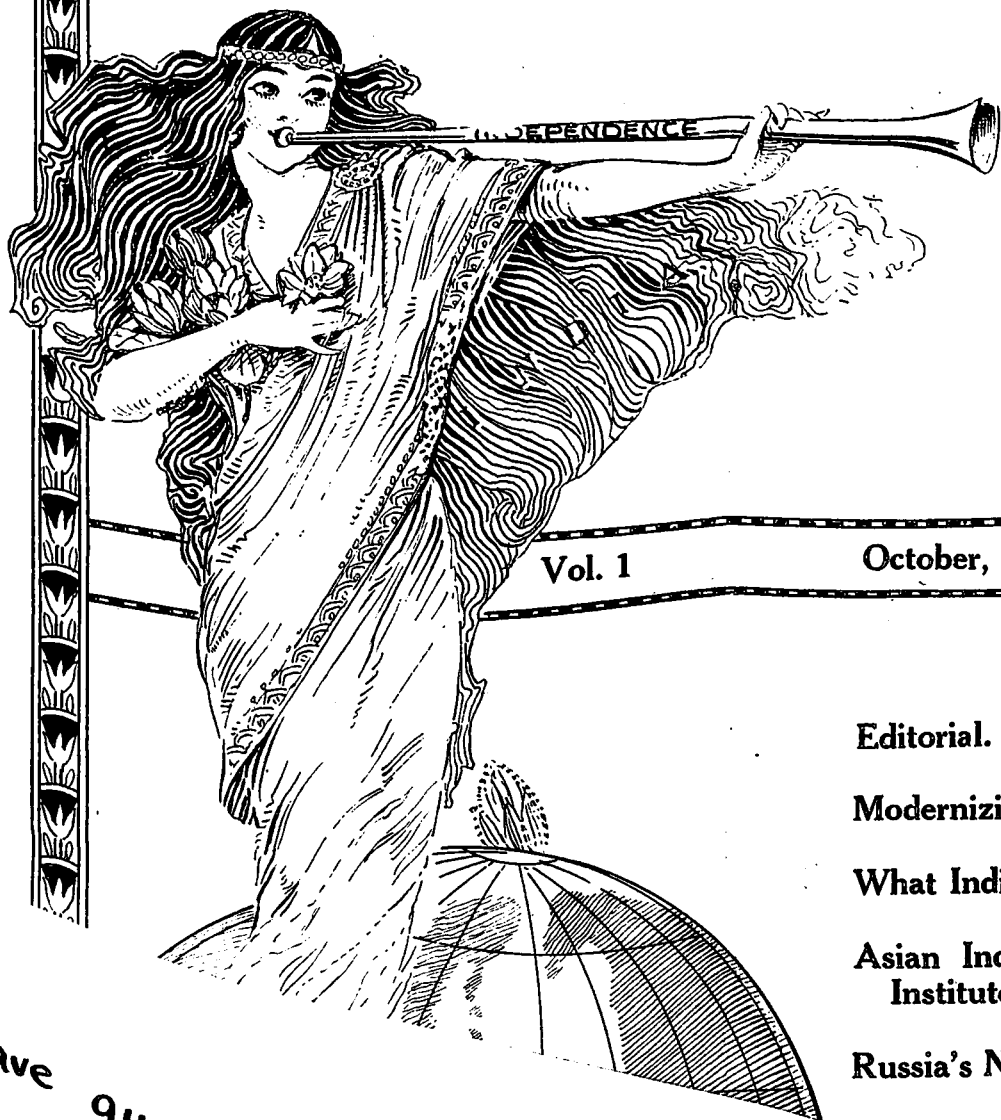


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The UNITED STATES OF INDIA



*A Monthly Review of
Political, Economic,
Social and Intellectual
Independence of India*

Vol. 1

October, 1923

No. 4

Editorial.

Modernizing Religion.

What India Needs Most Today.

Asian Independence Discussed in
Institute of Politics.

Russia's New Foreign Policy.

