

# INDIAN OPINION

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## NOTES AND NEWS

### Stuttaford's Statement

HERE will be no round-table conference between the Union and Indian Governments to discuss the Asiatic problem in South Africa, Mr. R. Stuttaford, Minister of the Interior, is reported to have stated in an interview with a representative of the *Natal Daily News* in Durban. "I shall inform the Indian Government of what I propose doing, he said, and if they like to send any representatives over here I shall discuss the matter with them, but I am not going to open up the Indian question. My idea, he added, is that the Indians must have an absolutely fair deal, but so must the Europeans. That is the position." The Minister said that before the lapse of the Transvaal Asiatics Land and Trading Act, whose operation was limited to two years, he hoped to pass permanent legislation solving to a large extent existing differences. This, he thought, could be done without putting what the Indians called "stigma" on them, "If we all keep our heads I think the problem will be solved."

There is nothing new in the above statement made by the Minister of the Interior. It is a reiteration of what he stated in Parliament. We are authoritatively informed that this is not to be interpreted as negotiations between India and the Union having broken down. They are still continuing but with what hope is yet to be seen.

### Smuts' Picture Of A S.A. United Nation

Addressing a United Party rally at Rustenburg on August 4, General Smuts, Minister of Justice, is reported to have said:

"We have not yet developed the real national feeling necessary for a great nation.

"That is why we have so many sections in public life. Those who come after us will see a South African nation but it will not be a nation of one section only.

"There were those who thought that the South African nation which would eventually emerge would compromise only the descendants of the Dutch speaking people. They were wrong.

"A nation can be composed only of the different sections of White people

already in South Africa who are working together. We must not try to exclude any section. Its origin must not count. Some say the Jews must be excluded, but there are good Jews as well as bad Jews, just as there are good and bad Afrikaners."

General Smuts said if there were no division based on racial lines the people of South Africa would become a united nation.

In General Smuts' picture of a united South African nation there is apparently no place for the six million Natives, the actual sons of the soil, or the two hundred thousand Indians or the coloureds. What is to become of these sections of the Union population? Are they to remain eternally as "hewers of wood and drawers of water" for the "White South African nation?" If a non-European front ever comes into being in South Africa it will come through nobody else's sins. It will come through the sins of those who are preaching the gospel of a "White South Africa."

### Lip Service To Fatherhood Of God

Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr, the newly elected leader in Southern Africa of the Ioc H, speaking at a guest night given by that body in Johannesburg on August 6, is reported to have said:

"Even the air to-day is laden with the reproaches which nations hurl at each other." "We need not go beyond South Africa. What kind of family life do we present? The Indian community is hovering on the verge of passive resistance; the Coloured people are anxious and resentful about the prospects of the segregation legislation; the Natives are anxious and afraid lest the promise of development which was made them at the price of loss of their franchise rights will not be carried out; anti-Semitism, in all its insidious vileness is seemingly taking increasingly firm root. If South Africa were really building under a doctrine of the fatherhood of God, to which we give lip service in our churches, these things could not be."

### The Madras "Hindu" On S.A. Indian Question

Commenting on the treatment of Indians outside India *The Hindu* (Madras)

writes: "The sustained and simultaneous attack on the rights of Indian settlers in almost every foreign country, or British Dominion and Colony to-day—Ceylon, Burma, Malaya, the Africas, Fiji, the West Indies—has had one good effect. The Indian public has been roused to a sense of the realities and India to-day—the Government and the people—present a united front to the forces which seek to deprive Indians of their rights. The Muslim League vies with the Congress in taking up the challenge thrown out from abroad and the Government of India no less than the Provincial Governments concerned have expressed in unmistakable terms that they will not look on helplessly while the elementary rights of Indians are trampled on. Equally significant are the speeches made and the resolutions passed at the public meeting held in the city of Madras. No longer will India allow humiliation upon humiliation to be heaped upon her sons; she is determined to fight for the legitimate cause of her sons abroad."

### Bernard Shaw On Vegetarianism

George Bernard Shaw, who is now eighty-two years of age, spoke to a Press representative on vegetarianism. Those who are addicted to meat eating and believe they cannot live without it should take note of Bernard Shaw's views. "I became a vegetarian when I first discovered the writings of Shelley, whose works I read from end to end 60 years ago," he told the *Sunday Chronicle*. Shelley wrote:

Never again may blood of bird or beast

Stain with its venomous stream a human feast.

"I agree with Shelley. Many people are convinced that they could not possibly keep well without meat. That is just nonsense. The Tipperary peasant with his potatoes and buttermilk, Caesar's soldiers with their rations of grain, the Russian moujik with his black bread and cabbage soup are only three examples of excellent health on meatless diets out of dozens I could give you. I have lived and worked without flesh, fish or fowl, and all statements to the contrary are entered in the books of the Recording Angel as

aggravated and outrageous falsehoods. During illness, doctors and family have tried in vain to make me drink meat extracts. Death is better than cannibalism. People defending the eating of meat say that animals prey on each

other and Nature's law is not a humane law. Animals do not all prey on one another—the elephant, the bull, the gorilla, etc., are vegetarians. In any case, we cannot plead the example of the animals for our conduct."

## Indian Opinion

FRIDAY, AUGUST 11TH, 1939

### Unity

THERE is an impression prevailing in India that the two bodies in Natal—the Congress and the Colonial Born and Settlers' Indian Association—have united and that the Indian community is working harmoniously. What a happy thing this would be if it were true. But we regret to say that it is far from true. It was as a result of Sir Radhakrishnan's visit to the Union that some of the leaders on both sides sincerely felt that it was essential at a time like this that the community should stand united and speak with one voice, and they set working right earnestly in that direction. Both the parties felt that either should not in any way be humiliated and they put their heads together to find a solution that would be honourably acceptable to both the parties, with the result that the following formula was drafted:

"Since the year 1933 there has been a serious division of opinion in the Indian community with the result that there exists in Natal two political organisations—the Natal Indian Congress and the Colonial Born and Settlers' Indian Association.

"Both Sir Syed Raza Ali and Mr. B. Rama Rau, the last and the present Agents-General, have immediately on their arrival at Durban, made attempts at securing unity, and recently Sir Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan, who toured the Union on a cultural mission, appealed to the Indian community to unite.

"The Indian community as a whole recognises that in unity alone lies their salvation in this country, and in view of the unsettled and changing conditions under which Indians live, it is essential that all differences should be settled and a lasting unity achieved in order that one political body should speak and act for the community as a whole.

"With this object in view it has been resolved by the Committee of the Natal Indian Congress (Durban Head-quarters) and of the Colonial Born and Settlers' Indian Association (Durban Head-quarters) that both these political organisations should amalgamate as the best and only means of uniting the Indian community and that the choice of a name for the amalgamated body should be left to Mahatma Gandhi. Each of these bodies may submit any name or names with its

reasons therefor from which Mahatma Gandhi may choose a name or decide upon any name independently of those submitted and his matured decision shall be taken as final."

Special general meetings of the Committees of both the bodies were held on April 30, at the same time but at different places, and both the meetings were fully representative. After four hours' discussion the above formula was adopted by both meetings with only one dissentient on both sides. Mr. A. I. Kajee waxed eloquent at the Congress Committee meeting and told the house that the formula should be confirmed by a special general meeting of the Congress and that he was prepared to move for its adoption and that the members who have been a party to this formula must stand or fall by it. It was decided that both the bodies should call their special general meetings at the earliest possible date. It was the duty of the secretaries to call this meeting. Three months have passed and the meeting has not yet been called.

