



—હિંદુસ્તાનની મધ્યસ્થ પારાસભાની સુટણી માટે આસામ પ્રાંતમાં તારીખ ૨૧ નવેમ્બર, મધ્ય પ્રાંત અને વરાહ, ૨૨ નવેમ્બર, મંગળ ૨૩ નવેમ્બર, મુંબઈ, સંયુક્ત પ્રાંત, બીહાર અને અજમેર-મેવાર, ૨૬ નવેમ્બર, ઝારીરસા ૨૮ નવેમ્બર, મદ્રાસ અને સિંધ ૧ ડિસેમ્બર, પ્રાયગ્ય સરહદ પ્રાંત. ૪ ડિસેમ્બર, અને બંગાળ ૧૦ ડિસેમ્બર ૧૯૪૫નો દિવસ રાખવામાં આવ્યો છે અને સુટણીનું પરિણામ ડિસેમ્બર અધવચની આસપાસ બહાર પાડવાનું જહેર કરવામાં આવ્યું છે.

—સહયદ્વર આતે જમીયત-ઉલ-ઉલમા-હ-હીના પ્રમુખ મહલાના હુસેન અહમદ મદની ઉપર કેટલાક મુસ્લીમ લીગ વાદીઓએ હુમલો કરી તેઓની પાઘડી ફેંટી દબ અપમાનજનક શબ્દો વાપર્યા હતા એવા સત્તાવાર સમાચાર મોલાના હળીયુર રહેમને નીવેદન મારફતે બહાર પાડી મુસ્લીમ લીગના પ્રમુખ મહમદ અલી ઝીણા અને મંત્રી નવાબ બહા સિયાહત અલી ખાનને જણાવ્યા છે. વધુ સમાચાર એવા પણ છે કે તૈયાર થયેલા પોતાના લાખો અનુયાયીઓને મહલાના મદની માહેમે તોશાન નહિ કરવા વારંવાર વિનંતીઓ કરી અટકાવી રાખ્યા છે. સંદેશના મુસ્લીમોએ મદની સાહેબ પ્રત્યે દિલસોજી અતાવતો ઠરાવ પસાર કર્યો છે.

—પુના જજ પહેચેલા શ્રી. શરતચંદ્ર ખોઝ મહાત્મા માંધીજીને અને સરદાર પટેલને મળ્યા હતા અને તેમની સાથે તેમણે બંગાળની પરિસ્થિતિ તથા સામાન્ય સુટણીઓ સંબંધમાં ચર્ચા કરી હતી. એમ જણાય છે કે બંગાળના રાષ્ટ્રવાદી મુસ્લીમોને લીગ સામે સફળ એકત્ર મેરચો રચવાના પ્રશ્ન પર પણ ચર્ચા થઈ હોવાનું જણાય છે. શરત બાબુએ મહાત્માજી સાથે નવેમ્બરમાં તેમના સુચિત બંગાળ પ્રવાસ અંગે પણ ચર્ચા કરી હતી. મહાત્માજી તેમના પ્રવાસ દરમિયાન મીદનાપોર, ચીતાગાંચ, હાકા ને બંગાળના ખીબ કેટલાક વિસ્તારોનો પ્રવાસ કરશે તેમનો પ્રવાસ કાર્યક્રમ એકાદ માસનો યોજવા સંભવ છે.

—મુસ્લીમ લીગના મંત્રી શ્રી. નવાબજાદા લીઆહત અલીખાન તરફથી દરેક પ્રાંતીય લીગ ઉપર મોકલાયેલા ગ્રુપ સુચના પત્રમાં જણાવવામાં આવ્યું છે કે હિંદુ-મુસ્લીમ પ્રશ્નોની ચર્ચા એટલી હદે કરવી કે જેથી લોકો માં રમખાણ જમવાનું જોખમ પણ વહેરવું પડે મરણ કે

તેથી પ્રજા ઉપરની રાષ્ટ્રિયવાદની પકક ઝોલી થશે અને મુસ્લીમ લીગ અને હિંદુ મહાસભા મળ્યુત થશે આ સમાચારને મુંબઈ પ્રાંતીય મુસ્લીમ લીગ ના માનદ મંત્રી શ્રી. યુસુફ મોલેદીના અસત્તાવાર જહેર છે.