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Sept. 1923

FACTS AND FIGURES

THE BALANCE SHEET

(Bilan, Complete Rendu)

(Translated from the "Hindustan-Gadar")

SOME MAIN ITEMS

(1). Englishmen drain from India and take to England every year 50 crores of rupees (167 million dollars); consequently the Hindus have become so poor that the daily average income per capita is only 5 pices (2½ cents).

(2). The land tax is more than 65 per cent of the net produce.

(3). The expenditure on the education of 240 million persons is about .02 per cent per head per annum, about.....\$40,000,000
on sanitation 6,000,000
but on the army 330,000,000

(4). Under British rule, the famines are ever on the increase, and in the last ten years twenty million men, women and childre have died of starvation.

(5). From the plague have occurred, during the sixteen years past, eight million deaths, and the death rate during the last thirty years has steadily increased from 24 per mille up to 34 per mille.

(6). Means are employed to spread disunion and disorder in the native states and to increase British influence there.

(7). Englishmen are not punished for murdering Hindus or for insulting Hindu women.

(8). From money taken from the Hindus, aid is given to English Christian priests.

(9). Attempt is always made to create emnity between people of different religious denominations.

(10). The arts and crafts (industries) of India have been destroyed for England's benefit.

(11). Employing India's money, and sacrificing the lives of the Hindus (as soldiers), China, Afghanistan, Burmah, Egypt and Persia have been consuered.

(12). For the sake of the almighty dollar, the British government has forced poppy cultivation in India, thereby creating the drug men- for India and the world.

"Ye shall know the truth and the truth shall make ye free."

The United States of India

A MONTHLY REVIEW

of Political, Economic, Social and Intellectual Independence of India

Vol I

San Francisco, September, 1923

No. 3

Editorial

"THE SACRED TRUST OF CIVILIZATION"

Wherever John Bull goes, he gives as his object the civilization of the people of that place. He appoints himself trustee and forthwith assumes "the white man's burden." No one dares question his authority. He professes peace and goodwill to all men with his mouth, while his head is full of designs of world subjugation and domination over other lands. It is a curious irony of fate that all other nations, great and small, play into the hands of this past master of confidence games, in the hope of a political or economic gain of doubtful nature.

There are, of course, some Englishmen, frank and courageous enough to tell the truth. Dr. Arthur says: "The role of John Bull in the Colonies is playing double; abroad, he stimulates a tender solicitude for the native while at home he is verily the most oppressive and cruel of taskmasters." Thus Dr. Arthur has not hesitated to expose those who have been belying the quintessence of Christ's teaching by their nefarious plottings.

Such a role John Bull is playing in Kenya, Africa, with no regard for the rights of the millions of natives of that country.

MUST WE FIGHT?

The Hindus in general are a peace-loving people. We are Hindoos. Therefore we do not like bloodshed. We want peace, but it must be a peace with honor.

Independence is man's birthright. Therefore, we demand independence. We must have it, come what may.

We have begged England for our rights. We have begged in vain.

What shall we do next? We will use every possible (peaceful) means to attain our goal.

We appeal to the peace-loving peoples of the world to use their good offices to settle the question between India and England.

To us, it is the question of "liberty or death." It is up to England to choose between peace and war.

ENGLAND IN GRAVE DANGER!

Justice Daniel F. Colahan, in his speech May 25th of this year, at the Hôtel Astor, New York, stated that England is in grave danger at the present time. Because of this condition, her rulers are trying by every conceivable means to swing America into line. They are working through conferences and the avenues of public opinion in their effort to get the resources of this country behind them.

What is this danger? Is it not the danger of indigestion? England has devoured too much territory. She cannot digest it all. She is desperately trying to use America as a stimulant to improve her digestion. If she fails in this effort, a capital operation will be needed.

She really needs now a cathartic to eliminate what she has already swallowed. Mere substantial food will not cure her. America, however, may not be willing to be devoured.

THE NEXT WAR

The next war, which will be between England and France, is coming very soon. Students of history are quite sure of it. All circumstances point to it. The race for armaments is on at full speed. This time it is in aeroplanes.

