

# INDIAN OPINION

Founded by  
MAHATMA GANDHI  
-IN 1903-

No. 10—Vol. XXXIV.

Friday, March 6th, 1936.

Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper.  
Price Fourpence.

## NOTES AND NEWS

### Welcome!

**D**URBAN Indians will welcome a South African born sister of their's, Miss Goonum Naidoo, who is expected to arrive by the Carnarvon Castle on Sunday. Miss Naidoo is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. K. Naidoo of Durban. Eight years ago her parents sent her to the University of Edinburgh to study medicine. She now comes home as a fully qualified doctor. Miss Naidoo is the second South African born Indian lady to qualify for the medical profession. It will no doubt be a proud day for Mr. and Mrs. R. K. Naidoo to see their beloved daughter returning home after successfully completing her studies. But even more will it be a proud day for the Durban Indians in particular and the South African Indians in general to have among them one of their own sisters practising as a doctor. How nice it would be if this would act as an impetus to other parents to educate their daughters so that we could be proud of our South African womanhood. We very heartily welcome Dr. Goonam Naidoo and wish her a very bright and successful future career.

### Indian Government Refuses Select Committee

While the remaining officials of the South African Indian Congress were ready, without any mandate given them, to accept a Select Committee on the Transvaal Asiatic Land Tenure Amendment Bill, the Agent-General for India who cabled for advice to India has received a reply from the Government of India, it is learned, that a Select Committee should not be accepted. We think the Government of India has done the right thing for a Select Committee cannot do better than what the Feetham Commission has done, but it can certainly do more harm by undoing what the Commission has done. The Congress officials will perhaps now deem it wise to once more retrace their step and learn to be a little more consistent. While Pandit Bhawani Dayal Saunyasi, who is supposed to be acting in India as the accredited representative of the Congress, describes the Transvaal Asiatic Land Tenure Act, in a representation made to the Government of India, as being "contrary to the spirit of the

Round Table Conference and a direct violation of the Indo-Union Agreement" and reminds the Government of the resolution adopted by the South African Indian Congress held in Johannesburg on 27th August 1932 endorsing the action of the Transvaal Indian Congress to resist the law and states that "despair may yet lead them to repeat the history of passive resistance," his associates here whom he is representing there are busy compromising the position of the Transvaal Indians by asking for a few concessions under the Act! Can there be anything more ridiculous?

### Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr's Illness

It will be regretted to learn that Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr, Minister of the Interior has been ill for the last few days and had to be removed to the hospital. While these lines are being written he has left the hospital and returned to his hotel. He is still confined to bed and has been ordered a complete rest. We wish Mr. Hofmeyr a speedy recovery.

### City Council's Dangerous Move

We draw the attention of our readers to the representations made by the Maritzburg Branch of the Natal Indian Congress in regard to the draft by-laws relating to trading licences which the City Council proposes to pass. These by-laws, if passed will place extraordinary powers in the hands of the licensing officer who will in addition to acting as an administrative officer be one of the objectors to any licensing application! They will moreover prohibit Natives and "white women" being served in Indian stores. These by-laws are harsh, unjust and against all the recognised principles of law. The Council is to be thanked for having deferred discussion on them until the Congress deputation had been received. If the by laws be allowed to pass without a murmur other Municipalities are sure to follow suit. The community therefore should be wide awake.

### Mealie Control Act Charges

A case of considerable interest to the maize trade was heard at Ladysmith when Mahomed Suliman Omarjee was brought before Mr. F. W. Ahrens, charged on four counts under the Mealie Control

Act. The accused who pleaded not guilty, was represented by Mr. S. M. Riddell. Mr. H. W. Hiles prosecuted. It was alleged that Omarjee failed to export his quota of maize purchased; that he failed to take out a mealie trader's licence; that he failed to furnish to the Secretary of Agriculture with a monthly return of mealies purchased and sold for the months between June 1934 and September 1935; that he failed to keep a daily record of his maize transactions as prescribed in Government Notice No. 949. Omarjee was found guilty and fined £1 10s. on each count and to pay £10 being the profit he had made by not exporting his quota of maize. The sentence was suspended pending notice of appeal.

### The King's First Speech

H. M. the King Edward VIII made his first speech last Sunday, March 1, to the Empire since his accession to the throne, which was broadcast throughout the world. In sending his greetings to the Princes and peoples of India as the King-Emperor, his Majesty expressed appreciation of their manifestations of sorrow and loyalty at the time of his father's death. He added: "The example set by Queen Victoria, King Edward VII and by King George lays on me, as their successor, a solemn trust to maintain and strengthen the associations between the British and Indian people." Would that it were in his Majesty's hands to put into effect the words uttered by him but the pitiable fact is that he cannot under the present system of Government.

### Port Shepstone Indians

Mr. A. H. Andreason, the Mayor, presided over the meeting of the Town Council recently when a letter was received from Mr. Sinclair stating that as local Indians would not support him, he had abandoned the project of building a bioscope for Indians. The Council resolved not to allow and more bioscope performances to be given in the old Indian School.

## Indian Opinion

FRIDAY, MARCH 6TH, 1936

### INDIAN EDUCATION

THE report of the Superintendent of Education for the year 1934, for the Province of Natal, is just published. The reference to Indian education in the report makes interesting reading. There were 18,961 pupils attending 14 State and 79 State-Aided schools during the year under review which showed an increase of 1,243 over the previous year. Besides these 1,150 children during the period under review were receiving tuition in private schools. Requests for grants-in-aid for nine such schools were refused "owing principally to the lack of suitable buildings as well as for various other reasons." This means, in other words, that in so far as the duty of the State was concerned it had neglected the education of over a thousand children. And yet Mr. Hugo points out further that "as only about one quarter of the 18,961 pupils attending schools were girls, it is estimated that some 10,000 girls of school-going age are now not in attendance. From this it will be seen to what extent the school accommodation will have to be increased once the apathy of Indians towards education for girls disappears." If it is a problem for the authorities to provide educational facilities for one thousand it will surely be a much greater problem to make provision for 10,000!

The teaching staff during the year under review was increased from 500 to 541 and out of these 541 teachers 406 were professionally qualified, which means that 25 per cent. were unqualified teachers. The average number of pupils per teacher was 35. There would appear to be very poor prospects for the education of Indian children improving in these circumstances. It might be pointed out here that in European schools the average number of pupils per teacher is a little over 16 and "while in State-schools," says Mr. Hugo, "it is the Department's policy to insist, as

far as possible, on professional qualifications for all recruits to the service . . . the time has arrived for the Department to lay down minimum professional qualifications as a condition for grant" (in State-aided schools). This policy should, in our opinion, be adopted in regard to all schools irrespective of class or colour.

Though no doubt great strides have been made in the advancement of Indian education since the inquiry made by Mr. K. P. Kichlu M.A., in 1928, and from £34,000 in that year the sum of £72,000 is being expended now, it should not be forgotten that this enormous difference is owing to the fact that the Provincial authorities were not only not spending a farthing on Indian education then but they were putting to use for other purposes part of the subsidy they were getting from the Union Government which was meant to be utilised on Indian education. We are thankful that the authorities have become a little more sympathetic towards Indian education than in the past. There is however room yet for a great deal of improvement. The Education Department is going at a snail's pace. It is shameful that out of 18,961 children only 320, that is to say, a little more than 1 per cent. are getting secondary education. We are glad to note in this connection that during the year 1935 the Department has acceded to the request of the Indian community of Maritzburg by instituting secondary classes at the York Road Indian School and separate classes for girls are also being conducted at the H.Y.M.A. Hall.

A great deal of improvement is needed in the teaching staff. Good education can only be ensured if there are good teachers. In ancient India the learned gave the benefit of their learning without expecting any remuneration. Such a thing cannot be dreamt of in modern

times. But the thing has gone to the other extreme. Teaching has become a profession and the teacher is more concerned about his pay than about imparting tuition to his pupils. He seeks to teach not for the love of teaching but for his bread and butter. To place children in the hands of an unqualified staff and with this mentality is not to improve but to ruin the future generation.

Indian teachers in South Africa have a reasonable complaint that they have no hope of a brighter prospect. They are underpaid and even when they become qualified teachers they still have no chance of improving their economic status. With families to support they cannot be expected to perform their duties satisfactorily with any show of contentment unless, of course, they become saints like the olden times. With the European standard of living in South Africa, Indians holding the same qualifications as the Europeans should be given the same standard of pay. This is a very essential point and we earnestly hope the authorities will consider it sympathetically. Another point is that primary education should be made free and compulsory and every encouragement should be given to Indians to educate their daughters, which is at present lacking. At the same time it behoves Indians to falsify the charge laid against them of being apathetic in this matter.

We have been able in this article to touch just the fringe of the question of education. Time does not permit us to deal with it elaborately. But this much the Indian community should remember, that only when there is true enlightenment will ignorance be dissipated and with it the colour problem and racial animosity, which is agitating the minds of a large part of the world. A community which keeps in ignorance the generation it has created cannot prosper while it lives and can only expect to be looked down with scorn and contempt when it is dead by those whom it was responsible for having kept in ignorance.

# MARITZBURG'S PROPOSED NEW TRADE LICENCE BY-LAWS

## CONGRESS LODGES OBJECTION

**S**TRONG opposition to the Maritzburg City Council's proposed new trade licence by laws is voiced by the Natal Indian Congress in a letter to the Town Clerk. The following are extracts from the letter:—

"These draft by-laws were discussed at a meeting of the Congress held on February 20, and I have been directed to make representations in regard to certain of the by-laws which are considered to be restrictive, harsh, and placing extraordinary powers in the hands of the Licensing Officer. The following clauses of the by-laws, among others, are objected to, and the grounds of objection thereto are stated briefly:

"By-law No. 6: This by-law, which requires a licensee to satisfy the Licensing Officer that the appointment of a manager of his business is genuinely being made, and not as a cover for any improper use, places extraordinary powers in the hands of the Licensing Officer, and is an unfair interference with the freedom of a licensee to appoint a manager in respect of his business.

