve their qualifications.

To cope with this position the Indian Technical Education Committee has established evening classes in Commercial Subjects, so that it is now possible for ambitious young Indians to equip themselves better for their work than they could ever do before. Classes in English, Business Correspondence, Bookkeeping, Typewriting, Business Methods, Short-hand and Afrikaans are held from seven to nine on the evenings of Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. The lecturers have all had long experience in their various subjects and the Education Department has kindly allowed the students to meet at Sastri College, the magnificent building devoted to the higher education of Indians during the day, and thus they have at their disposal the most up-to-date equipment. In addition twelve new typewriters have been provided especially for this work.

For a moderate fee a young man can learn how to keep a set of books, conduct the correspondence of an office and improve his methods in business generally. This month, although the classes have been in existence only since November, 1930, quite a number of students have been entered for Preliminary Bookkeeping in the National Commercial Examinations and much highly satisfactory progress has been made in all directions.

It is pleasing to remark the industry and enthusiasm of the present students and one feels that numerous others are missing a golden opportunity by not joining their ranks. Courses are practical and carefully planned, and the needs of the individual student are catered for to a really remarkable degree. Men who are willing to make the necessary sacrifice of leisure will find themselves amply repaid in greater efficiency, and the acquisition of a range of knowledge enabling them to see further



and gauge more accurately the possibilities of their particular employment. They have now an opportunity of improving their speech, writing and vocabulary, of learning how business should be conducted in many important details, of broadening their outlook and of bringing to bear on their daily life a greater clearness of thought. It is the trained man who is wanted in every walk of life. Secure the training now and be ready when an opening for advancement arrives.

## India Institute Of Die Deutsche Akademie

Dr. Franz Thierfelder Hon. Secretary of the above Institute writes:—

With great pleasure, India Institute of Die Deutsche Akademie wishes to announce the award of twenty stipends for the academic year of 1931—1932 to the following Indian graduate students, who are to carry on higher studies in various German universities:

### AIX-LA-CHAPELLE ENGINEERING UNIVERSITY

1. Engineering—Mr. Karmadiswar Datt, B. Sc. (Calcutta) and B. Sc. in Engineering (Rangoon University).

### BERLIN

2. Medicine—Dr. K. C. Chaudhuri, M.B. (Calcutta), formerly of Vienna and now carrying on research in the "Kinder-Klinik" of the University of Tübingen.

### COLOGNE UNIVERSITY

3. German Literature—Mr. N. K. Gharpure M.A., L.L.B., Lecturer in German Language in the Ferguson College and New English School, Poona.

4. Medicine—Dr. J. C. Gupta, M.B. (Calcutta), House Surgeon, Carmichael Medical College Hospital Calcutta.

### HANNOVER ENGINEERING COLLEGE

5. Chemical Engineering—Mr. B. S. Srikantam, M. Sc., Research Scholar Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.

6. Civil Engineering—M. Balwant Singh, Asst. Engineer (Thomas College of Civil Engineering) Roorkee.

7. Railway Engineering—Mr. H. K. N. Iyengar, B.E. (Mysore University).

### HANNOVER VETERINARY UNIVERSITY

8. Veterinary Science—Dr. B. B. Mandhe, Veterinary Surgeon and Sanitary Inspector, Bombay.

### HÖHENHEIM AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY

9. Agriculture—Sudhakar Mohan Gupta, B. Sc. (Calcutta), and B. Ag. (Agricultural College), Poona.

### KARLSRUHE ENGINEERING UNIVERSITY

10. Fuel Engineering—Mr. R. K. Dutta Roy, M. Sc., Research Chemist, Fuel Economy Department, Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd. Jamshedpur.

### MUNICH UNIVERSITY

11. Medicine—Miss Dr. Maitreyee Bose, M. B. (Calcutta) House Surgeon, Chittaranjan Seva Sadan Women's Hospital, Calcutta.

12. Chemistry—Dr. Satish Chandra De, Asst. Lecturer., Department of Chemistry, Dacca University.

13. Physics—Mr. Narayan Chandra Chatterjee, M. Sc., formerly Lecturer in T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur (Behar) and now Demonstrator in Physics, Benares Hindu University.

14. Philology—Mr. Bitta Krishna Ghosh, who is carrying on studies in Indo-Germanic Philology under Prof. Dr. Oertel and researches in collaboration with Dr. Wüst of the University of Munich.

### MUNICH ENGINEERING UNIVERSITY

15. Mechanical Engineering—Mr. N. N. Ogale, L.M.E. (Bombay), Lecturer in Mechanical Engineering, Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay.

16. Applied Chemistry—Mr. Chitta Ranjan Bhat, M. Sc., Research Scholar, Department of Applied Chemistry, College of Science and Technology, Calcutta University.

