

INDIAN OPINION

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OUR GIRL GUIDES

WE have in our midst a batch of girl guides under the leadership of Pandit Anandpriyaji from the Arya Kanya Mahavidyalaya, Baroda. Ever since their arrival these girl guides have been welcomed by various public bodies in Durban. Last Monday the guides visited the Phoenix settlement and passed a very pleasant day. They, as with every visitor from India, were much delighted to see the place where Mahatma Gandhi first started his public career or should we say his great Tapasya or penance for the regeneration, progress and freedom of our dear Motherland India. We had already welcomed the girls the other evening but we do it once again through the medium of **INDIAN OPINION**.

Uptill now the girls have displayed their feats only once publicly at the Durban Town Hall on the 25th July. The talents which these girls showed in the various items of the programme such as archery, drill lasim, dagger fights, sword fight and lathi fight, Garba dance and many others, were very much appreciated. We know to-day through cheap literature, press and platform, cinema shows and other agencies, India's enemies who want to keep India always under slavery politically, economically, socially and otherwise, are trying to paint India in the blackest colours, taking, here and there, some cases of lapses in the vast country and generalise on them.

We have always held the view that we cannot judge the cultural ideals of a nation by the standard and ideals of a different nation. This is where the greatest mistake lies. India's civilisation is a very ancient one and it had its glorious past and even in her prostrate condition to-day it has produced many great men and women in different fields who can be reckoned as the best specimens of humanity. One general criticism about India is that her womanhood is neglected and the position of women in Society in India is intolerably bad. This is not true either of the past of India or even of modern India. It may be that owing to her various ills, India has not been able to make great progress in education and physical development of her womanhood but we shall never think of admitting that the ideals of our womanhood are in any way inferior to any in the world. Only we think that India as her civilisation is, does not want to see everything through the physical eye. She

does not teach the development of the body and the mind at the sacrifice of the soul. Her great teachers have always taught harmonious development of spiritual, moral, intellectual and physical aspects of human personality. So we find great women born in every sphere of life both in ancient and modern India. The names of Sita, Savitri, Gargi, Maitreyi, Ahalya, Mira are ideals before our womanhood.

In the present day India, it has become necessary for our womanhood to learn all arts of self defence. But by emphasising the need of physical strength of our womanhood; let us not forget that the strength of the soul is equally or more necessary. If we forget this important factor, we shall be making our women a replica of western womanhood. Western womanhood may be great in certain aspects but we do not want our Hindu ideal of womanhood to be replaced by any other. We believe in the value of chastity, purity, gracefulness, modesty and spirit of service and sacrifice of our women. We do not want them to be replaced by assertiveness, competition and warfare with men.

India realises the beauty of inner life and strength of the soul and women having special features in their personality, require to be specially trained and educated so that there may be harmony between man and woman, home and society, God and the world. In concluding our remarks we would tell our sisters of the Girl Guides that you need physical exercise, you need education but do not forget the ideals of purity, grace, inner beauty and the strength of the soul along with your physical development. Don't think your strength will depend on your physical strength alone and do not pay too much importance to the words of mischievous propagandists who without understanding the beauty and grace of your ideal of womanhood run you down and ask you to emulate masculine features. Then you will kill the soul of India. We welcome you again in our midst and say: "March ye on-daughters of India descendants of Gargi, Maitreyi, Sita, Savitri, and show to the world what Renaissance India means. March on till India reaches her goal and once again occupies her glorious position amongst the nations, and be teacher of mankind of the truths and beauties of the soul. Stop not till the goal is reached."

The Things We've Forgotten.

Twenty Years Ago

EXTRACTS FROM THE "INDIAN OPINION,"
AUGUST 5TH, 1914

WAR!

The following under the above caption appeared from the Editor's Chair:—

THE grisly spectre of war has not crept, but rushed, upon a startled Europe, and we now have the dreadful spectacle of millions of armed men let loose upon each other like so many ravening brutes. All appeals to reason seem to have fallen upon deaf ears, and at the beck and call of the few who dominate Governments, masses of men are driven against each other in sanguinary frenzy, with all the attendant horrors of carnage and miseries of armed strife. Russia, Austria, Germany and France are at each other's throats, the Balkan Peninsula will soon be an inferno, once more, the neutrality of at least one small state has been invaded, and whether Italy and Great Britain can escape from the threatening maelstrom no one dares prophesy. The civilisation of Europe is once more in the melting pot. What will emerge from it, God alone knows. All that is best, noblest, and most aspiring in the West is about to be submerged; it only temporarily, in the stream of blood that is even to-day flowing—for who can tell what purpose? We are told that this is a conflict between Slav and Teutonic ideals of civilisation. We wonder what conceptions of racial culture the German *dyker* and the Russian *movnik* have been allowed to develop by their rulers. The bloodiest war that Europe can wage cannot destroy Teutonic civilisation or stay the advance of that of the Slavs—if either has any real basis in fact; but western civilisation is certainly doomed if brute force is allowed to dominate over and crush reason and wisdom.

Reports, INDIAN OPINION:

The Kōli community of Johannesburg held a meeting at Mr. Morgan's Bioscope Hall in honour of Mrs. Fakira (an eight-times-gal-bird) on the occasion of his departure for India. Amongst those present were Mr. and Mrs. Polak, Miss Buz, Mrs. Murgas Pillay, and Miss Schlesin. The guest was garlanded in fine honoured fashion, and after speeches eulogising his work had been made by Messrs. Prembhai Jogi (chairman), Mithabhai (secretary), Rolak, Ramjee, Madh, Chhiba Gopal and Bhanabhai Chhanabhai, a cheque was presented to Mr. Fakira by the chairman. Mr. Fakira suitably responded. A presentation was made to Miss Schlesin at the same time. Mr. Fakira left the same evening for Natal, whence he leaves for India with the Phoenix party.

Swaraj

(By L. W. RITCH)

IF, as the writer believes them to be, his views on Swaraj as expressed in INDIAN OPINION of the 20th are correct, it must be obvious that rivalries and dissensions within a community, inspired by selfish considerations, can have no other than an enfeebling effect upon the community as a whole, and consequently upon each and every one of its parts or limbs. The organism becomes disorganised; chaos reigns in place of order; the whole body is weakened and is made an easy prey to attack; disruption and destruction inevitably follow, in which all without exception are involved.

The plain truth is, that man has to learn, sooner or later, that the real road to survival and happiness lies through unselfish, impersonal service. Man but fools himself with the notion that selfishness pays; that he can really profit by any form of parasitism, for that is what feeding oneself at the expense of others actually is. Self-assertiveness, self-aggrandisement, playing for one's own hand, these and any other of the numerous aspects of lust and egotism are but forms of parasitism. The parasite is the enemy and destroyer of the organism upon which it feeds and fattens, and its fate is inevitably that of destruction, likewise, since with the exhaustion of its victim it, too, must languish and die. Thus the "profit" of the moment is finally discovered to have been no better than a delusion and a snare into which the foolish egotist has been beguiled to his own eventual loss.