The matter has come up before the Committee meetings of the Natal Indian Congress on several occasions and dates have been fixed for the meeting to be called but Mr. Kajee and Mr. J. W. Godfrey, secretaries of the Congress, have given the public no explanation whatsoever for their utter negligence in this matter which so vitally affects the future well-being of the community. We have reason to believe that it is not mere negligence, but that there is a definite purpose behind it.

On one occasion when we asked Mr. Kajee for an explanation, he evaded the reply and tried to argue whether there was real disunity in the community and whether there were not people who raised a discordant note even when Mahatma Gandhi was here. If Mr. Kajee held that view he should have expressed it before the Committee and should have refused to be a party to the above mentioned formula. But his duty as secretary was clear enough. He had to carry out the instructions given him by the Committee by calling the meeting and stating his own point of view at that meeting. Mr. Kajee raises constitutional

points when it suits him while his own actions are wholly unconstitutional. Are the officials of the Congress so inflated with their positions that they have lost all sense of their responsibilities to the public by whom they are placed in those positions? The public is surely entitled to an explanation as to why the calling of this unity meeting has been and is still being delayed so long.

The same autocratic and the most irresponsible methods are being adopted also in the Transvaal where Mr. S. M. Nana, notwithstanding the fact that six thousand members of the Congress have at a public meeting passed a vote of no-confidence in the present Congress officials, and similar votes are being passed throughout the Province, has not yet felt the necessity of taking stock of the position. It is nothing but sheer audacity on his part to still pose as secretary of the Congress and make representations to the Government in the name of the community. Moreover in view of the fact that he has not been able to accede to the request to supply a copy of the constitution of the Transvaal Indian Congress, made by Dr. Dadoo, the Agent-General and now, we understand, also the President of the S.A.I.C., there is every justification for coming to the conclusion that the officials have been carrying on without any constitution. Surely this is not the way public work should be carried on.

The Congress officials both in Natal and in the Transvaal are by their own actions exposing the Congress organisation to ridicule. It would be the height of folly on the part of the Union Government as well as the Indian Government who have given recognition to the Congress, if they were to refuse to take note of these glaring facts and were still to continue treating these officials as the mouth piece of the community. It is time that Congress officials in both the Provinces called their general meetings without the least delay and placed the whole matter before the public for them to decide. This is the straight and the honest method. Their refusal to adopt it only goes to prove that while they are preaching democracy they are themselves guilty of violating the fundamental principles of democracy.

After all what are we fighting over? over whether we should adopt passive resistance or not? Well the opinion of the majority must rule. Are we fighting for a cause? If so why should there be all this anxiety over the loss of position or power? The time has come when we should remember that we are first and last servants of the people pledged to fight for our just rights in this country with one mind. There should be mutual help instead of mutual muddling. It is disastrous that we should stand as a house divided at a time when everything possible is being done by our enemies to bring about our ruination and to reduce our status to that of slaves.

# PROTEST MEETING IN MADRAS

**R**ESOLUTIONS noting with grave concern the treatment of Indians overseas and urging H.E. the Viceroy and Governor-General to express publicly his sympathy with the cause of Indians in South Africa in respect of the segregation legislation, were passed at a public meeting held on July 2 in the Gokhale Hall, Madras. The meeting was largely attended. Mr S. Satyamurti presided.

On this subject of Indians overseas, Mr. Satyamurti said, there was no difference of opinion between any schools of political thought in India. All sections of the Indian community had demanded in unequivocal terms that justice should be done to their brethren living in South Africa, Burma, Ceylon, the Belgian Congo and Kenya.

Referring to South Africa, Mr. Satyamurti said that all must have read the poignant statement of Gandhiji on the treatment of Indians. Eighty per cent. of the Indians were permanent citizens of that country and the exhibition of wanton racial pride by the Europeans was unjust and unwise. The position of Indians in the Belgian Congo and Kenya was by no means better. The problem of Indians overseas could be successfully solved only when India attained full freedom. But that did not mean that they should keep quiet till then. Meetings should be held to send a message of cheer and goodwill

to their brethren abroad, assuring them of their full sympathy and support in their struggle for justice and fairplay. They must warn the countries concerned that when India was free—and she was bound to be free soon—she was not likely to forget and forgive the wrongs done to her nationals abroad.

Rao Bahadur G. A. Natesan moved a resolution expressing entire agreement with the resolution of the All-India Congress Committee regarding Indians in South Africa and requesting the Viceroy and Governor-General to express publicly his sympathy with the cause of Indians in South Africa in respect of the segregation legislation, and calling upon the Government of India to exert its maximum political and moral pressure to secure the withdrawal of the legislation.

Mr. Natesan said that Lord Zetland had spoken recently on the benefits of the British Empire and of Imperialism. But that proud boast was of little value when they considered the treatment of Indians in the Empire. The position of Indians overseas was getting worse day by day. The lessons of the heroic struggle carried on by Mahatma Gandhi in South Africa seemed to have been forgotten by the whites in South Africa. That was a noble struggle, as a result of which the Smuts Gandhi agreement was entered into. But to the shame of the South African Union, the promises

and pledges given had been broken and to-day the position of Indians had become intolerable. A more scandalous one than the latest segregation legislation could not be thought of. It was intended to deprive the Indians of their elementary rights of citizenship and to brand them with the bar sinister.

The resolution he was moving contained a request to the Viceroy to express his sympathy publicly with the cause of Indians in South Africa as once Lord Hardinge had done. The position now was as grave as it was when Gandhiji led the passive resistance movement. It was the duty of every self-respecting Indian here to give his moral and material support to the struggle of their brethren in South Africa. To most of the latter, India was an unknown country. They were born and brought up in the Union. If the warning uttered by all sections of Indians here was unheeded by the Union Government, then the Indians there would resort to passive resistance, a weapon which had been successfully used by Gandhiji both in South Africa and India.

Mr. Lanka Satyam, seconding the resolution, said that the latest Act passed in South Africa was most humiliating to the dignity and prestige of Indians and the Government of India should take a strong attitude in the matter.

The resolution was then unanimously passed—*The Hindu*.

## MORE SUPPORT TO PASSIVE RESISTANCE

### BENONI INDIANS SUPPORT DR. DADOO

**A** MASS meeting of the Benoni Indian community was held at the Indian Sports Ground, Benoni Location, on Sunday, July 30 at 2 p.m. The meeting was convened by Messrs. M. M. Bhoja, N. Parbhoo and C. S. Moodley in support of the Nationalist Group of the Transvaal Indian Congress, headed by Dr. Y. M. Dadoo, and its activities.

There was a large gathering. The speakers were Messrs. C. S. Moodley, N. Parbhoo and Ebrahim Abdulla. The following resolutions were unanimously passed: "This mass meeting of the Indian community resident in the Asiatic Bazaar, Benoni Location, hereby resolves that it has no confidence in the present officials of the Transvaal Indian Congress, and further declares its full confidence in Dr. Y. M. Dadoo, and the principles, policy and programme of the Nationalist Group of the Transvaal Indian Congress.

"This meeting fully pledges itself to Dr. Dadoo's declared passive resistance

movement which is the only means left to combat the obnoxious and ruinous Act."

The meeting authorised Messrs. M. M. Bhoja and C. S. Moodley to send the above resolution to proper quarters.