In this next war India is not likely to side with England, for she has not forgotten the latter's broken pledges. She is not going to be fooled again. England must choose whether she will have India as her friend or foe. Cash, not credit, is what will count in the next bargain. India has found out to her sorrow that the English "promissory" notes are worthless.

THE WHITE MAN'S BURDEN

England insists upon carrying "the white man's burden." She must be enjoying the task; otherwise why should she stick so hard to the "burden?" When anybody tries to relieve her of the burden, she jumps at him like a madman.

What is this "burden," anyway? It is the tremendous loot she derives from her colonies. She would die under the load rather than be relieved of it.

Modernizing Religion

MR. TYSON, an honorary vicar of the Cathedral of St. John, the Divine, of New York City, proposes the revision of the Bible and bringing it up-to-date. The religious world is in a ferment over the suggestion. The conventionally pious are up in arms, with protests couched in satire, invective, and ridicule. Liberals are rejoicing.

This is a strange world. New ideas are welcomed in our economic and political life but not in our religious life. In this field most people prefer to hold to the oldest of the scriptures, written to meet the needs of ages long past. Happily, however, the world is growing more tolerant along religious lines. The time has passed when a person with a new religious conception is ostracised. People are beginning to listen to reason. They insist on the modern, even in religion.

There are certain facts, of course, which are as true today as they were when recorded in the holy books. But there are other things which are certainly out of date. This is true, more or

less, of all religions.

Revision in India

The attempt to have the Bible rewritten does not endanger its proponents in America. But were the same kind of effort made in India concerning certain religions, it is difficult to foretell what would happen.

Let us not be misunderstood. There are all sorts of religious people in India. Some, just like in America, take their religious beliefs more seriously than the others. There are liberals and fanatics in all countries. The difference between the same types in India and America is one of degree only. It may be that Indian fanatics are more fanatical than those of this country. It is certainly true that Indian liberals are more liberal in their religious ideas than the liberals of America are.

The grip of man-made religion upon mankind is fast loosening, and true religion is asserting itself more and more. This modernizing of religion will have its effect upon the whole world. India cannot escape. Her people must prepare themselves for this modern movement.

What India Needs Most Today

By T. M. Karr

UNITY and organization are the crying needs of India today. She needs all kinds of forces; the fighting spirit of the Singhs and Mohammedans, the statesmanship of the Hindoos. Divided, these two groups are playing into the hands of their common enemy; united they can free India.

How simple it is!—United we conquer, and divided we fall. And yet the people of Hindustan do not realize how great a crime they are committing against themselves when they fight among themselves. Religious bigotry has taken the place of commonsense.

India is in dire need of an intellectual giant to mold the various forces of that country into a unity directed to the right objective, a man who would be able to deal with facts, not fancies; with realities, not dreams. India has suffered enough with these so-called lofty ideals. It is high time now to leave them and get down to the hard, cold facts of the case.

The Religious Feuds

The feuds now existing between the different religious sects indicate that the Hindu-Moslem "unity" was not based upon a sound foundation.

The "unity" was not based upon Indian needs; it was not the unity of Hindustanees for Hindustan.

There cannot be a real unity between the different sects until the religious propaganda of the selfish preachers is counteracted by the right kind of education.

Many people in India are, of course, the victims of religious mania. They think always in terms of the next world, caring little for India and the life of today. These groups should be left alone. If their main care is for the next world, the British government and its agents, the plague and famine, will see they get there as soon as possible. Let the sane people of India, those who believe that a hungry man needs bread first, not philosophy; that a sick man needs a physician's attendance, not a preacher's phrases; who believe God gave them brains, hands, and feet for use, not for ornament; and who believe that they themselves will have to do their own work, not some one else—let these people come forward and organize themselves for action. The salvation of India will be accomplished by such men, and by them alone.

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The member of this Hindustani organization must believe and swear to abide by these principles:

(a) That he is a Hindustani, first and foremost.

(b) That he may have any religion he pleases, and that it is none of his concern what religion others have.

(c) That he must not fight over religious matters with or against other sects (at least until India is freed from foreign rule.)