"To find full reward of Right in doing right" i.e. doing right for right's own sake, is, of course, the ideal to which all must some day subscribe in practice as well as in theory. Meanwhile, we are being educated to that end by learning through suffering that unrighteous conduct is a bad investment; that it does not pay; that as one sows so one must reap; that while men sometimes succeed in dodging man-made laws, there is a Law that makes for righteousness that none, at last, can set aside or stay."

Swaraj is also the rule, gladly conformed to, of that same Law.

Fountain Of Wisdom

Your country should be your temple. God at the summit, a people of equals at the base.

—MAZZINI

They that have the yellow jaundice think all objects they look on to be yellow.—WEBSTER.

Colonisation Committee Report

How India Views It

We reproduce below comments made by three leading Anglo-Indian papers in India on the recently published report of the Indian Colonisation Committee:

'The Times Of India'

There lies before us one of the most curious official documents ever received, a summary of which has already appeared in our news columns. It is the report of Indian Colonisation Committee, 1933-34, appointed by the Government of the Union of South Africa. The last Indo-South African Round Table Conference over the South African Indian problem took place in 1932. This Union delegates, as ever, had at the back of their minds a desire to get rid of their Indians, by exporting them. But they had to face facts and hence, in the Conference report which was issued on April 5, 1932, we find it stated that "it was recognised that the possibilities of the Union scheme to assist emigration to India are now practically exhausted, owing to the economic and climatic conditions of India as well as to the fact that 80 per cent. of the Indian population of the Union are now South African born." Consequently, the report stated, the Conference considered the possibilities of land settlement elsewhere than in India, and the delegates from India agreed that "the Government of India will co-operate with the Government of the Union in exploring the possibilities of a colonisation scheme for settling Indians, both from India and from South Africa, in other countries." It was further provided that as soon as the investigation was completed the two Governments should consider the results of the inquiry. No action emerged from this agreement for over a year, but on June 15, 1933, the Union Government announced that they had appointed a committee to undertake a preliminary investigation in South Africa and "to report as to the country or countries in which further investigations as to the successful operation of such a scheme might advantageously be made." The committee travelled about the different countries of the South African Union from July last year until February of the present year. The remarkable document before us is its report, dated February 26, 1934.

The attitude of the committee towards the Indian problem was most generous. Nothing, apparently, was farther from its mind than the old ambition of a section of the European population in South Africa, particularly the Dutch section of it, merely to "reduce" the number of the South African Indians by expatriating them or otherwise. The committee took a much larger view of the problem. The delegates of the South African Indian Congress to the Indo-South African Round Table Conference drew up a declaration, dated January 23, 1932, in which it was set forth that "the Congress agrees to co-operate with the Governments of India and of the

Union of South Africa in the former's mission to explore outlets for colonisation in regard to her increasing population, provided that such co-operation on the part of the Congress is taken as inspired by patriotic motives and to ascertain whether there exist any good opportunities for South African Indians in the countries explored." So we read in the report before us that "the evidence, therefore, leads this committee to believe that the scheme contemplated was an Indian scheme of a high scale which had in view the colonisation of some new country by Indians from India in which South African Indians could take part." The committee, journeying about South Africa proceeded, therefore, to burrow into all sorts of literature, statistics and natural history to discover a convenient patch of Mother Earth to which the Government of India could send their surplus population and, incidentally, the South African Government might generously help some of the Indians to go. The committee early reached the following conclusion: "Nowhere in any corner of the world is there a Garden of Eden awaiting in its pristine and innocuous simplicity the disturbing and conquering elements of civilised man. Potential fields for new colonisation must be looked for in undeveloped areas still in the grip of untamed nature." And thus, in searching the world for territory it appears to your committee that British North Borneo, British New Guinea and British Guiana are countries in which further investigation might advantageously be made and your committee therefore recommends that the attention of the Joint Committees be directed to these countries in the order mentioned.

We have all heard about the Wild Man of Borneo, but the committee is so enthusiastic over the opportunities which British North Borneo offers for Indian colonisation that it only lightly mentions that "the country consists mainly of mountain ranges from 4,000 to 12,000 feet in height." In the territory of Papua which is the part of the Island of New Guinea, the committee specially recommends, there is the policy of "Papua for the Papuans." It is really a part of the "White Australia" policy, for Papua is almost within sight of Australia and is under the Australian Government. But the committee thinks it "quite within the bounds of possibility" that future developments in the Far East and in the Pacific may lead the Australians to change their minds about all that. As for British Guiana, the committee grants that British Guiana has had a bad record in the matter of health, but overcomes that argument by saying that it will be necessary as an initial step to institute adequate medical facilities and sanitary control and in the coastal area to provide a supply of pure drinking water. The report contains some pages of statistics, showing how deeply the South African Indians have become rooted in South African life. One feels on perusing the report that if the committee had had in its midst a nominee of the Government of India, it might have got in truer perspective the overshadowing idea of India's surplus millions, taking ship to the next best thing

to the Garden of Eden overseas. He could have told it, shall we say, that India is unlikely, for so far ahead as can be seen, to be able to put up the few million sterling which would be required for such an adventure. The next step will presumably be for the South African Government to invite the Government of India to nominate representatives for the Commission which is further to explore the possibilities of the situation. If we may make a suggestion in that regard it is that the Commission might perhaps more appropriately open its investigations in Papua than in Pretoria.

"The Pioneer"

The full report of the Indian Colonisation Inquiry Committee appointed by the South African Union Government, whose proposals were anticipated four months ago, provides little ground for revising the views we expressed at the time that the scheme was fantastic and impracticable. The objections to the scheme remain unchanged although in an elaborate appendix the report holds out the assurance that conditions in the places selected by the Committee are not so unsuitable as they were in 1922 when two reports were submitted on the possibilities of colonisation in British Guiana. It is true that the situation in British Guiana has improved in the last ten years and that Indians enjoy facilities and rights which they do not enjoy in South Africa, but any scheme of settlement, whether on the coastlands or in the interior, will involve heavy expenditure. There is also the malaria menace which has wrecked such schemes in certain parts of the colony. In North Borneo, too, the greater part of the country is still unreclaimed jungle. There are no roads worth the name, and all land settlement is confined to the coast which is thickly populated. In New Guinea and Papua the position is not very different with the added danger of head-hunters and cannibals. The report, however, assures us that "raids are fairly certain to lead to a visit of the Armed Constabulary." To cap these arguments which are obviously advanced with the tongue in the cheeks it is assumed that "the scheme contemplated is to be an Indian scheme (i.e. financed by the Government of India) which had in view the colonising of some new Indians from India in which South African Indians could take part," as a substitute for assisted emigration. If assisted emigration to India has been abandoned because the South African Indian is unable to fit into the environment it is difficult to appreciate the advantages of a colonisation scheme which will be three-fourths Indian and one-fourth South African Indian. Nor is it easy to understand why the Indian Government should finance, even in part, the colonisation of the surplus Indian population in South Africa. There is a further and final argument against the scheme; for the committee is itself doubtful if those whom they regard as potential colonists would participate in any scheme that may be formulated. The fact that artificial restrictions have been placed on the employment of Indians in the semi-skilled and better-paid occupations, as a

result of the White labour policy in South Africa, lends strength to the contention of the South African Indian that he would rather remain where he is and work for the removal of the restrictions than seek his fortunes elsewhere. Nor is the contention of the committee that Indians should seek fields for colonisation in primitive rather than the more settled parts of the world applicable to South African Indians whose claim for a place in that country is based on the services rendered by their forefathers. If the places selected are, indeed, all that the Committee claim for them why is it that the poor whites who form 12 per cent. of the population are not attracted to this earthly paradise?