#### The Position in Pretoria

The following letter appears in *Pretoria News* dated August 2:—

Sir,—In your issue of July 29 you published, under the heading "Land and Trading Bill," that "prominent Indian merchants of Pretoria carried a unanimous resolution saying that at the present juncture they fully agreed and would comply with the views of the present officials of the Transvaal Indian Congress."

As this is likely to create an erroneous impression that the most influential members of the Indian community being prominent merchants have a large following amongst their people, and are against passive resistance, I desire to bring to your notice that the prominent

merchants represent no organised body and have no following whatsoever. Where was this meeting held, and how many people were present? Are they the only merchants amongst the Indians in Pretoria? Will they call a public meeting to carry the resolution they claim to have carried unanimously?

The only organisation representing all sections of the Indian community of Pretoria is the Pretoria branch of the Transvaal Indian Congress, which body, at its mass meeting, held on July 16, attended by about 500 people, unanimously carried a resolution of no confidence in the present officials of the Transvaal Indian Congress. Why did these prominent merchants refrain from attending the above mass meeting, where they had every right to move a vote of confidence against the one carried by the meeting? But they knew well that they were not so prominent as they claim to be, and that they would not have carried the day.

INDIAN PASSIVE RESISTANCE

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

# TRUTH AND TRUTH ALONE SHALL PREVAIL

TO THE EDITOR "INDIAN OPINION"

"All truth is safe and nothing else is safe and he who keeps back the truth, or withholds from men from motives of expediency is either a coward or a criminal or both."

—MAX MULLER.

MR. SULEMAN M. NANA, the secretary of the Transvaal Indian Congress, having lost the platform, is now indulging in press propaganda, and is misrepresenting untruth as truth. Writing in *Indian Views* of July 21 under the caption "Feetham Resolution the Truth" Mr. Nana stated that both the T.I.C. and the S.A.I.C. in Conference assembled in 1932 resolved to boycott the Feetham Commission, (there were 1,200 present at Osrin's). The boycott proved a dismal failure, that out of 4,500 Indians 4,037 signed the forms asking for exemption, that people were neither genuine nor sincere to the resolution, that every trader co-operated with the Commercial Association in spite of the opposition of the Congress and INDIAN OPINION.

This in short is Mr. Nana's case as he sees it to-day. What is the truth? What was his case few years back?

Does Mr. Nana remember that he was one of those 1200 at the Osrins. Does he remember that he was a staunch supporter of the resolution endorsing the action of the T.I.C. to boycott the Commission and launch passive resistance? Was he not himself instrumental in getting the resolution through at the Conference in spite of contrary advice from the then Agent-General, Kunwar Sir Maharaj Singh, and knowing full well that many people had already filled in their forms for exemption? Does he remember what he said at the Provincial Conference of the T.I.C. held at Johannesburg in May 1933. Mr. Nana at this conference vehemently condemned the Asiatic Land Tenure Act. The Transvaal Licences Control Ordinance, 1932, the Feetham Commission, and the Transvaal Indian Commercial Association for co-operating with the Feetham Commission. How then can he write that all traders in spite of the opposition from the Congress and INDIAN OPINION co-operated with the Commercial Association when he himself was bitterly against the policy pursued by the Commercial Association? He made a strong attack on the Agency of the Government of India and said that if the Agency were withdrawn they would not say that their posi-

tion would become any better, but that they would have the satisfaction of knowing that the Government of India were not a party to the anti-Asiatic legislation. Such were the views held by Mr. Nana then, and I am referring to those bygone days to bring to the notice of your readers, Mr. Editor, that Mr. Nana was a left-wing Congressman up to the advent of Sir Raza Ali, a staunch passive resister and a bitter opponent of the officials of the T.I.C.. Through Sir Raza Ali a change of front took place, the tactics of the left wing were converted to those of the right. Mr. Nana became a man of co-operation and consultation and a constitutionalist.

Let us examine how far Mr. Nana had been observing the constitutional side of the organisation he had the honour to serve as secretary. Ever since he became the secretary in December 1933, he has worked the organisation without a constitution. Was it not a flagrant breach of the constitution when the Transvaal delegates got the S.A.I.C. executive to rescind the resolution of passive resistance carried in conference assembled? Was the executive a higher authority than the Congress assembled in conference? The last S.A.I.C.'s executive meeting in Durban was attended by delegates from the Transvaal who had no right to serve on the executive, as no delegates were appointed since the last election of the T.I.C. The above goes to prove that Mr. Nana is the least constitutionalist. May I remind him of his own phrase "that those who live in glass houses should not throw stones at other?"

As to the methods of co-operation and consultation Mr. Nana knows far better than anyone of us that in spite of his able representations, in spite of his and his colleagues' firm stand in Capetown, the Minister refused to budge an inch on the Servitude Bill. On the question of the Transvaal Asiatics Land and Frading Bill the Minister would not even withhold the Bill from introducing it in Parliament pending the arrival of a deputation from the T. I. Congress, hence the cancellation of going down to Capetown by Mr. Nana and his colleagues.

Are we to believe in the sympathetic administration of the Act by a Minister who would even as a courtesy refuse to receive a deputation to hear their case? Is consultation and co-operation to be from one side only? Is the Gandhi-Smuts Agreement a scrap of paper? Is the Cape-

town Agreement of 1927 not a gentleman's agreement? If the Union Government do not feel in honour bound to carry out the terms of their agreements as apparently they do, then how are we to put our faith in any future agreements if the Government go on violating the agreements as they please. Have we not co-operated on almost every occasion that arose and lost everytime we co-operated since Mahatma Gandhi left the shores of this country?

As regards Mr. Nana's opposition to passive resistance on the ground of the so-called danger of facing ruination by the launching of the same, its prematurity prior to exploring all avenues of consultation and co-operation, its effects on the Bantu minds, the severance of European Liberals' sympathy, the boycott of Indian trade by Europeans and the like, should deceive no one, since all these apprehensive arguments are neither relevant nor consistent. Mr. Nana himself admits that passive resistance is a weapon to be resorted to in extreme cases, but is not prepared to accede at this stage that the present is such an occasion.

Nevertheless Mr. Nana, though claiming to be a constitutionalist, a man of consultation and co-operation, does believe in the potentiality of the passive resistance weapon in extreme cases. So if after the expiration of the Interim Act should the community find itself faced (in Mr. Nana's opinion) with an extreme measure then, in spite of his dread and apprehension he will have no hesitation in advising the community to resort to passive resistance. The only difference is that when such a time comes and when the community is called upon to resort to passive resistance through his advice, all the apprehension that he dreads so much at present shall have vanished. Then in spite of the launching of passive resistance, the community shall have to face ruination, it will not be faced with trade boycott, the Government will no longer consider the effect of our success on the Bantu minds, the European Liberals' sympathy would still be there for us, India's assistance would become really effective. But all this would only happen if the advice is to come from Mr. Nana and Mr. Nana alone.

With reference to India's support Mr. Nana writes: "All shades of opinion in India have and always will support the cause of Indians in South Africa. But can India's support be of an effective nature under her present subordinate position in the Empire, and as long as she is not free and independent?"