—મેમોનો અને અહરારો મુસ્લીમ લીગને ખેતાબધારી, જમીનદાર અને મુડીવાદીઓની સંરચા જહેર કરી સુટણીમાં પોતાના સ્વતંત્ર ઉમેદવારો બહાર પાડનાર છે.

—આરબ લીગના મહામંત્રી શ્રી. અબ્દર રહેમાન બે આઝમે લંડનમાં આરબ લીગના ધ્યેય સંબંધમાં મોલતાં જણાવ્યું હતું કે હિંદુસ્તાનમાં જેમ કરવા માં આવે છે તેજ હેતુસર આરબરયાન માં ભાગલા પાડવાની પ્રગતિ પાછળ યુરોપી સામ્રાજ્યવાદના પીઠબળની નીતી છે.

—બ્રીટીશ સરકારના હીંદી અમલદારોએ જખત કરેલા બારડોલી અને વેડછીના સ્વરાજ્ય આશ્રમોનો કબજો પાછો આપ્યો છે. જખતી દરમિયાન આશ્રમોને ચચેલી નુકસાની પેટે બારડોલી આશ્રમે ૭૨ હજાર રૂપિયાનો અને વેડછી આશ્રમે ૭૦ હજાર રૂપિયાનો દાવો માંડ્યો છે.

—દિલ્હી અને લાહોરમાં લાલ કીલ્લા ના નામે ઝાળખાતા કોરાગૃહમાંથી છુટેલા મહાસભાવાદી કેદીઓએ જહેર કરેલા નિવેદનમાં જણાવ્યું છે કે એ લાલ કીલ્લાઓ જખતમાં છવતાં જખતાં નક શરો છે. અને તેનો મરબાર છુપી પોલીસ ખાતા હસ્તક છે.

—સુરતના મહાસભાવાદી કાર્યકર શ્રી. અબ્દુલ તીફ નરમીવાળા હૃદય બંધ થઈ જવાથી મરણ પામ્યા છે.

—આ યુદ્ધમાં હીંદના ખર્ચ ખાતે બ્રીટીશ સરકારે ૪૦ અબજ રૂપિયા ખરચ્યા છે. આ આપણી ગુલામી માટે આપણી પાસેથી પૈસા લેવામાં આવ્યા છે. અને છુટા થયેલા હીંદી સહનીકોને આક્રમક, ઝોરટેલીયા અને કેનેડામાં જમીનો આપીને શહેરી તરીકે વસાવવા જહેરમે. એવું નીવેદન પ્રેસેસર કુમારાખાએ કર્યું છે.

—ન્યુ દિલ્હીમાં એક રાષ્ટ્ર મહાસભા ગૃહ રૂપિયા પાંચ લાખને ખર્ચે બાંધવા માટે કાળાની શરૂઆત થઈ છે જેમાં દિલ્હીના એક ગૃહરથે એક લાખ રૂપિયા આપ્યા છે.

—પંજબ પ્રાંતની રાષ્ટ્ર મહાસભા સમીતીના પ્રમુખ તરીકે રાષ્ટ્રવાદી મહલાન દાઉદ મજનવી સુટાયા છે.

—સરહદ પ્રાંતના વડા પ્રધાન ખાન

સાહેબે એક જંગી સભા સમક્ષ જહેર કર્યું છે કે અખીલ હીંદ રાષ્ટ્ર મહાસભા પાસે પોતાનો કાર્યક્રમ અને યોજના સ્પષ્ટ છે તેવીજ રીતે મુસ્લીમ લીગે પોતાનો કાર્યક્રમ અને યોજના સ્પષ્ટ કરવી જહેરમે મરણ કે કોમીવાદી સંસ્થાઓ તો ગુલામીની જહેરો મળ્યુત, કરે છે.