(d) That he must do his best to keep others from fighting over religious issues.

(e) That he must consider it God's business, not his, to punish those who improperly worship Him.

(f) That famines, plagues, and all such conditions have nothing to do with religion. General

Dyar's bullets did not distinguish between Hindoos and Mohammedans. Plagues and famines starve and kill all alike. What India is suffering from are political and economic evils, not religious ones.

(g) That political evils must be fought by political organizations, not by religious societies. Religion and the State must be kept separate.

Many other principles of a similar sort might be laid down as a guide to action, but these will suffice for the present.

When people with these ideas take control of affairs, then, and only then, will there be any prospect of success.

India is not without such men. Why wait longer?

This is the time for the practical men. They must come forward and organize.

Asian Independence Discussed in the Institute of Politics

SIR EDWARD GRIGG in one of his lectures before the institute praised America for launching into the field of Imperialism and he held that the difference between the British and American Imperialism is the difference in extent only. He pleaded Anglo-American co-operation. The question of awakening of Asia and the future of Asia has received considerable deliberation among the various Round Table Discussion groups of the Institute. Mr. Charles Batchelder, former representative of the U. S. Department of Commerce in the East has expressed his views in the following way: "Asia for the Asiatics is now the slogan of the East. Wrongs must be righted and constructive efforts employed, if an uprising against occidental supremacy is to be averted. . . . Asiatic opinion is growing to believe that all the remedies which have been outlined are merely temporary and there is only one effective remedy, only immigration on a stupendous scale. . . ." Dr Culbertson, the Vice-Chairman of U. S. Tariff Commission, discussed the serious possibility of the awakening of Asia from a political as well as economic point of view. Among other things emphasized, he points: "When the Asiatic tries to migrate, he finds that the white race has signs up in certain valuable areas telling him to keep off. As Asiatic people become more conscious of their nationality, the policy of the White race is resented not only by individuals, but by the whole races. The fact that parts of Asia and South America in the temperate zone and the large areas in the

tropics are open to Asiatics does not greatly lessen this resentment. Asiatic resentment is not only against laws and regulations restricting the migration of Asiatics but against occidental commercial and financial methods and against Occidental ideas. . . In the next few decades the forces in Asia now operating at times at cross-purposes and without direction may converge. They are: the overwhelming man power of Asiatic countries, the growing consciousness of nationality and unity among the Asiatic peoples, and adoption of the material methods and concepts of the western nations. Suppose these forces do converge and Asia as a whole adopts as Japan has done, the imperialistic methods of the West. Exclusion laws and regulations will then be flimsy barriers. . . . Western nations should stop wasting lives and the wealth of their citizens in the internecine strife. The white race is exhausting its vitality, moral and material goods over such issues as the Ruhr, and the eastern peoples not only smile at our professions of Christianity, but bide their time. . . . We can begin to solve the great issues between the East and the West only when we develop towards the East an understanding and a sympathetic mind. . . ."

Of course it is evident from the whole trend of discussions that there should be no dissention between the western nations so that the Eastern nations may not overthrow the dominance of the White people. Sir Edward Grigg and others are in great love with British and other European Imperialism when it does not hurt them and when

it helps to increase the scope of their world domination; but just as soon as any Asiatic nation like Japan asserts its political and economic independence and at times challenges the western nations in their own game of robbery of others' territory or extension of political and economic influence then they begin to dread the menace of Asiatic Imperialism, the Yellow Peril, Pan Islamism or Pan Asianism. There are many who are in India and other parts of Asia, and wish to see that the people of Asia assert their political and economic independence and at the same time do not want to throw off the old methods which cannot compete with the methods of the west. Japan has succeeded to keep her independence because she has taken those things from the West which are essential for self-preservation without selling her national soul. The same thing can be done by India and other Asiatic nations. If Asia is to be free then our mental attitude should not be Exclusion but it should be **Acceptance of All That Is Best In the World and We Must Take the Best of the Western Civilization and Use them for national self-preservation and for the progress of humanity.**