"Sub clause to No. 15 reads as follows: 'No person shall in any refreshment room or tearoom serve or supply any Native with articles of food or refreshment for consumption in such refreshment room or tearoom.'

"Objection is taken to this by-law that discriminatory powers are sought on the ground of race, and that a licensee of a refreshment room or tearoom will be

prohibited from allowing any Native to consume food on the licensed premises if this by-law is passed. It is pointed out that all refreshment or tearooms owned by Indians serve in the ordinary way articles of food to any class of customer for consumption on the premises, and to prohibit Natives will be interfering with their existing rights.

"A further clause to by-law No. 15 reads as follows: 'The licensee of any eating house shall not permit any white woman to be at any time on the licensed premises or in the house of which the licensed premises forms a part.'

"The purport of this by law the Congress cannot understand. If it is intended to punish a licensee of an eating house for allowing a white woman to enter his premises for the purpose of making a purchase, then the Congress desires to oppose this part of the by-law, as no licensee of business premises can prevent any person from entering his business premises for lawful purposes of transacting business.

"By-law No. 32 (c): According to this new by-law no applicant or objector is entitled to present a petition or memorial as is the case at present. The Congress is strongly of the opinion that the right to present a petition or memorial for or against an application should not be taken away.

"By-law No. 33: The Congress accepts the position that the Licensing Officer is, as is the case at present, entitled to

obtain a report as to the condition of buildings and premises sought to be licensed, but objects to any report being asked for on 'surroundings.' A report on matters extraneous to an application will not only complicate matters but will prejudice the rights of an applicant.

"By law No. 48: The Congress strenuously opposes this by-law as introducing new grounds upon which a Licensing Officer is to become party to an appeal, or is given right to make an explanation or statement before the Council when an appeal is heard. It is submitted that the duty of a Licensing Officer is to hear an application before him and to exercise his discretion to issue or refuse a licence, and as an administrative officer his duty ends there. It would be introducing a dangerous principle if the Licensing Officers were to become parties to appeals before the Council.

"I (the Secretary) have been directed to say that the Congress holds strong views upon the by laws to which objections have been taken. It is desired to make detailed representations in respect of parts of the by-laws to which objections have been taken, and I have been directed to make application to the Council that a deputation be received from the Congress to enable it to make the fullest possible representations."

The above by-laws were discussed in committee by the City Council and were made to stand down until the Natal Indian Congress deputation had been received.

## IN SEARCH OF GREATNESS

In the course of a leading article in its issue dated February 25 the *Natal Mercury* writes:

**S**OUTH AFRICANS as a rule are not easily startled. But a Norwegian banker, Sir Karl Frederik Knudsen, has accomplished that rare feat. He has come to South Africa in pursuit of a quest that must be as difficult and elusive as that of the Arthurian Holy Grail: he wants to discover with what particular quality this country is endowed that has made it, so he says, produce "so many great men."

The task, however, is laudable, and as a people it flatters us. But may we ask, not in the voice of cynicism, but with deeply stirred interest: "What great men does Sir Karl refer to?" "Great people are only great because we are on our knees. Let us arise," and in the past

20 years the debunkers have arisen with zest and torn the glamour of make-believe from the reputations of many popular figures.

Possibly as an indication of the direction in which his quest is being pursued Sir Karl, has tentatively let drop four names—Rhodes, Botha, Smuts and Sir Abe Bailey. There was a great deal to admire in Rhodes's character; he had some of the conspicuous qualities of greatness. But there was a great deal more that repelled, and, not to put too fine a point upon it, he was in many of his actions and attitudes to life an unscrupulous rogue.

The claim of Botha one is inclined to pass. The name of that bluff, big-hearted, beloved leader of "his people" has become to English people almost synonymous with honourable integrity. Yet

the contemporary historian must note that many of his own people do not accept Botha at that valuation. As for the others, a loquacious letter-writer and self-constituted spokesman for South Africa in Tooley Street tradition called Bailey we know, and an astute politician with considerable skill in political gymnastics and a philosophical turn of mind called Smuts we also know. Both have the gift in common of being able to discourse comprehensively on constitutional topics and to talk impressively in globular terms of the duty of Empire and the League of Nations. If greatness lies in "the gift of the gab," to employ a homely Scots phrase, then greatness is theirs indeed. But real greatness, we think, lies in something more than being merely a spokesman, however highly exalted the ideal; it evolves directly, we

think, from personal character. We wonder how much of General Smuts' reputation will survive the disclosures of Mrs. Millin's revealing bout of hero-worship. Perhaps of them it might be said:

"Now some folks are born to greatness;  
some achieve it, as you've read;  
And some just stand and take it as  
it dollops on their heads."

Anyhow, greatness has dolloped on the heads of not a few South Africans, as Sir Karl has probably discovered, and

he has probably also made the additional discovery that in most cases little of it shows signs of permanently sticking. But we have the authority of the poets for stating that greatness can also lurk in unexpected places. We hope therefore that Sir Karl has cast his net wide. There are at least two anonymous publicists in the Union who deserve to arrest his attention, for they unquestionably have the stuff of greatness in them. There is, for example, the author of the sublime truth (quoted

in Parliament a few days ago) that "the whole policy of the Government Party rests on the unchangeable and eternal principles of the moral law." And, to fill the *niche* exactly next him in the Hall of Fame, let us elect the beatitudinous psalmist who in August, 1934, trumpeted forth in South Africa a political manifesto closely identifying Almighty God with the machinations of the Fusion leaders. The fame of those great thinkers should certainly endure.

## THE POSITION OF EXEMPTED INDIANS

THE following correspondence between Mr. J. R. Hartsborne and the Commissioner for Immigration and Asiatic Affairs speaks for itself:—

P. O. Box 7482,  
Johannesburg.  
30/1/1935.

The Commissioner for Immigration  
and Asiatic Affairs,  
Box 244, Pretoria.

Sir,—I have been instructed by Moulvi Fakhrodin Abdool Krim (A 37) to ask that you will place on his letter of exemption an endorsement to the effect that he is entitled to go to the Cape and Natal Provinces when he desires to do so.

If you will refer to the correspondence leading up to the Smuts-Gandhi Agreement (Letter from Mr. Gandhi of 30th June, 1914, and Letter from Department of Interior of 30th June, 1914 to Mr. Gandhi) you will find that all educated entrants were to be admitted "to the Union" and not to any particular Province. It was clearly the intention of both parties to the Agreement (and this will be clear from the correspondence leading up to the documents referred and has always been understood by the Indian community to be the position), that "educated entrants" would be exempted for the Union and permitted at all times to visit any or all the Provinces. That this is so is borne out by the fact that at one time all letters of exemption bore an endorsement that the bearer was free to travel at any time in the Cape, Natal and Transvaal Provinces.

This argument is supported by Clause (4) of the letter dated 30th June, 1914, from the Department of the Interior to Mr. Gandhi which reads:—

"In the case of the specially exempted educated entrants into the Union (i.e. the limited number who will be allowed by the Government to enter the Union each year for some purpose connected with the general welfare of the Indian community) the declarations to be made by such persons will not be required at Provincial borders as the general declarations which are made in terms of section nineteen of the Immigrants Regulation Act at the port of entry are sufficient."

You will observe that the words "into the Union" are used and that the "declarations

to be made by such persons (educated entrant) will not be required at the Provincial borders....."

If no declaration has to be made to an Immigration Officer by an educated entrant at a Provincial border then surely it follows that an educated entrant goes from one Province to another without difficulty because if the Border Immigration Officer is prohibited from enquiring from a person what his status is he must, as he does in the case of Europeans, permit such person to pass freely from one Province to another.

If you will be good enough to refer to the correspondence you will find that some difficulty arose in the case of the Orange Free State and that it was agreed *sub rosa* that educated entrants would not seek to reside in that Province but that there was no difficulty in their passing through that Province. This agreement within the Agreement has been kept for the simple reason that there are no Asiatics in the Free State and there is no need for an educated entrant to enter there for "some purpose connected with the general welfare of the Indian community."

The part of the Agreement dealing with "educated entrants" was subsequently translated into law and is section 25 of the Immigrants Regulation Act No. 22 of 1913, viz:

"Anything to the contrary notwithstanding in this Act contained, the Minister may, in his discretion exempt any person from the provisions of paragraphs (a), (b), (c), (d), of sub-section (1) of Section 4."

You will observe from this Section of the Act that there is no limitation of the exemption and that necessarily therefore applies to the Union and not to a Province.

Moulvi Fakhrodin Abdool Krim is not the holder of a Temporary Permit issued under Section 25 and must be regarded as exempted under the first part thereof.

On the question of the meaning of the word "exemption" see also the Appellate Division decision in the case Principal Immigration Officer versus S. B. Medh from which you will see that de Villiers J.A. (J.) said:

"The better view, in my opinion, is to take ordinary grammatical meaning of the words and hold that a person exempted under Section 25 is regarded by the law as having been taken out of the class of prohibited immigrants."

Here again there is no limitation. The person concerned is taken out of the class of prohibited immigrants for the Union and not for any particular Province and as he has once been exempted from the operation of the provisions of Sections (4) (i), (a), (b), (c) and (d) those sections of the law cannot ever again, from the date of such exemption, apply to him.