—હિંદુસ્તાનના આ સુટણી જંગમાં ચાલીસ કરોડ હીંદીઓની સ્વતંત્રતાને મુદો સમાયલો છે તેથી પ્રજાએ પોતાની અને પોતાના દેશની સ્વતંત્રતાના મુદા ઉપરજ પોતાનો કીમતી મત આપવાનું સરદાર વલ્લભભાઈ પટેલે જહેર કરી ગુજરાતનું કામ સંભાળી લીધું છે.

—બંગાળના લીમવાદી પ્રધાન મંડળ ના રાજકારબારમાં ૩૦ લાખ લોકો છુએ મરી મયાના અદાજ ઉપર ખેડુત પ્રજા પક્ષના આગેવાન શ્રી નહિસર અલીની સમીતી બંગાળ પારાસભાની ૧૨૦ મુસ્લીમ બેઠકો માટે ઉમેદવાર પસંદ કરવાનું કામ કરી રહી છે.

—આખા દેશમાંથી એકત્ર કરેલા એવા ૨૦ મળ્યુત માણસોને શ્રી. ઝીણાના અંતરક્ષક તરીકે રાખવામાં આવશે એમ દિલ્હીથી જણાવાય છે.

—આખા ગુજરાતમાં અતી ઘણા વરસાદ પડવાથી ખેડુતોને અબજો રૂપિયાનું નુકસાન થયું છે.

—શ્રીમતી વિજયાલક્ષ્મી પંડીત નવેમ્બર માં હિંદી માહા કરશે અને આખા સુટણીઓમાં માનપોર-ખીલાઉર મતદાર વિભાગમાંથીજ ઉમેદવારી કરશે.

—લખનૌના ઉર્દુ દખનક 'હકીકત' ના તંત્રી શ્રી. અનીસ અહમદ અબ્બાસી કોંગ્રેસમાં જોડાયા છે.

—સંયુક્ત પ્રાંતોનાના ૪૫૦૦૦ પ્રાયમીક શિક્ષકો મોંઘવારી ભથ્થાની માંગણી અંગે હડતાળ પર ઉતરે છે.

—મેલગામ જીલ્લાના જણીતા મહાસભા વાદી શ્રી. વામનરાવ દેશાઈનું અવસાન થયું છે.

—એમ જણાય છે કે પંડિત નેહરુના બહેન શ્રી. કૃષ્ણા હકીકતને અમેરીકાની મુલાકાત લેવા માટે અને હિંદુ દ્રષ્ટિબિંદુ લાંબા લોકોને સમજાવવા માટે નીમંત્રણ મળ્યું છે. સંભવ છે કે તેઓ નીમંત્રણનો સ્વીકાર કરશે.

**ખબરપત્રો**

**દીપોત્સવી ઉત્સવ**

ધી ઇસ્ટ લંડન હિંદુ સોસાયટીના આશરા હેઠળ તા. ૩-૧૧-૪૫ ના સાંસાયટીના હોલમાં દીપોત્સવી ઉત્સવ ઉજવવા જહેર મેળાવડો થયો હતો. પ્રજા પ્રાર્થના બાદ ધી ઇસ્ટ લંડન ગુજરાતી સ્કુલના બાળકોનો સુંદર કાર્યક્રમ, શ્રી. નમીનભાઈ ગીરધરનો મેજક શો અને ઝીઝોના મળ્યા અને યુવકોના સુંદર સંગીતનો કાર્યક્રમ રાખવામાં આવ્યો

હતો. મોડી રાત્રે પ્રાર્થના કરી સર્વે આનંદથી વિખેરાયા હતા. આર્થન કીકેટલ કલબ પાડે ઘડીઝાએથ