Dr. Culbertson has urged that White Men should not fight among themselves so that they may not become weak to preserve their supremacy. This very doctrine should be learned with great interest by the people of Asia. Children of Asia must not fight among themselves and their examples should be an example to the world. The European nations are using Asian and other subject nations' patrimony and human resources for their benefit—for instance Britain used more than a million and a quarter of Indian men and hundreds of millions of pound sterling of Indian wealth for her imperialistic game. The time has come when Asian people must make serious efforts—Sadhana—to become master of their own homes so that there will be one standard of International morality and Justice. The western nations are scared of the possibility of the awakening of Asia. At times I wonder if the sleeping giant of Asia realizes her own possibilities. We need some awakened sons and daughters of Asia to awaken the masses through real education. "Ye Shall Know The Truth And The Truth Shall Make Ye Free."

Russia's New Foreign Policy

AT the present state of affairs of world politics, a nation's foreign policy must be backed up by army and navy. Russia understands this principle quite well and she is working in the direction of having a formidable army, air force and navy. Russia's policy for a tremendous military machine has been spoken of as Trotsky's Red Army. This Red Army is not only being re-organized but also remodeled in a vast scale. The latest news about it is as follows:

"MOSCOW, Aug. 9.—The formation of a territorial army in the form of reserves, in addition to the regular standing forces, was ordered in a decree, issued by the Federal Council of Commissars today. Additional decrees provide for compulsory physical training and elementary military training for the male population upon attaining the age of 16 years by January, 1924.

This means that Russia will have a military reserve of no less than ten millions of persons who in a short time will be trained as efficient soldiers for national defense and to enforce Russian Foreign policy. It has been reported that within the coming ten years Russia will have ten thousand military airships for her national defense. Russia is doing all that is possible to build up her navy and merchant marine.

Russia in the Lausanne Conference has found

out that she is in more complete isolation than her statesmen realized before. For a nation, however strong, isolation in world politics is a serious, if not a ruinous thing. Russia now finds only in Germany a possible friend. But Germany is now facing complete disorganization. She finds that Turkey has deserted her, and in fact there are signs of distrust and hostility between Turkey and Russia because Turkey has the desire of consolidating the Turanian people in Central Asia which is against the interest of the Soviet Russia. Turkey also knows that a very strong Russia, even under Bolshevik regime, is a menace to Turkish security and for that reason the Turks have sided with the British rather than with the Russians in the Dardanelles question. Poland, Roumania, Czecho-Slavia and other nations are under the influence of France and England and Russia finds herself in a peculiarly difficult situation. The relation between Russia and Persia is not so cordial as it is generally thought by many people. Persia is following American direction in matters of finance and that means anti-Soviet policy. Persia has no reason to believe that she is free from Russian menace, and Soviet Russia will not try to extend its influence towards the Persian Gulf. Of course Anglo-Afghan relation is such that Russia cannot expect that Afghani-

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stan will join with Russia against Great Britain. Russia is trying to patch up her relations with Japan in the East so that she would be able to give closer attention to the European situation and the situation in Central Asia and the Near East. Japan is not unwilling to be on cordial relations with Russia, but Japan under the circumstances will not act in such a fashion which will be prejudicial

to her relations with America, Great Britain and France. Thus Russia is forced to submit to the Lausanne Conference decision regarding the Dardanelles and also had to swallow the British dictations regarding propaganda in the Near East and other parts of Asia under British control or influence.

(Continued in next issue)

Forced Abdication of the Maharajah of Nabha

The British Indian Government has forced the abdication of the Maharajah of Nabha. Thus, it has created a situation similar to what it produced before the Indian war of 1857.