The only section of Act 22 of 1913 which could prevent Moulvi Fakhrodin Abdool Krim from entering the Cape and Natal Provinces is Section 4 (1) (a) and as the holder of a Letter of Exemption he has been exempted from the operation of that Section. In the circumstances I trust you will find yourself able to place an endorsement on his Letter of Exemption to the effect that he can go to the Cape and Natal Provinces when he desires to do so.

Yours faithfully,

J. R. HARTSHORNE,  
Box 7482, Johannesburg.

Office of the Commissioner,  
Immigration and Asiatic Affairs,  
P. O. Box 244,  
Pretoria.

J. R. Hartsborne, Esq.,  
P. O. Box 7482,  
Johannesburg.

Sir,—With reference to your letter of the 30th ultimo, I have to express regret that I am not prepared to endorse the Letter of Protection held by Moulvi Fakhroden Abdool Krim to the effect that he is entitled to go to the Cape and Natal Provinces when he desires to do so.

I have, etc.

(Sgd.) H. J. ANDREWS,  
for Commissioner for Immigration  
and Asiatic Affairs.

[Note:—Mr. Hartsborne has stated the case of exempted Indians very clearly and the refusal on the part of the Commissioner for Immigration and Asiatic Affairs to endorse the Letter of Protection held by Moulvi Fakhrodin Krim amounts to the Department treating the Smuts-Gandhi Settlement of 1914 as a scrap of paper. In the interests of the community this matter should not be allowed to rest here.—Ed. I.O.]

# EDUCATION IN NATAL

## SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT FOR 1934

**T**HE Superintendent of Education for the Province of Natal, Mr. F. D. Hugo, in his report for the year 1934 dealing with Indian education states:—

During 1934 the number of pupils in State and State-Aided Schools increased from 17,718 to 18,961 (average enrolment) i.e., by 1,243. Many of these children attended private schools the year before, which were taken over as Aided schools in the course of this year. This fact accounts for less than half of the increase; the remaining increase is due to the provision of increased accommodation in some schools and to a general increase in attendance. Nine private schools were put in the Aided list during the year with a total of 531 pupils. These were: Bræmar, Hlobane, Harden Heights, May Street Madressa, Thornville, Tanjore, Waschbank, Wyld Memorial, Wentworth.

Though the 9 schools were thus added to the Aided list, the net increase was only 7 because the Aided school at Vryheid had to be closed down for lack of pupils, and the St. Oswald's Aided school at Newcastle became a Government institution from August 1. There were then, at the end of the year, 14 State and 79 Aided schools to accommodate 18,961 pupils

**As only about one quarter of these were girls, it is estimated that some 10,000 girls of school going age are now not in attendance. From this it will be seen to what extent the school accommodation will have to be increased once the apathy of Indians towards education for girls disappears.**

### Post-Primary Education

Post-primary education continues to be provided at the following schools and the numbers availing themselves of the opportunity are as indicated:—

| School                           | Boys | Girls | Total |
|----------------------------------|------|-------|-------|
| Sydenham Boys' State Aided.      | 18   | —     | 18    |
| Sastri College (State) ... ..    | 279  | —     | 279   |
| Mitchell Crescent (State) ... .. | —    | 23    | 23    |
| Totals ... ..                    | 297  | 23    | 320   |

A total of 320 out of 18,961 represents only 1.7 per cent. There has been a demand from the Indian community in Pietermaritzburg for post-primary education and it is proposed to institute secondary classes at the York Road Indian School at the beginning of 1935 to meet this demand. (Which have already been instituted.)

### Need For New Schools

Requests for grant-in-aid were received from the under-mentioned places, but owing principally to the lack of suitable buildings as well as for various

other reasons, it was impossible to meet the demands during the year:—

| School                 | No. of Prospective Pupils |
|------------------------|---------------------------|
| Cato Manor ... ..      | 200                       |
| Clairwood ... ..       | 300                       |
| Glenroy ... ..         | 50                        |
| Illovo ... ..          | 150                       |
| Kelso Junction ... ..  | 50                        |
| Mooi River ... ..      | 50                        |
| Sydenham ... ..        | 100                       |
| Candella Estate ... .. | 200                       |
| Verulam Girls' ... ..  | 50                        |
| Total ... ..           | 1,150                     |

There is also need for a large school in the Greyville area in Durban, partly to relieve the overcrowding at existing schools and partly to accommodate pupils now not in attendance. The Indian community of Pietermaritzburg have also made representations for the establishment of a separate Government school for girls.

### Attendance

With an average enrolment of 18,961, an average attendance of 16,821, or 88.7 per cent. of the enrolment, was maintained; this was 2 per cent. lower than the previous year. The drop is believed to be due to the large number of rainy days that occurred during the year. It is striking, however, that while the percentage for Natives (4 per cent.) and Coloureds (0.1 per cent.) have improved very considerably, those for Indians (2 per cent.) and Europeans (1.6 per cent.) have both fallen. There has been a slight increase again in the proportion of girl pupils, the percentage for 1934 being 24.4, while that for 1933 was 23.6.

### Teaching Staff

During the year the teaching staff increased from 500 to 541. But owing to the increase in the number of pupils, the 41 additional teachers have made no appreciable difference in the average number of pupils per teacher, which remains at 35. The number of women teachers increased from 88 to 99, which raised the percentage of women teachers from 17.6 to 18.3. Of the 11 additional women teachers only 6 were Indian women.

Out of the 541 teachers, 406 or 75 per cent. are professionally qualified. The slight decrease of 1.6 per cent. which this figure represents is probably due to the influx of teachers from the private schools that were converted to Aided institutions. The facilities for gaining professional qualifications have improved so much and the teachers make such good use of these, that there is a steady improvement in the proportion of qualified teachers. The number of graduates

rose from 11 to 15, but only 3 of the 15 were Indians. The proportion of Europeans teaching in Indian schools is small, there being only 48 out of 541, i.e., 8.9 per cent. of the total. The majority of these Europeans are employed in Aided schools.

### Indigency

The greatest number of non-fee-paying pupils at any one time during the year was 456 in Government schools, and the average throughout the year was 417. No figures are available for the free admissions to State-Aided schools, but at a reasonable estimate there were 2,500. During the year the Administration set aside a sum of money for feeding needy children at school and this made it possible to relieve a certain amount of distress in Pietermaritzburg and Durban.

### Buildings

Almost all the State schools are housed in suitably designed buildings, which are in a reasonably good state of repair. A complete new building has been put up at Estcourt, and a new block at Sastri College, comprising a Science Room, Common Rooms, a Principal's Office and a Library, was nearing completion at the end of the year. A commencement will be made at the beginning of 1935 with a Domestic Science Kitchen at Mitchell Crescent Girls' School in Durban, and the re-conditioned building at Port Shepstone should be ready early in the new year. A building for a new Girls' School is needed in Pietermaritzburg, another to house the Indian School at Newcastle and a third for an additional school somewhere in central Durban. Additional class rooms are required at the York Road School in Pietermaritzburg, and at the Indian School at Stanger, Ladysmith and Greytown.

The buildings housing the State-Aided schools are almost entirely the property of local committees; some of them, originally built for other purposes, have been merely adapted, not always very happily, to serve as schools; some of them, too, are very flimsily constructed, very old and in a state of repair. The Administration came to the rescue in 1934 with a grant-in-aid which enabled Managers to put some of the most urgent work in hand; most of it should be completed early in the new year. This work included:

- (a) Renovations and structural improvements to Clairwood Girls', Clairwood Boys' and Cato Manor schools;
- (b) Extensions to Chatsworth, Roosfontein, St. Aidan's Boys' and Sawoti Schools; and

(c) New School buildings at Clairwood Senior, Fairbreeze, Mount Edgecombe, Pietermaritzburg Methodist, and St Anthony's (Durban)—all with a substantial grant-in-aid.

#### School Equipment And Furniture

The sum of £700 was made available to provide furniture and equipment in

Indian Schools. Furniture for the new Girls' School in Pietermaritzburg will be supplied out this, and the remainder will be used before the end of the financial year as a grant to some of the very poorly equipped State Aided schools for the purchase of maps, black-

boards, desks, and other furniture

#### Retirements

At the end of the year, Mr. W. A. Lewitt, who had been headmaster of the York Road Government Indian School, Pietermaritzburg, for many years, retired on pension.

## South African News In Brief

#### Agent-General's Offer Turned Down

OFFICIALS of the South African Indian Congress, who recently resigned, have refused to meet the Agent-General for India, Sir Syed Reza Ali, in Johannesburg, on March 15, to discuss, at his invitation, the present position with a view to finding a reasonable settlement.

#### General Smuts As World President

If a World Federation of States could be brought into existence tomorrow there would be a good many people who would vote for General Smuts as the best possible President, says Robert Lynd, reviewing Mrs. Sarah Gertrude Millin's book on the leader page of the *News-Chronicle*.

#### S. African School Text Books Condemned By A Judge

The text book picked for South African schools were severely criticized by Mr. Justice Lansdown when speaking, at the meeting of the Maritaburg branch of the New Education Fellowship, held in Wykenham School Hall last night. The meeting was held to compile evidence to be submitted by the Society to the Provincial Commission of Education. "The books which have been set for children are rubbish," said Mr. Justice Lansdown. "I am amazed that with the richness of our English literature such trash is given to children to read for the J.C. Examination."

#### Union's Revenue Report For 1935

There were 48,000 taxpayers in the Union who last year paid over £9,000,000 in income tax, according to the annual report for the financial year 1934-35 of Commissioner for Inland Revenue. Johannesburg led the way with the largest number of taxpayers, who contributed nearly £500,000 to the coffers of the State. Next came Capetown with £192,000, Durban £107,000, Pretoria £55,000, Port Elizabeth £42,000, East London £20,000, Maritzburg £19,000, Benoni 17,000, Kimberley £14,000, Bloemfontein £13,000, Springs £10,000, and Boksburg, Krugersdorp and Brakpan £8,000 each. There are 46 individuals (eight of whom are married) who have incomes which exceed £20,000, over 100 have incomes between £10,000 and

£20,000, 400 have incomes between £5,000 and £10,000, 11,000 have incomes between £1,000 and 5,000, 25,000 are under 1,000 mark, and 8,000 under £500.