ઉપરોક્ત કલબની ૧૪ મી વાર્ષીક સુટણી મીટીંગ ગુજરાતી હોલમાં શ્રી. ખંડુભાઈ ડાબાભાઈના પ્રમુખપણા હેઠળ મળી હતી. મત વર્ષના કાર્યનો રીપોર્ટ મંત્રી સ્થાનેથી રજુ થયો હતો, અને ખબરની તરફથી આવક ભવકનો દિસાખ રજુ થયો, અને સર્વોત્તમતે પસાર થયા હતા. ભાર બાદ ૧૯૪૫-૪૬ માટે નીચેના કાર્યવાહકોની નીમણૂક થઈ હતી. પેટ્રોલ: રજુહોડછ વમી, મકનજી ભાણ્યા, મોતીભાઈ મુળજી, નરોતમભાઈ બારદા અને મનમલાલ મળ્બર; પ્રમુખ: જખીલદાસ તલાટી; ઉપ-પ્રમુખ: ઘેણુભાઈ રજુહોડછ; મંત્રી: પ્રાણજીવનભાઈ ભગવાન; ઉપ-મંત્રી: મણીલાલ રજુહોડછ; ખબરની: જખ-જીવનભાઈ રતનજી; કેપટન: ધીજ-લાલજી ગોર્વાઈજ અને વાઇસ કેપટન: નગીનભાઈ આમલી.

**સંદેશ કાર્યલય**

તા. ૧૪-૧૧-૪૫ ના સવારે જ વાંચે જોહાનીસખમાં સંદેશ કાર્યલય ના ઠરાવ મુજબ પંડીત જવાહરલાલ નેહરુની પદ મી જખતિ અર્થે જખત પીતાને એમને દીર્ઘાયુ બક્ષવા તેમજ એમના કાર્યમાં સફળતા પ્રાપ્ત થાય એવી પ્રાર્થના કરવામાં આવી હતી. બાદ જોહાનીસખમાંની જખતને પંડીતજીની પદ મી જખતિ અંગેનો સંદેશો આપતી પત્રિકા ફેટા સહીત અપણું કરવામાં આવી હતી. અને સાર્થે કાર્યલયના નિભાવ માટે યુલ નહિ ને કુલની પાંખડી લેવા નાની બેટ પેટી રાખવા માં આવી હતી. જેમાં પા. ૩૦-૩-૬ જહેર જખતાઓ એ બેટમાં અપણું કર્યો હતા જેનો કાર્યલય હાર્દિક આભાર માને છે.

**જોહાનીસખમાંની મુલાકાત**

સુરત હિંદુ એસોસીએશનનાં પ્રેસીડન્ટ શ્રી. એમ. બી. નાયક તેમનાં કારોબારી મંડળ અને કેટલાક જણીતા શહેરીઓ સાથે ટ્રાંસવાલના મીત્રોની મુલાકાતે અત્રેથી તા. ૨૩ નવેમ્બર અને શુક્રવારનાં રાત્રે બપોર બાદ ૩-૪૦ ની મેઇલ ટ્રેનમાં જોહાનીસખમાં માટે રવાને થયા છે.

**મરણ નોંધ**

પોર્ટએલીઝાએથના વતની શ્રી. સોમા ભાઈ બાવવાલાઈની ધર્મપત્ની બાઈ સોમીનું તા. ૪-૧૧-૪૪ ના રાત્રે લાંબી માંદગી બોમળ્યા બાદ શોકજક અવસાન થયું હતું. સદમનની ઇજન ક્રીયા તા. ૫-૧૧-૪૫ ના રાત્રે અત્રેની સેમટ્રી માં થઈ હતી. જેમાં સ્થાનિક તેમજ બહારના ઘણા ભાઈઓએ હાજરી આપી હતી. તેજ સાંજે શ્રી. સોમા ભાઈના ગૃહે મરનારના આત્માના શાંતિ અર્થે યજુર્વિધી કરવામાં આવી હતી.