The state of Nabha is located in Punjab, India. The ruler of the state was a man highly respected by his own subjects and the Sikh community at large. From the beginning of his rule, the Maharajah gave proof of his liberalism. He introduced free and compulsory primary education in his state, and he did a great many other things to improve the living conditions in his state. The conditions of life in his state are more enjoyable than in the British possessions. And this the British government could not bear. How could it? The people all over India were talking about the generosity of the Maharajah and the narrow-mindedness of the English government. The people could see that the Hindu ruler had at least some regard for his fellow countrymen, while the foreign government of India had no use for the Hindoos. The Maharajah, on several occasions, had given proof of his independence in spirit. The British government resented this, and disapproved of the rajah, only waiting for the opportunity to call the rajah bad names and dismiss him. At

last it found or rather created the opportunity. The government fomented enmity between the Maharajah of Nabha and the Maharajah of Patiala by its dastardly methods of bribing the degenerate officials of the states. Then the government appointed itself the judge to decide the fate of the Maharajah of Nabha.

The Maharajah is of the Sikh faith. The Sikh community will not let this dismissal pass without protest. It is expected that the Akali veterans will take up the struggle to restore the rajah to the throne. The affairs of Guru ka Bagh will repeat itself only with more intensity in this case. It is hard to foretell the result, but it is safe to say that troubled waters are ahead.

Let it be known here that there are quite a few princes in India for which we have no use. They are a burden upon the Indian masses. India will be glad to get rid of them, but in her own way. The British Indian government supports such princes as are not liked by the people. And the government is deadly against those few princes who, on account of their nationalistic tendencies, are loved by the people. Among the latter was the Maharajah of Nabha who has now fallen a victim to English wrath. Another one is the Maharajah of Brodah, who may be the next victim.

THE TROUBLE WITH THE HINDOOS

(By an American Friend of the Hindoos)

When a man does something worthwhile in India, his actions are given a religious interpretation. He is considered an incarnation of God. People worship him rather than practice what he preaches. To be Godlike is judged a sin in India. In the Western world, just the opposite is true. Therein lies the trouble with the Hindoos.

When a person believes that certain deeds are to be done only by God or by His incarnation, and it is sinful to be like Him, then he never tries to accomplish such deeds. When such a person sees anything that he cannot understand, he simply says: "Oh, that is a work of God. How can a mortal do such things!" With this in mind, he gives up even trying to do anything. He is

so discouraged. Trying nothing, he accomplishes nothing.

On the contrary, when a Westerner encounters something he cannot understand, he makes every effort to discover what it is and very often succeeds.

MEETING OF PROTEST

Hindoos in America held a mass meeting at Marysville, California, recently, in which they denounced the action of the British government, according to which it dismissed the Maharajah of Nabha for his nationalistic tendencies. And they urged the Indian National Congress and the Sikh League take up the struggle to restore the Maharajah of Nabha to his state.

NEWS AND NOTES

British Government Defeated at Nag Pur

The latest news from India is to the effect that the British government has given in at Nag Pur. The national volunteers have carried the national flag into the prohibited area. The government has ceased to make arrests.

Hindu-Moslem Party

The "Hindu-Moslem Unity" has received rather a setback in the Punjab. It is very hard for the people of a subject country to work in harmony where a foreign power is always doing its utmost to divide the people. Foreign interests always take advantage of the foolishness, religions, prejudice, selfishness and ignorance of the people to set them against one another. No wonder, now and then, we hear of religious quarrels in India.

Wide publicity is given to such religious feuds by the British government in such a tone as to show that it is the Hindoos only who are to blame for their religious squabbles, and the British are there to keep peace. Thus, the British government, in order to justify itself being in India at all, creates such situations and then declares itself the champion of peace and civilization!

Egyptian Delegation in U. S. A.

The Egyptian nationalists have not only sent a delegation in America but they are sending Egyptian students in America. The Egyptian students are intensely interested to learn Engineering particularly aeroplane industry and flying. They see the importance of this branch of transportation in the future. Of course bombs from aeroplanes have made them learn that they must learn the western methods of self-defense and "civilizing the heathens." But the thing that makes us feel hurt that while Indian leaders are engaging themselves in fights over the council entry, and do not pay any attention about international education and sending the best brains of India to foreign lands to learn all that is best in those countries and introduce them in India. Can India ever come to her own through isolation?

Disaster in Japan

Sad news has come from Japan. Earthquake, typhoon, and fire have devastated two of her biggest cities, and hundreds of thousands of lives have been lost, and many more thousands of people have been made homeless. This is the worst calamity of its kind that has ever befallen on any nation.