#### Cato Manor Arya Samaj's Appeal

The Samaj wishes to announce to the general public through these columns that through the help and generous response of public a suitable property has been acquired and a Hindi School duly opened officially by Mr. B. M. Singh, on October 26, 1930 situated at 107 Bellair Road. Heretofore the Samaj has been able to carry on weekly services, meetings, debates, lectures and other religious propaganda in the school hall for the general public. The Samaj regrets to state that owing to the district being amalgamated in the Greater Durban area, the hall which is in a very poor state has been virtually declared unfit for further use by the Sanitary Inspector and it is feared that in the very near future a demolition order may be served. As the Samaj has very limited funds it earnestly appeals to the numerous brethren to contribute to the best of their ability and thus help to place the institution on a sound footing.

#### Indian Bus Route Alteration

Strong protest has been made, to Councillor A. L. Barns by a headmaster at a proposal that Indian buses be diverted from Essenwood Road to Randles Road, Mayville. "Nearly 200 of my children use the roads along which it is proposed to run the Indian buses, daily on their way to and from school," states Mr. O. H. Simpson, Headmaster of the Mayville Government School. "I consider that to change to the Mayville route would endanger the lives of these children. Randles Road is not wide enough to allow of two buses passing each other with pedestrians on the road at the same time. It is well known that these Indians will give the right of the road to neither vehicle or pedestrian. There is no footpath from the junction of Randles Road and Ramsay Avenue to the junctions of Randles Road and Main Road. "I think it can be taken as certain that if the Indian buses are diverted to the Mayville route school children will lose their lives in consequence. As far as I know there have been no fatal accidents along the Essenwood route, so

that it would appear that the change of route is not because of the danger of Essenwood Road, but for some other reason." Mr. Barns has asked that improvements be made to Randles Road, and the matter will be considered by the General Purposes Committee.

#### Muslim Youths' League

The adjourned general meeting of the Muslim Youths' League was held in the Madressa Hall, Pine Street, on Sunday, Feb. 23. There was a large attendance of members and in the unavoidable absence of the president, the deputy president Hajee Ebrahim Haffejee presided. After the confirmation of minutes of the previous general meeting and adoption of the report, the following officials were elected: Patrons: Moulana Abdul Aleem, Sir Syed Raza Ali, Moulana Abdul Kalam Azad; president: Hajee E. M. Paruk; deputy president: Hajee Ebrahim I. Haffejee; vice-presidents: Messrs. A. K. Peruk, M. A. Motala, A. M. Lookhat, (of Commercial Road), Abubaker Moosa, C. M. Angila; joint hon. secretaries: G. H. M. Mayet, M. E. Suleman (Meccoi); joint hon. treasurers: Hajee S. H. Fakroodeen, G. M. Vanker; auditor: A. M. Langry; councillors: A. M. Kharsany, E. I. Vahed, Ally M. Fakroodeen, A. I. Jeena, A. K. E. Bux, Aboo Dada, Mahomed Adam, Tayob Saoor, F. M. A. Osman, M. I. Tootla, I. A. Hansa, I. A. Manjoo, I. M. Langry, G. M. Bellim, I. S. Vahed, M. I. Timol, M. E. Asmal.

#### Umzinto Indian Ratepayers' Association

A special general meeting of the newly formed Umzinto Indian Ratepayers' Association was held on Sunday afternoon Feb. 23, in Mamoojee's Hall. There was a good attendance. Owing to the absence of the chairman the chair was taken by the vice-chairman. Mr. W. Jonathon, The first matter dealt with was the report of the advisory committee on the amendments to sanitary charges. At the January meeting of Umzinto Health Committee the sanitary rate was discussed and the Health Committee reduced it from 4s. to 2s. 6d. The Association was successful in persuading the Committee to agree that the bucket removal service should be conducted at night, and that the night soil lorry should be off the streets by 8 a.m. each

day. At its meeting in February the Committee had decided that a 10 per cent. penalty would be charged on all sanitary rates unpaid 30 days, after they were due, and the secretary was instructed to write to those residents who were in arrears, giving them 21 days in which to pay their accounts. Mr. Jonathan thought that the Committee was perfectly justified in taking this action as it had to pay wages, etc. The enrolment of new members was then proceeded with, and the constitution of the Association was read. It was fully discussed and adopted. Under the heading of general a few minor matters were dealt with after which the meeting was brought to a close with a vote of thanks to the chair.

### Johannesburg Indian Social Welfare Association

At a meeting of the Association held on Thursday, January 23, in the offices of the Muslim Association, Adam's Arcade, Market Street, Johannesburg, the following were present: Mrs. R. F. A. Hoernle (in the chair), Mrs. Ernest, Mrs. Frank, Miss Katz and Mrs. Richey. Minutes of a meeting held on November 14, 1935, having been circulated, were taken as read, and were confirmed. A statement showing a credit balance at the bank of £279.19.10 was submitted and adopted. It was reported that protests were sent in against the use of the

Coloured Church in Mint Road for a school, and after difficulty, the Coloured Church in 14th Street, Vrededorp, had been secured for use. The school would open the following week. On January 20, the head mistress Miss Strainger, had enrolled eighty-two new pupils. At a meeting of the Indo-European Women's Association, a school committee was formed to foster interest in the school. Mrs. Booker had offered to visit the school once a month to examine the health of the pupils, and Miss Katz would run the clinic. Mr. W. Ernest reported that Queen's Park would be available as a playing ground. Miss Katz reported among other things that 302 families were visited during the month. Of these, 262 were old cases and 40 were new. The health conditions at the Moslem Hostel are good. Eight boys who did not have anywhere to go for the holidays stayed at the Hostel and had a very pleasant time. Of the 302 cases attended to, 38 such people receive attention in their homes. 41 patients attended the clinic during the month. Dr. Booker and Dr. Reed were in attendance. £4.4.0 were taken in fees. In view of the state of the Welfare Association's finances, it was decided to give the Rand Aid Association a cheque for the half year only, i.e. £75.0.0. It was agreed further, that Mrs. Hoernle should interview the Secretary of the Rand Aid Association

to see whether some change could not be made in the rations issued to Indians.

### First S. A. Train

It was 75 years ago on Thursday Feb. 13, 1861 that the people of Cape Peninsula turned out to witness the start of the first train to run from Capetown to Salt River. Approximately eight months earlier (June 25, 1860) the first Point-Durban train set forth on its journey. That baby railway, with a track only a few miles long, was opened by the first Lieut-Governor of Natal, the Hon. John Scott, after whom Scott Street (now Point Road) was named.

### Federation Of S. African Cities

The question of whether Maritzburg should join a federation of South African cities, in terms of a telegram received from the Town Clerk, Capetown, was discussed at a meeting of the City Council last week. The Mayor (Cr. A. T. Allinson) said that Maritzburg was likely to get more by joining with the nine big cities of South Africa than it would if it stood in with the small boroughs. Mr. P. H. Taylor considered that it would be tactful to belong to both and Provincial Municipal Association and the new federation. The former association depended on larger cities for support. The Council agreed to join the federation as suggested.

# India Letter

[ FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT ]

## Pandit Nehru On The New Constitution

MISS ELLEN WILKINSON and Mr. Jagger gave a reception in honour of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in London. The reception was attended by Lord Morley, Mr. Cocks and other prominent members of the Labour Party. Pandit Nehru, in a speech, declared the new Act was the grossest insult to India. "We are interested in ending and not mending it." The causes of the present unrest in India were economic and might be summed up in one word, hunger. The communal issue had little to do with religion. It was mainly political, economic and middle-class.

## Mahatma's Tribute To Late Maulana Arif Hasvi

The following message about Maulana Arif Hasvi's death, has been received by Dr. Ansari from Mahatma Gandhi:—"I was deeply grieved to hear of Maulana Arif Hasvi's death. I had looked forward to seeing him in Delhi in February. He was one of the few Mussalmans who are also staunch nationalists and his death is a great loss to the cause and to the

country. Please convey my heartfelt condolences to the bereaved family."

## Fantastic Japanese Newspaper Report

Mr. Mahadeo Desai writes to the press: "Friends have drawn my attention to an article in the "Osaka Mainichi," a Tokyo newspaper, especially to the following extracts from it, which concern Gandhiji and others in India:—

A young Japanese Nichiren nun will sail for India, early next year, to spend the rest of her life in the work of bringing spiritual salvation to Indians through the teachings of Nichiren. Mahatma Gandhi was converted into an ardent Nichiren devotee, about six years ago, largely through the influence of Rev. Gyosho Fuji, pastor of Myohoshi, in Dairen, who visited India, at the time, to propagate the religion taught by Nichiren. So profoundly impressed with Nichiren's teachings was Mahatma Gandhi that he not only formed the habit of beating the drum sent to him by Rev. Fuji, but made it a point to repeat aloud daily in Japanese—*neymo, horen gekyo*—a characteristic Nichiren prayer. In addition, Mrs. Gandhi and numerous

other Indians have been converted. Upon the receipt of a request from Mahatma Gandhi, Rev. Fuji selected Miss Sakurai as one the best qualified for the task.

The news is amusing enough, but I am sorry to say it is a fabrication, from beginning to end."