જેમાં મરનારના પુણ્યાર્થે શ્રી. સોમા ભાઈ તરફથી અન્ન સંસ્થાઓને દાન કરવામાં આવ્યું હતું. જે બાઈઓ તેમજ જેનો તરફથી ટેલીગ્રામ, પત્ર ને અંગત દિલસોજી કરાવવામાં આવી છે. તે સર્વોનો શ્રી. સોમાભાઈ અંતઃ કરણથી આ પત્ર દ્વારા આભાર માને છે. મરનારના આત્માને ચિરશાંતિ બક્ષો.

**ચર્ચાપત્રોને જવાબ**

ભાઈશ્રી હમનલાલ ડી મોહી-હાંદિ ગાં થતી ચુટણીના સંબંધમાં આપે જે પ્રશ્નો અને શંકાઓ ઉઠાવ્યાં છે તેનો જણો ખરો જવાબ હાંદિનો પત્ર અમારા અંકમાં છપાવે છે તેમાં આવી જાય છે. તોય તેનો ટુંકમાં ખુલાસો નીચે મુજબ છે:

(૧) પાકીસ્તાનની હિમાયત સમરત મુસલમાનો નથી કરતા. ફક્ત મુસ્લીમ લીગ કરે છે. મુસ્લીમ લીગ સમરત મુસલમાનો વતી બોલવાનો હાવો કરે છે પણ ખીજા ધણા મુસલમાનો તેમનો તે હાવો સ્વીકારતા નથી. રાષ્ટ્રીય મુસલમાનોનો હાવો છે કે પાકીસ્તાનની માંગણી ખુદ મુસલમાનોને તેમજ સમરત દેશને નુકસાનકર્તા છે.

(૨) ધણા રાષ્ટ્રીય મુસલમાનો ઇન્ડિઅન નેશનલ કોંગ્રેસમાં છે તેમ કેટલાક બહારપણ છે. તેઓ નથી મુસ્લીમ લીગમાં તેમ નથી કોંગ્રેસમાં, તોય તેઓ પાકીસ્તાનનો હાવો તો કયુલ નથી કરતા.

(૩) હાંદિ બહાર મુસ્લીમ લીગને ટેકો બહુ મોટા પાયા ઉપર હોય એમ માનવાને કારણ નથી.

(૪) હાંદિ આઝાદ થયા પછી કેવું રાજ્યબંધારણ ઘડશે તે તે વખતના હાંદિ જનતાના સ્વભાવ ઉપર આધાર રાખે છે. અમારની અટકળ પ્રમાણે તે કુમીનીયન અથવા ધ્રીટીય કોમન વેલ્થના એક સમાન દરજ્જાના સભ્ય તરીકે રહેવાનું પસંદ કરશે. -અ.મ.ઓ.

**બહાર ખબર**

આથી સર્વે ઇસમોને બહાર કરવામાં આવે છે કે જે ઇસમો હબીબીયા મારડન કુ. ના ચેરહોલડરો, અમર બીજા કોઈ પણ રીતે બીબીયા મારડન. કુ. સાથે લેણદેણ મરાવતા હોય તેમણે પોતાના દાવાના ટેકામાં હસ્તાવેશ પુરાવા સહિત તા. ૩૧ ડિસેમ્બર ૧૯૪૫ પહેલાં નીચે સહિ કરનારા આગળ તે રજુ કરવા.

એ. આઈ. કાછલાયા અને મુસા ઇસાકજી વીટવોલ્ફરેન્ડ મુખીમ કોર્ટ વધથી નીમાવેલા રીસીવરો.  
ટેકાલુ: હુલસ, સેકસ અને ક્યુસ ૧૧૬-૧૨૩, મેરીટાઇમ હાઉસ, કોરનર મેઇન અને લવડે સ્ટ્રીટ, બેંગાલોર.

**વેચવાનું છે**

-ચુદ માખણનું ધી-

આજરે ૪૦ રતલના અથવા વધારે નો એક ટોનો દર થી. ૩-૩ રતલ લેખે અને ૯નાના અનામતના થી. ૩-૦ ના ચેક ઉપર એકસરેજ અડાવીને મોકલવા.

