Page 16, para. 29—

Shankarlal Ghelabhai Banker left Ahmedabad on 3rd January 1934 for Bombay en route to Bezwada to see M. K. Gandhi.

Page 66, para. 138—

Ahmedabad, January 25.—It is reported that when the Mill-owners placed their case before Gandhi at Bangalore recently, he enquired of them whether they intended to forego any of their commission. He also told them that as they had not furnished copies of their balance sheets and appeared unwilling to reduce their commission, he could not agree to a cut in wages. The Mill-owners accordingly decided not to press the matter any further.

Trade had improved considerably and many owners have transacted forward business.

The District Superintendent of Police remarks: It remains to be seen however, whether the owners will resort to individual cuts.

G. M. Khan. Muhammad Yusuf and Gopal Bhanji of the Mill Mazdoor Mandal addressed a meeting of fifty workers near Ambika Mill on January 23rd. They asserted that 60 weavers of the mill had been dismissed and advised all mill-hands to unite under the red banner of the Mandal in order to fight capitalists.

Page 96, para. 197—

Madras Secret Abstract, Dated 17th February 1934.—S.B. 15th February.—Miss Muriel Lester and Mrs. Hogg met Mr. Gandhi at Tiruppur on the 6th instant, and accompanied him on his tour, arriving at Pudupalaiyam, Salem District, on the 11th instant. They left next day for Madras which they left for Calcutta on the night of the 13th instant. While at Pudupalaiyam Miss Lester addressed a gathering of inmates of the Ashram and visitors on social work in England,

Page 122, para. 250—

Poona, March—Gandhi’s tour in the Karnatak.—M. K. Gandhi accompanied by—Miss Miraben alias Miss M. Slade, Miss Kisan Dhumatkar, Miss Bajaj Uma, Amritlal V. Thakar Bapa, Suralal Desai, Valji Bhai, Vallabdas Purshottamdas, Ramprasad Thakar (Secretary), Kurt Butow (German Journalist), Upendra Pai of Mangalore, R. N. Sharma (in charge of luggage), Devraj (typist), Mahadev (Representative of Andhra Patrika), arrived at Karwar (Kanara District) from Kundapur
on 27th February 1934. The Party was received by the leaders of Karwar and some outsiders prominent among whom were P. S. Mujumdar (President, Karwar Municipality), Rao Saheb M. B. Borkar (President, Hindu Mahasabha), K. R. Haldipurkar, Pleader; Karwaf, Gangadharrao B. Deshpande of Belgaum, Professor Ramrao Shankarrao, M.A. of Banglore, Veerangouda V. Patil (President, Harijan Seva Sangh, Hubli), R. S. Hukkerikar. Dharwar, S. V. Burli of Dharwar V. B. Puranik, Editor of Lokamat, L. S. Patil, Hubli, Editor of Tarun Karnatak. Shrinivas Pindar of Dharwar.

About 1,000 people had collected at the quay where no function was held. The majority of the audience appeared to have assembled to catch a glimpse of Gandhi. The party drove in motor-cars to K. R. Haldipurkar's house and en route Gandhi was garlanded by a Mochi on behalf of the Harijans. The next day, 28th February 1934, Gandhi and his party offered prayers at which about 200 persons attended, but there was not a single member of the Harijan Class. About 2,000 persons including a handful of Untouchables attended a meeting held that morning and addresses were presented by the District Local Board in a silver casket, the Karwar Taluka Board and the Karwar Municipality, in sandal-wood boxes which were subsequently auctioned for Rs. 160. D. R. Haldipurkar also presented a purse of Rs. 372 for the uplift of the Harijans. Gandhi in replying to these addresses confined his speech mainly to the Harijan work. A small sum of Rs. 5 was also collected. The total collections at this place amounted to Rs. 537. After the meeting Gandhi left Karwar for Ankola by motor on 28th February 1934. No special enthusiasm was noticed at the meeting which passed off smoothly. Owing to the scanty population of Karwar, there is not much interest shown in Harijan work.

Gandhi and his staff arrived at Ankola on 28th February 1934. He was received at the entrance of the pandal erected on the open ground opposite the Mamlatdar's Katcheri. About 6,000 people had assembled. Rev. P. T. Vergese of Ankola presented Gandhi with an address of welcome and offered a purse of Rs. 500. Gandhi spoke for about half an hour and dwelt on the removal of Untouchability and appealed to the Harijans to give up dirty habits, to purify their minds and to be clean. He also asked for contributions to the Bihar Earthquake Relief Fund and called on the womenfolk to give their ornaments towards the uplift of Harijans but there was no response. A sum of Rs. 700 was collected including Rs. 500 offered by the Rev. Vergese.

Gandhi then proceeded to Kumtha the same day (28th February 1934) where there was a crowd of 9,000 persons. He was given an address of welcome and presented with a purse of Rs. 500 plus a sum of Rs. 300 offered by the Honavar people. Gandhi repeated the same advice as that given at Ankola. In all he got about Rs. 800 at Kumtha.

He visited Sirsi the same day where he was warmly received. The Sirsi Municipality and the Untouchables of that place presented Gandhi with addresses and the former also gave a purse of Rs. 500 for the Harijan Fund. Gandhi exhorted the audience to give equal treatment to the
Harijans and reiterated his advice as be did at Ankola. Rs 1,050 were collected at Sirsi.

On 1st March 1934, Gandhi arrived at Siddapur along with G. B. Deshpande, A. V. Thakar and Kurt Butow. He was given a fitting reception and was presented with an address and a purse of Rs. 300 and a small sum (Rs. 3-8-0) by a leader of Untouchables. Gandhi in addressing an audience of about 9,000 persons including about 200 women, asked that the Untouchables be treated as brothers and sisters and given free entrance to the temples, where the public have a right to enter and to spin yarn on the charka during their leisure. After this meeting, he returned to Sirsi.

At the Nilekani Lane, Gandhi was received by one V. V. Nilekani and Gandhi with about 25 Untouchables entered the temple of Subramanaya and took "prasad" from the Pujari. Nilekani declared the temple open to the Untouchables and gave Rs. 25 to Gandhi for the Harijin Fund. He was also given a sum of Rs. 13 and some fruits. After a halt, Gandhi left for Haveri at about 2 p.m. by motor on 1st March 1934.

Note.—Gandhi’s visit created an impression and belief among the Untouchable Classes that facilities would gradually be given to them by the Hindus. In all meetings the Untouchables freely mixed up with the public and were fairly treated by one and all.

On his way to Haveri, Gandhi was received at Alur by the people of Alur and Hongal and surrounding villages where about 4,000 persons had gathered. A purse of Rs. 501 was given towards the Harijan Fund. At Devihosur he was received by about 2,000 persons and was presented with a purse of Rs. 200.

Gandhi reached Haveri on 1st March 1934 at 4-30 p.m. where he was accorded a suitable reception and was given a donation of Rs. 100 by Shri Maniranjan Jagaduru Jayadeo Murugrajendra Mahaswami Chitrakaldurg, the head priest of the Lingayat community. Gandhi next motored to the Municipal High School and declared open a Municipal Night School for Harijans. He also laid the foundation stone of the Municipal Dharmshala near the Railway Station. Gandhi then left for Byadgi where he arrived at 7 p.m. on 1st March 1934. He was presented with addresses by the citizens and the local Untouchables, including a purse of Rs. 555 in a sandal-wood box. As a result of the auction of the present he realised a sum of Rs. 125. The audience here numbered about 3,000. Gandhi returned to Haveri (Dharwar District) at 8-15 p.m. direct to the pandal erected for the meeting where loud-speakers were installed. Addresses on behalf of the Haveri Municipality, the Haveri citizens, the ladies of Haveri and the Untouchables of Haveri were presented without reading, including a purse of Rs. 1,001 in a sandal-wood box. Gandhi thanked the people for the purse presented and expressed satisfaction that Untouchability in the town was fast dwindling. He advised the removal of Untouchability as it was a blot on Hinduism.

Note.—The Untouchables were practically neglected by the organisers of the meeting and no efforts were made to ensure their attendance and the result was they took no active part in the reception or meeting. It is
evident that they from their experience of daily life with their fellow citizens were of opinion that this movement is more or less a superficial one and there is no likelihood of change of heart even after the personal preaching of Mr. Gandhi.

The Sanatanists and the Orthodox thought it wise to keep silent as they well knew the temperament of their people and are quite content with the idea that the preachings of Mr. Gandhi will be easily forgotten and nothing will materially develop.

At Ranebennur, on 2nd March 1934, Gandhi was taken to a pandal erected just outside the Railway Station and was presented with a purse of Rs. 313 by the town people. The Marwadis gave a purse of Rs. 57. One Bassappa Kurvati gave Rs. 111 for the Bihar Earthquake Relief Fund. About 1,800 persons were present.

Gandhi arrived at Gadag (Dharwar District) on 3rd March 1934 at about 4-15 p.m. and a crowd of about 700 persons was in waiting for him. After arrival he drove off in a car to Jakli, a village 20 miles from Gadag. There he was received by about 2,500 people and after receiving a purse of about Rs. 800 he returned to Gadag at 6-40 p.m. Here he was greeted by a crowd of 9,000 persons. The pandal was fitted with electric lights and loud-speakers. About a dozen Anglo-Indians and Europeans including 4 ladies were present Muhammadans also attended. After receiving addresses from the Gadag and Betgiri Municipalities, he was given a purse of Rs. 800. Gandhi advised the Harijans not to drink liquor and abstain from eating cows' flesh.

He left Gadag by train for Hubli travelling by III class on 3rd March 1934. The train halted at 4 stations where he was greeted by villagers. Gandhi arrived at Hubli the same night (3rd March 1934) at 10-25 p.m. and about 4,000 persons had collected to receive him at the station. The next morning (4th March 1934) at 4-30 a.m. he held morning prayers for about 20 minutes with an audience of 2,000 persons. About 8 a.m. Gandhi visited Mallapa Ghodke's factory where he was met by about 2,000 Dhers and presented with a silver casket. Gandhi gave his usual advice. He next visited the Bhangi Kuva Temple where he was garlanded by a sweeper and Khadar cloth was also presented to him by the Bhangis. Gandhi however made no-speech. He then visited the Municipal Hall, Hubli, where about 2,000 people had assembled. Gandhi was given an address in a casket. In his speech he criticised the Municipality for its slackness in not keeping the gutter near the Bhangi lane clean. The casket was auctioned for Rs. 101.

He then drove to the maidan Which was fitted up with loud-speakers. An audience of 15,000 was present. N. B. Chalgeri presented Gandhi with an address on behalf of the Railway Workers' Union and by C. S. Kempanavar on behalf of the citizens. A purse of Rs. 1,600 was also offered as well as ornaments, clothes, etc. These articles were auctioned and fetched Rs. 1,200. Gandhi expressed sympathy with the labourers and asked them to be united. He left Hubli at 9 a.m. for Dharwar (4th March) where he arrived and drove to the Municipal Maidan which was
fitted up with loud-speakers. About 5,000 persons including 500 Muhammedans were present. Here Gandhi received addresses from the Dharwar Municipality, District Local Board, students, ladies, Dharwar citizens, depressed classes and Bhangis. Citizens of Dharwar offered him a purse of Rs. 1,008, the students offered Rs. 228 and ladies offered Rs. 201. The Lingayat Youth League also gave him a purse of Rs. 40. Gandhi spoke in his usual style and promised to give three-fourths of the collections made at Dharwar for building better huts for the Untouchables. All the addresses including small presents were auctioned for Rs 80. Gandhi left for Saundatti in a car with a Congress Flag flying. *En route* to Saundatti. Gandhi stopped for a few minutes at Merewad and Aminbhavi where he received a purse of Rs. 100 in all. He arrived at Saundatti at 4-30 p.m. and addressed a meeting of 6,000 villagers who had assembled there. A purse of Rs. 277 was presented to Gandhi.

*Note.* — In all the abovenamed places, the enthusiasm of the people was high during his arrival but it soon subsided. There was much of outward show. The inward feelings of the educated classes and the youths were for the removal of Untouchability by stages and were favourably inclined towards Temple Entry. The priest class and the Orthodox Brahmins were against this movement. Most of the meetings were arranged by the Congress followers who are also members of the several Harijan Boards of Gadag, Dharwar and Hubli.

Gandhi and his party arrived at Bailhongal on 4th March 1934 from Dharwar *via* Saundatti at 5-30 p.m. where they were received warmly and garlanded by the Bailhongal public. A meeting attended by about 20,000 people was held and an address was presented by the Bailhongal Municipality with a purse of Rs. 800 on behalf of the Bailhongal public.

Gandhi’s speech was mainly directed towards the Harijan’s cause Sushilabai, wife of Shankar Kamat, presented Gandhi with a purse of Rs. 70 in a silver plate on behalf of the Bailhongal females. A small sum of Rs. 10 was also collected. Gandhi realised about Rs. 24 from the sale of articles given to him. After this he and his party left Bailhongal for Belgaum *via* Sampagam at 7-45 p.m. on 4th March 1934.

The public in this district took part wholeheartedly in every item of the arrangements for Gandhi’s visit and the money was collected from the surrounding villages also. The behaviour of the public was enthusiastic even though they had no other motive than to see Mr. Gandhi. The tendency of the public appears to be in favour of this Harijan work though some elders are averse to it. No Harijans took any part in the arrangements nor was any preference given to them either in the meeting or in other arrangements.

Gandhi arrived at Belgaum on 4th March 1934 at 9-15 p.m. with his party including Dr. C. M. Desai and Durgabai Joshi of Nagpur. A crowd of 3,000 persons waited to welcome Gandhi but the people were disappointed as Gandhi left for his camping place at Thalakwadi. There was no programme as shortly after his arrival Gandhi began his silence.
On 5th March 1934, owing to Gandhi’s day of silence, there were no appreciable activities except that Gandhi offered public prayers near his camp with an audience of 5,000 persons. After the prayers were over, Laxman Balaram Joshi, Shastri of Wai addressed a meeting of 200 in which, he explained that there was nothing against the abolition of Untouchability in the Vedic Hindu Literature. There was no one present off this occasion from the Vernashram Swaraj Sangh.

The leaders of the Vernashram Swaraj Sangh were however busy in addressing a meeting at Belgaum denouncing Gandhi for his Harijan propaganda. The President of the Sangh in his letter to Gandhi desired that he should not attempt to effect temple entry for fear of breach of the peace.

Printed Marathi leaflets were found pasted on telegraph posts at Thalakwadi asking Gandhi to go back, to study Sanatan Hindu Dharma and not to press for a legislation regarding Temple Entry by Untouchables.

On 6th March 1934, several visitors from Shahapur Town (Sangli State) came to Gandhi asking him to pay flying visit to their place.