Well! well! well! Will Mr. Nana explain what made the Congress to depute Pandit Bhawani Dayal to go to India and why he has not thought it fit to advise his chief to recall Panditji up to now? No, Mr. Editor, Mr. Nana is only twisting the argument to suit his own purpose and he knows well there is no

sincerity in his arguments; they are only advanced through motives of expediency. But as Max Muller has said: only truth is safe and nothing else is safe, so in the end truth and truth shall triumph.—Yours etc,

TRANSVAAL SATYAGRAHI.

## THE ASPIRATIONS OF YOUNG INDIA

V

WE need hardly emphasize that the future of India depends upon the rising generation of the country. There is no movement in the world to-day, which does not count upon the creative genius and activities of young men for its success. What is wanted at this psychological hour in India is the heroic self-sacrifice of the youths of the land to build her future destiny. In an eloquent and inspiring address to students of Santiniketan, Mr. Subhash Chandra Bose, the late President, of the Indian National Congress, emphasized this very fact. "Your task," said Mr. Bose, "lies there amidst the lowliest and the lost. Are you preparing yourselves for that gigantic work of national re-organisation? Are you ready to dedicate your life to the mission of serving the people in fulness of time each in his or her own sphere? If you are so armed, then and only then are you doing your soldiers' duty to your country and your people." A lofty sense of pride for India's cultural heritage, a burning passion for the uplift of the sunken masses, a spirit of selflessness, and above all, an indomitable courage to actualise in life the sublime idealism as set forth in the universal gospel of Vedanta must be the guiding principle in the lives of the sturdy youths of the land. And that is why Swami Vivekananda also said, "What our country now wants are muscles of iron and nerves of steel, gigantic wills which nothing can resist, which can penetrate into the mysteries and secrets of the universe, and will accomplish their purpose in any fashion, even if it meant going down to the bottom of the ocean and meeting death face to face." A hundred thousand men and women, fired with the zeal of holiness, fortified with eternal faith in the Lord, and nerved to lion's courage by their sympathy for the poor and the fallen, must go over the length and breadth of the land preaching the gospel of salvation, the gospel of help, the gospel of

By

THE EDITOR

"Prabuddha Bharata"

(Continued from last week)

social rising-up—the gospel of equality, liberty and fraternity. With a heart bleeding for the down-trodden masses of India Swami Vivekananda wrote to the young men of this country from America, "I may perish of cold or hunger in this land but I bequeath to you, young men, this sympathy, this

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struggle for the poor, the ignorant, the oppressed..... Make a great sacrifice, the sacrifice of a whole life for them, for whom He (the Lord) comes from time to time, whom He loves above all, the poor, the lowly and the oppressed. Vow then to devote your whole lives to the cause of the redemption of these three hundred millions, going down and down every day." Let us hope that a brilliant galaxy of young men possessing such a deep seated love and sympathy for the suffering millions of the land will march ahead for the realisation of the country's ideal with healthy minds full of reverence for the 'glory that was Ind,' full of appreciation of the realities of

the present, and pulsating with hopes for the future. Already the signs of a new awakening are discernible on the horizon of Indian life. The longest night seems to be passing away—and a voice is coming to us, gentle, firm and yet unmistakable in its utterances, which like a breeze from the Himalayas is bringing new life into the almost dead bones and muscles of our motherland. It is time we realised the true import of this immortal voice of the awakened soul of India—the voice that has defied endless oppression of centuries and has leaped once again into the full flame of life to speak unto the children of the soil with an irresistible the golden mission of her life—the cultural conquest of the world,—a mission that is to be fulfilled through her spiritual renaissance and national emancipation. The strength of India lies in her spirituality, and if she is once again to gain back her lost individuality and conquer her conquerors, she must do so not by the power of steel or gun powder but by the invincible power of her mighty soul. "For the sake of national life," said Swami Vivekananda "you have to get a hold on spirituality and keep to it. Then stretch the other hand out and gain all you can from other races, but everything must be subordinated to that one ideal of life; and out of that a wonderful, glorious future India will come—I am sure it is coming—a greater India than ever was. Sages will spring up, greater than all the ancient sages, and your ancestors will not only be satisfied, but I am sure they will be proud from their positions in other worlds to look down upon their descendants, so glorious and so great. Let us all work hard, my brethren, this is no time for sleep!.... Arise, awake and see her seated here on her eternal throne, rejuvenated, more glorious than she ever was—this motherland of ours"

(Concluded)

# PROGRESS OF PROHIBITION IN INDIA

**T**HE Congress ministries in the eight Provinces of India despite serious handicaps, the greatest being heavy loss of revenue are steadily forging ahead with their Prohibition scheme. Figures showing the amount of progress and the estimated loss in revenue in the different provinces are given in the News letter of the All India Congress Foreign Department:—

**BOMBAY:** The Bombay Government receives Rs. 32 million from the excise revenue, about 26% of the total revenue of the province. During the year 1938 six areas in the province were declared dry. These areas are either whole districts or portions of districts. From August 1, 13 more such areas will go completely dry. This will entail a loss of Rs. 13 million of the excise revenue.

**MADRAS:** Its excise revenue is Rs. 38 million, about 25% of the total revenue. In 1938, 3 districts were declared dry and shortly one more district will have prohibition. This will give a loss of

Rs. 6½ millions to the Madras Government. The Government, however, expect to bring 1/5th of the total area of the province under prohibition during the course of the present year.

**UNITED PROVINCES:** It has an excise revenue of Rs. 15 million which is 20% of the total revenue. So far two districts have gone completely dry and shortly 4 more districts will join them. Partial prohibition has been introduced over a large area by reducing the number of liquor shops by 20%

**BEHAR:** Behar's excise revenue is Rs. 10 millions which is 20% of the total revenue. So far two districts have gone completely dry and prohibition has been introduced in parts of 3 other districts. Altogether 3,400 shops of excisable articles have been closed down. In the course of this year 5 more districts will have total prohibition.

**CENTRAL PROVINCES:** Its excise revenue is Rs. 6 million or 14% of the total

revenue. So far eight areas have been declared dry.

**ASSAM:** Its excise revenue is Rs. 4½ million, 10% of the total revenue. Assam came under the Congress ministry only in the latter part of 1938. As yet prohibition has not been introduced in any district but the scheme will come in force in the course of this year. This ministry will also have to tackle the opium problem, as opium habit is fairly wide spread in this province.

**ORISSA:** Its excise revenue is Rs. 2 millions which is 12% of the total revenue. So far one district has been declared dry and a number of opium shops closed down.

**NORTH WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE:** Its excise revenue is 9,00,000, 5% of the total revenue. So far one district has been declared completely dry and two districts partially dry. More districts will come under prohibition in the course of this year.