## Society Wedding In Bombay

The marriage of Mr. Sadulla Khan, son of Dr. Khan Sahib, M.L.A., with Miss Sophia Somji, a leading Congress worker of Bombay, was solemnised on Jan. 26 at Muzaffarabad Hall. Seth Jammalal Bajaj, Dr. Ansari, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mr. Jinnah, Mr. K. F. Nariman and others were present on the occasion. Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan (Frontier Gandhi) sent a telegram to Seth Jammalal Bajaj wishing the new couple every happiness.

## Indian Institute Of Science

It is understood that His Excellency the Viceroy, who is "Visitor" of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, has renominated Nawab Sir Mahomed Habibullah to the Chairmanship of the Standing Committee of the Institute for a further term of two years.

# REVISED CONSTITUTION OF THE INDO-EUROPEAN COUNCIL (DURBAN AND DISTRICT)

THE following is the New Constitution of the Indo European Council (Durban and District).

## Name

1. This Society shall be known as the Indo-European Council (Durban and Coast District.)

## Objects

- II. The Objects of the Joint Council shall be:—
  1. To afford opportunity for free interchange of views between Europeans and Indians, for the purpose of furthering inter-racial concord, understanding and co-operation.
  2. To study the relations of the Indian and European races in Africa.
  3. To stimulate public interest in inter-racial relationship, by means of public meetings, discussion groups, the use of the press, and such other means as may be expedient.
  4. To assist in securing legislation and administration which shall be just, between Europeans and Indians, by such means as the preparation and presentation of evidence, before investigating committees or commissions, submission of memorials to Government or any local authorities, or in such other way as may be expedient.
  5. To assist in the establishment of and/or, to co-operate with, social and educational institutions, such as Child Welfare Societies, Social Service and Health Committees etc.
  6. To contribute in any other way possible or desirable or advisable, to the bettering of interracial relationship.

## Membership

- III. 1. The Joint Council shall consist of an approximately equal number of Indians and Europeans.
2. All applications for membership shall be considered by the executive and election to membership shall be by the Council on receipt of the Executive's recommendation.
3. The membership roll shall from time to time, be subject to revision, and the decision of the Council shall be final, in any matter in regard thereto.

4. The minimum annual subscription for members shall be 5/- payable as on September 1st, in each year, or at the time of nomination of a person for membership.

## Officers And Executive Committee

- IV. 1. The officers of the Joint Council shall be:—
  - (a) A president.
  - (b) One or more Hon Life-Presidents.
  - (c) A chairman.
  - (d) Two Vice-Chairman.
  - (e) Joint honorary secretaries, one European and one Indian whose duties shall be to keep records of all meetings of the Council and of the Executive, and to conduct the Correspondence of the Council.
  - (f) An Honorary Treasurer, whose duty shall be to keep the funds of the Council. The banking account to be operated on, by the Chairman and Treasurer, and in the absence of the Chairman, by one of the Vice Chairman and the Treasurer.
2. The executive shall consist of the Chairman, two Vice Chairman, Hon Treasurer, and Hon. Secretaries *ex officio*, together with seven members of each race.
3. Members of the Executive Committee who fail to attend three consecutive meetings, may at the discretion of the Executive, be held to have resigned their seats.
4. Vacancies in the Executive Committee shall be filled by the Executive itself, subject to the ratification by the Council, due regard being given to members of the Council who may have been defeated at the election of the Committee or the Annual General Meeting.
5. The Officers, and the Executive, shall be elected by the vote of the Joint Council, at the Annual General Meeting, which shall be held, in the month of September, or so soon there after as possible. Voting need not be by ballot, unless, a majority of those present so demand.

## Duties Of The Executive Committee

- V. The duties of the Executive shall be:—
  1. To act for the Council, in the interim between the meetings.

2. To carry out the decisions of the Council, unless otherwise provided.
3. To plan the activities of the Council, to the end that its objects may be best accomplished.
4. The Executive Committee shall have the power to frame by-laws for the election of members, and for all other matters, arising out of the conduct of the affairs of the Joint Council, such by-laws to be submitted for the approval of the Joint Council, at its next meeting.

## Annual Report And Financial Statement

- VI. The Chairman on behalf of the Executive, shall present an Annual Report of the activities of the Council at the Annual General Meeting. The Honorary Treasurer shall, at the same time, present a financial statement, which shall have been audited by an auditor appointed at the Annual General Meeting, if possible, or by the Executive where necessary.

## Meetings

- VII. The Council shall as far as possible, hold its meetings, at least once a month, and at such times the Executive may from time to time determine. The Secretaries shall when possible give, not less than one weeks notice of meetings, but no meeting shall be deemed irregularly called because one week's notice has not been given.

## Amendment To Constitution

- VIII. This constitution may be amended or added to, at any time, by a two-thirds vote of the members present, provided that notice of motion, so to amend or add, if signed by at least two members, shall be circulated to members at least one week, prior to the meeting, at which such amendment or addition is to be moved.

*The seed must destroy itself before it can give birth to the plant that in time blossoms and bears fruit. The wick must burn itself to give light to others. Even so must the present generation work and sacrifice then alone will India be reborn.—BABU RAJENDRA PRASAD.*



# THE LOGIC AND FORCE OF VIOLENCE

## NEED FOR HUMANISING PUNISHMENT

ALL this is very sad and deplorable no doubt, but what is the poor judge to do? Is he to wallow in a sea of sentimentality and give up sentencing offenders against the law? If he is so soft and sensitive he is not much good as a judge and will have to give place to another. No, no one expects the judge to embrace every offender and invite him to dinner. But a human element in a trial and sentence would certainly improve matters. The judges are too impersonal, distant, and too little aware of the consequences of the sentences they award. If their awareness could be increased, as well as a sense of fellow-feeling with the prisoner, it would be a great gain. This can only come when the two belong to more or less the same class. A financier who has embezzled vast sums of public money will have every sympathy from the judge, not so the poor wretch who had picked up a rupee or stolen a sheet to satisfy an urgent need. For the judge and the average offender to belong to the same class means a fundamental change in social structure, as indeed every great reform does. But even apart from and in anticipation of that, something could certainly be done.

It was Bernard Shaw, I think, who suggested that every judge and magistrate, as well as every prison official, should spend a period in prison, living like ordinary prisoners. Only then would they be justified in sentencing people to imprisonment, or to governing them there. The suggestion is an excellent one although it may be difficult to give effect to it. I ventured to suggest it once to the Home Member and the Inspector-General of Prisons of the U.P. Government for their personal adoption, but they did not seem to favour it. At least one well known prison official, however, had adopted it. This was Thomas Mott Osborne of the famous Sing Sing prison in New York. He trained himself by undergoing a term of voluntary imprisonment and, as a result of this, he introduced later on many remarkable improvements in the social rehabilitation and education of prisoners.

Such a term of voluntary imprisonment will do a world of good to the bodies and souls of our judges, magistrates and prison officials. It will also give them a greater insight into prison life. But obviously no such voluntary effort can ever approach the real thing. The sting of imprisonment will be absent as well as the peculiarly helpless and broken feeling before the armed and walled power of the State, which a prisoner experiences. Nor will the voluntary prisoner ever have to face bad treatment

By  
**PUNDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU**  
In The "Modern Review"

(Continued from last week)

from the staff. The essence of prison is a psychological background of having been cast off from society like a diseased limb. That will necessarily be absent. But with all these drawbacks the experience will be worth while and will help in making the administration of the criminal law more human than beneficial. The great invasions of our prisons by middle-class people during the non-cooperation and civil disobedience movements had indirectly a marked effect. As the prison-goers did not become judges or prison officials the direct effect was little. But a knowledge of prison conditions and a sympathy for the prisoner's lot became widespread, and public opinion and the crusading efforts of the Congressmen bore substantial results.

### Humane Punishment

I do not know whether I am over soft but I do not think I err on the mushy and sentimental side. Other people and even many of my close colleagues have considered me rather hard. Mr. C. R. Dass once referred to me at a meeting of the All-India Congress Committee as being "cold-blooded". Perhaps it all depends on the standard of comparison as well as on the fact that some display their emotions more than others. However that may be, I do hate the idea of punishment and especially "deterrent" punishment and all the suffering, deliberately caused, that it involves. Perhaps it cannot be done away with completely in this present-day world of ours, but it can certainly be minimized, toned down and almost humanized.

At one time I was strongly opposed to death penalty and, in theory, my opposition still continues. But I have come to realise that there are many things far worse than death and if the choice had to be made, and I was given it, I would probably accept a death sentence rather than one of imprisonment for life. But I would not like to be hung; I would prefer being shot or guillotined or even electrocuted; most of all other methods I would like to be given, as Socrates was of old, the cup of poison which would send me to sleep from which there was no awaking. This last method seems to me to be far the most civilized and humane. But in India we favour hangings, and last year the official mind showed us the texture of which it was made by organizing

public hangings in Karachi or somewhere else in Sind. This was meant to terrify would be evil doers. It turned out to be a huge *mela* where thousands gathered to witness the ghastly spectacle. I suppose the mentality behind such public exhibitions bears a family resemblance to that which prompted the *autos da fe* of the Spanish Inquisition.

A friend of mine who became a High Court Judge had a "crisis of conscience" when he had first to sentence a man to death. The idea seemed hateful to him. He overcame his repugnance however (he had to or else he would not have long continued in his job) and I suppose he soon got used to sending people to the scaffold without turning a hair. He was an exception and I doubt if many others in his position have ever had such scruples. It is probably easier to sentence a man to death than to see the sentence carried out. And yet even sensitive people got used to this painful sight. A young English member of the Indian Civil Service had to attend hangings in the local gaol. At his first hanging, he told me, he was thoroughly sick and felt bad all day. But very soon the sight had no unusual effect on him whatever and he used to go straight from the execution to his breakfast table and have a hearty meal.