M. S. Aney and S. D. Deo arrived at Belgaum from Poona on 6th March 1934 and put up with Gandhi.

Gandhi spent the afternoon in discussing matters relating to economic conditions of the Depressed Class People, spread of khaddar work, communal relations, etc. A meeting attended by about 15,000 was held but the leaders of the Vernashram Swaraj Sangh were absent and there was no hostile demonstration on their part.

Gandhi received six addresses in all and a purse of Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 352 by the citizens of Belgaum and Shahapur and Students Union, Belgaum. He received a total amount of Rs. 5,548 at Belgaum. Gandhi expressed dissatisfaction with the sum of Rs. 5,000 offered by the public of Belgaum.

With regard to the Temple Entry question, Gandhi said he was aware of the opposition from the Sanatanists to Temple Entry and the proposed legislation for Temple Entry.

As regards funds that were being collected in connection with the Harijan Uplift work, Gandhi said that money would not be utilised in building temples for the Harijans or towards the Temple Entry problem. It would be utilised for the Harijans for constructive work only. Three-fourths of the collections would be reserved for the Provinces and one-fourth would be in charge of the Central institution. He assured the audience that every pie of the fund was being accounted for and audited and the public had every right to examine the accounts.

Gandhi's visit to Belgaum is reported, to have had no. effect, on the public mind much less on the Orthodox-Hindu Section as regards bringing about a change in favour of his views regarding the Temple Entry by, Untouchables or his Harijan propaganda in general. There was a
general feeling that Gandhi came for money and for nothing else, Gandhi with his party left Beigaum for Yamkanmardi on 7th March 1934.

Page 137, Para. 277

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, POONA, MARCH 16.- M. K. Gandhi and his party arrived at Yamkanmardi on 7th March 1934, where he opened a Hanmant temple for Untouchables. He addressed a meeting of about 3,000 persons and was given an address and a purse of Rs. 300. About Rs. 69 were realized by auction sale.

He then proceeded to Hukkeri on 7th March 1934 where a meeting was held attended by about 1,000 persons. A purse of Rs. 151 and an address was given to him. Gandhi made a short speech requesting the audience not to observe Untouchability. He left for Sankeshwar where he arrived at 10-15 a.m. on 7th March 1934. A dais was erected in an open field outside the village. About 7,000 persons had assembled. An address with a purse of Rs. 151 was presented. A sum of Rs. 91 was also given towards the Bihar Relief Fund and Rs. 51 on behalf of the villagers of Gadvingalaj. The Khadi cloth bag containing the address was auctioned for Rs. 10. Other articles were also auctioned and fetched a sum of Rs. 68 in all. Gandhi advised the audience to treat the Untouchables as brothers and to open temples and water tanks for them.

Note —The Sanatanists of Sankeshwar did not take any part in the meeting. Dattatraya Talikot, their leader, who had first intended to call Gandhi for discussion on Untouchability, dropped that idea and kept silent. The active workers in the meeting and in collecting funds were all Congress workers. The people in general had no sympathy for the removal of Untouchability. The Sanatanists of this place had not the courage to oppose Gandhi openly.

Gandhi left Sankeshwar for Nipani at 10-30 a.m. and arrived at 11 am. on 7th March 1934, where he was accorded a rousing reception. Gandhi visited the Harijan houses, the National School, the Harijan Sevashram and Merchants Association. At this Association he was presented with a purse and an address. A meeting attended by about 15,000 persons Including members of the American Mission, Nipani, was held. Gandhi was given an address in a silver casket by the Nipani people; and one by the Christians of the place. The casket was sold by auction and fetched Rs. 51. A purse of Rs. 721 was also presented. Other presents including 3 silver dishes were auctioned for Rs. 250. Gandhi in replying thanked the people for the money given for Harijan work. He advised them not to observe Untouchability. He said that the money collected for Harijan work will be spent according to the decisions of the Board of Trustees. Gandhi then explained why Untouchables are called "Harijans". He further explained the reasons for his statement that the earthquake in Bihar was due to the sins committed by the people.

Note.—The enthusiasm in the people Was merely to see Gandhi and Congress workers having no other programme in hand are taking, up this work. No temples or water resources were opened for Untouchables at Sankeshwar and Nipani.
On the whole Gandhi was collecting funds rather than doing any constructive work. He spent more time in auctioning various articles than trying to win people on his side. The split among the Caste Hindus and those who are for removing Untouchability is bitter. In the meeting Untouchables easily mixed with others and no one objected.

Gandhi motored to Chikodi at 5 p.m. on 7th March 1934 where he was received by about 4,000 persons. He was given an address and a purse of Rs. 200. In reply Gandhi made his usual type of speech. En route to Shedbal, Gandhi was received by the villagers of Ankli, a place 9 miles from Chikodi, and was presented with a small purse.

Gandhi arrived at Shedbal at 9-10 p.m. on 7th March 1934 and rested for the night in the P. W. D. Rest-house. Next day (8th March 1934) he with his party, arrived at Athni by motor. At Mangsuli village, where he stopped for a few minutes, he was presented with a purse of Rs. 51. At Athni a meeting of 5,000 was held and loud-speakers were installed. Gandhi received addresses on behalf of the Athni Municipality, Athni Taluka Local Board, Athni Citizens and Banhatti Citizens, in a silver casket with a purse of Rs. 551, including one of Rs. 101 by the people of Banhatti, Jamkhandi State. Gandhi spoke in his usual style. The casket addresses, etc., were auctioned for Rs. 90. The meeting ended at 9-10 a.m. Gandhi then left for Bijapur by motor.

Note.— The Untouchables were practically neglected and their attendance at the meeting was meagre. They appeared to have no confidence in Gandhi nor in his movement which they termed to be a "farce".

Gandhi did not give any advice to the Harijans or say a word about the Temple Entry Bill or the Earthquake Fund. He did not grant any interview nor discuss politics.

The crowd had collected out of curiosity and dispersed with an impression that his tour is merely for collection of money rather than for any other real motive.

Gandhi left for Bijapur where he arrived on 8th March 1934 at 11.15 a.m. A batch of 60 volunteers clad in new khaddar with half-a-dozen lady volunteers was in waiting to welcome Gandhi who was garlanded by a lady volunteer. Gandhi then drove to the Shepherd Hall where a small arch of green leaves was erected. After an hour's rest, Gandhi granted interviews to about 20 persons among whom were Congress agitators and Sanatani Shastris. He was also given an address by the Bijapur Christians. He next visited, the Harijan Boarding House where Miss Slade addressed a meeting of ladies whom she advised to use khaddar, and rebuked them for attending the meeting dressed in foreign clothes. Gandhi proceeded to the Chatre Theatre where he addressed the Harijans. In the evening he attended a meeting of 8,000 persons. Loud-speakers were installed. Addresses from Municipality, District Local Board, Elkul Weavers, Harijans and Bijapur citizens were presented. A cheque for Rs. 2,000 was presented to Gandhi who said that he would not speak unless/ contributions were was no programme as shortly after his arrival Gandhi began his silence.
Rs. 5. The total collection realised worked to Rs. 2,025. As soon as the meeting began, half the number left. Gandhi stressed the necessity of removal of untouchability.

Gandhi on return to the Shepherd Hall, held his evening prayers attended by about 300 and left Bijapur on 8th March 1934 at 8 p.m. to catch the Special Train for Hotgi en route to Hyderabad (Deccan).

Note.—At the time of the ordinary interview, it is learnt that Gandhi discussed formerly the Harijan question with local leaders; but in the exclusive interviews that he granted to Congress leaders and workers. Gandhi mainly tried to study the political situation in Bijapur.

Page 140, Para. 279 (6):

BELGAUM, MARCH 10.—Gandhi and M. S. Aney had a secret discussion on 6th March 1934. No one else was allowed to be present. It is rumoured that it was in connection with the formation of the new Democratic Party and its effect on the Congress.

Page 275, Para. 529 (1):

SIND C. I. D., MAY 12.—Gandhi’s Harijan Sind Tour.—As Manilal J. Vyas, Secretary, Harijan Sewak Sangh, Karachi, thinks that response to Gandhi’s appeal for funds may not be impressive in view of the trade depression and donations to the Bihar Earthquake Funds, he has asked Naraindas Ratanchand Malkani, General Secretary, All-India Harijan Sewak Sangh, Delhi, to come to Karachi a few days in advance of Gandhi’s visit to endeavour to organise a fair reception and purse for Gandhi. Gandhi is due to visit in the second week of July next.

Page 308, Para. 580:

BOMBAY CITY S. B., JUNE 5.—M. K. Gandhi is expected to be in Bombay on June 14th and to stay here till June 17th in connection with the Harijan tour. The Bombay Board of the Harijan Sewak Sangh at a meeting held on May 31st at the office, of the Indian Merchants’ Chamber and Bureau appointed a reception committee consisting of members of the Board and other prominent citizens, including Congressmen, to collect funds for presentation to Gandhi and to make his visit a success.

(2) BOMBAY SUBURBAN DISTRICT, BANDRA, JUNE 2.—Gandhi is willed to visit Ville Parle and Santa Cruz and lecture there on the 17th instant when he visits Bombay.

Page 319, Para. 597:

BOMBAY CITY S. B., JUNE 11.—The following is a programme of Gandhi’s engagements in Bombay:—

14th June 1934.—Gandhi arrives at Victoria Terminus at 7-50 a.m. when he will be received by the Reception Committee of the Bombay Provincial Harijan Sevak Sangh at platform No. 13. He then goes to Mani Bhawan, Gamdevi, where he usually resides. At 11 a.m. the members of the Provincial Board of the Harijan Sevak Sangh will meet him at his residence At 1 p.m. the members of the Gandhi Seva Sena will
see him at his residence. At 6 p.m. Gandhi, visits Harijan quarters at Tadwadi, Mazagaon, and holds his evening prayers at 7-30 pm.

15th June 1934. —Gandhi attends a public meeting of women at 5-30 p.m. either at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall or at the Town Hall.

16th June 1934. Gandhi attends a public meeting at 6 p.m. at the Esplanade Maidan (weather permitting) or at the Town Hall.

17th June 1934. Gandhi visits the Bombay Suburban District in the morning and addresses a public meeting either at Ville Parle or at Andheri.

18th June 1934. Gandhi’s silence day in Bombay.

19th June 1934. —Gandhi leaves for Poona at 8-20 a.m.

Some of the Sanatanists wanted to demonstrate their feelings against Gandhi by holding a black flag procession at the time of his arrival in Bombay on June 14th, but wiser counsels have prevailed and they have been advised not to do so.

(2) Ahmedabad, June 9.—M. K. Gandhi is due to arrive here on the morning of the 27th instant and will stay near the Ashram at Sabarmati till 1st July. He will leave for Bhavnagar on the night of the 1st July. During his stay here he will interview Harijan workers of Gujarat. Representatives of Harijan Sanghs of Gujarat who have collected funds will present a purse to Gandhi.

Page 322, Para. 599 (2). (3), (5):

Ahmedabad, June 2.—Ibid., June 7.—Balvantrai Parmodrai Thakore has issued a leaflet appealing to the public to subscribe to the "Khedut Rahat Samiti" Fund. This scheme has the approval of M. K. Gandhi and there is every likelihood of it being well supported especially as the majority of Congress Workers have ceased collecting money for the uplift of the Harijans and are devoting their attention to the cause of distressed peasants. Congress stock will rise considerably. There can be no doubt that the Congress is preparing seriously for the forthcoming elections.

Ibid., June 9—Kalpanath Sharma, a Sanatanist, has announced his intention to obstruct M. K. Gandhi during his Harijan tour in Gujarat and issued an appeal for volunteers.

(3) Ibid., June 9.—It has been decided by the representatives of Talukas of this District to present a purse of Rs. 10,000 to Mr. Gandhi when he visits Ahmedabad. on behalf of the Kaira District, A reception committee of 8 persons has been appointed and they will collect funds for the purse.

17th June has been fixed for the celebration of "Harijan Day' and for the general collection of funds.

(5) Bombay Suburban District, Bandra, June 9—On 6th June 1934 a meeting of the Ghatkoper Congressmen was held at, Ghatkoper, when it was resolved to present a purse to M. K. Gandhi when he visits the
Suburbs on June 17th, on behalf of the Ghatkoper Congressmen for utilisation in the cause of Harijans. It was also resolved to collect money for the same from that day.

_Page 335, Para. 618:

Mrs. Kasturba and M. K. Gandhi left Ahmedabad on 10th June 1934 for Bardoli (enroute to Bombay).

M. K. Gandhi arrived in Bombay on 14th June 1934 from Wardha and for Bardoli (en route to Bombay).

_Page 339, Para. 627:

S. B., BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, POONA, JUNE 23.—The following is a brief account of M. K. Gandhi's Harijan Tour in the Bombay Presidency:—

Remarks

14th June 1934.—Gandhi arrived in Bombay on the morning of 14th June with Miss Slade and others. On the platform, there were about 150 persons including several prominent Congressmen, while outside a crowd of about 1,000 of his admirers had gathered. Gandhi immediately drove to his Bombay residence Mani Bhuvan.

At 11 a.m. some members of the Provincial Board of the Harijan Sevak Sangh saw him at his residence in connection with the uplift of Harijans. At 1 p.m. about 40 members of the Gandhi Seva Sena consisting mostly of women visited him. He advised them to strive hard for the removal of untouchability and collect as much money as possible for the Harijan cause. At 9-15 p.m. the Secretary of the Labour Sub-Committee of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee visited him along with labour leaders representing the Girni Kamgar Union Strike Committee in connection with the strike situation in Bombay. He promised to do whatever he could but made it clear that the success of his mediation was rather remote in view of the reply given to the Secretary by Mr. H. P. Mody. Total collections for the Gandhi Purse Fund to date amounted to Rs. 31,541. A small sum of Rs. 25 was also collected at a prayer meeting.

_page 340:

Note.—Although Gandhi's programme was known in advance to the public, the reception at the station was on the whole not very warm and enthusiastic. Apart from his Gujarati admirers who were shouting his "Jais", the Congress element displayed less enthusiasm than usual.

15th June 1934.—At 9 a.m. a party of the All India Depressed Classes Association waited on Gandhi to ask for financial assistance. He told them to submit a detailed report of the activities of the association when their request for help will be considered. At 3 p.m. he attended the Congress Parliamentary Board-meeting, which was-held at his residence. At 4-30 p.m. he addressed an audience of 1,000 women (mostly Gujaratis) in the Royal Opera House on the "Harijans and Women's duty towards them". He was presented with a purse of Rs. 50,000 and ornaments.
In the course of his speech Gandhi praised the women for their generosity in giving him money and ornaments but remarked that the sum of Rs. 50,000 was nothing for a city like Bombay. He concluded by saying that by contributing to the Harijan cause they were purging themselves for their past sins. A lady then offered him a bangle and a collection also was taken. The collection amounted to Rs. 382-1-6 in addition to a purse of Rs. 683 given to him by the Gandhi Seva Sena.