## Things In General

### Tactics Of Non-European Front Officials Opposed

**I**N our last week's issue we referred to a statement issued over the signatures of Councillor Mrs. Gool and other members of the United Front Committee at Capetown, stating the opinion that it would be premature for a group within the Indian community to launch a separate and independent campaign against the Government and expressing the hope that passive resistance will not hastily be embarked upon until mutual consultation and preparation for simultaneous action can be taken by the leading organisations of non-European people. Considerable resentment is shown by members of the recently-formed Durban Non-European United Front, and seven members of the Durban provisional committee of 18 have offered their resignations on the grounds that the Capetown body had no right to speak for the whole of South Africa and that their resolution was unconstitutional and unrepresentative of the opinion of other Provinces. The seven dissentient members have asked the secretary to convene a meeting to discuss this matter, and also the general bureaucratic and dictatorial methods of certain members of the committee in Natal,

### Asiatic Occupation Of Stands In Springs

The alleged illegal occupation by Asiatics of two stands in Springs in anticipation of the adoption of the Feetham Commission's recommendations, was discussed at a meeting of the Springs Town Council on Monday, July 31. "The question of Asiatic penetration, legal or otherwise, has been before this Council for some time and it is the intention of this recommendation to refer the matter to the law to see whether the state of affairs as it exists is legal," said Mr. J. J. Coetsee, chairman of the General Purposes Committee, in submitting a recommendation from his committee that immediate proceedings be taken for the ejection of the Asiatics occupying the stands in question. The General Purposes Committee's report pointed out that one stand had been recommended by the Feetham Commission for Asiatic occupation at the back of the stand and for European business premises on the front portion. The Council has consistently opposed this in anticipation of the adoption of the Feetham Commission's recommendations, and we consider this occupation illegal in the present circumstances. The Council has on previous occasions complained to the Minister of the Interior accordingly." The committee stated that it considered the Council would be faced with certain difficulties if it agreed to the transfer of the European

business referred to. Certain Government authorities had been interviewed in connection with this matter. Another site was also considered as being illegally occupied in anticipation of the adoption of the commission's recommendations. The Council agreed that immediate proceedings should be taken for the ejection of the Asiatics occupying these stands and that the proceedings should be taken under the control of the General Purposes Committee, subject to the co-operation of the Public Health and Non-European Affairs Committee.

### Segregation On Market

The segregation of Europeans and non-Europeans on Municipal markets was urged by representatives of the Suid Afrikaanse Vroue Federasie before the Provincial Marketing Commission in Pretoria on Tuesday August 1. The representatives were Mrs. A. B. Roose-gaarde-Bisschop and Mrs. M. Ackerman. "Our association," said the S.A.V.F. representatives in a memorandum, "would like to see segregation on the market at the public auctions and at the out-of-hand sales. Segregation is enforced in Natal and we consider it practicable in other centres as well." Dr. H. Nelson, Pretoria medical officer of health, said that as a medical man he could find no good reason for the segregation of bidders on the ground of health. Dr. Nelson added that most fruit and vegetables distributed by Indian hawkers should be subjected

to strict hygienic control. Special storage sheds should be erected for ungold produce "for their may be some truth in the common saying that hawkers sleep on their bananas to make them ripen."

### Question In House Of Commons On S. A. Indian Question

A Reuter's message from London dated August 2 states:—In the House of Commons Mr. Graham White (Labour, Birkenhead) asked the Under-Secretary of State for India, Lieut.-Col. Muirhead, if he was now in a position to make a further statement relating to the conference to be held to consider the Asiatics (Transvaal Land and Trading) Act of South Africa. Lieut.-Col. Muirhead replied that negotiations were still in progress between the Indian Government and the Government of the Union.

### Black Man's Hampered Progress

Mr. Josiah Maphumulo writes in the Native paper *Ilanga Lase Natal* :—

In the *Natal Mercury's* issue of June 23, Dr. J. B. McCord, inter alia, said: "The report of the Loram Commission, presented in 1928, recommended that provision be made for a complete medical education for Natives, with complete medical qualifications. When this recommendation was put before the South African branch of the British Medical Association, which met in Durban at about that time, it met with bitter opposition from a large section of the medical profession of the Union of South Africa." This is characteristic of South African democracy, which has drawn an ineradicable line between master and servant, placing the servant outside any law relative to the master. It has deprived the Bantu of any freedom of movement; he cannot go where he likes, he must not settle in towns or buy land there to build a house. He must remain in his enclosure, in the places reserved for him, he must carry a pass with him, going just where his master permits. He cannot sell his labour in a free market; in the town, in industry and in the mines, he may stay only so long as his contract allows him or the master needs his services. If not, he is repatriated back to the Reserves, to develop "on his own lines," in other words, "to stew in his own juice." South African democracy deprived him of economic rights. He may not own property in a town, he may not be a member of any liberal profession. He can only be an unskilled labourer on the land, in the mines or industry; he can only be a servant, a hewer of wood or a drawer of water. He must be educated according to his station in life; he must not receive education which would do him harm, such as dangerous ideas about freedom and equality—not social equality, but the equality of natural opportunity; but only what is suitable for a slave to learn.

### Agent-General Returns To Durban

The Agent-General for India, Sir Benegal Rama Rau, who went to Pretoria last week and thence to Capetown to receive his two daughters, Miss P. Rama Rau and Miss V. Rama Rau, who arrived from England on a short holiday, returned to Durban last Friday accompanied by his daughters. They were received at the station by Lady Rama Rau and many prominent Indians.

### Committed For Trial

Abdulla Alli, Mahomed Ismail Kejee, Merza Ahmed Surdubeg, Mahomed Bhana and Mahomed Abed, who were arrested in connection with the hooliganism on June 4 at the Osrin Picture Palace, Johannesburg, when a meeting of the Transvaal Indian Congress was held, have been committed for trial on a charge of public violence in the Johannesburg Magistrate Court. All pleaded not guilty and reserved their defence. They accepted short service and bail was fixed in the sum of £250 for each.

### Cape Indian Council (Uitenhage)

The monthly meeting of the Cape Indian Council was held on July 23. The following office-bearers were elected: Messrs. M. Jiva (chairman), D. R. Patel (vice-chairman), L. T. Gajjar (treasurer), T. B. Kara (secretary), N. S. Sathorar (assist. secretary).

### Eighth Anniversary Of The Andhra Maha Sabha

The eighth anniversary celebration and the first Eisteddfod of the Andhra Maha Sabha was held in the Gandhi Library hall, Durban, on Sunday, August 6. Six Andhra vernacular schools competed in the Eisteddfod, and in the conclusion Lady Rama Rau presented trophies to the winners in the various subjects. Lady Rama Rau addressed the gathering on the cultural aspects of the Andhras in the Motherland and concluded by appealing for unity amongst all the sections of the Indian community. Among other speakers were Messrs. B. A. Naidoo, V. M. Naidoo, A. B. Naidoo and D. V. Naidoo. Mr. V. Sirkari Naidoo thanked Lady Rama Rau and her two daughters for so kindly responding to the invitation to attend the anniversary celebrations. The proceedings terminated with prayers conducted by Mr. V. C. Nayanah Rajh.

## Obituary

### Death At Pietersburg

THE many friends of Mr. Munshi Goolam Rasool of Pietersburg will be grieved to learn of the sad and sudden demise on July 31 of his beloved son Abdul Aziz at the early age of 19 after a short illness of three days. Abdul Aziz had recently passed his Matric and arrangements were being made to send him overseas to study medicine. The

funeral which took place on August 1 was attended by a large number of Indians and many letters and telegrams of condolence were received by Mr. Goolam Rasool and family from Natal, Cape and Transvaal. Abdul Aziz was a promising youth in whom his sorrowing parents had great hopes.

### Death At Malvern

The untimely death of Mrs. Gnanamall Charles (wife of Mr. E. M. Charles of the Gandhi Library, Durban) on Monday, July 31 cast a gloom over the Indian community of Malvern and district. She was 47 years old and had been ailing for about a week. She came from Dundee twelve years ago with her husband and resided at Malvern. Her kind disposition endeared her to all those who knew her. She took a keen interest in all the activities of the school especially in the encouragement of sports. Her interest in the Christian community of the district was such that through her influence and guidance, three of her children are Sunday School teachers. The funeral took place the same afternoon at the Malvern cemetery after short services conducted by Rev. W. H. Satchell and Rev. J. M. Sundram. She leaves behind her husband, four sons and five daughters to mourn her loss. Several telegrams and letters of condolence and many floral tributes from friends and relatives were received.