### MUNICH ACADEMY OF ART

17. Music—Prof. P. Sambamoorthy, Professor of Indian Music Queen Mary's College, Madras.

### STUTTGART ENGINEERING UNIVERSITY

18. Aviation Engineering—Mr. D. M. Pradhan, B. Sc., (Bombay) University.

19. Pharmaceutical-Chemistry—Mr. J. Mukherji, Chem. Engineer (College of Technology and Engineering of Bengal) Jadavpur.

### TÜBINGEN UNIVERSITY

20. Medicine—Dr. Ananda Swarup Gupta, M.B., B.S. (Lucknow University); formerly Principal, Rishikul Ayurvedic College, Harwar.

We wish to mention that about 300 applications, representing almost all the important Indian universities and colleges, were received. Some of them reached our office too late for the consideration by the Committee on selections of successful candidates. It is most gratifying for us to record that the majority of the applications bore testimony of excellent academic careers. In every case, competition was very keen. Possibly the keenest competition was in case of one Fellowship for Physics, in the University of Munich. There were some seventeen applications from distinguished Indian graduates (most of them had degrees of M.Sc.) for this coveted opportunity. Therefore we wish to emphasise the fact that many of the applicants who did not receive stipends are in no way inferior in academic qualifications to the successful ones. We regret very much that we did not have more stipends at our disposal to offer to a larger number of worthy Indian scholars.

We hope that those applicants who were not fortunate enough to secure stipends will not feel discouraged. We sincerely wish that at least some of the best qualified applicants will find some opportunity in future to carry on higher studies in German universities, through the support of Indian educational and cultural organizations or through the generosity of wealthy Indians, interested in the welfare of the people. There are already a few Indian scholars in Berlin and Munich, who are supported by the Governments of Mysore, Baroda and Hyderabad States. We sincerely wish that the number of distinguished Indian scholars in German universities will increase every year; and this will aid the cause of promotion of cultural co-operation

and friendly understanding between the great peoples of India and Germany.

Among the applications received there were several from undergraduates of Indian colleges and universities. Therefore we wish to point out that possibly it will be more profitable and economical, if thoroughly qualified graduate students from Indian universities come to German universities for special research and higher studies.

Needless to say that as all instructions in German Universities are imparted through German, therefore it is imperative that Indian students who wish to continue their higher studies in Germany should have adequate knowledge of the German language. It is very desirable that, before leaving India, they should acquire a fair knowledge of German.

In this connection we record our great satisfaction that authorities of some Indian Universities have already taken steps for providing facilities for the study of the German language, which will be a very important factor in our work of promotion of cultural co-operation between India and Germany.

## New India Assurance Coy Ltd.

The following facts are supplied by Mr. W. Millard the sub-Manager of the above company who recently visited the Union. Mr. Millard pays a high tribute to Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee who is the company's Principal Representative in South Africa for his untiring efforts in furthering the interests of the company.

The company's authorised capital is Rs. 6,00,00,000 which is greater than the capital of many of the companies operating in South Africa.

It is the largest Indian Insurance Company transacting all classes of insurance and by virtue of that status commands the confidence of all the larger business interests in India. The biggest industrial undertaking in India—the Tata Iron and Steel Coy Ltd.—with its properties, machinery and stores worth several crores of Rupees, is insured entirely with New India.

The Imperial Bank of India—Bankers to the Government of India and the leading banking institution of the company—accept the "New India" policies to unlimited amounts—a mark of confidence enjoyed by but few other Insurance Companies. Further, the Imperial Bank entrusts a large share of its own insurances to the "New India."

Certain undertakings in India who have floated sterling mortgage loans guaranteed by the British Treasury are insured with "New India" whose security is accepted without question by the British Government.

"New India" is also entrusted with the insurances effected by the municipalities of the large cities in India.

Practically throughout the world "New India" has its branches and agencies. By a far flung organisation an insurance company is enabled to spread its risks, achieve stability in its underwriting results and thus accord greater security to its policy.

## Company's Success In The Life Assurance Field

The amount of business secured in its first year's operations created a record in Indian Life Assurance history.

Another service which "New India" is rendering to the interests of India is as a training school for young Indians. The company has adopted a scheme under which young well-educated Indians are engaged and, after preliminary training in Head Office are sent to Europe for further technical training. On their return to India executive positions in the company's organisation are guaranteed to these young men. By these means there is being trained a body of men who in course of time will be equipped and competent to fill the high executive positions of the many Insurance companies that India will in time possess.

The company has set an example in strength, service, organisation and foresight which must be followed by other Indian insurance formations and hasten the day when all the insurance requirements of the people of India will be catered for by Indian insurance companies officered by Indians.

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