માલની તુરતજ ધીવરી કરવામાં આવશે. ઉપલે બાવ એક. એ. આર. ડંડી નાટલ છે.

જોરડર સાથે પૈસા મોકલનારનાજ જોરડર ઉપર ધ્યાન આપવામાં આવશે.

એન. એમ. સી. એન. સી. પી. એ. બેકસ પ. નોટીનહામ રોડ. નાટલ.

**ધી ટ્રાંસવાલ યુનાઇટેડ મેચી સોસાયટી બેહાનીસબર્ગ**

વાર્ષિક બહાર સભા

ઉપરોક્ત સોસાયટીની બહાર સભા તા. ૨૪-૧૧-૪૫ ના રવિવારે બપોરે બાદ બે વાગ્યે ફોક્સ સ્ટ્રીટ ઉપર આવેલા શ્રી. આંધી હોલમાં નીચે જણાવેલા અગલ ના કાર્યક્રમ માટે મળશે જેમાં ટ્રાંસવાલમાં વસતા દરેક જ્ઞાતી બાઈઓને વેળાસર પધારવા ખાસ વિનંતિ કરવામાં આવે છે.

કાર્યક્રમ: ૧. મીનીટ અને મંત્રીનો રીપોર્ટ, ૨. ખાલનચીનો હીસાબ અને રીપોર્ટ, ૩. કાર્યકર્તાઓનો ચુટણી, ૪. પરસ્પરજ.

મગનલાલ ભગુભાઈ પ્રમુખ

રજુછેડલાઈ પરસોતમભાઈ

મગનલાલ મકનજી

એ. મા. મંત્રીઓ ધી. ડાં. યુ. એ. સો.

**-બહાર ખબર-**

**ટ્રાંસવાલ ઇન્ડિઅન કોંગ્રેસ**

દ્વિ વાર્ષિક બહાર સભા તા. ૧૬-૧૨-૪૫ ને રવિવારે ૨-૩૦ વાગે ઇન્ડિઅન સ્પોર્ટ્સ આઉન્ડ સીટી અને સર્વર્વન બેહાનીસબર્ગમાં મળશે.

કામકાજ: ૧. ચુટણી, ૨. બંધારણ, (અ) બંધારણની કલમ (૪) માં જોડી-શીઅલ અને કમીટીના મયાળા હેડળ ૪૮ ની સંખ્યા જણાવવામાં આવી છે તે રદ કરી તેને બદલે ૬૬ ની સંખ્યા દાખલ કરવાને અને કલમ ૭ એમાં જણાવેલી ૧૦ ની સંખ્યા રદ કરી તેને બદલે ૧૫ ની સંખ્યા દાખલ કરવાને ઠરાવવામાં આવશે. (બ) બંધારણ સુધારવાને મળેલી નોટીસો.

એડ. વી. પારેખ

એન. સેકરેટરી

**આ એડીસે છપાવેલાં પુસ્તકો**

- સભાના પ્રયોગો અથવા આત્મકથા ભાગ ૧ ૧ ૬
- સભાના પ્રયોગો અથવા આત્મકથા ભાગ ૨ ૧ ૬
- મુરખરાજ અને તેના બે ભાઈઓ ૬
- જેલના કાવ્ય (સભામંડલ વખતના) ૬
- હાંદિ સ્વરાજ (મીંધીજીએ લખેલું) ૧ ૦
- કાવલ સાથે થવાની ફરજ ૬
- જીવન દોરી ૬
- સુધારાના ભવાઈ ૩
- જલ વિના ખીલું કયું નથી ૩
- માલુસ કેટલી જમીનનો માલિક હોઈ શકે? ટોલ્સટોયની વાર્તાપરથી ૬
- મુસ્તફા કમાલ પાસાનું જીવન ચરી ૬
- મારો જેલનો અનુભવ ૬
- દેખક: મ મીંધીજી ૬

ટ્રાંસવાલ બાયસેન્સિસ કોલેજ ઓર્ગીનસ ૧૯૩૨ યુનિવર્સી અને અંગ્રેજીમાં પુવ અને પબ્લિશ

મુસ્તફા કમાલ પાસાનું બાવજી સરીર અંતીનો વધારો અને તેની સંભાળ આ એડીસે લખવાથી મળશે.