### Death In Durban

The news of the death of Mr. M. C. Govender (late teacher of the Hindu Tamil Government-Aided School) came as a great shock to many friends and relatives of the deceased. Mr. Govender was born in Ladysmith on June 6, 1914. In 1923 his parents came to reside in Durban during which time he studied at the Depot Road Government Indian School. He subsequently continued studies at the Sastri College. He proved to be a brilliant student as in 1935 he was the only candidate to get a full pass in the T.5. examination and later completed the T.4. examination. He joined the vernacular staff under the headship of his former master, Mr. S. M. Pillay, and proved himself to be a capable teacher and a good musician. In 1934 he joined the staff of the Hindu Tamil Government Aided School and was popular with his fellow teachers and pupils. At the early age of 25 he fell ill and peacefully passed away on August 1. He will be ever remembered by his many friends and relatives.

### Thanks

Mr. and Mrs. Munshi Goolam Rasool of Pietersburg wish to thank the many friends and relatives who shared their sorrows in their sad bereavement caused by the death of their beloved son Abdool Aziz and also those who had so very kindly sent letters and telegrams of condolence from Natal, Cape and the Transvaal.

# PERFECT EYESIGHT WITHOUT GLASSES

**T**O-DAY we see the progressive increase in the number of boys and girls, young men and women, from grade to grade throughout the elementary school, the high school and college, who suffer from some form of defective eye sight. The cause is eye strain which is generally due to improper eye hygiene and continuous abuse of the eyes. Here are a few tips about the right and the wrong use of the eyes.

## Eye Lids

The upper lids should remain downwards, keeping the eye half open. While looking upwards or in front the upper lids should not be raised, but only the chin. It can be easily demonstrated that keeping the lids up causes strain on the eyes. Look at a letter at a distance of fifteen feet or more and raise the upper lid and lower the chin, note that the blackness of the letter begins to fade. Now raise the chin and lower the lids; note that the blackness of the letter re appears. If the strain continues for some time, the eyes begin to tire, the circulation of the blood in the eye is greatly influenced, the eye sight begins to deteriorate. It is very essential for myopic persons to keep the lids in the right position.

## Blinking

"The greatest things are always the simplest." The act of blinking is the first and the simplest, and a most important action of the eyelids. In blinking the upper eye lid comes a little downwards to cover the pupil and is again raised. Wrong blinking is usually very irregular and jerky. Blinking is a quick method of rewetting the eyes and can be done all day long unconsciously, irrespective of what one may be doing. It is interesting to note the blinking demonstration.

Look at a letter, stop blinking, note that the blackness of the letter begins to fade. Now blink and note that the blackness re-appears.

## Reading

Keep the book at a lower level than the chin so that the lids may not be raised. Then blink twice at least in reading one line. Do not read in the sun because the glare reflected from the paper causes strain on the eyes. Reading while lying down can also be done without any discomfort, but keep the head raised and blink frequently. It is a mistake to stop blinking while reading.

## Writing

While writing keep the sight on the point of the pen and move the sight with its movement, and blink frequently. A common mistake is to write forward and at the same time to look at the back letters.

By

Dr. R. S. AGARWAL

Eye Specialist, Delhi

## Sewing

Many women suffer from eye strain or headache while sewing or doing needlework. The mistake they commit is that they keep their eyes fixed on their work and blink at long intervals. They should blink frequently and move the sight with the movement of the needle. If the needle comes up, the sight should also move up, and when the needle goes down to the cloth, the sight should shift to the cloth. This shifting relieves eye strain.

## Cinema

Ginematograph pictures are commonly supposed to be very injurious to the eyes, it is a fact that they often cause much discomfort and the lowering of vision. They can, however, be made a means of improving eyesight. When they hurt the eyes it is because the subject strains to see them. If the tendency to strain can be overcome, the vision is always improved and if the practice of viewing pictures is continued long enough, many eye troubles are relieved.

## How To See Cinema

Sit erect comfortably, keep your upper lids down while raising the chin blink frequently. The common mistake while watching a picture is to keep the lids raised and to stop blinking.

Below I give a few methods by which the sight could be preserved and restored.

## Sun Treatment

The sun is a wonderful help in relieving all sorts of eye discomforts. Sometimes we get miraculous results, and the results are very encouraging. It has been tried over 6000 eye patients. Every one should face the sun with eyes closed while sitting in the sun, sway your body gently from side to side for ten to thirty minutes. Morning and evening or when the rays of the sun are not keen, is the best time. One should stop sun treatment as soon as the sun causes discomfort in the body or head. The head may be covered by a handkerchief. After enjoying the sun come to the shade and wash the eyes with cold water.

## Eye Wash

Eye wash is very effective in toning up the eyes and the surrounding tissues. It causes relaxation. You may splash cold water on your eyes smartly, but not violently. Or fill the cup to its brim and put the cup against the eye.

Keep the eyes downwards and blink frequently in the cup. Do not put the cup against the eye for too long a time, as that may produce suction which is not desirable. It should be removed and re-applied several times after every twenty or thirty seconds. After washing each eye practice *palming*.

## Palming

Every one must have noted that when the eyes are tired, closing the eyes for a moment clears the vision and a kind of relief is felt in the eyes. But as some light still comes through the closed eye lids, a still greater relief can be obtained by excluding this light as well. This is done by covering the closed eyes with the palms of the hands in such a way as to avoid pressure on the eyeballs. This practice is called *Palming*. With the eyes closed and covered call up the image of something perfectly black or some pleasant thing as a flower, a boat floating in the river, clouds moving in the sky, etc. *Palming* may be done for two to five minutes, or longer. You must rest the elbows on the table or tuck a cushion below them.

After *palming*, when the eyes are opened, read the eye-testing "C" chart at a distance of ten to twenty feet if your distant vision is defective, and on the reading test type if the near vision is defective. The improvement comes very soon. Continue for some time to make the improvement permanent. Even if you have good eyes, you should practice these simple methods to keep the eyes perfectly healthy.

## Medical Examination

Remember three points:—1. Cover the eye with the palm and not with the fingers. The fingers cause pressure on the eyeball, and consequently the sight becomes defective temporarily, and you are unable to read the smaller letters when the covered eye is opened. 2. Keep the chin at right angle to the neck, the upper lids down. 3. Blink gently on each letter.

## Case Reports

Many patients suffering from myopia, hypermetropia, astigmatism presbyopia, blindness etc., have been greatly benefited by eye exercises and right use of the eyes. The details of other methods, not mentioned here, can be studied from the book "Mind & Vision" which can be had from Thacker Spink & Co, Calcutta.

It is simply surprising to note that a boy blind since birth in his left eye was cured in two hours, another in three days. Captain Bikram of Nepal was also blind with his right eye since birth and gained normal vision within seven days.



# The Sporting World

## New Soccer Competition

A NEW competition amongst Indian soccer players in this province has been inaugurated by the Natal Association. This was made possible by the All-India team at the termination of their tour of South Africa to present a cup known as the All-India Cup for competition amongst South Africans. The South African Board could not promote another competition in combination with the Sam China tournament, and decided to present the new trophy to the winners of the last tournament, which happened to be Natal.