Note.—Although the attendance at this meeting was comparatively small and the total collection undeniably poor, it was significant that the women present held Gandhi in great reverence.

Total contribution to the Gandhi Purse Fund to date amounted to Rs. 36,840. A sum of Rs. 50 was also collected by Gandhi at a prayer meeting.

16th June 1934.—Between 7 and 9 a.m. Gandhi in company with Miss Slade and others visited the Harijan quarters. Between 12 noon and 1-30 p.m. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar and others discussed with Gandhi the Harijan question and its progress. Ambedkar pointed out that the Congress people took interest in the removal of untouchability so long as Gandhi was present but the moment his back was turned everything was forgotten.

The Congress Parliamentary Board met again at Gandhi’s residence and the subject of discussion was the Communal Award. As there were divergent views on this question, Gandhi and Pandit Malaviya had private discussions among themselves before speaking to the Board. Gandhi addressed the Board and said that as the Congress stood for various communities like the Muslims, the Hindus, the Sikhs, and as the Award was accepted by a majority of the Muslims, it was the duty of the Board to bring about a settlement agreeable to all parties. The Board agreed with his view.

At 6 p.m. Gandhi attended a public meeting held under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Board of the Harijan Sevak Sangh. About 2,500 persons attended. Gandhi was presented with a purse of Rs. 47,000 on behalf of the citizens of Bombay. Gandhi accepted the purse with thanks and made a speech in Gujarati. He complained that the amount of Rs. 47,000 fell short of his expectations in spite of the fact that Bombay had contributed to the Bihar Relief Fund. He said that contribution towards that Fund was a sort of charity while that towards the Harijan cause was meant for repentance for past sins. He then dwelt on the evils of untouchability and appealed for the uplift of Harijans. At the close of the meeting he received a few gifts like a suit-case, watch etc., which he auctioned for Rs. 305.

Total Contributions towards the Gandhi Purse Fund to date amounted to Rs. 39,468. A sum of Rs. 25 was also collected at a prayer meeting.

17th June 1934.—At about 8-30 a.m. Gandhi visited Santa Cruz in the Bombay Suburban District, where he was to address a meeting. About
2,000 Hindus attended. The proceedings opened with the offering of a purse of Rs. 8,050 and a gold necklace. He auctioned the necklace and his own photograph and got Rs. 1,011. He then addressed the meeting and spoke on the removal of untouchability and advocated the elevation of the Harijans.

Note.—The audience did not show much enthusiasm compared with former meetings. Rain interrupted the proceedings, which fell rather flat. A deputation of the All-India Swadeshi Sangh waited upon Gandhi to know his views about Swadeshi Industries. The deputation was headed by Sir Lalooobhai Samaldas Mehta. At 4-30 p.m. a meeting of the Working Committee of the Congress was held at Mani Bhuvan which Gandhi attended.

18th June 1934.—At a meeting of the Working Committee of the Congress and the Congress Parliamentary Board, Gandhi managed to make Pandit Malaviya and M. S. Aney withdraw their resignation from the Parliamentary Board. They differed on the question of the Communal Award and had resigned on the previous day.

19th June 1934.—At 8 a.m. Gandhi, accompanied by Mrs. Gandhi, Miss Slade, Jamnalal Bajaj, N. S. Hardikar and a few others, left Bombay for Poona. Total contributions towards the Gandhi Purse Fund to date amounted to Rs. 40,795-11-9.

General Note on Gandhi's visit to Bombay.—The enthusiasm which Gandhi's visit usually aroused was absent this time. His visit did not create any appreciable enthusiasm even among the depressed classes. The orthodox Sanatanists very carefully avoided him. Although his visit was in connection with Harijans and their betterment, even these were conspicuously absent from meetings.

19th June 1934.—Gandhi arrived at Poona at 11-50 am. There were about 1,000 persons gathered on the station, while a crowd of about 2,000 persons had collected outside the station. Among the prominent persons on the platform were N. C. Kelkar, L. B. Bhopatkar, D. V. Gokhale, N. V. Gadgil and others.

Gandhi who had to be escorted by the Police out of the station premises owing to the pressure of the crowd drove to Karsandas Dharamsey's bungalow where his working headquarters are located. At night he stays at Lady Thakersey's bungalow at Yeravda.

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At 2 p.m. the Secretary of the Maharashtra Harijan Board handed over to Gandhi a report on the work done in connection with Harijan uplift. At 3-30 p.m. members of the Poona City Harijan Seva Sangh had discussions with Gandhi about Harijan work in Poona. The subjects discussed were sweepers' quarrels, carrion-eating by Harijans, building of hostels for Harijan children, etc., Gandhi was however completely dissatisfied with the Poona Harijan work, which he thought was practically nil. At 7-30 p.m. Gandhi had his prayer meeting in the compound where about 80 persons had gathered. He collected about Rs. 30.
Note.—Long before the arrival of Gandhi the local Sanatanists indulged in hostile demonstrations to show their opposition to Gandhi. A black Hag procession paraded through the main streets in the city and ended in a meeting at the Shivaji Mandir. The public however treated their demonstrations more as a joke than a serious agitation against Gandhi. The Sanatanists however managed to invade Gandhi's compartment when the train halted at Kirkee and several black flags were presented to him. An attempt at a similar demonstration at Poona Station was forcibly prevented by Gandhi's supporters. The enthusiasm of the Poona public (such as it was) was centred only at Poona Railway Station where however Muhammadans were conspicuous by their absence. For a city the size of Poona the crowd was a small one and the welcome lukewarm. As regards contributions towards the Gandhi Purse Fund, it appears that local Congress leaders are finding it very difficult to make any headway. A list has been prepared with the object of collecting Rs. 3,000; definite sums being put against various individuals who are expected by any means they like to raise their quotas for the fund. So far the total amount collected is reported to be Rs. 1,000.

20th June 1934.—Congressmen from various districts in the Maharashtra visited Gandhi in the course of the day. From 12 noon to 1-30 p.m. Gandhi discussed the Indian States Subjects problem with N. C. Kelkar, S. G. Vaze, D. V. Gokhale and others. He agreed to the question of equal rights being accorded to Indian States subjects along with British subjects but observed that agitation in this connection should be carried on by the States People themselves and not by the Congress and promised full support to this movement.

From 8-30 a.m. to 10 a.m. and again from 4 to 5 p.m. he had discussions with Congress workers. S. D. Deo, the Secretary of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee gave a brief account of the work done by the Congress during the last three years and asked those present if they had any questions to put to Gandhi regarding the constructive programme chalked out by the Congress Working Committee at Bombay. The discussions in the afternoon were confined to the Communal Award, White Paper and Labour Organisation. Gandhi said that in his opinion the Communal Award was as bad as the White Paper. Collections for the Harijan Fund have not exceeded Rs. 1,500 so far. An amount of Rs. 500 has been promised by the local College students for presenting to Gandhi at a meeting but it is reported that Gandhi is dissatisfied with this amount and expected it to reach Rs. 2,000 or Rs. 3,000. A student from the Fergusson College retorted that if Gandhi was not prepared to accept it the sum may be given over to the Women's University. Attempts however are being made to persuade him to receive this contribution gracefully. In the evening Gandhi had his usual prayer meeting which was attended by about 150 persons. The sum of Rs. 150, four gold rings and a fountain pen were collected at the meeting.

21st June 1934.—Gandhi, accompanied by Mrs. Gandhi, A. V. Thakkar, S. M. Mate, P. N. Rajbhoj and a few others, visited four Harijan localities in Poona City. He was shocked to see the people dwelling in the midst
of filth and other insanitary conditions and regretted that the Poona City Municipality was not taking proper care of its own citizens. At 8-15 a.m. Gandhi visited the Yerandavana Women's University. He received a purse of Rs. 30 collected by the girls. He then proceeded to the Widows' Home at Hingne. Here he was presented with a purse of Rs. 51 with which he was pleased. He told the inmates of the Home not to be engrossed in worldly affairs but to dedicate themselves to the service of the country. He also advised them to learn Hindi as that was going to be made the "Lingua franca" of India. At 6-30 p.m. Gandhi arrived at the Tilak Memorial Hall where he was to receive the address from the Poona students. Admission to the meeting was by tickets in the beginning but due to rush all gates had to be opened with the result that the audience swelled to 4,000. The address itself which was very brief was to the effect that the Poona schools and colleges fully sympathised with the Harijan movement and promised to do their bit in this cause. Gandhi advised the students to learn Hindi and take up Harijan work immediately. The sum of Rs. 500 which was to be presented to him still remains to be collected. The address was auctioned by Gandhi and it fetched Rs. 30. Gandhi in expressing his dissatisfaction with the meagre contribution from the students urged them to collect something from the audience present, but the response was feeble.

Note.—It is reported that several telegrams were addressed to Gandhi from Pandharpur, Nasik and Belgaum by Sanatanists censuring him for coming to Maharashtra spite of their protest. These telegrams, it is said, however, were suppressed by A. V. Thakkar who did not allow them to reach Gandhi's hands.

S. B., BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, POONA, JUNE 30.—The following is a further account of M. K. Gandhi's visit to Poona and Ahmedabad:—

22nd June 1934,—At 2 p.m. M. S. Aney called on Gandhi and was closeted with him for most part of the afternoon discussing the Communal Award and the Bengal Election dispute questions. In connection with a discussion brought about by S. K. Barve and Acharya Limaye of the Tilak University, Gandhi advised that National Schools should be opened in villages and no Government Grant should be accepted. In the course of the day Gandhi visited the Mang Colony in Navi Peth where he was presented with an address from the community, but no purse. He also laid the foundation stone of a Primary School for the Mang Community. Gandhi was then taken to the Harijan Boarding House conducted by P. N. Rajbhoj in Ghorpade Peth where he was presented with a pair of sandals.

Note.—It seems that Gandhi suspects this institution to be a bogus one and went away with the idea that it did not deserve any financial help from the Harijan or Congress Funds. He then visited Baburao Valvekar's House where he received a purse of Rs. 700.
The merchants in Gul Alley and Bhawani Peth presented him with a purse of Rs. 575. before a crowd of about 2,000 people. A welcome speech read out for the occasion was not replied to by Gandhi.

He then went to Ahilya Ashram of the Depressed Classes Mission, where he was received by V. R. Shinde, Subedar R. S. Ghatge and others. Here he declared the Harijan Boarding Hostel for girls as opened. The Sanatanists held a protest meeting at 9-30 p.m. to condemn the maltreatment received by the Sanatani volunteers at the hands of Congressites on the day of Gandhi’s arrival and passed a resolution to that effect, which was forwarded to Gandhi.

23rd June 1934.—At 7-40 a.m. Gandhi accompanied by Mrs. Gandhi, A. V. Thakkar and a few others visited the Maharashtra Vyayam Mandal where he was received by S. V. Damle, the Secretary of the Mandal. He was shown round the various departments of the gymnasium including some exhibition of physical drill and exercises by boys and girls. He advised the boys and girls to give equal attention to moral and spiritual development along with physical culture, and emphasised that all their strength so developed should be utilised in the service of the country. He then left to visit the Khadi Bhandar where he was presented with a purse of Rs. 51 on behalf of the Bhandar. After visiting the Ramnath Ayurvedic Hospital, he returned to his residence at 9 a.m. A deputation of Harijan Workers waited on Gandhi and discussed Harijan problems; they demanded that 50 per cent of the seats on the Harijan Boards should be allotted to Harijans as high caste Hindus did not safeguard their interests to an appreciable degree. Gandhi promised to consider this question sympathetically.

S. M. Mate and C. B. Agarwal were granted an interview by Gandhi at 2 p.m. Certain schemes were suggested to Gandhi for the uplift of Harijans, one of them being that Poona City Municipality should take up the question of building houses for Harijans. Gandhi promised to request the Municipality to undertake this and give sympathetic consideration to the other proposals.

At 4 p.m. Gandhi addressed a women’s meeting in the Kirloskar Theatre which was attended by about 2,000 ladies. He exhorted them, to help in removing untouchability and to give money and ornaments in the cause of Harijan Uplift Work. A young lady presented her earrings worth about Rs. 25. A collection was then made but amounted to only Rs. 86.

At 5-30 p.m. a meeting was convened by the Cantonment citizens at the Depressed Classes” Mission to accord welcome and present a purse of Rs. 1,111 to Gandhi. About 1,500 persons attended. Gandhi made the usual appeal in the cause of Harijan uplift. A portrait of Gandhi in oil presented by a tailor boy was put to auction and fetched Rs. 35. A sum of Rs. 12 was also realised by the sale of a watch presented by a Parsi. Gandhi returned to his residence at 7 p.m. At 9-30 p.m. Gandhi, as arranged previously, went to Tamboli Masjid to attend a meeting. The
meeting which was a mixed one consisting of Muhammadans and Hindus was attended by about 3,000 persons. Gandhi spoke for about 15 minutes and in the course of his speech said that if Muhammadans and Hindus followed the tenets of their own religion, dissensions would disappear and there would be peace and harmony between the two communities in the country. Gandhi left for "Parnakuti" at 10 p.m.

24th June 1934.—At 9 a.m. Gandhi visited the District Local Board and received an address of welcome in a silver casket which was subsequently auctioned for Rs. 101. The address contained an eulogy of Gandhi's political and social work and a brief history of the work done by the District Local Board in the cause of Harijans and Peasants. Gandhi, in his reply said that the difficulty of removal of Untouchability and the uplift of the Depressed Classes would be greatly solved if District Local Boards and Municipalities exerted themselves. About 200 persons attended the function.

In the afternoon Gandhi had discussions with Harijan workers from various districts in the Maharashtra.