'The Statesman'

If we may judge it from the telegraphic summary, which at present is all that we have seen, the report of the South African Committee on Indian Colonisation is one of the most curious official documents of late years. We apply the description curious not in any depreciatory sense, but because the report has the air of a curio. The Committee itself was indeed in the nature of what breeders call a sport. South Africa and India together have during the last ten years done a good deal of hard thinking on the problem that has grown up around the Indian community in the Union. There have been at an interval of five years two Round Table conferences and as a result of the first there was an experiment in assisted emigration to India. The experiment was not a success, or, to use the more euphemistic language of the second Round Table conference in 1932, it was recognized that its possibilities were practically exhausted. Thus one of these "avenues" of which harassed politicians hopefully speak had been explored and had unfortunately been proved to lead nowhere. So another avenue had to be tried and it was agreed that the Union Government and the Government of India should at a later date appoint a joint commission to inquire into the possibilities of a colonization scheme for settling Indians both from India and South Africa in another country.

This joint commission is still unappointed. But the Union Government appointed a committee of its own, presided over by Mr. Young, to set to work on the same intriguing and fascinating subject and to "clear the ground" for the future joint commission. Hence this report, which seems to represent the unanimous opinion of the four members, one of whom, Mr. S. R. Naidoo, is an Indian and another is the Union Commissioner for Asiatic Affairs and Immigration. They have cleared the ground for the commission to this extent that they have narrowed the possible fields for colonization down to three, which are all that it need consider, namely, British North Borneo, British New Guinea and British Guiana.

But is there any possibility of a new Indian colony? It is at least a fascinating and romantic problem for a committee to study. The members have done it justice and studied it in a large way,

but, inspiring as some of the language sounds, we have the feeling that here too, as regards the South African problem, another of the avenues to be explored is closing up. The trouble is that the Indians in South Africa are now South Africans. Most of them were born there and the parents of many of them were born there before them. India itself is to them now only a sentiment and a motherland; it is no longer a home. They are not to be uprooted either by an emigration scheme or a colonization scheme. And so the discussion soon took a definite turn. The colonization scheme was considered not as a means of settling the South African Indian problem, but as a plan for the greater glory of India herself and as a means of helping her rather than Africa to find openings for her surplus population. "From an economic point of view," says the report "India, with her evergrowing population, has a right to seek outlets for the surplus population of her congested areas and to obtain a colony as other countries have done." So we are told further that "on national as well as economic grounds, therefore, it is natural that India should aspire to found beyond her own shores a colony where the energies of her more adventurous citizens could be expended in building up a free and independent Indian community. The South African Indian Congress was willing to associate itself with the scheme also only on these lines, namely, that it should primarily be an Indian scheme "for the benefit of India's surplus millions." This showed a very nice spirit on the part of the Young Committee, the Congress and indeed all concerned and no doubt India will be grateful, but it does look rather like the transfer of the boot to another leg and a not very helpful contribution to the solution of the South African problem. Let us nevertheless, with the Committee, pursue the fascinating subject. The Committee decide that it is too late in the day for India to become a competitor in colonization with the Western Powers in the more settled parts of the world and that therefore the appropriate field must be sought in countries which are to a great extent still in a primitive state, preferably areas where not only would agriculturists work on the land but where there would be opportunity for many others skilled in industry, commerce and administration. Except under the British Crown there is not a hope of land being made available anywhere, and in the Empire the field finally narrows down to the three regions already mentioned. Of these North Borneo is the favourite and there is the hopeful feature that the company which develops it wishes now to be relieved of the duties of administration and to hand these over to a Government, the possibilities being the British Government or the Raja of Sarawak's Government or the Government of India. This at least is a new and striking proposal and we should like to hear more of it. North Borneo covers 31,000 square miles and has 900 miles of coast line. There are already on the spot 200,000 aboriginal inhabitants—some of them very fierce fellows—nearly 40,000 Chinese and 20,000 Mohammedan Malaysians. About half a million tons of shipping is cleared annually and there is a varied trade, the annual revenue of less than £500,000 being derived from the import and export duties and from opium, bird's nest and court fees.

What The Congress Stands For

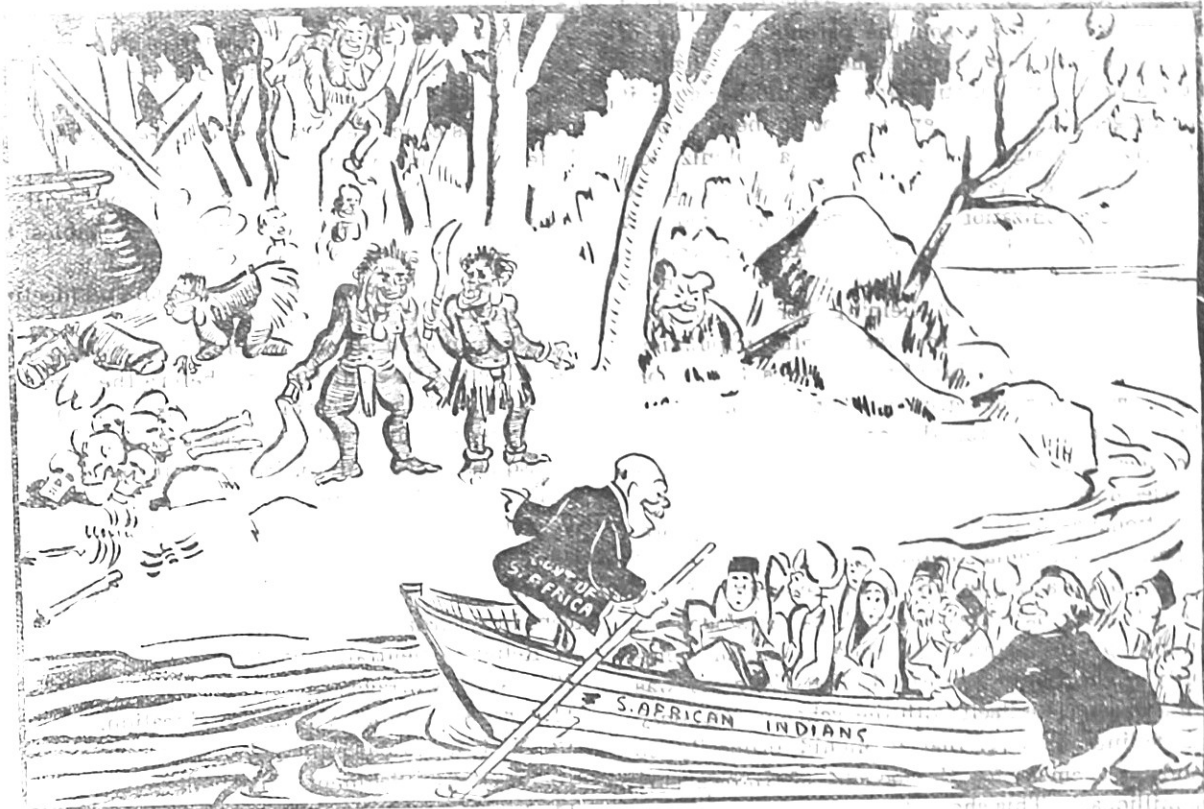
Karachi Resolutions In A Nut Shell

THE following is the list of items of resolutions passed at the Karachi Congress and which is printed on the membership forms now being issued by the various district Congress Committees :-