### Capital Punishment

I have never seen a death sentence being carried out. In most of the gaols where I have lived as a prisoner executions did not take place, but on three or four occasions there were hangings in my gaol. These took place in a special enclosure, cut off from the rest of the prison, but the whole gaol population knew of it, perhaps because the unlocking of the various barracks and cells took place at a later hour on those mornings. I experienced a peculiar feeling on those days, an ominous stillness and a tendency for people to talk in low voices. It is possible that all this was the product of my own imagination.

And yet with all my repugnance for executions, I feel that some method of eliminating utterly undesirable human beings will have to be adopted and used with discretion. The real objection to the infliction of capital punishment as well as other punishments is of course not so much the resultant suffering of the person punished, as the brutalization of the community that authorizes such punishment, and more particularly of the individuals who carry it out. This is especially noticeable in the case of whipping,

which is widely prevalent in India. The official defence for the punishment of whipping is that it is meant for horrible crimes like rape with violence. In practice it has a much wider range and in 1932 (as was stated to the British House of Commons) five hundred Civil Disobedience prisoners were whipped. This was the official figure, unofficial jail beatings not being included. These political prisoners were whipped either for purely political offences or for breaches of gaol discipline. No violence or crime was involved. It has now been laid down officially that in serious cases of hunger-strikes in gaol whipping may be resorted to. We thus have it that in the opinion of the British Government in India a hunger-strike or breaches of gaol discipline stand on the same level as rape with violence.

### Whipping

Whipping is usually administered in prison by some low caste prisoner. No prisoner likes the job but he has little choice in the matter. The higher caste prisoners would in any event refuse to whip, and even the warders are reluctant to do so. A case came to my notice once when a warder was asked to whip. He refused absolutely and was punished for this contumacy. It is interesting to compare the sensitiveness to whipping of the prisoners and warders with that of our judges and prison officials who order it and our Government which authorizes and defends it.

To be continued

**J. R. HARTSHORNE,**

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Phone No. 22/5320

Box No. 7432, Johannesburg

Immigration matters attended to.

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## NOTICE.

### TRANSVAAL ASIATIC LAND TENURE ACT COMMISSION:

#### Schedule of Stands or Lots in Johannes- burg Township recommended for exemption

It is hereby notified for the information of those concerned that (apart from the Commission's recommendations as to the exemption of areas in Johannesburg, as contained in Part II of its Report) the Commission has recommended, in Part III of its Report, the exemption of certain stands and lots in various townships in Johannesburg, as set out in the Schedule below, from the provisions of sections one hundred and thirty and one hundred and thirty one of the Gold Law (Transvaal Act No. 35 of 1908, as amended and extended by Act No. 35 of 1932). The Minister of the Interior will shortly consider the recommendations made in part III of the Report, and any owner, occupier or other person interested, is invited to state by letter whether the recommendations in respect of any particular stand or lot should be given effect to, or to offer any other comments thereon. Letters should be addressed to the Secretary for the Interior, Union Buildings, Pretoria, and must reach that address not later than the 23rd of March, 1936. The Township and stand or lot number must be stated at the head of the letter.

The register compiled by the Commission in accordance with its terms of reference and the recommendations made as to individual cases (Appendices I and II to Part III of the Commission's Report) may be inspected at the Immigration Office, Room No. 13, 182 Jeppe Street, (Old Fire Station), Johannesburg, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. (Saturday 12 noon) from Monday 9th to Saturday 14th March, 1936, inclusive.

### SCHEDULE

| Township.                   | Stand, Lot or Erf Number.<br>(N.B. Figures in brackets denote<br>the Register Folio No.)  |
|-----------------------------|---|
| BOOYSENS.                   | Whole of stands:-<br>Nos. 124, 145, 146 (1).  |
| CITY AND SUB-<br>URBAN.     | Whole of Stands:-<br>Nos. 96 (2 and 3); 258 (5 and 6);<br>410 (9, 10 and 11); 417 (13); 542<br>(28 and 29); 571 (30); 578 (31).<br>Parts of Stands:-<br>Nos. 448 (26); 492 (27)   |
| DENVER.                     | Whole of Stands:-<br>Nos. 494 (43); 499 (44 and 45);<br>536 (46).<br>Parts of Stands:-<br>Nos. 124 (36); 278 (40); 488 (42).  |
| FAIRVIEW.                   | Whole of Stands:-<br>No. 332 (50).<br>Part of Stand:-<br>No. 93 (47).   |
| FORDSBURG.                  | Whole of Stand:-<br>No. 734 (74 and 75).<br>Parts of Stands:-<br>Nos. 40 (55); 55 (58); 86 and<br>87 (60); 255 (63); 368 (66); 715<br>(73); 844 (78); 996 (80).   |
| JEFFRESTOWN.                | Whole of Stands:-<br>Nos. 199 (91); 372 (105); 404<br>(110); 1694 (129).<br>Parts of Stands:-<br>Nos. 80 and 81 (84); 86 (85);<br>115 (87); 169 (89); 208 (92);<br>233 (95); 244 (98); 260 (101);<br>266 (103); 277 (104); 374 and<br>375 (108); 395 (109); 432 (114);<br>434 (115); 439 (116); 1024 (119);<br>1269 (123); 1271 (124); 1434<br>(126); 1496 (127); 1924 (130);<br>2653 (132).  |
| JOHANNESBURG.               | Whole of Stands:-<br>Nos. 163 (157); 654 (195); 1059<br>(231 and 232); 1297 (242);<br>1298 (243); 1347 (245); 5159<br>(280); 5161 (282); 5169 (283);  |
| LA ROCHELLE.                | Whole of Stands:-<br>Nos. 1 (285 and 286); 4 (288 and<br>289); 9 (290 and 291); 95 and<br>96 (295).<br>Parts of Stands:-<br>Nos. 11 (292); 83 (294); 342<br>(296); 406 (297).   |
| MARSHALLS-<br>TOWN.         | Whole of Stands:-<br>Nos. 112 (298A); 491 (307).<br>Parts of Stands:-<br>Nos. 331 (300); 441 (301); 485<br>(304) 707 (310).   |
| OPHIRTON.                   | Whole of Stand:-<br>No. 292 (323 to 326).<br>Parts of Stands:-<br>Nos. 7 (315); 131 (317); 153 (318);<br>249 and 250 (321); 293 and<br>413 (327).   |
| PAARLSHOOP.                 | Whole of Stand:-<br>No. 79 (330 and 331).<br>Part of Stand:-<br>No. 59 (328).   |
| PROSPECT.                   | Whole of Stands:-<br>Nos. 140 (340); 159 (343).<br>Parts of Stands:-<br>Nos. 70 (333); 83 (335); 84 (336);<br>110 (337); 113 (338); 146 (342);<br>165 (344); 179 (346); 180 (347).  |
| ROSETTENVILLE.              | Whole of Stand:-<br>No. 629 (350); 1003 (352).<br>Parts of Stands:-<br>Nos. 24 (348); 660 (351).  |
| ROSETTENVILLE<br>EXTENSION. | Whole of Stand:-<br>No. 1004 (353).<br>Parts of Stands:-<br>Nos. 1098 and 1100 (354 and<br>355).  |
| SPRINGFIELD.                | Whole of Stand:-<br>No. 73 (358).   |
| TURFFONTEIN.                | Whole of Stands:-<br>Nos. 3 (359); 86 (360); 158 (362<br>and 363); 196 (364); 890 (369);<br>1104 (371); 1307 (374); 1456 (376<br>and 377); 1921 and 1922 (380,<br>381 and 382); 1931 (383); 1932<br>(384); 2409 and 2410 (388 and<br>389); 2627 (393 and 394).<br>Parts of Stands:-<br>Nos. 102 (361); 388 (366); 412<br>(367); 530 (368); 1037 and 1038<br>(370); 1176 (372); 1251 and<br>1252 (373); 1492 and 1493 (378);<br>1941 (385); 2161 and 2162 (386);<br>2427 (390); 2428 (391); 2628<br>(393 and 394). |
| WEMMER.                     | Whole of Stands:-<br>Nos. 6A and 7A (395).  |
| WEST TURF-<br>FONTEIN.      | Part of Stand:-<br>No. 20E (396).   |
| FARM DOORN-<br>FONTEIN 24.  | Whole of Stand No. 170 [outside<br>Township] (398).<br>Whole of Portion 21 of Portion<br>"K" (403).<br>Whole of Portion 28 of Portion<br>"K" (411 to 418).<br>Part of Portion 27 of Portion<br>"K" (399).   |

Parts of Stands:-

Nos. 2 (133); 79 (146, 147 and  
149); 83 (151); 158 (156); 223  
(158); 247 (159); 254 (160); 311  
and 312 (165); 442 (169); 492  
(177); 632 and portion 631 (193);  
734 (212); 735 (213); 815 (215);  
996 (229); 1072 (233); 1179 (237);  
1382 (246); 1383 (247); 1409  
(248); 1503 (252); 1709 (255);  
1710 (256); 1720 (259); 1748  
(260); 1752 (261); 2303 (264);  
2458 and 2459 (271); 2686 (272);  
5150 (279).

LA ROCHELLE.

Whole of Stands:-

Nos. 1 (285 and 286); 4 (288 and  
289); 9 (290 and 291); 95 and  
96 (295).

Parts of Stands:-

Nos. 11 (292); 83 (294); 342  
(296); 406 (297).

MARSHALLS-

TOWN.

Whole of Stands:-

Nos. 112 (298A); 491 (307).

Parts of Stands:-

Nos. 331 (300); 441 (301); 485  
(304) 707 (310).

OPHIRTON.

Whole of Stand:-

No. 292 (323 to 326).