At 6 p.m. Gandhi went to a public meeting held in front of Shanwar Wada which was attended by about 10,000 persons. Congress Leaders and Workers were very prominent, but Sanatanists were conspicuously absent, though it was feared these would create some disturbance. Baburao Valvekar, in welcoming Gandhi as the greatest personality in India, espoused the cause of the Harijans and ridiculed the Sanatanists for their opposition. N. V. Gadgil then read out the figures of contribution to the Harijan Fund which totalled to Rs. 3,539. In addition, Gandhi was given a cheque for Rs. 2,554 and Rs. 446 in cash by N. V. Gadgil. Gangubai Potdar of West Khandesh presented a gold necklace which was auctioned for Rs. 617. The proceeds are being earmarked for building a Harijan Boarding House in Dhulia. Contributions from the districts of Maharashtra which were presented by the respective deputations are as under:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Amount (Rs.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ahmednagar</td>
<td>1,001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Khandesh</td>
<td>1,125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Khandesh</td>
<td>1,001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sholapur City</td>
<td>1,001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sholapur District</td>
<td>237</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nasik</td>
<td>527</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pali (Bhor State)</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Satara</td>
<td>550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhaurao Patil of Satara</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ratnagiri</td>
<td>501</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahad-Kolaba</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Koregaon- Satara</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ambernath-Thanha</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>6,196</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Shankar Ganesh Lavate, who was the only representative sent by the sanatanists to speak at the meeting and was specially permitted by Gandhi to do so, condemned Gandhi for having started the Harijan movement in
a wrong direction as he was trying to get the Temple Entry Bill passed through coercion and force in the legislature, and ridiculed Gandhi for co-operating with a Government which was once denounced by him as "Satanic". He further said that Sanatanists would oppose the Temple Entry Bill tooth and nail. Gandhi, in reply, said that there was no harm in seeking the help of Government in order to perform the service of Truth, and that he never meant to force the Bill on the Hindu Community. The Harijan Movement, he said, was sort of penance with the object of wiping out untouchability from the Hindu Community. He would not care if the Bill were buried for the want of support from the Hindus. He concluded with his usual observations on Untouchability.

25th June 1934.—The Sanatanists held a protest meeting attended by about 200, when Gandhi’s action in accepting the Municipal address was criticised, and the Municipality was condemned for presenting an address against the wishes of all Orthodox citizens of Poona City and Maharashtra. Gandhi went to the Poona City Municipal Hall to receive the address at about 7-30 p.m. but the function was marred by the Bomb Explosion which took place just before his arrival. The address which was read out by Baburao Valvekar contained details of work done by the Municipality for the Depressed Classes and an eulogy of Gandhi’s Harijan work. The proceedings were wound up rather hurriedly after Gandhi had spoken for 2 minutes only. The presentation casket to Gandhi fetched Rs. 200 in auction. About 3,000 persons attended the function. Gandhi left Poona at 11 p.m. for Bombay en route to Ahmedabad, the crowd at the station and on the Platform numbering not more than 300. The departure was "tame" and unimpressive.

General Note on Gandhi’s visit to Poona.—Although he collected quite a good amount of money for the object of his tour, there is no indication that Gandhi has succeeded in bringing about any real change in the attitude of the public towards the Untouchables or the problems of Untouchability and Temple Entry. The little enthusiasm that was displayed was from his own followers and was more for the sake of heroworship than for the Harijan cause. The total collections at Poona amounted to about Rs. 14,000, including the proceeds of articles sold at auction and the contributions from Maharashtra districts.

26th June 1934.—Gandhi arrived at Ahmedabad by the Kathiawar Express on the 26th evening. A large crowd including a number of Sanatanists had assembled at the railway station and in its neighbourhood. Shortly after Gandhi left the station, some Sanatanists came to blows with some of Gandhi’s admirers. They were however dispersed without much trouble.

Page 360:

A number of posters were affixed at prominent places by Sanatanists calling on Gandhi to "Leave Ahmedabad". Gandhi went straight to the "Jyoti Bhuvan", Sabarmati, where he spent the night.

27th June 1934.—At 6-30 a.m. on the 27th, he granted interviews to the following: Mr. & Mrs. Ambalal Sarabhai, Jivanji Ratanji Desai and
Gulzarilal Nanda. At 8 a.m. he attended a private meeting of the Gujarat Harijan Sevak Sangh. The meeting lasted till 10 a.m.

Page 367, Para. 660:

M. K. Gandhi arrived in Ahmedabad on 26th June 1934 from Bombay and departed from Ahmedabad on 30th June 1934 for Bhavnagar.

Page 374, Para. 666:

S. B., BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, POONA, July 7.—The following is a brief account of M. K. Gandhi's visit to Gujarat:—

26th June 1934.—At every halting station en route to Ahmedabad, crowds gathered round Gandhi's carriage while he stood in the doorway and asked for help towards the Harijan Fund.

At Nadiad he was presented with a purse of 1,000 pices on behalf of local Vanar Sena.

He addressed a meeting of 500 persons at Bulsar and exhorted them to give their quota, as much as they could, first to the Gujarat Peasants Relief Fund and then to the Harijan Fund.

At a meeting held at Baroda, he was presented with an address and a purse of Rs. 1,001 by Abbas Tyabji on behalf of Baroda Harijan Sevak Sangh. Gandhi advocated the removal of Untouchability and asked for contributions to the Peasants Relief Fund.

Collections made by him from Bombay Central to Ahmedabad approximately amounted to Rs. 3,000.

At Ahmedabad, a crowd of about 3,000 persons who were on the platform, greeted him with cries of "Inquilab Zindabad"; outside the station about 4,000 persons had gathered. The local Sanatanists, about 100 strong, and some Sadhus carrying black flags on lathis, were shouting "Sanatan Dharm Ki Jai". A scuffle then ensued in which lathis were freely used and Sanatanists were routed by the mob of Gandhi's supporters. Both parties having a few persons injured. Soon after Gandhi left the station, some Congressites pelted the house of a Sanatani leader with stones and the situation would have taken an ugly turn, but for timely arrival of the police on the scene.

27th June 1934.—At about 8 a.m. a meeting of the Harijan Sevak Sangh was held at Jyoti Bhavan where Gandhi was residing. The Secretary of the Sangh read out a report of the work done to-date, and demanded financial assistance for building Harijan wells and schools. Gandhi expressed dissatisfaction at the progress made, and said that they should not expect help from the Harijan Fund at this stage, but should try to carry on their work obtaining local help.

At 10 a.m. Chimanlal Girdharlal Parekh and Gordhanbhai Ishwarbhai Patel called on Gandhi in connection with the Textile Mills "wage-cut" arbitration, but he asked them to see him again on 29th June 1934 when he would express his opinion definitely.
Gandhi was then visited by Dr. Chandulal M. Desai who saw him in connection with relief of peasants in Bardoli, Jambusar and Ras, as nothing had been done for the restoration of their lost property and lands. Gandhi suggested that these sufferers should submit applications to the respective Collectors and to the Commissioner, Northern Division, for redress and await replies before approaching the Congress for taking up the matter.

Gandhi has instructed Harijan workers that in collecting funds, preference should be given to the Gujarat Peasants Relief Fund, and if there be extra money available, it should go to the Harijan Fund.

At 4 p.m. Gandhi addressed a women's meeting in the Krishna Theatre, attended by about 1,000 ladies. He exhorted them to do their best for the removal of Untouchability as they were largely responsible for its nonremoval, being more strict observers of religious scruples than men in this matter. He added that those who contribute to both the Gujarat Peasants Relief Fund and the Harijan Fund may do so, but the former was to be preferred if they could contribute to one fund only. No purse was presented, but a collection taken produced Rs. 200 in cash. It is reported that sum of Rs. 10,000 has been promised by the women of Ahmedabad towards the Gujarat Peasants Relief Fund, but so far nothing is yet forthcoming.

After the usual evening prayers, Gandhi went to Wadaj village, where he visited the Dhed locality and addressed a meeting attended by about 200 people. Bhagwanji of the Sabarmati Ashram laid before him the grievances of Harijans in Wadaj and neighbouring villages: in reply Gandhi said that the grievances simply put the speaker and himself to shame, and advised Harijans to give up drinking liquor and eating carrion and to observe cleanliness.

Note.—It is reported that Dr. Chandulal M. Desai advised Gandhi not to visit Surat, Broach or Kaira Districts where there was not only opposition from the Sanatanists but also resentment from the peasants for having been left in the lurch by the Congress. Gandhi, therefore, kept his whole programme for Harijan work at Ahmedabad.

28th June 1934.—In the morning, Gandhi accompanied by Mrs. Gandhi, A. V. Thakkar, Abbas Tyabji, Miss Mrudula Sarasbai and others, visited the Pritumpur Housing Society and other Harijan localities. He received purses of Rs. 51,25,101 and 21, at four places.

On the whole, Gandhi was very dissatisfied with the Harijan Quarters although the City Municipality had taken care to cleanse the localities with disinfectants for the occasion perhaps for the first time.

Between 12 noon and 2 p.m. Gandhi performed the marriage ceremony of an intercaste couple and received a sum of Rs. 5,000 as a memento from the bride's father for building Harijan wells in Gujarat.

Gandhi then met the Harijan workers of Gujarat and had discussions with them about future work. After hearing about the work done in the
different parts of Gujarat, he expressed absolute dissatisfaction at the work done and said that Gujarat had made but little advance in this connection as compared with other provinces in the country which he had visited. The District Harijan workers asked for financial help from the Central Board, but this was refused by Gandhi who stated that if these Boards were not able to raise funds for their own purpose they should cease to exist.

The total collections of purses from various districts of Gujarat presented at this meeting amounted to Rs. 5,000 including Rs. 3,000 from Kaira alone.

At 4-30 p.m. the Gujarat Swadeshi Sangh held a meeting the audience being mostly youths about 25 or 30 in number, The Swadeshi Sangh was of opinion that definition of "Swadeshi" be laid down as all articles manufactured by 75 per cent. Indian Capital and in which Indian Labour, management and guidance are utilised, and in the Mill Industry, cotton, yarn, wool and silk should necessarily be of Indian make.

Gandhi was vague in his ruling, saying that "Swadeshi" was a term which could not be defined, and that his main idea was to encourage home industries as much as possible because the industries had killed the smaller ones which provided a livelihood for many.

After the usual evening prayers, a collection of barely Rs. 50 was made.

Page No. 376, Para. 666 (1):

29th June 1934.—A meeting of the Ahmedabad mill-hands and labourers was held at Mirzapur in the compound of Seth Ambalal Sarabhai's residence; it was attended by about 8,000 persons, mostly mill-hands and to make it a success, all mills and workshops were given a holiday in lieu of the following Sunday. Before Gandhi arrived, about 200 members of the Red Flag Union marched to the meeting with Red Flags and bunting bearing communist slogans, under the leadership of Muhammad Yusuf, the General Secretary of the Mills Mazdur Union.

At first this crowd which was mostly composed of Muhammadans was prevented from entering the compound by Congress volunteers, but they forced their way in and freely distributed anti-Gandhi leaflets to the assembly.

When Gandhi arrived, shouts of "Bande Mataram" and "Mahatma Gandhi Ki Jai" were raised and there was no demonstration from the opposite party who, being insignificant in number, kept quiet during the Meeting, which lasted for about an hour.

Muldas Bhudardas, who is conducting the Harijan Bal Mandir, read out an address on behalf of the Harijans and presented a purse of Rs. 5,001 Collected from the Ahmedabad Harijans. Gandhi thanked the Harijans who were mostly labourers, for the contributions and was pleased to see the large gathering before him after 3 years absence from Ahmedabad. He advised the Harijans to give up caste-distinctions amongst themselves and to leave off eating carrion and drinking liquor.
Muhammad Yusuf then got up to speak and requested Gandhi to hear him for a few minutes and answer some of his questions. He belittled Gandhi saying that though he professed to be a benefactor of the labourers, he had practically done nothing to redress their grievances. Thousands of workers starved during the textile strikes at Cawnpore, Bombay and Sholapur, but not a pie came forth from Gandhi's collections to feed their hungry mouths. He also criticised Gandhi for his indifferent attitude when Government had used all sorts of oppressive measures against the strikers in Bombay. As Muhammad Yusuf continued his speech in this strain Gandhi stopped him from speaking further, and said that the speech was all meaningless. Muhammad Yusuf thereupon sat down and it appeared that the audience relished all that was said against Gandhi, as there was no hooting or any other disturbance from the audience. Gandhi then delivered his speech in which he said that he was exerting himself to help the labour cause as best he could for the past 50 years; the contents of the leaflet issued by Muhammad Yusuf were false allegations made against him to mislead the labourers: he assured the labourers that wherever he had gone, he had always conferred with labour leaders and given them necessary advice and instructions. Though he was not supposed to squander money he was ready to give financial help, if asked, for a proper cause. In refuting the false statement that he was a partisan to capitalism, Gandhi said that he was a believer in the real principles of Communism, but was against the destruction of Capitalism as that would mean the destruction of Labour too. He advised the labourers to organise themselves on the intelligent basis, as this would assist in having their grievances redressed; his main object was to bring about harmony between the Capitalists and Labourers. The meeting then terminated amid loud shouts of "Gandhi Ki Jai".

Apart from Gandhi's own followers who were prominent at the meeting, there was no Sethia or Millowner present. About 2-30 p.m. Gandhi attended a meeting of Harijan workers in Ahmedabad at the Labour Union Office where he gave the usual advice on cleanliness, etc. Thereafter he visited the Girls School where he repeated his usual exhortation to help the Harijan cause.

At 4.30 p.m. Gandhi attended a public meeting which was held in Bhagubhai's Wada under the auspices of the Ahmedabad Harijan Sevak Sangh. About 7,000 persons, mostly high-class people, attended. The President of the Ahmedabad Municipality then read out the address and presented a purse announcing that the total contributions at Ahmedabad reached about Rs. 32,000. Gandhi as usual criticised the Municipality for neglecting the Harijan localities, but was glad that preference had been given to the Gujarat Peasants Relief Fund.

Note.—The meeting was devoid of much enthusiasm and people away from the dais were rather disorderly and rowdy on account of which Gandhi was compelled to remark that his voice was being wasted in the meeting.
The contemplated meeting of Gandhi with the leaders of the Mill-owners Association did not come off as several millowners are not anxious to cut wages and bring about a crisis.

*Page 378, Para. 666 (i):*

**30th June 1934.**—At 7 a.m. Gandhi went round inspecting the various departments of the Sabarmati Ashram giving necessary instructions regarding its management and working.

At 1 p.m. Gandhi had an informal discussion with the local Congress Socialists headed by Rohitkumar Hasmatrai Mehta, Arjunlal Bhogilal Lala and 13 others. Gandhi was asked to state why the Congress agreed to the formation of the Socialist Group within the Congress even though it did not agree to the programme adopted by the Socialist Group. He replied that he believed certain items in their programme could well be modified and made adjustable with the programme of the Congress. When asked whether there was any objection to taking part in the classstruggle if the Congress Socialists accept the creed of non-violence as a political expediency like the Congress, Gandhi replied that there was no objection, and that he would support such Congressmen. He admitted that he differed from Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, but did not express his opinion in explicit terms. As regards the resolution adopted by the Congress Working Committee at Bombay discarding the principle of classwar, Gandhi said that this did not refer to bonafide non-violent Socialists but to those who wanted to overthrow capitalism violently and confiscate private property. He believed that true Democracy was based on fundamental and adult franchise, and wished the Socialists party to carry on their propaganda to educate the masses and develop class-consciousness in them. He was further questioned about the Karachi resolution regarding fundamental rights to which he gave evasive replies and remarked that he would be glad if Congress Socialists of the type gathered strength and took over entire charge of the Congress Organisation.