Swaraj as conceived by the Congress should include real economic freedom of the masses. The Congress declares that no constitution will be acceptable to it unless it provides or enables the Swaraj Government to provide for:

1. Freedom of expression, association and meeting.
2. Freedom of Religion.
3. Protection of all cultures and languages.
4. All citizens shall be equal before the law.
5. No disability in employment or trade or profession on account of religion, caste or sex.
6. Equal rights and duties for all in regard to public wells, schools etc.
7. All to have right to bear arms in accordance with regulations.
8. No person to be deprived of property or liberty except in accordance with law.
9. Religious neutrality of state.
10. Adult suffrage.
11. Free compulsory primary education.
12. No titles to be conferred.
13. Capital punishment to be abolished.
14. Freedom of movement for every citizen of India and right to settle and acquire property in any part thereof and equal protection of law.
15. Proper standard of life for industrial workers and suitable machinery for settlement of disputes between employers and workers and protection against old age, sickness etc.
16. All labour to be free from conditions of serfdom.
17. Special protection of women worker.
18. Children not to be employed in mines and factories.
19. Rights of peasants and workers to form union.
20. Reform of system of land revenue and tenure and rent, exempting rent and revenue for uneconomical holdings and reduction of dues payable for smaller holdings.
21. Inheritance tax on graduated scale.
22. Reduction of military expenditure by at least half.
23. No servant of state ordinarily to be paid above Rs. 500 per month.
24. Abolition of salt tax.
25. Protection of indigenous cloth against competition of foreign cloth.
26. Total prohibition of intoxicating drinks and drugs.
27. Currency and exchange to be in national interests.
28. Nationalisation of key industries and services and railways etc.
29. Relief of agricultural indebtedness and control of usury.
30. Military training for citizens.

ALTRUISTS ALL!



The Colonization Enquiry Committee have generously suggested the virgin forests of North Borneo and New Guinea for settling South African Indians. Quite a warm welcome awaits them there.

—Hindustan Times.

Fine Display By Girl Guides

Town Hall Packed With Indians

Between 4,000 and 5,000 enthusiastic Indians packed the Town Hall on Wednesday July 25, when the touring Girl Guides from Baroda gave an exhibition of archery, stave drill, dagger drill, marksmanship and club-swinging. Fully two hours before the performance was due to commence hundreds of Indians had queued up in front of the doors of the hall, and by 8 o'clock there was not a single seat left. Despite this about 300 people had to be turned away. The first item on a programme of 21 events was the singing by the girls of a Vedic hymn, to the accompaniment of Eastern orchestra, which impressed one with its very simplicity. A display which really astounded the entire audience was the seventh item on the programme—feats of archery. One of the Guides, taking up her stance about 20 yards from a cane standing on a table, knocked it down with the first shot. Next a ball was suspended by a thread and swung to and fro. With another shot she severed this. A third feat was to knock down the cane from the reflection from a mirror held between the knees. While the

other items on the programme were very interesting, none of them was of the same quality as this exhibition. During the evening the leader of the party, Pandit Anandpriyaji, told the audience that the purpose of the tour was to show South Africans that the day of the emancipation of the Indian had dawned. The Kunwar and Lady Maharaj Singh, the Mayoress and several prominent Indian citizens also attended the performance.

Baroda Girl Guides Honoured

On Sunday afternoon the M. K. Gandhi Library was taxed to its utmost capacity and hundreds could not be admitted when a reception was given by the South African Hindu Maha Sabha to the Baroda Girl Guides. The chair was occupied by Mr. B. M. Patel (chairman) and he was supported by the secretaries, Messrs. S. R. Pather (Barrister at Law) and T. M. Naicker.

The gathering was unique as several distinguished and prominent members of the community were present, among whom were Swami Adyanandji, Pundit Mehta Jaimint, Pundit Anandpriyaji (Leader of the Girl Guides), Mr. Chaturbhai Patel (Kathiawad), Manibhai Patel (Ahmedabad) and Mr. Ghadvi (Zanzibar).

The Surat Association also accorded a reception last Sunday at the Royal Picture Palace.

Girl Guides At Phoenix

Last Monday the Baroda Indian Girl Guides under the command of Pandit Anandpriyaji visited the Phoenix Settlement. In spite of the inclement weather there were several Indian ladies and gentlemen present from the surrounding districts and Durban to witness the scientific exhibition of the arts in which they are so proficient. They, like elsewhere, captured the hearts of those present by their skillful performances and display of the tasks allotted to them. One very interesting feature of the afternoon was the fine impromptu Hindi speeches of the four girls suitable to the occasion with full of vim and vigour. They said in the course of their speeches that they considered it an honour and privilege to tread the grounds from where Mahatma Gandhi started his campaign to liberate the people from their bondage. One was so impressed by these girls that one could feel the days are not far off, for India's salvation, when so many Sarojinis are in the making.

Among the other speakers were Swami Adyanandji, Pandit Jaimini, Messrs. A. Christopher, M. M. Gandhi and Pandit Anandpriyaji. The proceedings ended by shouts of Mahatma Gandhi ki jai and Bharat Mata ki jai.

They were entertained to lunch by Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Gandhi.—M. B. M.

The Bomb Outrage

The recent bomb outrage on Mahatma Gandhi has been condemned throughout India by every section of the community including Sanatanists and messengers have been sent to Mahatma Gandhi wishing him long life.

The Rt. Hon'ble V. B. Srinivasa Sastri sent a wire to Mahatma Gandhi saying: "Live long. World cannot spare you."

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, interviewed, said:—

"Of all surprises in criminal outrages that lately have startled India into humiliating notoriety, this latest attack on Mahatma Gandhi's life is the most malignant of its kind.

"It is a deadly attack not only upon his own person, which is venerated all over the world, but also upon the good repute of Hindu religion and on our social mentality.

"We fervently hope that such shameful expression of maniac fanaticism may kill its source by its own enormity and that the painful shock occasioned by it may impart a new vigour to Mahatma Gandhi's noble cause."

Interviewed by the United Press, regarding the attempt on Mahatma Gandhi's life at Poona, Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya said:

"The cult of the bomb cannot be wrong towards Mahatma Gandhi and right towards Government officials. It is equally to be condemned, whosoever be the victim.

"We have seen in our own day and in our own land how the violence that killed Inspectors-General of Police and Prisons, Collectors, Magistrates, etc., and attempted on the lives of Governors and Viceroys is equally apt to turn against National leaders,

saints and Mahatmas. Only, when used against Government servants it works on the sly and may at times meet with counter violence on the spot. With Mahatma Gandhi it is wholly unilateral and the event encourages the hope that we have seen its worst phase."