At the Natal Council meeting many suggestions were mooted, but finally it was arranged to form three zones, from which the pick of the talent will be chosen. In this way a two-fold purpose will be served, firstly, the regular competition for the cup, and secondly, the opportunity to select Natal teams.

The division has been as follows:—All Coastal Associations to select one team to be known as "Coast," Maritzburg and Maritzburg County to be termed as "Midlands," while the Uplands will comprise Klip River and Northern Districts.

The first match has been set down for Saturday at Currie's Fountain, when Coast and Maritzburg meet, the winners

playing the Northerners on Sunday at Clairwood.

The following team has been selected for Durban:—

C. Govindasamy, George Singh, A. K. Hansa, C. P. Francis, R. Subban, Amod Khan, S. Nadasen Padayachee (captain), R. A. Naidoo, Mahomed Khan, D. Rejoo Pillay, P. Narridoo, M. Govindasamy, Leslie Vinden, G. Mustapha. Reserve goal-keeper, A. I. Timol.

## Non-European Boxing

There was a large crowd at the non-European boxing tourney in the City Hall, Durban, on Saturday night to see Seaman Chetty in his last fight prior to sailing to England on Thursday. The results were:—Kid Sathamoney (127lb.) knocked out Dawood Kid Ally (122½lb.) in the sixth round; Joe Aron (131lb.) beat Harry Kid Singh (124½lb.) on points; Seaman Chetty (114lb.) beat P. M. Pillay (115½lb.) on points; Mannie Dixon (135lb.) beat Sonny Thomas (134½lb.) on points.

## M.C.C. Team For India

The M.C.C. announces that the following players have been invited to tour India this winter:—A. J. Holmes (Sussex), H. T. Bartlett (Sussex), J. M.

Brocklebank (M.C.C.), S. C. Griffith (Sussex), R. Human (Worcestershire), I. R. Human (Worcestershire), R. E. S. Wyatt (Warwickshire), E. Davies (Glamorgan), H. E. Dollery (Warwickshire), H. Gimblett (Somerset), James Langridge (Sussex), John Langridge (Sussex), G. S. Mobey (Surrey), M. S. Nichols (Essex), J. F. Parker (Surrey), Peter Smith (Essex), and A. W. Wellard (Somerset). Holmes has accepted the captaincy. Doubts whether the tour would take place in view of the international situation have been dispelled following the consultation between the M.C.C. and the Indian Board of Control.

## Charity Drama

The stage of the Mayville Theatre became alive on Sunday August 6, at 2.30 p.m., when the Gyaan Prachar Natak Mandal staged their comedy drama entitled "Humshukle" in aid of charity for the Hindi Teachers' Fund. The play on the whole was a interesting one and was well appreciated by the spectators.

## ANNUAL READING

On family, profession, love, health, income, expenses, unexpected fortunes and misfortunes journey's lucky days, colour, number, luck in lottery, race, etc., and other important events by monthly details for 1 year 5s., weekly 17s. Correct answers for 5 questions



about futurity 2s. No C. O. D. (your Country Currency, B. P. Os. accepted). State birth details of sex, age, profession and writing time.

'Swadesa Mitran' leading daily, Madras says:—It is necessary to introduce Mr. Achariar who got the name Gandhi Astrologer by predicting the release of Mahatmaji and whose fame has been to spread throughout the world for his correct prediction concerning the American President Mr. Roosevelt's success in his recent elections.

V. K. SATAGOPACHARIAR,  
HANUMAN JOTHISHA ASHRAMAM,  
TIRUTTANI, (S. INDIA).

## THE EPIC FAST

(BY PYARLLAL)

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# ઈન્ડિયન ઓપિનિયન

મહાત્મા ગાંધીજીના હસ્તે  
સને ૧૯૦૩માં સ્થપાયું.

પુસ્તક ૩૭ સું.

ફીનીક્સ, શુક્રવાર, તારીખ ૧૧ ઓગસ્ટ ૧૯૩૯

અંક ૩૨.

## “ઈન્ડિયન ઓપિનિયન”

શુક્રવાર, તા. ૧૧ ઓગસ્ટ ૧૯૩૯.

### એ કથ

ઈન્ડિયાન ઓપિનિયનમાં એવી જાણ પડેલી જણાય છે કે નાટાલમાં કોંગ્રેસ અને કોલોનીયલ બોર્ડ ઓફ સેલ્સ એસોસિએશન એ બંને સંસ્થાઓનું જોડાણ થઈ ગયું છે અને હોદ્દા કામ એકત્ર થઈ કાર્ય કરી રહી છે. આ જોઈને ખરું હોય તો કેટલું આનંદદાયક અને આશિર્વાદસ્પં થઈ પડે. પરંતુ અમને કહેતાં દરદ થાય છે કે એ તરતમાં હજી સુધી તો કશું સલ નથી. સર રાધાકૃષ્ણનના આ દેશમાં આગમનના પરિણામે બંને સંસ્થાઓના કેટલાક આગેવાનોને અતઃકરણથી એમ લાગ્યું હતું કે આવે સમયે હીંદી કોમે એકત્ર થઈ એકજ અવાજે બોલવું એ અસંભવ આવશ્યક છે. એ દિશાએ તેઓએ પ્રમાણીકપણે પ્રયત્ન ચાલુ કરી દીધો. બંનેને લાગ્યું કે કોમનું માનવંજ નહીં થાય એ રીતે કામ લેવું જોઈએ અને તેથી બંને પક્ષ માનપુર્વક સ્વિકારી થકે એવું સમાધાન લાવવાનો માર્ગ શોધવા લાગ્યા. પરિણામે તેઓએ એક ઠરાવ ઘડી કાઢ્યો જે અમારા વાચકોની સ્મૃતિ તાજ કરવાને અમે ફરીથી નીચે જાણીએ છીએ:

(૧) “૧૯૩૩ ની સાલથી હીંદી કોમમાં મંબીર મતભેદ પડી ગયો છે જેને પરિણામે નાટાલમાં—નાટાલ ઇન્ડિયન કોંગ્રેસ અને કોલોનીયલ બોર્ડ ઓફ સેલ્સ ઇન્ડિયન એસોસિએશન એ બે રાજદારી સંસ્થાએ હસ્તિ ધરાવી રહી છે.

(૨) મત અને વર્તમાન એન્ટ-બ્રુનરલ સર રજા અલી અને મી. બી. રામરાવે ઇન્ડિયન ઓપિનિયન પત્રિકાની સાથેજ સંપર્ક કરાવવાનો પ્રયત્ન કર્યો હતો અને ટુંક સુદતપર સુનીયનની મુલાકાતે આવેલા સર એસ. રાધાકૃષ્ણને પણ હિંદી કોમને એકત્ર થવાની અપીલ કરી હતી.

(૩) હોદ્દા કામ સમૂહ રીતે એમ સ્વિકારે છે કે સંપીને રહેવામાં આ દેશમાં તેઓનો ઉદ્ધાર રહેલો છે, અને હીંદીઓ આજે જે અનીશ્ચિત અને બદલાતી જતી પરિસ્થિતિમાં વસી રહ્યા છે તે જોતાં સંધળા બેઠાનું સમાધાન કરી સ્થાયી અંકકથ સ્થપાય અને એકજ રાજદારી સંસ્થા તરફથી સમસ્ત કોમનો સંયુક્ત અવાજ કરવામાં આવે એ અલાવશ્યક છે.