At 3 p.m. Seth Chimanlal Parekh met Gandhi to thrash out the pending "wage-cut" dispute. Gandhi was of opinion that the present conditions of Ahmedabad Mill Industry did not justify the "wage-cut". Chimanlal, however, insisted that the condition of the mills was so bad that wages should be reduced if that industry was to be saved from ruin, and supported his contention by a reference to Government's report which was in favour of the Millowners who are said to be paying higher wages than any other centres in the Presidency. Gandhi refused to accept this contention saying that the Government report was like the Bible which could be interpreted advantageously both ways.

The meeting proved abortive and it is reported that Gandhi has abandoned the task of being an arbitrator as he had not sufficient time to study this knotty question. At 4 p.m. Gandhi conferred with Gujarat Congress workers about 100 in number. He told them to carry on the constructive Programme which is comprised of Village Organisation, Swadeshi Khaddar and National Education in their respective districts. He said that it was very important to create political consciousness amongst the
masses by educating them in order to make them fit for the national struggle. The meeting terminated at 5-30 p.m.

Gandhi accompanied by Abbas Tyabji, Mrs. Gandhi and 15 others left for Viramgam at 10-30 p.m. A crowd of about 70 persons were at the Sabarmati Station to see him off.

At Viramgam Station about a dozen local leaders received Gandhi on the platform and conducted him to a meeting in the compound of a Ginning Factory. The meeting was attended by about 2,000 people. Gandhi was presented with a purse of Rs. 201 by the Viramgam public. After making his usual speech to the Harijans as regards cleanliness, etc. and encouraging Harijan workers to pursue their task as best they could. Gandhi left Viramgam for Bhavnagar where he is to be the guest of Sir Prabhashanker Pattani.

**General Note on Gandhi’s visit to Gujarat.**—Gandhi’s Gujarat tour which began on 27th June 1934, ended on 30th June 1934.

The receipt of addresses and purses was his main occupation and his speeches were on the same lines as delivered elsewhere, except that during his stay at Ahmedabad, he tried to placate the Mill-workers by assurances that he would do whatever he could to redress their grievances. He was not satisfied with the general Harijan work in Gujarat, which in his opinion did not come up to that of Maharashtra where Harijan work was being carried on in the face of much opposition.

Requests for financial help from the Harijan fund wherever put forward by Harijan workers were refused by Gandhi on the ground that funds for the purpose should be raised locally.

Gandhi had to omit important districts in Gujarat owing to the strong resentment felt by the peasants and farmers who suffered heavy losses in the last Civil Disobedience Campaign, but appealed everywhere he went for financial help towards the Gujarat Peasants Relief Fund. Total amount of collections made in this tour is approximately Rs. 46,000.

(2) S. B., BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, POONA, JULY 5.—M. K. Gandhi and his party passed through Viramgam Junction en route to Sind on 4th July 1934. He travelled in a Bhavnagar State Saloon which was to go upto Mehsana Junction.

There was no demonstration at all at Viramgam station. Gopaldas Ambaidas, ex-Talukdar of Dhassa, and about half-a-dozen local men were present at the Station to receive Gandhi. The first thing Gandhi asked Gopaldas was about Villabhbhai’s health in Nasik Jail, to which Gopaldas replied that it was neither good nor bad.

Mithuben Petit and other workers who had accompanied Gandhi to Kathiawar have gone to their respective places, but Abbas Tyabji has gone with him to Mehsana.
SIND C. I. D., JULY 7.—Gandhi entered Sind via Gadro. About 30 Hindus including 13 Harijans headed by Dhalumal Kishinchand greeted him. The Sanatanists element was conspicuous by its absence. He was presented with a purse.

At Chhor, the next halt, about 100 Hindus headed by Dr. Watanmal and Mukhi Gobindram Pritamdas welcomed him, and he was presented with a purse.

At Dhoro Naro, 300 persons were present and a purse was presented.

At Shadipalli, he was met by about 400 Hindus who presented a purse.

At Mirpurkhas, a regular meeting was arranged for his welcome. Details of this are not to hand. Here also he received a purse.

Paltry amounts were handed over to him at Kamaro Sharif and Rahuki.

At Mirani, about 50 Hindus were present on the arrival of the train, prominent among them being Dr. Choitram P. Gidwani and Tahilram Basarmal Aswani. He detrained here and was taken to Hyderabad by motor. A meeting was held in the Holmstead Hall at which the attendance was about 8,000. Gandhi exhorted the people, especially women, to protect their religion and save themselves from sin by removing untouchability from their midst. He was presented with a purse and again entrained at Hyderabad. The prominent people who met Gandhi's party were: Mukhi Gobindram Pritamdas, Dr. Choitram P. Gidwani, Tahilram Basarmal Aswani, Jairamdas Daulatram Alimchandani, Professor Ghanshamdas Jethanand Shivdasani, Dr. Chimandas Issardas Jagtiani, Hassomal Issardas Makhijani. About 200 persons assembled to see him off.

The next half was at Kotri. Here about 300 persons assembled, prominent amongst them being Hoondraj Mulchand Parwani. He was presented with a purse.

The train halted at Jhimpir, Jungshahi and Dabeji where petty contributions were made to the Harijan Fund.

At Malir when the train halted, Gandhi detrained and was brought to Karachi by motor. About 200 Congress and Harijan workers were present to receive him. Besides this, about 300 sightseers had also collected. Prominent amongst those who received him were: Jamshed N. R. Mehta, R. K. Shidwa, A. T. Gidwani, Jethi Sipaimalani, Kikiben, wife of Chabbaldas Lalwani, Santdas, Lakhmidas Narainadas, Narainadas Anandji Bechar, Swami Krishnanand Bhumanand, Swami Govindanand, Shivram Matalji Chavan, Lalji Radamohan Mahotra, R. B. Shivrattan Mohatta, Durgadas B. Advani, Gover Roora, M. L. C., Bhadrashankar M. Bhatt.

Gandhi along with R. B. Shivrattan Mohatta and Gover Roora, M.L.C., took their seats in one car, the rest following in procession. On the road the procession was stopped and Gandhi was garlanded. Gandhi was taken straight to the Sharda Mandir, Karachi.
At 6-30 p.m. he attended the first public function in Karachi, viz., the presentation of an address by the Karachi Municipality. The weather was threatening, but in spite of this about 15,000 persons (the Sind Observer estimate the number at 30,000) were present. The arrangements at the function were faulty, the loudspeakers having failed. The usual stereotyped address extolling Gandhi and his work for the uplift of Untouchables was read by the Mayor and the address printed on fine khadi, encased in a silver casket was presented to him. An attempt was made to auction the casket and the starting price Rs. 100 was not exceeded. Gandhi demurred to parting with the casket at that price. The prominent persons present at these functions, besides the Managing Committee of the Municipality, were: Haji Abdulla Haroon, M.L.A., Ghulam Hussan Kassim, Hatim A. Alavi, G. G. Chagla, Ghulam Hussain Ghafoorbhai, Maulvi Mohamed Siddik, Hafiz Nasir Ahmad Atta Mahomed, Maulvi Fateh Mahomed Shewani. Amongst Sikhs the following were noticed: Santsingh, son of Sundersingh, Jaswantsingh, son of Maluksingh, Partabsingh, son of Ravelsingh, Indersingh, son of Bhamsingh.

A few Europeans, Christians, Jews and Parsis were also noticed but these were drawn there more from curiosity than actual interest in the proceedings.

**Contributions to Gandhi’s Purse.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Rs.</th>
<th>a</th>
<th>P.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gadro</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chhor</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dhoro Naro</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shadipali</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mirpurkhas</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jamesabad</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kamaro Sharif</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rahuki</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hyderabad</td>
<td>3,500</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kotri</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jhimpir</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jungshahi</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dabeji</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>4,438</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Appreciation.**

All along the route, the Harijans, who should naturally have been primarily interested in the visit, failed to respond. Even at the presentation of the Municipal address at Karachi this section did not appear in any noticeable numbers.
The Congress element has taken this opportunity to boost itself and is determined to be in the limelight.

The incident of the failure at the auction of the silver casket after it had been presented to Gandhi speaks volumes. Reports have already been made that the public are not over-generous in their subscriptions to Gandhi's purse.

The Sanatanists element has not made any demonstration against Gandhi.

8th July 1934.—From 7-30 a.m. to 8 a.m. there was a meeting of the Harijan Sevak Sangh at the Sharda Mandir. A report of the work done by the Sangh for the removal of Untouchability was read and discussion took place as to how to ameliorate the condition of Harijans not only in Karachi but in the whole of Sindh. Congress and Harijan workers were well represented at this meeting.

From 8-15 a.m. to 9-15 a.m. Gandhi was present at a private meeting of Sind Congress Workers which took place in the Khalikdina Hall. About 300 persons were present inside the Hall and 200 others thronged the verandahs. Gandhi stipulated at the very commencement of the meeting that none should take any notes of what he said. He told them that the removal of Untouchability was the foremost constructive work that they had to do, and that the widespread production and use of Khadi would result in retaining large sums of money in India and providing work for the unemployed and poor classes. He was asked what should be done when Muslims kidnapped Hindu women and children. He told them that Hindus should regain possession of the kidnapped persons even by using force, adding that violence in self-defence was not only permissible but preferable to emasculation of the nation. He told them that Congress was meant for all classes, viz., Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs and Parsis. He said he had no faith in Council Entry but at the same time he would not oppose anyone entering the Councils.

Not much enthusiasm was displayed by the workers and others attending this meeting.

The next function that Gandhi attended was the laying of the foundationstone of the Karachi Indian Merchants' Association Building. The attendance numbered about 2,500 with a few Muslims and Sikhs. Gandhi laid the foundation-stone amidst cries of "Mahatma Gandhi Ki Jai". He was presented with a silver trowel and pan by the Indian Merchants Association. In the course of his speech Gandhi told those assembled that he had come among them to collect funds for the uplift of the poor classes and expressed the hope that they would not send him back empty-handed. He then auctioned several articles including the trowel and the pan and the silver articles given to him at Hyderabad.

At 3-30 p.m. Gandhi, accompanied by Kaka Kalelkar, Naraindas Anandji Bechar, Rao Bahadur Shivrattan Mohatta, A. T. Gidwani, Manilal J. Vyas, Dr. Tarachand J. Lalwani, Poona Mamaya and D. D. Chowdhari, proceeded on a tour of the various Harijan quarters in Karachi.
At 6 p.m. Gandhi attended a public meeting organised by the Harijan Sevak Sangh on the Rambagh Recreation Ground. The attendance was about 10,000. R. B. Shivrattan Mohatta opened the proceedings by extolling Gandhi's services and presented him with a purse of Rs. 11,000. Gandhi thanked the people for the purse and impressed upon them the cogent necessity of eradicating the evil of Untouchability from India. He then started auctioning some articles which had been presented to him. During the auction Gandhi saw a small boy who was wearing a gold locket round his neck. He stretched out his arms and invited the boy to come up on the dais. The boy's parent lifted him up on the dais. Gandhi patted the child under the chin and then removed the locket from his neck and calmly proceeded to auction it. One Moganlal Tekchand, a Commissioner's Darbari of Dadu District, purchased the locket for Rs. 15 and handed over a fifty-rupee note in payment, asking for the balance. Gandhi declined to give him the change and began poking fun at the purchaser who was compelled from sheer shame to forego his money and sit down. Gandhi's next victim was an old lady of about 70 years whom he invited on the dais. After patting her on the head he tried to dispossess her of a gold ring, but she stoutly refused to part with it and resisted his attempts to remove it forcibly. These incidents did not tend to create a healthy impression on the public and the meeting ended in chaos in spite of Gandhi's and Swami Krishnanand's entreaties. The volunteers, who were collecting money, met with a poor response. Rs. 50 are reported to have been collected.

At this meeting some students of the D. J. Sind College were also noticed collecting money. It is said that they have asked Gandhi to unveil Tilak's photograph in the college on the 10th July 1934 and that Gandhi has consented to do so only provided he is given a purse of at least Rs. 1,000. The students being unable to raise this amount themselves have started collecting from the public.

**Contributions to Gandhi's Purse.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Rs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Silver tray purchased by R. B. Shivrattan Mohatta</td>
<td>800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silver box purchased by one Girdharlal</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silver pan and trowel purchased by Indian Merchants' Association</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silver Charka purchased by Harilal Chaturbhuj</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Khadi Garland purchased by Hiralal Shivlal Sharma</td>
<td>201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous (cash, ornaments, etc.)</td>
<td>397</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purse from Sind Harijan Sevak Sangh</td>
<td>11,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sale of articles at meeting</td>
<td>116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collection at meeting</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>13,765</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Application.

The functions at which Gandhi was present to-day were not attended by Harijans. The large attendance at the public meeting was due more to the fact that it was Sunday than to any great regard for Gandhi.

The Muslims as a class are not interested in the visit.

The Sanatanists element has consistently kept aloof from participating in these functions.

Gandhi’s methods of collecting money appear to be rather objectionable and may possibly cause resentment.

Page 404, Para. 700:

SIND C.I.D. JULY 10.—Owing to his day of silence Gandhi did not leave his residence at Clifton. He, however, granted interviews to several Congress and Harijan workers in the course of the day. A Sanatanist named Teju, son of Nebhandas, armed with an axe, came to interview Gandhi. He was disarmed by the Police. He was told that he may interview Gandhi at the Sharda Mandir on the 10th July. About 300 women and 400 men joined Gandhi at evening prayer.

Appreciation.

Sanatanists opinion is that the enthusiasm created by Gandhi’s visit will wane in about a month and things will then go on in the same groove as before. Sanatanists maintain their policy of aloofness but have not made any demonstrations against Gandhi.

Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi met about 30 women at the house of Miss Jethi Sipahimalani. Several of these women had been convicted in the Civil Disobedience Movement.

On Tuesday she met the women of the Mahila Mandal, Ranchore Lines, and addressed them. She was presented with a purse of Rs. 51 for Gandhi’s Harijan Fund. Later, she visited Mrs. Keshavji Valji, who is reported to be on her death-bed, and had expressed a wish to have the darshan of Mahatma Gandhi. She received Rs. 147 from this lady and some of those who were present on the spot subscribed about Rs. 100 more and presented her with some ornaments.

10th July 1934.—At about 7 a.m. Gandhi gave an interview to about 100 Harijans at the Sharda Mandir. They told him that owing to debt many Harijans have lost their lands, and pleaded for statutory safeguards on the lines of the Punjab Land Alienation Act by which they will not be deprived of their lands. Gandhi is believed to have appreciated the proposal but said that nothing could be done without Government co-operation. He advised them to abstain from liquor and avoid extravagance.