Addressing a meeting at Delhi Mr. Muhammad Nuruddin of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema-I-Hind said:—

"The man who had thrown the bomb was not only an enemy of civilisation and of India, but of the whole world. Under Mr. Gandhi's guidance, the country was marching with rapid strides and the man who was responsible for the outrage must be devoid of all human sympathy and love. It was a pity that the follower of such a religion, which believes in Ahimsa should perpetrate such an act. Such a man must be despised by all."

Prayer meetings were also held in East Africa in connection with the bomb outrage on Mahatma Gandhi.

Congress Organisations

Government Notifications Withdrawn

The following communique was issued from Simla dated June 6:—

The Government of India have considered the situation arising from the resolution passed by the All-India Congress Committee at its recent meeting at Patna on the subject of Civil Disobedience. The resolution accepts the recommendation made in Mr. Gandhi's statement on the 7th April. That statement was admittedly open to more than one interpretation, but it was regarded by public opinion generally as indicating genuine intention to withdraw Civil Disobedience as a policy of the Congress. The All-India Congress Committee have moreover decided by another resolution to put forward candidates for election to the legislatures on behalf of the Congress, a course which is inconsistent with the continuance of unconstitutional methods of Civil Disobedience. In view of the fact that Civil Disobedience has formally been discontinued and that as a practical policy, under present conditions, it may be regarded as having already ceased to exist the Government of India have decided, in consulting the Local Governments, that notifications declaring the various constituent parts of Congress organisation unlawful should be withdrawn. At the same time the Government of India wish to make it clear that the special laws passed by the Central and Provincial legislatures will continue in force and that action will be taken against any persons who bring themselves within their scope. In particular these powers will be used, should necessity arise, to ensure that Government servants and those who have supported Government in opposing Civil Disobedience are not subjected to harassment. Further if activities are pursued by the Congress as a whole or any of its branches which are in prejudice of law or indicate any intention to revive Civil Disobedience in any form Government will not hesitate to reimpose notifications under the Criminal Law Amendment Act which are being withdrawn.

During the course of Civil Disobedience movement many revolutionary organisations were proscribed, which were distinct from the Congress though working in more or less close association with its objects. The Local

Government will not withdraw notifications against such revolutionary organisations or any organisations which, in their opinion, are a danger to the peace of the country. In accordance with this policy, the Government of the North West Frontier Province have decided, with the full approval of the Government of India and the Secretary of the State that notifications against Red Shirt organisations shall continue in force.

The general policy of expecting the release of prisoners convicted of offences connected with Civil Disobedience which has been pursued for sometime past will be continued by local Governments in the light of local conditions.

All India Football Team

Commenting on the Indian Football team that recently visited South Africa *The Hindu*, (Madras) writes:—

The sentiments publicly expressed by Mr. Hofmeyr, Minister of the Interior, on behalf of the Union Government, at Pretoria leave nothing to be desired. He described South Africa and India as closely linked together as members of the British Commonwealth and he pleaded for mutual understanding between them. But what are the facts? The two Cape Town Round Table Conferences were attempts at bringing about understanding and important decisions were arrived at. How have the solemn resolutions adopted by those conferences been carried out by the Union Government? The question admits of only one answer, and that is that far from fulfilling the promises solemnly made, the Union Government have been trying, at the instigation of white public opinion, to humiliate the Indian community in every possible way. Mr. Hofmeyr apparently looks to the Indian Football team to remove misunderstandings between South Africa and India and increase the friendship between the two countries. But the team from India, though it has won laurels in the field, has not played against a white team, obviously because the race prejudice is so intense in that country that no British team would care to play against an Indian team, however superior it may be. Some time ago, there was a bitter controversy in South Africa about white tennis players playing against Indians and those European players who braved the opposition were threatened with expulsion. The hockey and polo teams from India which have travelled in several parts of the world, have not only distinguished themselves, but have been the recipients of warm welcome in other countries. Unless Mr. Hofmeyr's sentiments are translated into practice, public opinion in India, which is far from friendly to white South Africa on account of the disabilities imposed on the Indian community in that country, would grow more bitter.

WANTED

Employment by Indian Gardener. Has been in European service. Apply Sundram, C/o. P.O. Box. 1905. Durban.

SOUTH AFRICA

NEWS IN BRIEF

Durban Police Subsidy

The Durban deputation that visited General J. C. Smuts, Minister of Justice, in connection with a subsidy for the town's police force has returned extremely satisfied. Councillor A. E. Worman told *The Natal Mercury* that the interview with General Smuts had been extremely satisfactory and timely, and had been conducted calmly and dispassionately. Burgesses would be well satisfied with the outcome. The deputation consisted of the Mayor, Mr. P. Osborn, A. E. Worman, and the Town Clerk, Mr. A. E. Jones.

Capetown Worth Over £70,000,000

Capetown is now worth over £70,000,000, and thus easily retains its place as the second most valuable city in South Africa. Details of the recent interim valuation have been forwarded to the City Council by the Valuation Department. They add £839,365 to the value of the city and bring the total to £70,077,872.

Funds For Malay Education

The useful sum of £35 18s. was collected at a bazaar held by the Durban Malay Community on Saturday July 21. The bazaar, which was opened by Mr. Wallis V. Dyer, was the first of its kind ever to be held in Durban, and was organised with a view to collecting money for the fostering of Malay education here. In declaring the bazaar open Mr. Dyer congratulated the community on their enterprise and on the meritorious object they had in view. Mr. A. Gamiet, the president of the Cape Malay Association, also spoke. The Vigilance Committee of the local Malay Association extends its thanks to all who helped to make the occasion the success it undoubtedly was.

Achievement By Mr. Boydell

Senator Thomas Boydell has received intimation that he has been awarded an honours diploma in health culture from the MacFadden Institute of Physical Culture. In each of 18 examination tests Mr. Boydell obtained 100 per cent. The course included anatomy, physiology, dietetics and the chemistry of food, hydrotherapy, psychotherapy, and the drugless healing of disease by nature cure methods. Mr. Boydell, interviewed, said that in the last few years he had devoted all his spare time to the extensive study of his old hobby—health culture. This had been made the more easy because since the split in the Labour Party and his rejection by the Greyville constituency, he had taken no active part in party politics.

S. African Palidars Donate Rs. 16,000

Under the auspices of the Supa Vibhag Education Society, a big gathering assembled on the 10 June, at the Central Boarding School, Khad Supa, Surat District on the occasion of the opening ceremony of a new hostel building, erected at the cost of Rs. 16,000.

The officers of the District, the distinguished citizens of Navsari and the farmers of the surrounding villages were present. Mr. Shivadasani, the Deputy Commissioner of the Bombay Municipality presided. The Chairman of the Society, Mr. Madhavbhai Naranji Patel made a comprehensive statement regarding various activities of the Society.

The Secretary, Dr. Jivanlal Bhulabhai Patel, requesting the president to declare the building open said that the new building was constructed out of the money subscribed by the Patildars staying in South Africa. The president declared the building open and addressing the gathering laid great stress upon the necessity of introducing farming as one of the compulsory subjects in the school. Sardar Bhimbhai R. Naik, M. L. C., unveiled the portrait of Mr. Madhavbhai and stated that Mr. Madhavbhai had falsified the general belief that the educated persons alone could do some effective work in the educational field.