America is busy collecting funds for the sufferers of Japan. We appeal to the Indian National Congress to take immediate steps in raising funds to help the suffering humanity, and we are sure that India will take the lion's share in this case. We, also, appeal to the Hindoos in America and elsewhere that they should do what they can to help alleviate the sufferings of their Japanese brothers.

Last, but not least, we express our deep sympathy and condolence to the Japanese nation in general and to the bereaved in particular over the tremendous and sudden loss of lives and money which they have met.

Anti-Indian Propaganda in America

When the British Government undertakes to do any work, good or bad, it does it thoroughly. It is now doing the work of spreading anti-Indian propaganda all over the world in a magnificent way. America has been chosen as the most important field, because Britain must secure American support in her world domination. British propaganda against India is going on in every layer of American society; clergymen, professors, artists, authors, labor leaders and statesmen are in the game. Sir Edward Grigg, Ex-Secretary of Lloyd George, is the latest adept in this work. He has been lectur-

ing in the Institute of Politics, Williamstown, Mass. In his first lecture he made it clear that India had not been secured accidentally, but Britain had to fight for it, and keeping India as a part of the British Empire has been the cardinal policy of all British statesmen. In another lecture he says:

"The process of keeping India together, while British India proceeds upon its great self-governing experiments and while India of the princes develops new institutions of a different kind, is grave indeed. Do you think that India can go through this process without breaking up into warring kingdoms and states again if there be not maintained at the centre some power sufficient to hold the framework while the great experiment of the century is carried out? There is no power capable of doing this except the British power. If we fail or if we abdicate, India must inevitably revert to the struggles of the 18th century. We do not mean to abdicate. We do not mean to fail!"—North Adams Transcript, August 20, 1923.

A member of the Institute of Politics writes about the substance of Sir Edward Grigg's speech in the following way:—

"You Indians are an ungrateful lot. After all the English have sacrificed and done for you, now you want them to leave. But, 'we shall not abdicate nor be put out' says Sir Edward Grigg."

During the first session of the Institute of Politics, late Lord Bryce carried on anti-Turkish propaganda to the full limit. During the second year of the Institute, the Rt. Hon. Philip Kerr and the Rt. Hon. Lionel Curtis carried on propaganda against India; but the most unscrupulously dirty work was done by Prof. Van Tyne who visited India as a guest of the Government of India, for which the people of India paid. This year the work against India goes merrily on. The idea that is being spread is "permanent British domination in India" is necessary for the good of the people.

There are India leaders who believe that we must not carry on any work in foreign countries, and allow the British to carry on the work of misrepresenting India all over the world uninterruptedly. To these leaders we wish to say that Britain's anti-India propaganda in America is to discredit Indian nationalist movement and to secure American sympathy and to isolate India more completely. If Britain, with all her power and glory, feels that she needs the support of the world public opinion, particularly American public opinion, then are we so strong in our present position that we can ignore the need of international support? It may be said, that India has not enough men or women to spare to go to foreign lands to work. This is a very lame excuse, and if that is the case then it seems that the nationalists are not yet ready to do effective work for Indian freedom all over the world.

To counteract this dirty work of the British government, Indian National Congress should annually send a large number of really able and sincere young men and women (as large as possible) to foreign universities to study world problems and at the same time do all that is possible to aid the regular official representatives of the Congress stationed in all important capitals as Ambassadors of the Indian nation. America cannot be ignored, because she is the most important factor in world politics, and the future Government of India must be a federation of free states like the United States of America, and thus it is imperative that the future administrators of the Republic of the United States of India should get their practical training in places like America, Switzerland, Germany, Russia, France, Japan, China, as well as England. Of course, we recognize that the first and foremost work is the organization of a state within a state in India. But the leaders of India must come out and have a world vision, and at the same time do something to have Indian representation all over the world. India must take a stand against this anti-India propaganda. Indian people cannot afford to allow the continuance of this dirty work without taking some steps of countering it.