Among the several persons who visited him at the Sharda Mandir was a Mrs. E. Harker, reported to be of British nationality. She has been in Karachi for about 6 months. She and her daughter Mrs. Moore were the two ladies who are reported to have spoken to Gandhi at Mohatta Palace.
on the evening of 8th July. Yar Muhammad Khan, the Afghan Consul at Karachi, accompanied by Amin Jan and Ahmed Jan, his clerks, wished to see Gandhi in the course of the day but could not do so as he was asleep.

Gandhi visited the D. J. Sind College at 9 a.m. in order to unveil the photograph of the late Vithalbhai Patel. About 2,000 persons consisting of students of the three colleges and some visitors were present. Gandhi’s work in the cause of the Harijans was eulogised. A song advocating Swadeshi was sung by a Sindh girl. Two purses aggregating to Rs. 687-8-0 were presented to him on behalf of the students. Addressing the students he stressed upon them the necessity of acquiring education not with a view to obtaining lucrative appointments, but in order to be able to help the poor and needy. He advised them to stop imitating the Western people, not because he condemns the Western people, but for economic reasons. Lastly, he said that he expected every student to devote some of his time at least in the service of Harijans. He then auctioned several articles presented to him and realised Rs. 99.

The students were very enthusiastic in their reception of Gandhi; about 200 or 300 lady students were present.

In the evening Gandhi attended a public meeting of women on the Rambagh Recreation Ground. The police estimate of the number of women present is about 2,000, consisting of Hindu Amils, Punjabi Hindus, with a sprinkling of Muslim Cutchis and Harijans. About 1,000 men were also present outside the enclosure where the women were. Gandhi spoke for about 10 minutes and impressed upon the women that it was up to them to discard their prejudices against the Untouchables and relied upon their co-operation in the cause of Harijans.

After this a collection was made which realised about Rs. 700 in cash and ornaments worth about Rs. 300.

**Contributions to Gandhi's Purse.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Through Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi</td>
<td>350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At the College</td>
<td>790</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Shikarpuri residents</td>
<td>2,001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At the women's meeting</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>4,141</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Appreciation.**

There can be no doubt that Gandhi has scored successfully as far as students and women are concerned. At the same time one may reason that this success is due to the fact of his presence in Karachi and it is left to be seen whether the enthusiasm created will continue after his departure. In the matter of funds also Gandhi has collected much more than was anticipated he would get under existing circumstances.
The sanatanist element has not thus far done anything overt against Gandhi.

Gandhi has issued a statement to the Press that he intends entering upon a 7 days' fast at the end of his tour in order to atone for the short-comings of his adherents who assaulted the Sanatanist's leader, Pandit Lalnath at Ajmer. The news of this resolve has caused a stir in political circles.

In the evening accompanied by Kaka Kalelkar, Mrs. Gandhi attended a ladies’ meeting held in the Shivajee Moorarji Girls' School, Nanakwara. About 200 women were present. Kaka Kalelkar addressed the women and told them that it was not enough to give money for the Harijan cause but what was required was to show love towards the Harijans and bring them into the Hindu fold.

Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi exhorted them to give effect to Gandhi's request and show kindly feelings for Harijans. She then appealed for funds and Rs. 29 were collected.

11th July 1934. -Gandhi's programme for the 11th started with a meeting of the Executive Board of the Sind Harijan Sevak Sangh. The work done by the Sangh during the past 18 months was recapitulated for Gandhi's benefit. A discussion arose as to how the money collected by Gandhi from Sind was to be used and how much the Sind Harijan Sevak Sangh would get. Gandhi replied that this question would be decided after the conclusion of the tour by the Central Board and he would place the Sind Harijan Sevak Sangh's demand for 78 per cent of the collection before the Board.

Gandhi next interviewed Hindu journalists led by K. Punniah. Muslim Press was not represented. Punniah tried to dissuade him from attempting another fast but was unsuccessful. On being questioned as to his views on Sind Separation, Gandhi replied that the answer could not be given before 3rd August. When the Communal Award was touched upon, Gandhi replied that he believed in the correctness of the All-India Congress Working Committee's resolution, but he would go any length to retain the co-operation of Pandit Malaviya and others. Gandhi then appealed to the Press to devote some space for the Harijan cause. He was presented with a purse of Rs. 30 collected on the spot.

Gandhi next visited the Harijan Handicraft Institute. After inspecting the place he expressed his pleasure at the work done there.


Yar Muhammad Khan, the Afghan Consul, came to see him but was asked to see him at 3 p.m. but he did not return.

A private meeting of Congress was held in the Sharda Mandir in the evening at which Gandhi was present. About 60 workers attended. Swami Krishnanand raised the point why persons who did not wear khadi
regularly were admitted to such functions. Gandhi replied that he was democratic and it was wise to adopt a liberal policy. He, however, agreed that such persons should be clad in Khadi. Replying to a question regarding electing Municipal Councillors, he said that votes should be given to Congress workers and the communal basis should be eliminated. It was pointed out that certain persons joined Congress circles with the intention of betraying Congress secrets. Gandhi advised them that if they knew of such persons, they should make a report to the higher Congress authorities and have them removed. Replying to a query regarding what action should be taken to counter-Muslim aggressiveness, Gandhi suggested that attempts should be made to win them over. Usman Hamid asked a question regarding the non-removal of the ban on the Red Shirts of the Frontier, but Gandhi vouchedsafed no answer.

Gandhi next visited the Jehangir Rajkotwala Bagh where 700-800 Parsis had assembled under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkiya Mandal. R. K. Shidwa related the work done by the Mandal in the national cause for the past 4 years, and presented him with a purse of Rs. 351. Gandhi thanked the Mandal for its service in the national cause and asked the Parsis not to enter the liquor trade and to propagate the use of Khadi. He also asked its help in the Harijan cause. Further subscriptions amounting to Rs. 75 were collected and a ring belonging to Jamshed N. R. Mehta was auctioned for Rs. 100. The proceedings terminated with the singing of the "Bande Mataram" song.

Gandhi left Karachi for Lahore by the Lahore Mail at 8-40 p.m. (11 July). Beside the members of his own party, Jairamdas Daulatram Alimchandani and Kaka Kaelkar accompanied him. Thirty volunteers of the Arya Sevak Dal made arrangements for the departure. About 500 persons saw him off amidst cries of "Mahatma Gandhi ki jai". At the platform also he appealed for money and some rings and other ornaments were given to him.

**Contributions to Gandhi's Purse.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Rs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Through Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Journalists</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Parsis</td>
<td>526</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>576</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Appreciation.**

Gandhi has been well received by the Congress and Harijan workers, and he has collected money far in excess of what was anticipated. It is too early to attempt to forecast the ultimate result of his visit. At any rate for the time being a certain amount of increased enthusiasm in both Congress and Harijan workers is apparent.

12th July 1934.—At the various stopping stations in Sind small crowds collected to see Gandhi. At Kotri, Hyderabad, Tando Adam, Shahdadpur, Nawabshah, Khairpur Mirs, and Rohri the numbers that attended
are reported to be 300, 400, 600, 500, 150, 500 and 3,000 respectively. The crowds are reported to have been keen on seeing Gandhi but chary of parting with money. Collections were however made as under:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Rs.</th>
<th>a.</th>
<th>P.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>Debheji</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jungshahi</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jhimpir</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hyderabad</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tando Adam</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shahdadpur</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khairpur Mirs</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Kohri</td>
<td>908</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>1,086</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Contributions to Gandhi’s Purse.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Rs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7th inward</td>
<td>4,440</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8th Karachi</td>
<td>15,765</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10th Karachi</td>
<td>4,141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11th Karachi</td>
<td>583</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At Prayer Meetings</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rao Bahadur Shivrattan Mohatta</td>
<td>1,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Further subscriptions</td>
<td>700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outward journey</td>
<td>1,086</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Including purse of p.s. 840 from Sukkur.

Gandhi has thus taken away approximately Rs. 28,000 from Sind.

General Note on Gandhi’s Visit to Sind.—Gandhi’s visit to Sind has undoubtedly given a fillip to the Congress agitation.

Women have also come under his magic spell and the younger generation will no doubt work in the interests of Harijans, but it is questionable whether the older generation will succumb to his plausible utterances.

Sanatanists Hindus as a whole (excepting a few of the reformed school of thought) boycotted every function organised for Gandhi’s benefit. They carefully avoided any demonstrations against him, except that a few leaflets were issued just prior to and during Gandhi’s stay here declaiming against Gandhi and his methods.

The Muslim element, with the exception of the few Congress workers among them, took no interest in his visit. A few political agitators, however, called upon him with a view to ascertaining Gandhi’s views on such matters of moment as Sind Separation and the White Paper and the Communal Award.

A very few Sikhs were noticed participating in the functions arranged for Gandhi, and these are irresponsible people of no status. The considered opinion of the thinking Sikh is that Gandhi has exploited the term Harijan and that the fund he has now collected will not be used in the
Harijan cause but will got the way of the previous Khilafat and Congress Funds.

The Harijan element itself is without doubt complacent at the result of Gandhi's work. This must be expected since they stand to get something for nothing.

Page 438, Para 758:

M. K. Gandhi arrived in Bhusawal on 5th August 1934 from Benares and left Bhusawal on 5th August 1934 for Wardha.

Page 477, Para 827:

S. B. BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, POONA, SEPTEMBER 7.—Information has been received that the Central Board of the Harijan Sevak Sangh decided at a meeting held at Benares on 1st August 1934 that (except in the case of the Cities of Bombay and Calcutta) 75 per cent. of the amounts so collected should be spent in the areas where they were collected.

Below is the list of approximate amounts of collections made by M. K. Gandhi during his Harijan tour:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>British India—</th>
<th>Rs.</th>
<th>Rs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Madras Presidency</td>
<td>2,09,500</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bombay Presidency</td>
<td>1,53,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bengal</td>
<td>75,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Provinces (including Rs. 9,000 for a specific purpose)</td>
<td>63,300</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Punjab</td>
<td>51,550</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bihar and Orissa</td>
<td>35,100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Provinces</td>
<td>75,450</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assam</td>
<td>18,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North-West Frontier Province</td>
<td>800</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sind</td>
<td>26,300</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delhi</td>
<td>10,550</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ajmer-Merwara</td>
<td>4,700</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coorg</td>
<td>2,100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangalore</td>
<td>16,950</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Total</td>
<td>7,42,300</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Indian States—

| Mysore | 10,400 |         |
| Hyderabad | 10,500 |         |
| Madras State and French India | 9,600 |         |
| Western Indian States (including Rs. 5,000 from Mumbasa) | 45,700 |         |
| Rajputana | 2,300 |         |
| Punjab States | 3,600 | 82,100 |
| Grand Total | 8,44,400 |         |
Page 570, Para 999:

BOMBAY CITY S. B., OCTOBER 20.—M. K. Gandhi arrived in Bombay by Nagpur Mail from Wardha on 20th October. He alighted at the Matunga Railway Station and drove straight to Worli where a special hut had been erected for him near the Subjects Committee pandal of the Congress. Abul Kalam Azad and Jamnalal Bajaj came with him. Immediately after Gandhi’s arrival, Vallabhbhai Patel, K. F. Nariman, K. M. Munshi, Nagindas T. Master, Bhulabhai J. Desai and I. S. Patel saw him.

Page 576, Para 1002:

Meeting of the Subjects Committee of the 48th Session of the Indian National Congress on 23rd October 1934. Gandhi’s retirement from Congress.

Before Rajendra Prasad could proceed with the regular business of the meeting, M. K. Gandhi assumed control of the meeting for about an hour. He spoke in Hindi and in English on the question of his retirement. He said that he wished to retire from the Congress and invited blessings from the members of the All-India Congress Committee. He assured them that he was not leaving in a huff but he was going out of the Congress only to enable the Congress to grow to its full and natural height and stature. He was convinced that his presence was like a dead-weight on the Congress which, not being able to express itself freely, had become an artificial body. The last few months had shown that Congressmen could not purge themselves of artificiality, corruption and an overpowering desire to wrangle among themselves. His object in leaving them was to train the Congress to depend on itself and to develop the power of true non-violence in though, word and deed. Civil resistance, he continued, was another form of non-violence and he was convinced that it was impossible for India to attain "Purna Swaraj" without civil resistance or non-violence. He wanted the spirit of non-violent civil resistance to permeate the whole of society. His knowledge of history he added had shown him that no nation had achieved liberty purely by constitutional means. He linked civil resistance with the spinning-wheel, with the Hindu-Muslim Unity (not a mere patched up pact) and to removal of untouchability. If in the absence of those necessary adjuncts, he had launched his campaign it was only as an experiment and he had no hesitation in withdrawing it when he realised that actual experience was to the contrary. But the country had lost nothing thereby. If they had nonviolence in them, let them, prove that the proof of the pudding was in the eating. Then he would come back from Mount Everest or the bowels of the earth to lead them again. It was clear that they did not have nonviolence in them, for, if they had, the Ordinances would not have been thrown at them or they would have proved ineffective. The fact that the message of the Charkha, Hindu-Muslim Unity and the removal of untouchability had not sufficiently impressed them, had proved that they had imbibed the real spirit of non-violence. Indeed, they found it necessary to devise an elaborate machinery simply to keep the Congress
clear of corruption, greed and selfishness. There was no chance of success, he finally said until downright honesty and downright non-violence became natural to them. Perhaps he was expecting too much from human nature, but he pleaded guilty to that charge. He appealed to the Subjects Committee to let him go with its blessings and not plead with him to stay. He did not come to them in a bargaining spirit. He refused to be held down by force even if it was the force of love.

Several members of the Subjects Committee after hearing the above statement, appealed to him not to desert them. "What shall we do without you was the burden of their speeches". B. C. Muzumdar from Bengal doubted whether the Congress without Mr. Gandhi's guidance, would have enough non-violence to meet "the naked violence of Government". Ranchod Gandhi urged the "dictator to go on furlough for a period of two years only". G. N. alias Balukaka Kanitkar appealed to Gandhi to leave the Congress with a clean slate otherwise his followers would practise the same autocracy that had prevailed all these years. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya made an impassioned speech in Hindi saying that it was not proper for the General to desert his army when the battle had not been won. What the Congress was today, he said was mostly due to Mr. Gandhi and the Congress could ill-afford to spare him. Mr. Gandhi, he added, had no right to leave them without training his followers in his methods and without chalking out for them a course of action to pursue.