Street Collection For Indians

A street collection is to be held on Saturday, Aug. 4 in aid of the Indian Unemployed Distress Fund. Several European and Indian women have volunteered to assist in the collection, as was done last year. Cases of poverty and unemployment among Indians led to the formation of an Indian Relief Committee in 1931. This Committee has been functioning with the object of affording relief and in finding employment for the Indians. In 1932 relief was given to 1,285 families, and in 1933 to 1,550 families. For the two years ending 1933 a sum of £332 was spent in providing the bare necessities of life to deserving Indians. This expenditure was mainly met by a grant of £100 a year by the City Council and funds raised in the street collection. Donations of foodstuffs by the Indians public went a long way in enabling the Committee to carry out its relief work.

Notwithstanding the fact that the Maritzburg Corporation has opened up relief work for 50 Indians, unemployment is still rife among them. Scarcity of employment and the limited funds at the disposal of the relief Committee make it difficult to meet the demand that has been made. Distress among the poorer section is appalling, and as long as a large number of Indians is unable to find work, as is the case in Maritzburg, the Relief Committee will have no alternative but to continue its work in alleviating the acute distress which exists among Indians.

The Central Party's Programme

Mr. Nelmon Roos, K.O. at a meeting in Krugersdorp Town Hall recently said that, he was against unskilled work for white men on the roads and railways, which meant they were sinking to the level of the native. He advocated the absorption of the semi-skilled in occupations in the towns. "To avoid the danger of mixed race," he said, "we must make the white people again the aristocrats." (Applause.) Other points in the programme of the Central Party which Mr. Roos stressed were the segregation of Indians in towns, the abolition of the Native

franchise, the freeing of the farmers from debt, the abolition of the Railway Board and the Senate, and the reduction of the number of members of Parliament from 150 to 100.

Girl Guides To Attend Life-Saving Demonstration

A demonstration on Surf Life Saving will be given in honour of Pundit Anandpriyaji, B.A., L.L.B., and the Indian Girl Guides from Baroda, at the foreshore of the Durban beach, (Depot Road Terminus) at 10 a.m. on Sunday next. All are invited to witness this most interesting and exciting display of life-saving.

Indo-European Council Meeting

The fifty-second Meeting of the Council will be held at the Hindu Tamil Institute, 19 Cross Street, Durban to-day Friday the 3rd. August 1934, at 8 p.m. The Rev. C. F. Andrews who has just arrived from over-seas will address the meeting. Members are asked to make a special effort to be present. All interested are cordially invited to attend.

Resolutions On Non-European Labour

The Indo-European Council (Durban and Coast District) have passed the following resolutions:—

1. That cheap labour with its consequent low standard of living constitutes a real danger to Western Civilisation increasing as industrialism spreads through the world.

2. The attempt to protect the European races against this danger by legislation and administration and subsidies is unjust and in practice must fail. The exclusion of Non-European races from certain venues of employment will intensify competition wherever competition is possible, and will breed a spirit of resentment and refusal to conform to the law which will in the end undermine the deferences of the industrial laws and reduce the Non-European races to poverty and all its evils which will react on the Western Standard.

3. Therefore the only way to defend the Western Standard of life is by lifting the whole population towards it; this involves no race discriminations, no white labour policy based on exclusion of Non-European but.

(a) demands a determined effort to educate Europeans and Non-Europeans to understand and co-operate with each other in order that the aims of labour legislation may be realised,

(b) suggests that European workers will best gain their own ends by accepting Non-Europeans in the Trade Union and working side by side with them; and further

(c) demands that the Government and other Authorities should use the Civilized Labour Policy not as a means to exclude Non-Europeans from trades, thereby creating a monopoly in such trades for Europeans, but should use the White Labour Policy as a Standard towards which all races should work.

4. That the recognition of Non-Europeans as consumers would be a factor in the increase of market and of purchasing power and would tend to the upliftment of the population in the scale of civilisation and incidentally to the maintenance of the Western Standard.

INDIA

NEWS IN BRIEF

Congress Jubilee

The National leaders in India propose to celebrate the Golden Jubilee of the Indian National Congress in December 1935.

Gandhiji's Aloofness From Politics Expire To-day

It is said that on the expiry of his voluntary aloofness from politics to-day 3rd August, Mahatma Gandhiji intends to avoid Civil Disobedience as far as possible unless any new situation develops.

India Stricken By Cholera

It is reported that over 6,000 people died of cholera in the Central Provinces the disease is spreading in many districts and the Government is rushing doctors, nurses and medical supplies, and inoculating thousands.

They Graduate Behind The Iron-Bars

Eighty-two detainees sat for the B.A. examination from the places of their detention, and fifty-five including two girls came out successful this year. Of these three obtained honours and two passed with distinction.

Indian Ferry Boat Disaster

Thirty-six, including many women and children, were drowned in a ferry-boat disaster in the Adozal, a tributary of the Kabul River in the North West Frontier, province. The boat was crowded with Mohmand tribal folk returning from Peshawar, and was crossing the river when it collided with the pier of a bridge, which had been wrecked in the recent floods, and capsized, only five being saved.

Srimati Mira Ben

Srimati Mira Ben (Miss Slade), sailed for England, on the 21st June. Interviewed by the Associated Press, she said: "I am going to England to work quietly and persistently for a truce understanding between India and England. Being by birth a daughter of an English Admiral and by choice a daughter of Gan Gihjee, I feel an irresistible call at this juncture to go there and seek, with all the strength of love, which is in for both countries, for a living harmony between them." Asked as how she proposed to do this, she replied that by reaching the heart of the English people through Truth. "And in this respect I shall be most especially showing them what Mahatma Gandhi really is and what he stands for." Asked as to whose idea it was that she should go, she said, "It was entirely my own. It came to me in a flash and I first mentioned it to Miss Harrison and then to another English friend before I mentioned to Gan Gihjee." Does Gandhiji approve of it was the last question. "He has given his blessings," she replied.

Pundit Jawaharlal Escapes A Snake Bite

It is reported Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru had a narrow escape of being bitten by a venomous snake in Dehra Dun Jail during the day while he was sitting in a chair with his feet on the ground. The snake lay close by to his feet. The Pundit discovered this only after he got up.

Mrs. Kamala Nehru who visited him said Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru has lost two pounds in weight.

THINGS IN GENERAL

The Vedas

It is stated in Prof. Max Muller's History of Sanskrit Literature, P. 63, that the Veda has a two-fold interest: it belongs to the history of the world, and to the history of India. In the history of the world, the Veda fills a gap which no literary work in any other language could fill. It carries us back to times of which we have no record anywhere, and gives us the very words of a generation of men, of whom otherwise we could form but the vaguest estimates by means of conjectures and inferences. As long as man continues to take an interest in the history of his race, and as long as we collect in libraries and museums the relics of former ages, the first place in that long row of books which contains the records of the Aryan branch of mankind, belongs forever to the Rigveda, the most ancient of books in the library of mankind, which is more ancient than the Zendavesta and Homer (940-840 B. C.).