(૪) આ હેતુથી નાટાલ ઇન્ડિયન કોંગ્રેસ (ઇન્ડિયન હેલ્થવોર્કર્સ) ની અને કોલોનીયલ બોર્ડ ઓફ સેલ્સ ઇન્ડિયન એસોસિએશન (ઇન્ડિયન હેલ્થવોર્કર્સ) ની કમીટી તરફથી એવો ઠરાવ કરવામાં આવે છે કે હીંદી કોમમાં સંપર્ક આણવાના એક માત્ર અને સારામાં સારા માર્ગ તરીકે આ બંને રાજદારી સંસ્થાઓએ એક થઈ જવું અને એ જોડાયેલી સંસ્થાનાં નામની પસંદગી કરવાનું મહાત્મા ગાંધીજીને સોંપવું. પ્રત્યેક સંસ્થાએ પોતાની ઇચ્છામાં આવે એ નામ તેના કારણે સાથે જણાવવા જેમાંથી મહાત્મા ગાંધીજીએ એક નામ પસંદ કરવું અથવા તો તે સીવાયનું કોઈ પણ અન્ય નામ તેઓને ગમે તે તેઓએ ઠરાવવું અને તેઓનો જે નીર્ણય આવે તે ઉવટના નીર્ણય તરીકે સ્વિકારવો.”

બંને સંસ્થાઓની કમીટીઓની જનરલ મીટીંગો એપ્રિલ તા. ૩૦ મીએ એકજ વખતે પરંતુ જુદે જુદે સ્થળે મળી હતી અને બંને મીટીંગો પ્રતિનિધિસ્પ હતી. ચાર કલાકની અર્ધ બાદ ઉપરોક્ત ઠરાવ બંને પક્ષો તરફથી એકજ વિરહ મતે પસાર થયો હતો. કોંગ્રેસની કમીટી મીટીંગ માં મી. એ. આઇ. કાજીએ પોતાનું વક્તવ્ય પ્રદર્શિત કર્યું હતું અને મીટીંગને જણાવ્યું હતું કે આ ઠરાવને કોંગ્રેસની સ્પેશ્યલ જનરલ મીટીંગ તરફથી મંજૂરી મળવી જોઈએ અને તે પોતેજ એ ઠરાવ એ મીટીંગ સમક્ષ મુકવાને તૈયાર હતા અને જેઓએ એ ઠરાવને ટેકો આપેલો છે તેઓ સાથે એ ઠરાવને વળગી રહેવું પડશે. બંને સંસ્થાઓએ પોતાની સ્પેશ્યલ જનરલ મીટીંગો વહેલામાં વહેલી તારીખે બોલાવવાનું ઠરાવાયું હતું. આ મીટીંગો બોલાવવાની સેક્રેટરીઓની ફરજ હતી. પરંતુ ત્રણ માસ વીતી ગયાં છતાં આજ પૂર્વ તો બોલાવાઈ નથી. એ આખત કોંગ્રેસની કમીટી મીટીંગો સમક્ષ અનેક વખતે ઉઠાવાયેલી છે અને અનેક વખતે તેની તારીખો નક્કી થયેલી છે પરંતુ કોમની બવિબ્ધની સુખાકારીને લગતી આવી એક અત અગત્યની આખતમાં આટલી હાલકતી નિષ્કાળજી બતાવવા માટે કોંગ્રેસના સેક્રેટરીઓ મી. એ. આઇ. કાજી તેમજ મી. જે. ડબ્લ્યુ. ગોડકે

કોમને ખુલાસો કરવાને બંધાયેલા છે તેમ જ્યાં તેઓએ આજ દન સુધી કર્યો પણ ખુલાસો મહાર પાડ્યો નથી. અમને માનવાને કારણ છે કે આ આખતમાં માત્ર નિષ્કાળજી બતાવવા માં આવેલી છે એટલુંજ નથી પરંતુ એ મીટીંગ નહિ બોલાવવાની વાજબી બીજે કંઈક હેતુ સમાયેલો છે.

એક પ્રસંગે અમે આ મીટીંગ કેમ નથી બોલાવાઈ તેને મી. કાજીની પાસે ખુલાસો માંગ્યો હતો પરંતુ તેમણે જવાબ ઉડાવી દીધ, શું કોમમાં ખરેખર કુસંપ છે ખરો? અને શું મહાત્મા ગાંધીજીનાં વખતમાં પણ કેટલાક એવા લોકો નહોતા કે જેઓ બેસુરો અવાજ કાઢવાજ કરતા હતા? એવી જાતની દલીલો કરી હતી, જે બીલકુલ અસ્થાને હતી. જે મી. કાજી એવેજ મત ધરાવતા હતા તો તેમણે એ મત કમીટી સમક્ષ દર્શાવવો જોઈતો હતો અને ઉપરોક્ત ઠરાવને સંમત થવું નહોતું જોઈતું. એક સેક્રેટરી તરીકે તેમની ફરજ યોગ્યબીજ હતી અને તે એ કે કમીટીએ તેમને આપેલી સુચનોનો અમલ કરી મીટીંગ બોલાવવી અને પોતાના વિચારો એ મીટીંગ સમક્ષ તેમણે રજૂ કરવા જોઈતા હતા. મી. કાજી પોતાને કાવે ભારે બંધારણીય મુદ્દાઓ ઉઠાવે છે પરંતુ પોતાનું વર્તન સદંતર બંધારણ વિરહવું છે. શું કોંગ્રેસના અમલદારોને પોતાનાં સ્થાનનો એટલો નિશા ચઢેલો છે કે કોમ કે જેણે તેઓને એ સ્થાને ચઢાવેલા છે તેની પ્રત્યેની પોતાની જવાબદારી પણ ભૂલી ગયા છે? આ એકમની મીટીંગ બોલાવવામાં શા કારણથી આટલો વખત ટીલ થઈ છે અને હજી પણ શા કારણથી તે બંધાવામાં જ કારણ છે તેના ખુલાસો માંગવાને કોમ હકદાર છે અને તે તેને મળવેજ જોઈએ.

આવીજ આપખુદી અને બીનજવાબદારી ભરેલી રીતીઓ ટ્રાંસવાલમાં પણ ચાલી રહી છે કે જ્યાં હાલ કોંગ્રેસના સભ્યોએ એક સભામાં એકત્ર થઈને કોંગ્રેસના અમલદારોમાં અણવિશ્વાસ નો ઠરાવ પસાર કર્યો હોવા છતાં તેમજ પ્રાંત ભરમાંથી તેવા ઠરાવો સતત થઈ રહ્યા હોવા છતાં પણ મી. એસ. એમ. નાનાને તેની નોંધ લેવાની જરૂર હજી જણાઈ નથી એટલુંજ નહિ પરંતુ હજી પણ કોંગ્રેસના સેક્રેટરી તરીકે જણાવા ની અને કોમને નામે સરકાર સમક્ષ રજૂઆતો કરવાની નરી ધૂંટતા કરી રહ્યા છે. વળી ટ્રાંસવાલ ઇન્ડિયન કોંગ્રેસનાં બંધારણ માટે ડો. હાડ તરફથી, હોંદના એન્ટ-બ્રુનરલ તરફથી, તેમજ અમારા સમજવા મુજબ સા. આ. ઇન્ડિયન કોંગ્રેસના પ્રમુખ તરફથી પણ માનણીઓ