After hearing several speakers, Gandhi again spoke in Hindi reaffirming that he was compelled by the dictates of his conscience to leave the Congress. He felt that the reins were slipping out of his hands and that he was unfit to lead them any more. He felt that he was a useless deadweight oppressing the Congress. There was no fear of the Parliamentary Party's election campaign suffering on account of his exist because he was sure, the voters would choose Congress candidates if only in the hope of thereby bringing him back to the Congress.

After Gandhi concluded his statement, he showed little interest in the proceedings and began to spin on his charkha. He did not attend the meeting after tea.

Page 580, Para. 1002:

Congress Subjects Committee.—The Subjects Committee of the Congress met at 2 p.m. on 24th October in the special pandal at Worli. About 200 members of the All-India Congress Committee and 400 visitors attended.

At the outset R. K. Sidhwa of Karachi asked the President what had become of the resolution of which he had given notice the previous day about Mr. Gandhi's retirement from the Congress. The President replied that he had received many similar notices on the same subject, but they could not be taken up for want of the prescribed 10 day's notice and ordinarily the Subjects Committee had first to dispose of the resolutions tabled by the Working Committee.
M. K. Gandhi then moved the following resolution;—

"The All-India Village Industries Association.—Whereas organisations claiming to advance Swadeshi have sprung up all over the country with and without the assistance of Congressmen and whereas much confusion has arisen in the public mind as to the true nature of Swadeshi and whereas the aim of the Congress had been from its inception progressive indentification with the masses and whereas village reorganisation and reconstruction is one of the items in the constructive programme of the Congress and whereas such reconstruction necessarily implies revival and encouragement of dead or dying village industries besides the central industry of hand-spinning and whereas this work like the reorganisation of hand-spinning, is possible only through concentrated and special effort unaffected by and independent of the political activities of the Congress, J. C. Kumarappa is hereby authorised to form, under the advice and guidance of Gandhiji, an association called the All-India Village Industries Association as part of the activities of the Congress. The said Association will be for the moral and physical advancement of the village, and shall have power to frame its own constitution, to raise funds and to perform such acts as may be necessary for the fulfilment of its objects."

In moving the resolution, Gandhi said in Hindi that in his recent tours he had come into contact with the Indian masses and found that the economic distress prevailing in the country was far more acute than it was ten years ago. The peasants were unable to earn anything from agriculture. Crores and crores of rupees worth of gold was sold by the Indians and it has been exported. The peasants were forced to part with their metallic hoardings. They had become more and more helpless from the time they had given up manual labour. He had read an article on "Indian Poverty" in a Socialist paper and the facts and figures in that article had made him think furiously on the question of unemployment and poverty. The charkha had provided work to about 2,20,000 persons but that did not touch the fringe of the problem. There was time when India could boast of good carpenters but at present there was not an Indian carpenter who could make a charkha. With the help of the charkha alone they could put 7 crores into the pockets of the villagers thereby saving 7 crores from being sent to foreign countries. His effort in undertaking the village work through the Village Industries Association was to provide work for the workers and food for the hungry. He would not bargain with the villagers that he would find work for them and they should in turn support his political programme.

After other speakers had spoken on the resolution, Gandhi then replied to the various questions that had arisen from the discussion. He said that the work of the Association would be to revive the industries that were ruined or dead or in the state of dying. The work as to which
of those industries should be revived and which should be allowed to die was left to the association. It was not his intention to exploit the villagers. It was to help them. He wanted to increase the earning capacity of the villagers with the help of those who were well off. He said that he was surprised to find that a man of the type of T. Prakasham supported the amendment of Muzumdar. He (Gandhi) wanted to assure the Subjects Committee that the duty of Congressmen going into the Legislature did not end by merely going there. They would certainly be expected to work for the Industries Association although the Association would have no connection with politics. Congressmen would go to the villages to bring about an economic awakening. Those speakers, who wanted the new association to be under the control of the Congress, seemed to forget that the All-India Spinners Association, which was started by the Congress, was not declared unlawful by Government although all the other organisations connected with the Congress were declared so. That was due, he said, to the non-political character of the association. Referring to Govind Sahay’s opposition to the resolution, he explained that he was exploiting the capitalists for the benefit of the poor. If anybody was under the impression that he was taking money from them with a view to giving them something in return it was a wrong impression. He was more with the labourers than the capitalists. He only wanted the villagers to be economically independent so that they could never be exploited by the capitalists.

All the amendments were put to the vote and declared lost by a show of hands. The original resolution of Gandhi was carried by an overwhelming majority, only 7 voting against.

Page 597, Para. 1003:

OMBAY CITY S. B., OCTOBER 23.—The Working Committee of the Indian States People’s Conference passed the following resolution on October 20th under the presidency of L. R. Tairsee:

"The Working Committee of the Indian States People’s Conference welcomes the assurance conveyed to the Committee by M. K. Gandhi in his letter dated 9th October 1934 from Wardha that the States people are an integral part of the Indian Nation and that they were all one although they were under different systems of Government. The Committee welcomes the assurance given by M. K. Gandhi and requests that Indian National Congress to instruct its Working Committee to concede to the people of Indian States the same equal rights in the composition of the Constituent Assembly as will be given to the people of British India."

Page 606, Para. 1025:

M. K. Gandhi, Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, Dr. Khansaheb, Abul Kalam Azad departed from Bombay on 29th October 1934 to Wardha.

Page 607, Para. 1027 (5):

OMBAY CITY S. B., OCTOBER 23.—Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and the Congress Parliamentary Board,
a public meeting was held on the Esplanade Maidan on October 22nd to celebrate the first death anniversary of the late Vithalbhai J. Patel. About 10,000 people attended the meeting. Dr. M. A. Ansari presided.

The President, M. K. Gandhi, Abdul Gaffar Khan, C. Rajagopalachari, Dr. Sayed Mahmood and Sardul Singh Kaveeshver made speeches eulogising the services of the late Vithalbhai J. Patel to the cause of India's freedom. They appealed to the audience as a mark of appreciation and tribute to his memory to return the Congress candidates to the Legislative Assembly where he had fought for India's freedom.

M. K. Gandhi in the course of his speech said that Vithalbhai Patel was a tough fighter and a great patriot. He appealed to the audience to contribute liberally to his memorial fund in appreciation of the great services rendered by him for the cause of the country.

Page 608, Para. 1029:

BOMBAY CITY S. B., OCTOBER 26—Congress Working Committee.—The Working Committee of the Congress met again in Gandhi's hut on the 25th when the following members were present:—

M. K. Gandhi, Babu Rajendra Prasad, Vallabhbhai Patel, Dr. M. A. Ansari, Sayed Mahmood, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Jairamdas Daulatram Alimchandani, K. F. Nariman, Abul Kalam Azad,

The Working Committee went through the allegations which were made by Dr. Nalinaksha Sanyal against the All-India Spinners' Association in giving unfair treatment to the Murshidabad Silk Factory and came to the conclusion that the allegations were false. It authorised Babu Rajendra Prasad to refute all the charges against the All-India Spinners' Association. The Working Committee also approved of the new Congress Constitution by accepting most of the suggestions made by Mr. Gandhi in his statement of 15th October 1934. There is a good deal of change regarding the composition of the All-India Congress Committee membership, Provincial Congress Committees and the delegates to the Congress.

Congress Subjects Committee.—The subjects Committee met again at 3 p.m. on the 25th October 1934. The attendance was almost the same as on the previous day.

The day's debate in the Subjects Committee clearly revealed that Mr. Gandhi's lieutenants had lost their hold on the rank and file of the Congress. Even an impartial observer could see that there was fierce opposition to the proposals made by the Working Committee regarding the Congress creed, Spinning or labour franchise and khaddar clause. This opposition was partly due to Mr. Gandhi's desire to allow full freedom of voting and partly due to speeches in high-flown Urdu and Hindi which many delegates did not understand. The postponement of the discussion of the question of the Congress creed to the next session of the Congress was tantamount to a defeat of the Working Committee. Taking a lesson from this defeat the Working Committee put forward C. Rajagopalachari to explain the other two resolutions on the spinning franchise and the
khaddar clause with the desired result of bringing round the members of the Subjects Committee to the Congress point of view. Mr. Gandhi remained throughout an unconcerned but amused spectator.

Page 617 para. 1029—Congress Subjects Committee meeting on 26th October 1934, Bombay.

(After "Labour Franchise" and "Communal Award" resolutions were over Shri S. K. Patil proposed that Shri R. K. Sidhwas', resolution about Mr. Gandhi's retirement should be accorded priority. R, K. Sidhwa, J. C. Chatterjee and Ganga Singh spoke on the resolution).

Mr. Gandhi then made a statement on the question of his retirement. He reiterated many of the points that he had advanced in his statement of October 15th necessitating his retirement. He thanked the Committee for the unanimous resolution which they had passed out of their affection for him. When they had given him the position of a general of an army, they must allow him to judge for himself whether he should serve the army and lead it or whether he should retire making room for another. It was not always the wisest thing for the General to cling to power of office although it might have come to him unsought. It was because there were occasions when Generals had been found to consider themselves unable to hold the reins of office and although the army might have insisted upon their remaining in command, in the interests of the army and of the cause for which they were fighting, they gave up the command. There was no feeling of defeat in him nor should they take it that he was deserting them. He confessed that he had come to the end of his resources. He also confessed that he had not lost faith in the efficacy of the means that he had placed at the disposal of the Congress. He, however, felt that there was a body of opinion rising in the country which had begun to question the efficacy of those means because a sense of defeat seemed to have overcome them. He repeated that in the dictionary of a Satyagrahi there was no such word as defeat. He asked for the blessings of the Congress so that in his search of greater power he could discover means whereby he could give them the faith that was in him. If in his solitude he found that he was wrong in his calculations, he would not wait to be told by them. He would certainly come back to them. He asked the Committee not to be dispirited. He appealed to them not to disturb him in the resolution that he had taken as somehow or other some good would come out of his decision.

As mentioned above, the Working Committee had prevailed upon Mr. Gandhi to move his own resolution regarding the Congress Constitution. After the above speech was over he made another lengthy speech on the 26th before the Subjects Committee in favour of the new constitution. He said he had put up his soul into these amendments and that they would spell nothing but good to the Congress. He himself was the author of the old Congress Constitution and now when he was about to retire he was tendering a humble gift to the Congress so that they could get the fruits of the judgement of a man who had endeavoured to keep the constitution alive but discovered flaws in it. If his Constitution was
passed without even the change of comma, he would certainly be rejoiced. Pointing out the
drawbacks in the old Constitution, he said that even the tallest among them could not say what
electorate he represented. The suggestion to reduce the number of delegates from 6,000 to 1,000
endeavoured to combine three things in one election. It meant not only saving of money and time
but was rich promise. The old 6,000 delegates disappeared immediately the Congress was over
whereas the 1,000 new delegates that would be elected by them would form the All-India Congress
Committee. This change would enable them to hold the Congress Session even in rural areas like
Ras or Bardoli. The Congress would have to go to the villages. He strongly criticised the
extravagance of the Reception Committee in erecting triumphant arches in "Abdul Gaffar Nagar ".
He doubted the wisdom of such activities. The New Constitution which he suggested was an iron
constitution which would give better representation to one million voters and which would be a
feather in the cap of the Congress. He told the members not to bring in dilatory motions and waste
one precious year in the life of the nation. He did not think they had done a wise thing in passing the
dilatory motion regarding the change in the Congress creed. If they believed in truthfulness and non-
violence, it was better for them to declare it to the world by putting those words in the Constitution.
The Socialists had argued that truthfulness was impossible in practice, but he contended that it was
as good an ideal as that of independence. Even he, who was falsely described as a Mahatma, could
not be cent per cent truthful and if he were so truthful, every word of his would have pierced them
like an arrow. He believed that the words "truthful and non-violent" would better express the
aspirations of the Congress. He appealed to them to reconsider their decision in regard to the creed.
He wanted the Socialists to be properly represented in the Congress as they formed the advanced
wing of the Congress. There was nothing to fear from their activities. That was why he had devised
the method of single transferrable vote.

G. N. Kanitkar asked Mr. Gandhi as to why he did not say that the Congress Constitution was
not an ideal constitution when he attended the Second Round Table Conference.

Gandhi replied that at that time he had not grown his wisdom tooth and realised the
drawbacks in the constitution.

Subjects Committee then adjourned to the 27th October.

Page 619, para. 1029—(continued):

Congress Subjects Committee,—When the Subjects Committee met on the morning of the
27th Gandhi continued his speech on his amendments to the Congress Constitution. He said that
when they discovered so many breaches in the walls of their house, they should fill them in quickly.
here was nothing in the new constitution requiring study or reference to outside authority. If they
wanted to circulate it, he would take it to mean that they did not want it. If they were not convinced
about the absolute necessity of passing the constitution, he would beseech them to reject it.
Referring to the question of reducing the strength of the
Provincial Congress Committee, he said that he had bitter experience of unwieldy bodies losing sight of the work before them. That was why he was desperately in earnest about it. The essence of democracy did not lie in numerical strength but the spirit behind even one person. Even one man could represent the whole democracy. In England, he said, it was not the House of Commons but it was the Bank of England that dictated policies to the British Ministers. Recently, the bank had finished its business in the record time of $13\frac{1}{2}$ minutes. If the bank could manage such huge affairs in $13\frac{1}{2}$ minutes the Congress should be able to manage its affairs in 5 minutes. Mr. Gandhi then moved that the Subjects Committee should accept the principle underlying the new constitution and appoint a sub-committee to consider the constitution and place their recommendations before the Subjects Committee by 8 a.m. on the 28th.

Page 620, para. 1029—(continued):

Replying to the debate, Mr. Gandhi said he had been asked whether he would reconsider his decision if the committee accepted his amendments without changing a comma. He assured them that there was no "danger" of his remaining in the Congress in any event. He asked them to accept the new constitution only if they had confidence in it. He then accepted the draft of the resolution submitted by Mr. Aney which was as follows:—

The Subjects Committee accepts the principle underlying the proposed amendments to the constitution and appoints a Sub-Committee of the following 15 members to examine the details thereof and place its recommendation before the Subjects Committee for approval by the morning of the 28th.

Page 622, para. 1029—(continued):

*Congress Subjects Committee.*—The Subjects Committee met again on the morning of the 28th October and held its sitting for nearly 4 hours. The main subject discussed at the meeting was the amended constitution of the Congress. The President announced that the Sub-Committee appointed by them the previous day to go through all the amendments and submit a report, sat practically the whole night and submitted a unanimous report. He said that the report would be ready within half an hour and placed before the Committee. In the meantime Mr. Gandhi would make a statement explaining the several amendments incorporated in the report.

Mr. Gandhi then explained in detail the various changes in the constitution. He also gave a few more details of the new scheme and then moved the first clause of the Constitution still remained.