Chamberlain To Act As Prime Minister

Parliament has adjourned until Oct. 20. When Mr. Stanley Baldwin proceeds to Aix, Le Bains on Aug. 8, Mr. Neville Chamberlain (Chancellor of the Exchequer), who will spend his holidays in Scotland, will be the acting Prime Minister.

Dominions Watching Japan

Canada, Australia and New Zealand would "cut the painter" and leave the Empire in the event of an alliance between Great Britain and Japan, declared Mr. Bernard Shaw in an interview. "Australia and New Zealand will not permit Japan to expand in the Pacific, but it is most likely there will be conflicts between Japan and Russia, although Russia does not want war. As soon as British diplomats make the slightest move favouring Japan, the Pacific Dominions will be forced, notwithstanding opposition to Communism, to seek Russia's aid."

Fifty-Five Years a Teacher

Miss Mary A. O. Rees has just retired after teaching in Great Britain (Queensland) State school for 55 years and three months. Sixty years ago she began, there as a scholar. More than 1,000 pupils have passed through her hands. She has served under six head masters, and in her early teaching years received a salary of £16 a year, paid quarterly. It is believed Miss Rees' career constitutes a record.

Island With Only One Woman

There are only about fifty inhabitants on Pulau Sabarok, a tiny island near Singapore. Amongst these are Malays, Lascars, Burmese and Chinese. The "Governor" is a European, and his wife is the only woman on the island. Pulau Sabarok is an oil storage station and ships filling up with oil fuel are moored one at a time alongside the quay. There is no accommodation for more. A motor-launch calls daily with mails, and the "Governor's" wife no doubt uses it when she goes on her shopping expedition in Singapore. They should be a very happy community. There are only two laws. One the inhabitants must obey, strangers the other. The first is prominently displayed on a board on the quayside:—NO SMOKING.

The other you will discover if you attempt to land. A Malay policeman will bar your progress. It is a forbidden land to unauthorised strangers.

Mayoral Elections In Nairobi

The contest was keen and there was a good deal of canvassing for the posts of electing the Mayor and the Deputy Mayor for the Nairobi Municipal Council.

The Europeans had proposed and seconded Mr. Bompas and Mr. Mortimer for the respective posts; whilst the Indians had proposed and seconded Mr. Shams-ud-Deen and Mr. S. T. Thakore, when the votes were taken all the Europeans voted for the European proposition and so they were elected as the Mayor and the Deputy Mayor respectively. This election manifested racial division which is not a healthy sign for Indians to take when they know they are in a minority.

Eight Born At Once

A woman has given birth to eight children, seven boys and a girl, at Kwong Yam She, in South China, and all of them are doing well. She is Mrs. Tam Sing, wife of a Chinese boatman and she is very happy because she believes that, in accordance with an ancient legend, she has brought forth "seven stars and a moon." The birth of seven sons is held to bring good luck, and that of a daughter solace and comfort to the mother through out her lifetime.

If the eight events happen all together then the benefit must be correspondingly greater.

Notice

The attention of all Indians concerned is drawn to the following: The Honourable the Minister of the Interior has promised to issue Condonation certificates to those Indians who entered the Transvaal illegally before 30th June 1914 and are in possession of Transvaal Registration Certificates.

In this connection we beg to point out that the security enjoyed by holders of Registration Certificates who entered the Transvaal prior to 30th June 1914 has been rendered invalid by the Immigration Act of 1931 and such persons are liable to be dealt with by the Immigration Department.

On the representations of Congress supported by the Agent General for India the Honourable the Minister has offered to issue condonation certificates to all such persons who apply before 31st August 1934.

As the offer is only open until the 31st August 1934 it is requested that those desirous of obtaining conformation should immediately make application to the Department of Immigration and Asiatic Affairs.

The Honourable the Minister of the Interior has agreed to cancel the condonation permits issued to the major sons of bondsmen and Congress requests all concerned to submit their condonation certificates for cancellation to the Principal Immigration Officer of the Province in which they are resident. As a result of the Rashid Ahmed case Indian children were debarred from entering the Union while the father acquired or reacquired his domicile and as a result those who reached the age of sixteen before the father completed his domicile lost their right to enter the Union.

The Honourable the Minister of the Interior is agreeable to receive petitions from persons who lost their right of entry to the Union in such circumstances, and to deal sympathetically with cases where there were legitimate grounds of misunder-

standing of the legal position. It must be clearly understood, however, that each case will be dealt on its merits. Congress requests the parents of such persons to forward their petitions to the Department of Immigration and Asiatic Affairs.

S. M. NANA,

D. M. NURSEE,

Jt. Hon. Secretaries

Transvaal Indian Congress

A. I. KAJEE,

S. R. NAIDOO,

Jt. Hon. Secretaries

S. A. I. Congress.

Mahatma Gandhi's Speeches And Writings

AN OMNIBUS EDITION

We have just received an omnibus Edition of Mahatma Gandhi's Speeches and Writings from Messrs. G. A. Nateson & Co. Publishers, George Town, Madras (India). It is the fourth and new edition on Mahatma Gandhi. Cloth bound 8s. including postage. This latest edition is revised and considerably enlarged with the addition of a number of important articles from *Young India* and *Navajivan* (rendered into English). The collection has over 1000 pages of well-arranged matter ranging over the whole period of Mahatma Gandhi's public life. The volume begins with the South African Indian question and covers his views on indentured labour and Indians in the Colonies, his jail experiences in South Africa, his pronouncements on the Khaira and Champaran affairs; his discourses on the Rowlat Bills and Satyagrah, and his *Young India* articles on the Non-co-operation Movement including select papers on the Khilafat and Punjab wrongs, the Congress, Swadeshi, National Education and Swaraj. It also includes Mahatma Gandhi's famous letters to the three Viceroy—Lord Chelmsford, Lord Reading and Lord Irwin, Select Extracts from his celebrated Autobiography, his historic Statement before the Court at the great trial, his Congress Presidential Address and other public utterances, his Speeches and Messages during his great march to the Salt pans of Dandi, the full extent of his Agreement with Lord Irwin and the Speeches implementing the Pact. Then there are his speeches at the Second Round Table Conference followed by the Willingdon Gandhi correspondence. Another section contains his important studies on the Hindu-Muslim question, as also the statements on the problem of untouchability following the historic letter to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and the Epic Fast which resulted in changing the Premier's Award. Yet another section gives his reminiscences of great Indians like Gokhale, Pherozshah Mehta, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, C. R. Das, etc. The selection contains chapters on a variety of subjects of miscellaneous interest ending with his famous gramophone record on God. It contains numerous illustrations and an index.

ઈન્ડિઅન ઓપિનિઅન.

મહાત્મા ગાંધીજીના હસ્તે
સને ૧૯૦૩માં સ્થપાયું.