Parts of Stands:-

Nos. 7 (315); 131 (317); 153 (318);  
249 and 250 (321); 293 and  
413 (327).

PAARLSHOOP.

Whole of Stand:-

No. 79 (330 and 331).

Part of Stand:-

No. 59 (328).

PROSPECT.

Whole of Stands:-

Nos. 140 (340); 159 (343).

Parts of Stands:-

Nos. 70 (333); 83 (335); 84 (336);  
110 (337); 113 (338); 146 (342);  
165 (344); 179 (346); 180 (347).

ROSETTENVILLE.

Whole of Stand:-

No. 629 (350); 1003 (352).

Parts of Stands:-

Nos. 24 (348); 660 (351).

ROSETTENVILLE

EXTENSION.

Whole of Stand:-

No. 1004 (353).

Parts of Stands:-

Nos. 1098 and 1100 (354 and  
355).

SPRINGFIELD.

Whole of Stand:-

No. 73 (358).

TURFFONTEIN.

Whole of Stands:-

Nos. 3 (359); 86 (360); 158 (362  
and 363); 196 (364); 890 (369);  
1104 (371); 1307 (374); 1456 (376  
and 377); 1921 and 1922 (380,  
381 and 382); 1931 (383); 1932  
(384); 2409 and 2410 (388 and  
389); 2627 (393 and 394).

Parts of Stands:-

Nos. 102 (361); 388 (366); 412  
(367); 530 (368); 1037 and 1038  
(370); 1176 (372); 1251 and  
1252 (373); 1492 and 1493 (378);  
1941 (385); 2161 and 2162 (386);  
2427 (390); 2428 (391); 2628  
(393 and 394).

WEMMER.

Whole of Stands:-

Nos. 6A and 7A (395).

WEST TURF-

FONTEIN.

Part of Stand:-

No. 20E (396).

FARM DOORN-

FONTEIN 24.

Whole of Stand No. 170 [outside  
Township] (398).

Whole of Portion 21 of Portion

"K" (403).

Whole of Portion 28 of Portion

"K" (411 to 418).

Part of Portion 27 of Portion

"K" (399).

# The Sporting World

## Cricket.

### Fourth Win In Test Series

HAVING clinched the rubber in Johannesburg, the Australians at Kingsmead finished off the Test series against South Africa with another convincing victory, winning in the end by an innings and 6 runs, for South Africa's second innings realised but 227 runs and Australia did not have to bat again. The early Springbok batsmen did quite well, and at lunch time, with three wickets down and 37 runs needed to avert an innings defeat, that at least looked a certainty. But Grimmett and O'Reilly thought otherwise and some fine bowling on a worn wicket, aided by brilliant catching by Richardson, accounted for the last batsmen, leaving Mitchell not out with dogged 72 runs to his credit. Grimmett ended the match with 13 wickets for 173 runs. The scores were: South Africa (first innings) 222. Australia (first innings) 455. South Africa (second innings) 227.

### Stanger United Vs. Kharwa's XI

The Stanger United Cricket Club met Kharwa's XI, of Durban, recently and were decisively beaten by an innings and 57 runs. The scores were:— Stanger (first innings), 102 (G. Bux 29, Y. Noorbhai 23, G. Bechoo 11, J. Sont 10; Asmal three for 12). Kharwa's XI (first innings), 205 for five wickets declared (Docrat 70, Yusuf 22, Akoojee not out 42, Timol not out 28; Mather three for 43). Stanger (second innings), 46.

## Tennis

A special general meeting of the South African Lawn Tennis Association was held in Durban recently when the following were present: Mr. M. K. Naidoo (president), in the chair, Mr. S. Rajpaul (hon. secretary), Messrs M. Ramchuran and P. B. Singh (N.I.L.T.A.), R. Regnath, and Harry Jithoo by proxies (T.I.L.T.U.). After a lengthy discussion it was decided to stage the inter-provincial match for M. M. Govender's trophy at Johannesburg on April 11 and 12 (Easter holidays). The trophy is now on view at Peter's Cafe, Grey Street.

## Soccer.

### All-India Tour This Year

Very soon the curtain will be raised for the opening of the new soccer season. What the season will yield in the way of talent and interest, is now much a matter of speculation. This year there will be no Sam-China Cup Tournament and unless something is done by those in authority, prospects of an interesting season are remote. From experience, it has been

By "Rambler"

found, that unless something is designed in the way of a tour, dullness will creep in; and Indian Soccer, bad as it is, will deteriorate in quality and standard. For this reason, soccerites all over the country might very well ask: Is there going to be an All-India tour this year? The All-Indian soccer team brightened the tedium in this country in 1934; and the Sam China Cup Tournament last year, to some extent, sustained the interest that was thus created. This year: What is going to be done to keep alive the spirit of the game in South Africa. When the All-India Team was here in 1933 it was freely intimated by those in authority, not officially, however—that tours between India and South Africa would be biennial events. So far the South African Board has not stirred in the matter. Headquarters are in Johannesburg and it is hoped that before long reports will appear of negotiations that are taking place for a South African tour of All-India this year. Much can be done in the interim, if an early start on negotiations is effected. If the tour materialises one can hardly exaggerate its effect. It will not only liven the tedium and improve the standard of Indian soccer in South Africa; it will also strengthen the ties of brotherhood between India and South Africa. Above all, it will do much to make the event a permanent feature. Will the South African Indian Soccer Board make a move in the matter??

### Avondale Football Club

At the ninth annual general meeting of the Avondale Football Club, the following officials were elected: Patrons, Messrs H. Subryalu, V. M. Maistry; Hon. Life Vice-Presidents, Messrs Dixon Subrayalu, M. Govindsamy, J. Shunmugam; President, Mr. M. Raman; Vice-Presidents, Messrs J. B. Maharaj, R. L. Boodhan, N. Maistry, S. Raman, P. Lazarus, M. Mahomed, S. Nynah, A. Arumugam, E. M. Chin, A. K. Phillip, P. A. Baous, H. Lazarus, M. J. Saheb, P. Marrian, M. W. Daniel, K. S. H. Pillay, C. B. Singh, V. D. Maistry, G. H. Subrayan, F. Moon-samy, G. V. Dempsey, S. C. George, R. Pillay, R. J. Johnny, P. R. James, G. Haribhai, M. Lazarus; Hon. Secretary, J. J. Shunmugam; Assistant Hon. Secretary, R. L. Boodhan; Treasurer, R. Moon-samy; Captain, C. P. Francis; Vice-Captain, P. M. Pillay; Manager, Dixon Subrayalu; Delegates to D.D.I.F.A., Messrs R. L. Boodhan, E. M. Chin.

### Blue Bells Football Club

The Fiftieth annual general meeting of the Blue Bells Football Club was held at the Kapitan's Balcony Tea Rooms last Sunday, when the following officials were elected: Patron, G. H. Mather (re-elected) hon. life vice-president, in addition to last year's officials Mr. S. M. Naloo was elected; President Mr. N. P. Williams (re-elected); Vice-presidents, in addition to last year's officials Messrs. G. R. Mason, J. Storrar, V. Govindaswami Frank Mutusamy, A. Moon-samy Bros., Tommy Murgan Bros., P. M. Mannie were elected. Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. S. M. Pillay; Captain, G. Raman; Vice-Captain, A. M. Paruk. Delegates to the D. D. I. F. A., Messrs C. Anthony and A. Manickum.

### C. I. F. Association

The sixth annual meeting of the County Indian Football Association was held at Sea View Government Indian School, when the following officials were elected: Patron: Mr. P. D. Naicker; President: Mr. K. Samuels; Hon. Life Vice-President: Messrs. P. D. Naicker, S. C. George, A. Harry, B. S. Naidu, and B. K. Naidu; Vice-Presidents: Messrs. M. K. Naidoo, A. G. Moodley, R. V. G. Singh, R. K. Reddy, B. A. James, N. J. Madares; and B. V. Naidoo; Hon. Secretary: Mr. A. Harry; Hon. Treasurer: Mr. M. J. S. Naidoo; Hon. Record Clerk: Mr. J. Naidoo; Hon. Auditor: Mr. R. N. Sullaphen. The new recreation grounds at Sea View are now being laid out by the Corporation and all clubs affiliated to this Association will be in a position to enjoy better sport by playing their Football matches on proper playing fields this season.

## Boxing.

### Non-European Boxing

Sporting fans are reminded that the Non-European Boxing tournament will take place tomorrow at the City Hall. All those who were looking forward to see the clash between Bud Gengan, the clever local lad and Willie Smith a dangerous Cape opponent will do well to be there by booking early. The other items on the programme are well selected and a good evening's entertainment is assured. To encourage the promoters who are staging this show at great personal inconvenience it is anticipated that the patrons will have the hall packed on Saturday night.

Molvi Ismail Cachalia after spending a month at the Phoenix Settlement has returned to Johannesburg last Sunday.

# ઈન્ડિઅન ઓપિનિઅન.

મહાત્મા ગાંધીજીના હસ્તે  
સને ૧૯૦૨માં સ્થપાયું.

પુસ્તક ૩૪ મું.

શુક્રવાર, તારીખ ૬ માર્ચ ૧૯૩૬

અંક-૧૦.