Purshottamdas Tandon seconded the motion.

Narendra Dev remarked that the report should not have been disposed of within 24 hours. He pointed out that the objection of the Socialists to the first clause of the Constitution still remained.

Sardar Sardul Singh said that weightage should be given to the N. W. F. Province as was done in case of Bombay by giving 21 delegates.
Mr. Gandhi replied that he was not in favour of giving weightage even in the case of Bombay, but he could not help it.

R. K. Sidhwa moved an amendment that the proportion of the All-India Congress Committee to the number of delegates should be 1/6th instead of 1/12th and that during the transitory period the present body should continue to function. In his opinion the All-India Congress Committee should be a deliberative body with at least 360 members.

Swami Govindanand seconded the amendment.

C. Rajagopalachari said that they should either accept the scheme or reject it otherwise the whole scheme would be disrupted.

The president also agreed and said that due weight should be given to the recommendations of the Sub-Committee.

Gandhi then replied to the several points and said that it was unfortunate that so many amendments were moved to the report. He wanted the house to accept the report or reject it in toto.

The report was unanimously adopted and Sidhwa's amendment was declared lost.

Gandhi then said that there was one more resolution with regard to the Indian States. He thought it would be better to refer it to a Sub-Committee. The Committee agreed.

Hari Sarvottam Rao moved that the rest of the business should be referred to the Working Committee which should submit its report to the All-India Congress Committee.

Achut Patwardhan moved an amendment that the Socialist amendment to the creed of the Congress should be dealt with by the Subjects Committee.

Sampurnanand said that it would be improper for the president not to take up the Socialist amendment though 29 members had signed the requisition. The president took the sense of the house and Hari Sarvottam Rao's proposition referring the rest of the business to the Working Committee was carried.

The question of having the next Session of the Congress was then taken up. There were invitations from Maharashtra, United Provinces, Andhra, Ajmer, Meerut, and Ras village in Borsad Taluka. As United Provinces secured the highest number of votes, it was decided that the next Congress should be held in the United Provinces.

The president then suggested that the present Secretaries and Treasurer should continue in office during the period of transition.

C. Rajagopalachari suggested alteration in Sidhwa's resolution regarding Gandhi's retirement and suggested that mention of the appreciation of Gandhi's services to the nation should be made therein.

The president ruled the suggestion of Rajagopalachari out of order.

Congress and States People.—A private meeting of the States delegates attending the Congress was held in the Delegates Camp at Abdul Gaffar Nagar on the 28th under the presidetship of Wamanrao Naik of
Hyderabad (Deccan). About 150 delegates representing Mysore, Travancore, Hyderabad, the Deccan States, Kathiawar, Central India and Rajputana States attended. The meeting empowered the president and a few representatives to wait on Mr. Gandhi and ventilate the grievances of the States Subjects. In accordance with their wishes Mr. Gandhi drafted the following resolution to be placed before the next meeting of the All-India Congress Committee:

As numerous resolutions have been received from various groups for adoption by Congress urging it to define its policy in regard to Indian States it is hereby resolved as follows:

"Congress adheres to its policy of non-interference in the internal administration of various States. Congress, however, regards the whole of Geographical India as an indivisible whole, notwithstanding the fact that it is cut up into parts governed under different systems, and therefore, expresses its regret over the tendency of some Princes to regard as foreigners Indians from parts of India other than their own, and repeats its appeal made at the previous sessions of the Congress, to establish responsible Government within their jurisdiction, and recognise the necessity of guaranteeing civic and political liberty to people living in their territories. This Congress assures the politicians residing in different states of full sympathy with their just aspirations for fuller self-expression".

(2) A meeting of the Rajputana and Central India States Subjects was held at Hira Bagh on the 28th under the presidentship of one Baja Govind Das Malpani. The meeting passed four resolutions—(1) demanding the establishment of representative institutions in Indian States safeguarding the fundamental rights of the States Subjects, (2) forming a party of 24 persons to work for the people of Rajputana and Central India under the auspices of the Indian States People's Conference, with headquarters in Bombay, (3) demanding the release of political prisoners in Bikaner State and (4) demanding the removal of the judicial and criminal powers of the Zamindars and introducing the abolition of compulsory labour in Natives States.

On account of difference of opinion over the question of poll demanded in connection with resolution No. 3, some members walked out of the meeting as a protest.

Open session of the Indian National Congress on 26th October 1934 in Bombay (President Rajendrababu).

VI Exhibitions and Demonstrations.

The following resolution was moved from the chair and unanimously passed—

"Inasmuch as it is desirable to free the Reception Committee from the distraction and expenses attendant upon the organisation of exhibitions and spectacular demonstrations that take place at the annual
Session of the Congress and as these make it impossible, for smaller places to invite the Congress, the Reception Committee shall henceforth be relieved of the task of organising exhibitions and spectacular demonstrations. But as exhibitions and spectacular demonstrations are a necessary part of the annual national gathering, the duty of organising these is hereby entrusted to the All-India Spinners' Association and the All-India Village Industries Association which bodies shall organise these functions so as to combine instructions with entertainment of the general public especially of the Villagers with a sole view to illustrate and popularise the activities of the two associations and generally to demonstrate the potentiality of village life".

Mr. Gandhi then moved the amendments to the Congress Constitution but before he began A. Patwardhan raised a point of order. He contended that the whole of the Congress constitution was now under review. An entirely new constitution was being drafted. Article 1 of the constitution which dealt with the creed was the basic of the whole constitution. An amendment must be allowed to be moved when the whole was being overhauled. An attempt was made to move an amendment but it was put off from time to time. The speakers' amendment was that after the word "independence" the words "meaning the establishment of an independent state in which power is transferred to the producing masses" should be added and at the end should be added the words to the effect that the Congress would not at any stage compromise with British Imperialism.

The president pointed out that Mr. Gandhi wished to amend portions of the existing constitution. The section which was sought to be amended by Mr. Patwardhan was not one of the sections affected by Mr. Gandhi's amendment. He, therefore, ruled the amendment out of order.

Mr. Gandhi then addressed the House first in Hindi for about an hour and then in English. He said at the outset that it was a matter of shame that he was called upon to speak in English. He could not pour out his heart twice. He next apologised to the delegates for asking them to pass a resolution copies of which had not been supplied to them.

Proceeding to explain the implications of the new constitution, he said that for Congressmen who had agreed to reduce the number of delegates from 14,000 at Nagpur to 6,000 it was only an extension of their self-denial to reduce the number to 2,000. Similarly, the number of the All-India Congress Committee was reduced from 350 to 166. The 2,000 delegates were to be elected, i.e., 511 from urban regions and 1,489 from rural areas with a view to giving full justice to villages as well as town-dwellers. The constituencies were to be plural. In the Urban constituencies there would be not less than 5 delegates to a constituency and 10 per cent delegates to a rural constituency.

Then there were two clauses for khaddar and spinning and for manual labour franchise. Instead of the foundation members wearing khaddar habitually congressmen elected to Congress bodies must have worn khadi at least for 6 months to qualify as candidates. This clause would apply
to candidates as well as elected persons. In the alternative they were to produce some labour, for instance, carpentry or scavenging villages or taking quinine pills to patients, in order to be eligible for election.

Another clause in the amendment sought to empower the delegates to elect the president of the Congress. The Provincial Congress Committee would be comprised of 100 members where there were more than 100 members now. That was also an act of self-denial. No province would be unrepresented on the All-India Congress Committee. In conclusion Mr. Gandhi urged the House to accept or reject the amendments as a whole.

Gandhi's proposition was then put to vote and declared carried by a large majority.

Page 38, Para. 65:

AHMEDABAD, JANUARY 5.—The strike in the Ahmedabad Ginning Mill continues.

The Mill-owners and the Textile Labour Association have indulged in a certain amount of mutual recriminations of late. The former allege that the Labour Association fostered the strike in the Ahmedabad Ginning Mill without attempting to bring about a settlement by treating with the Mill-owners Association. On this score, several Mill-owners were anxious to discontinue the practice of collecting subscriptions from their employees on behalf of the Labour Association. A threat to this effect was actually held out to the latter body which retorted that it was tantamount to a breach of faith on the ground that this question was already the subject of arbitration.

V. J. Patel discussed the matter at some length with the mill-owners on January 5th and on his advice, they have agreed to refer their entire differences with the Labour Association, to M. K. Gandhi.

Note.—It is doubtful, however, whether they will accept any decisions he may arrive at or even whether Gandhi will give an authoritative ruling on this vexed question. In the past, he has always avoided the issue though his sympathies are decidedly in favour of labour.

Whatever may be the outcome of the present discussions with M. K. Gandhi, it seems that the prospects of a serious upheaval in the mill industry of this city are still remote. The reasons are that many mill agents have transacted forward business and money is cheap. At the same time, the resources of the Labour Association are limited and that body would find it difficult to finance a strike of any magnitude for an indefinite period.

It has to be remembered however that some of the mills are not working on an economic basis and rise in the price of cotton together with competition from Japan must, if the situation does not improve, at some future date, compel the agents to seek ways and means to reduce costs of
production. They are faced with two alternatives (1) to re-model their mills which will involve a large outlay to pay for new machinery, or (2) reduce wages.

The former in the case of some mills will not be possible and may entail the closing of these mills if wages are not reduced.

The more modern mills are not affected though Japanese competition has forced the agents to quote much lower prices in the market.

**Page 59, para. 108 —**

*Labour Situation in Ahmedabad.*

**AHMEDABAD. JANUARY 29.—**The agreement arrived at between the millowners Association and the Textile Labour Association on the Subject of a cut in wages has created a great deal of dissatisfaction amongst the piece-workers and particularly the weavers, the majority of whom are not members of the Labour Association.

The main grievance is that the cut of 6\(\frac{1}{2}\) per cent. has been enforced over and above the 10 per cent. cut which automatically took effect on the introduction of the 54 hours week which came into force from January 1st. The reduction in the number of working hours did not affect the spinners, most of whom are members of the Textile Labour Association.

The weavers are under the impression, rightly or wrongly, that M. K. Gandhi and the Labour Association have betrayed them to benefit the spinners many of whom are Harijans.

The weavers of certain mills refused to accept their wages on the reduced scale.

This was followed by the weavers of the (1) Vijaya, (2) Ahmedabad Waste Cotton, and (3) Anant Mills going on strike.

**Page 166, para. 359 —**

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BOMBAY CITY S. B., MAY 10.—C. F. Andrews arrived in Bombay by the S. S. Chitral on May 9th and left for Wardha on May 10th to see M.K. Gandhi
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Bombay City S. B., May 24.—M. K. Gandhi accompanied by Mahadev H. Desai, Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi, Dr. Ceresole and Mr. Wilkinson, arrived in Bombay from Wardha on the morning of May 22nd. They were received at the Victoria Terminus by Vallabhbhai J. Patel (who arrived in Bombay from Borsad on May 21st), K. F. Nariman, Mr. and Mrs. K. M. Munshi, Ganapatishankar N. Desai, S. K. Patil and about 50 Congress workers. He put up at Mani Bhuwan at Gamdevi. Between 9 a.m. and 11 a.m. he and Vallabhbhai Patel saw Mrs. Kamla Nehru at Jal A. D. Nowroji's bungalow at Nepean Sea Road and wished her bon voyage.

In the afternoon he paid a visit for a few minutes to the All-India Village Industries Association's Centre in Nair Building, Lamington Road, started by the members of the Gandhi Seva Sena. He was also seen by persons interested in the spread of Hindi language and the workers of the All-India Village Industries Association led by Soorji Vallabhdas and Mrs. Perin Captain.

In the evening he delivered a public discourse at Congress House on the efficacy of prayer. He made a very short speech in Hindi and said that the people had no cause for despair. If the public followed the programme of the Congress, the portals of freedom or Swaraj would be open to them. He advised people to invoke the assistance of God when they were overcome by feelings of despair and weakness. He then led the prayer by reciting Sanskrit verses from the Bhagvat Geeta and his favourite prayer song of "Raghupati Raghava Rajaram". After the prayers were over, he told the people to contribute to the Harijan Fund according to their mite. No money was collected on the spot. There were about 5,000 persons (3,000 inside the Congress compound admitted by tickets and 2,000 collected on the road) present at the time of public prayer.

Gandhi, accompanied by Vallabhbhai Patel, Mrs. Gandhi, Mahadev Desai, Dr. Bhasker Patel and Miss Maniben Patel, left Bombay for Borsad by Gujarat Mail on the night of May 22nd.
S. B., BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, POONA, JUNE 15.—M. K. Gandhi arrived at Borsad on 23rd May 1935. From 24th to 29th May he spent his time visiting the various villages which had been affected by the recent plague epidemic in Gujarat. He delivered speeches on sanitation and plague prevention and also sympathised with those villagers who had lost their lands during the last Civil Disobedience Movement. The audience were small varying from 100 to 500.

On 30th May he addressed a meeting of some 200 peasants at Ras who had assembled there to ventilate their grievances. On the 31st accompanied by M. H. Desai, he went to Nadiad where he performed the opening ceremony of the New Girls' School erected to the memory of the late Vithalbhai Patel. He then left for Ahmedabad where he interviewed Abdul Gaffar Khan, the "Frontier Gandhi", in the Sabarmati Tail. During the afternoon there was a private meeting between Gandhi and Congress leaders in the Congress House; he also held a discussion with the representatives of the Millowner's Association in regard to the Delhi Pact.

On 1st June Gandhi left Ahmedabad for Baroda where he spent the day. Afterwards he left for Wardha staying a short while at Surat. At Amalner, Jalgaon and Bhusaval Stations people had assembled to meet him and he was presented with purses to the total value of about Rs. 200.

AHMEDABAD, JULY 27.—Gulzarilal B. Nanda addressed a meeting of the Ahmedabad Press Workers held in the Textile Labour Association office at Ahmedabad on 21st July 1935. About 50 persons were present. The object of the address was to establish a "Press Workers permanent Union" to arbitrate in labour disputes and to collect subscriptions for the purpose. Resolutions were passed and M. K. Gandhi, Shankarlal G. Banker, Miss Anusaya Sarabhai and Gulzarilal B. Nanda were proposed as permanent referees for the Union.

AHMEDABAD NOVEMBER 30.—M. K. Gandhi is expected to arrive at Ahmedabad on 11th January 1936 to preside over the 12th Session of the Literary Conference. He also proposes to devote 13 days for Harijan propaganda work.

The Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee has asked the District Congress Committees whether they can arrange short programmes for him in their districts.

AHMEDABAD, DECEMBER 7.—After the Literary Conference in January next, M. K. Gandhi will stay in Ahmedabad for a week to raise money for Harijan work. He proposes to collect about Rs. 30,000 from the Ahmedabad District for that purpose,