પુસ્તક ૩૨ મું. ફ્રીપ્રેસ, શુક્રવાર, તારીખ ૩ એપ્રિલ ૧૯૩૪ અંક ૩૧

વિષય સુચી	(અક્ષરબંધ)	
આર્ય બાળાઓ	(અક્ષરબંધ)	૩૧૬
વિશિષ્ટ આફ્રિકાના ડુંક ખબરો		૩૩૭
વિવિધ વર્તમાન		"
ધુનીયતના રાજરંજ		૩૩૮
હિંદી વિદેશ-વચવાટ કમીટીનો રીપોર્ટ		૩૩૯
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રોહતી દુનીયા		"
ગીતા મંથન		૩૪૩
વિશિષ્ટ આફ્રિકા તેની પ્રબલ્ધ અને પ્રવેશ		૩૪૪

“ ઇન્ડિઅન ઓપિનિઅન ”
શુક્રવાર, તા. ૩ એપ્રિલ ૧૯૩૪

આર્ય બાળાઓ

વૃ. ડોહરાના આર્ય કન્યા મહા વિદ્યાલયમાંથી પશ્ચિમ આનંદપ્રીયજીના નેતૃત્વ નીચે આર્ય કન્યાઓની એક ટુકડી ડુંક યુદ્ધ થયાં આપણી વચ્ચે આવેલી છે. તેઓના આગમન બાદ અનેક સંસ્થાઓ તરફથી તેઓનો સત્કાર થયો છે. અયા સોમવાર તેઓએ ફ્રીપ્રેસ સંસ્થાની મુલાકાત મીઠી હતી અને ઋણ જોઈએ તેવી સારી નહિ હોવા છતાં આનંદથી વિવસ પસાર કર્યો હતો.

હિંદુસ્તાનથી આવતા અન્ય મહેમાનોની જેમ તેઓ પણ જે સ્થળમાં મહાત્મા ગાંધીજીએ પોતાની જાહેર કારકીર્દીના પ્રથમ આરંભ કર્યો હતો અથવા તો કહો કે આપણી માતૃભૂમિ હિંદી આઝાદીને ખાતર ધેર તપસ્યાનો આરંભ કર્યો તે સ્થળને જોઈને પણ આનંદ પામ્યાં હતાં. આર્ય કન્યાઓને અમે તે વિષયે તો આવકાર આપી ચુક્યા છીએ તથાપિ આ પગદારા અંતઃકરણથી આવકાર આપીએ છીએ.

અમાર સુધીમાં કન્યાઓએ પોતાના કસરતી અને શબ્દ વિદ્યાના પ્રવેશો જાહેરમાં ડરખાનના ઠાઠિન હોલમાં જુલાઈ તા. ૨૫ મીએ એકજ વખત કરી બતાવેલા છે. બાલુ વિદ્યા, ક્વાપત, જાનરનું યુદ્ધ, તલવારનું યુદ્ધ, લાઠી યુદ્ધ, ગરબા વિગેરેમાં તેઓની કુસળતાથી લોકોને ચમત્કૃત કર્યાં છે.

આજના સસ્તા સાહિત્યના, વર્તમાનપત્રો અને માસિક, મીનેમા અને અન્ય સહેલાં સાધનોના જમાનામાં આપણે આપણે છીએ કે હિંદીના દુરમત્તે તેઓ હિંદુસ્તાનને રાજકારી,

આર્થિક, સામાજિક અને અન્ય હરેક રીતે ગુલામીમાંજ સમાવૃત્ત રાખવા માંડે છે, તેઓ હિંદુસ્તાનની કાળી બાલુઓ જોઈને અને તેને જાહેરમાં યુદ્ધને હિંદુસ્તાનને કાળું ચીતરવાનો કેટલાં પ્રયત્નો કરી રહ્યા છે. અમે હમેશાં માનતા આવેલા છીએ કે એક પ્રભ કે દેશની સંસ્કૃતિના આદર્શોની પરિક્ષા અન્ય પ્રભ કે દેશના આદર્શોના ધોરણો પરથી થઈ શકતી નથી. તેમ કરવામાંજ સૌથી મોટામાં મોટી ભૂલ રહેલી છે. હિંદુસ્તાનની સંસ્કૃતિ ધણીજ પ્રાચીન છે. તેના ભૂતકાળ ધણીજ ઉજ્જવળ હતો અને આજે તેની પડતી હાથમાં પણ તેણે જુદાં જુદાં ક્ષેત્રોમાં અનેક મહાન નર અને નારીઓ પેદા કરેલાં છે કે જેમને મનુષ્યજાતીના સૌથી શ્રેષ્ઠ નમુના તરીકે ઓળખાવી શકાય છે. હિંદુસ્તાનને વિશ્વે એક સામાન્ય ટીકા એ થઈ રહી છે કે હિંદુસ્તાન પોતાની સ્ત્રી જાતી પ્રત્યે બેપરવાઈ બતાવી રહેલું છે, અને હિંદી સ્ત્રીઓનું સ્થાન સમાજમાં અસંત ખરાબ છે. આ વસ્તુ નથી હિંદુસ્તાનના જૂનકાળને વિશ્વે ખરી, કે નથી વર્તમાનકાળને વિશ્વે, સંબંધિત છે કે પોતાની કુદંશાને લીધે હિંદુસ્તાન પોતાની સ્ત્રી જાતીની માનસિક કે શારિરિક સ્થિતિને જોઈતા પ્રમાણમાં પ્રગતિ નથી કરી શક્યું. પરંતુ આપણી સ્ત્રી જાતીના આદર્શો દુનીયાની કાંઈ પણ જાતીના કરતાં ઉતરતાં છે એવું અમે ખીલકુલ વિચારી શકતા નથી. એટલી વસ્તુ બેશક ખરી છે કે હિંદુસ્તાનની સંસ્કૃતિ હિંદુસ્તાનને સઘળી વસ્તુ ઐહિક નજરે જોવા દેતી નથી. તે આત્માના ભોગે દેહ અને મનની ખીલવણી કરવાનું શીખવતી નથી. તેના મહાન આચાર્યો મનુષ્યની આધ્યાત્મિક, નૈતિક, માનસિક અને શારિરિક વિકાસને એક સાથે કરવાનું શીખવતા આવેલા છે. આથીજ આપણે પ્રાચીન તેમજ અર્વાચીન હિંદમાં જીવનના પ્રત્યેક ક્ષેત્રમાં મહાન સ્ત્રીઓ પેદા થયેલી જોઈએ છીએ. સંતા, સાવિત્રી, ગાર્ગી, મૈત્રેયી, અહલ્યા, મીરાં એ સઘળી આપણી સ્ત્રી જાતીને આદર્શરૂપ છે.

હાલના જમાનામાં આપણી હિંદુસ્તાનની સ્ત્રીઓને સ્વરક્ષણને માટે સઘળી કળાઓ શીખવાની જરૂર પડી રહી છે. પરંતુ આપણી સ્ત્રી જાતીની શારિરિક શક્તિ તરફ વધારે વજન આપવા જતાં આત્મિક શક્તિની પણ એટલીજ બલક વધારે જરૂર છે, એ આપણે ભૂલી જવું નહિ જોઈએ. જો આ અગત્યની વસ્તુ આપણે વીસરી જઈશું તો આપણી સ્ત્રી જાતીને આપણે પશ્ચિમની તકલી સ્ત્રીઓ જાતી બનાવી દઈશું. પશ્ચિમની સ્ત્રીઓ અમુક રીતે બાલે ઉચ્ચ હશે છતાં આપણુ