## નોંધ અને સમાચાર

ભરૂં પધાર્યાં

ડરબનના હીંદીઓ કારનારવન કાસલમાં આવતા રવીવારે અત્રે આવનાર પોતાના સાહિય આફ્રિકાની પેદાશના એક બેન, મીસ ગુણમ નાયકને આવકાર આપશે. મીસ નાયક ડરબનના મી. અને મીસીસ આર. કે. નાયકના સુપુત્રી છે. આઠ વર્ષ પર પોતાના માપીતાએ તેમને એડીનબરોની યુનીવર્સીટીમાં દાકતરી અભ્યાસ કરવા મોકલ્યા હતાં. આજે તેઓ દાકતર બની ફરી ઘેર આવે છે. મીસ નાયક દાકતરી પદધાની તાલીમ પામેલાં સાહિય આફ્રિકાની પેદાશના બીબ બેન છે. મી. અને મીસીસ આર. કે. નાયકને તો પોતાના સુપુત્રીને પોતાના અભ્યાસ સંબંધિતથી, પુરો કરી આવેલાં બેબને મગરૂરી અને આનંદ પ્રશંસા પરંતુ તે કરતાંય વિશેષ મગરૂરી અને આનંદ પોતાના એક ભેતન દાકતર બની આવેલાં બેબને ખાસ કરી ડરબનના હીંદીઓને અને સામાન્ય રીતે સમસ્ત સાહિય આફ્રિકાના હીંદીઓને થશે. આ ઉપરથી ઉસાહ લઈને જે બીબ માખાપા પણ પોતાની દીકરીઓને કેળવણી આપવા પ્રેરાય તો કેવું સાફ થાય. તો સાહિય આફ્રિકાનાં આપણાં સ્ત્રીત્વને માટે આપણું પણ મગરૂરી લઈ શકાએ. અમે ડો. ગુણમ નાયકને અંતઃ કરણથી આવકાર આપીએ છીએ અને તેમની ભવિષ્યની કારકીર્દી કલેક્ટર અને ઉજ્જવળ નીવડે એવી પ્રાર્થના કરીએ છીએ.

હીંદ સરકારે સીલેક્ટ કમીટીની પાડલી ના સાહિય આફ્રિકન ઇન્ડિઅન કોંગ્રેસના શેષ રહેલા અમલદારો પોતાને કોઈ જાતની સત્તા આપવામાં આવ્યા વીનાજ ટ્રાંસવાલ એશીયાટીક લેન્ડ ટેન્ચર એક્ટ પર સીલેક્ટ કમીટી સ્વિકારી લેવાને તૈયાર થઈ ગયા છે. લારે હીંદ સરકારના એજન્ટ-જનરલ એ બાબતમાં મોગેલી સલાહના જમાબમાં હીંદ સરકારે સીલેક્ટ કમીટી નહીં સ્વીકારવા જણાવ્યું છે. અમે માનીએ છીએ કે હીંદ સરકારે ખરૂં પગલું લીધેલું છે કેમકે શીધામ કમીશને જે કરેલું છે તેના કરતાં સીલેક્ટ કમીટી કંઈ વધારે સાફ તો નહીજ કરે પરંતુ તુકસાન ચોક્કસ કરી શકશે. શીધામ કમીશનના રીપોર્ટ પર તે પાણી ફેરવી દઈ શકશે. કદાચ કોંગ્રેસના અમલદારો આ પરથી પોતાનું પગલું પાછું ખેંચી લેવાનું

ડહાપણુ બેધ શકશે અને ભવિષ્યમાં વધારે સ્થિરતા બતાવતાં શીખશે. ન્યારે પડિત ભવાની દયાળ સન્ધાસી, જે હીંદમાં કોંગ્રેસના પ્રતીનીધી તરીકે હોવાનું સમજાય છે, તે હીંદ સરકાર સમક્ષ પોતે કરેલી રજુઆતમાં ટ્રાંસવાલ એશીયાટીક લેન્ડ ટેન્ચર એક્ટને રાઉંડ ટેબલ કોંફરન્સના ભાવથી વીરૂદ્ધ અને હીંદ-યુનીયન કરારનો સર્વથા ભંગ કરનાર તરીકે વર્ણવી રહ્યા છે, એ કાયદાની સામે સલામત ની લડત ઉઠાવવાના ટ્રાંસવાલ ઇન્ડિઅન કોંગ્રેસના પગલાંને ટેકો આપનારા તા. ૨૭ ઓગસ્ટ ૧૯૩૨માં બેહાનીસબર્ગ ખાતે મળેલી સા. ઓ. ઇન્ડિઅન કોંગ્રેસે કરેલા કરાવની યાદી આપી રહ્યા છે અને “નીરાશા કદાચ તેઓને હજુ પણ સલામતના ઇતીહાસનું પુનરાવર્તન કરવાને પ્રેરે” એવા સંભવ હોવાનું જણાવી રહ્યા છે. લારે તેમના સાથીઓ અહિં એ કાયદામાં કેટલીક છુટછટા માંગીને ટ્રાંસવાલના હીંદીઓની સ્થિતિ પૂતાવી દઈ રહ્યા છે. એ કેટલી વીચર દશા ગણાય!

**સીટી કાઉન્સિલનું ભયંકર ધગલું**

વેપારના લાયસેન્સોને લગતાં મેરીટકમર્ગની સીટી કાઉન્સિલે પસાર કરવા ધારેલા ધારાઓ ના સંબંધમાં નાટાલ ઇન્ડિઅન કોંગ્રેસની મેરીટકમર્ગની શાખાએ કરેલી રજુઆત તરફ અમે વાચકનું ધ્યાન ખેંચીએ છીએ એ ધારાઓ જે પસાર થશે તો લાયસેન્સીંગ ઓફીસરના હાથમાં આપણુદી ભરેલી સત્તાઓ મુકારી અને લાયસેન્સીંગ ઓફીસર તે અમલ ચલાવનાર એક અમલદાર તરીકેજ નહીં પરંતુ કોઈ લાયસેન્સને માટેની અરજીની સામે વિરોધ ઉઠાવનાર તરીકે પણ વર્તી શકશે! વધુમાં એ ધારાઓ નેટીવાને અને “ગોરી સીઓ”ને હીંદીઓની દુકાનોમાં માલ વેચવાની મના કરી શકશે. આ ધારાઓ અન્યાયી, જુલમી અને કાયદાના સર્વમાન્ય સીદ્ધાંતોથી ખીલકુલ વીરૂદ્ધ છે. કાઉન્સિલે કોંગ્રેસના ડેપ્યુટેશનને સાંભળ્યા સુધી ધારાઓપરની ચર્ચા મોકુફ રાખવા બદલ તેનો આભાર માનવો ઘટે છે. જે આ ધારાઓને કંઈ પણ વિરોધ વગર પસાર થઈ જવા દેવામાં આવશે તો બીજાં યુનીસીપાલીટીઓ તેનું જરૂર અનુકરણ કરશે. આથી કોમે ભયંત રહેવાની જરૂર છે.

એજન્ટ-જનરલના આમંત્રણનો અનાદર કર્યો

હીંદ સરકારના એજન્ટ-જનરલ સર સૈયદ રમ અલીએ કાલની રિયતિનું વાજબી સમાધાન લાવવાને ચર્ચા કરવા માર્ચ તા. ૧૫ મીએ બેહાનીસબર્ગમાં બેબા યવાનાં કરેલાં આમંત્રણને સાહિય આફ્રિકન ઇન્ડિઅન કોંગ્રેસના અમલદારો એઓએ ટુક મુદત પર પોતાના હોદાઓનું રાજીનામું આપી દીધેલું છે તેઓએ અનાદર કર્યો છે.

**મી. હોફમેયરની બીમારી**

અમને નોંધ લેતાં ખેદ થાય છે કે મુલકી પ્રધાન મી. જે. એચ. હોફમેયર થોડા દિવસથી બીમાર પડી ગયા છે અને તેમને હોસ્પિટલે લઈ જવા પડ્યા હતા. આ લખતી વખતે ખબર આપ્યા છે કે તેઓ હોસ્પિટલમાંથી છુટી પાછા પોતાની હોટેલમાં ગયા છે. અને તેમને સંપૂર્ણ આરામ લેવાની સુચના થઈ છે. ઇશર તેમને તાકાદે સાજા કરી દે.

**શહેનશાહનું પ્રથમ ભાષણ**

ના. શહેનશાહ કીંગ એડવર્ડ આઠમાએ રાજગાદી પર આવ્યાબાદ શહેનશાહત સમક્ષ પોતાનું પ્રથમ ભાષણ ગયા રવીવાર તા. ૧ લી માર્ચે કર્યું હતું જે સમસ્ત ફૂનીયામાં ઓડકારટ થયું હતું. હીંદના મહારાજાઓ અને પ્રબળ શુભેચ્છાઓ પાઠવતાં ના. શહેનશાહ પોતાના પીતાના મરણ વખતે તેઓએ પ્રદર્શિત કરેલા ખેદ અને વંદનદારી માટે આભાર દર્શાવ્યો હતો. વધુમાં તેમણે જણાવ્યું કે: “મહારાણી વીક્ટોરીયા, શહેનશાહ એડવર્ડ સાતમાં અને શહેનશાહ ન્યોબે જે દાખલો બેસાડેલો છે તે તેઓના વારુ તરીકે બીટીશ અન હીંદી પ્રબળો વચ્ચેના સંબંધ ટકાવી રાખવા અને મંજ્યુન કરવાની મારી ઉપર એક પવિત્ર જવાબદારી મુકનારો છે.” ના. શહેનશાહ તરફથી ઉચ્ચારવામાં આવેલા શબ્દો તેઓથી અમલમાં મુકી શકાતા હોય તો કેવું સાફ! પરંતુ કુખેદ ખીના એજ છે કે તે તેમનાથી થઈ શકે તેમ નથી.

**રાજનું અપમાન કરવાનો ગુન્હો-સજા ૨૬ થઈ**

મરહુમ શહેનશાહ ન્યોબેની જુબીલી વખતે શહેનશાહનું અપમાન કરનારી પત્રીકાઓ છાપવા બદલ અને તેવાં વચનો ઉચ્ચારેલા હોવા બદલ