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લેટેસ્ટ સ્ટાઇલ, સુંદર બનાવટ અને ટકાઉપણુ માટેની ખ્યતિ આખા યુનીયનમાંજ નહિ. પણ રોડેસીયા, લોરેન્ડામાર્કસ, વેસ્ટ આફ્રિકાના પ્રદેશોમાં પણ પહોંચી ચુકી છે.  
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—મેન્યુફેક્ચરર અને ડાયરેક્ટ હોલસેલર્સ—  
૩૩, વેસ્ટ સ્ટ્રીટ. ફોન ૩૩-૨૧૫૧.  
માસ્ટર મેન્શન બેહાનીસબર્ગ.

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શુક્ર	૨૩	વદી ૪	૧૭	૨૧	૫-૫૩	૬-૩૮
શનિ	૨૪	" ૫	૧૮	૨૨	૫-૫૨	૬-૩૯
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ટેક પા. ૧૪-૨-૦.

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મુસલમાની વીશી: સ્પેશીયલ પા. ૧૦-૧૫-૦.

હિંદુ વીશી: પા. ૩-૮-૦.

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# INDIAN OPINION

Founded by  
MAHATMA GANDHI  
IN 1903

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## Indian Opinion

FRIDAY, 23RD NOVEMBER, 1945

### In The Whirlpool

THE local English Press practically every day publishes something about Indians. Much that is written points the way to their segregation, separation, restriction or elimination. Already much of all this has been done. Much is also being done.

Fishermen are being racially separated to be segregated within demarcated areas on the wharves from which alone they could fish. A cartoonist in a local English daily as well depicted the absurdity of the segregation on a colour basis in a cartoon shewing the white fishermen catching white fish and the black fishermen catching black fish.

There are plans being drawn for the new Durban Central Railway Station. The Europeans will enter the station through the main entrance to catch their trains or meet their friends and leave the station the same way they came in. Non-Europeans will enter the station through another entrance to catch their trains or meet their friends and leave the station the same way they came in. Each entrance would lead to the platform where the white or black portion of the train would stand so that as far as possible there would be no mixing of white and black passengers and their relatives and friends in the entrance or on the platforms or in any other part of the station.

In the Universities where non-Europeans have been

admitted, the process of separation is going on. For instance at the Alexandra Native Township, medical students are expected to give services at the hospital there. There is provision for sleeping and eating for European medical students. But none for non-European medical students even in a non-European area. The area matters not: the European students must be provided for. This an authority at Wits on being questioned said is practical politics. He might have appropriately said it is practical white politics.

Indians have no right to visit another Province without first taking out a visiting permit and this must be produced at the railway station before a ticket will be issued to them. But the white man is not required to do so nor the Coloured man.

If non-Europeans are employed in a Factory, they must clock separately from the Europeans and are racially segregated in separate workrooms. Durban Corporation buses and trams are run practically for Europeans at a loss every year to Ratepayers, white and black alike. The Corporation ignored the existence of non-European taxpayers and other non-Europeans for years except for the symbol accommodation it provided. Within recent times, it is out for that traffic in an attempt to shew a profit on its passenger transport. But it will never depart from its policy

of giving the white voters its first consideration. They put the White Council in power and the White Council has to remember them in all its doings.

Indians are employed by the Durban Corporation. The men are mostly employed as unskilled workers. The men who are otherwise employed are poorly paid and the practice of the Corporation is to keep down the workers. There is no opportunity for them to rise to the graded jobs because they are Indians.

Expropriation is going on. The owners will be rendered houseless. They will not get the market prices for their properties. It is ironical that the Government should approve of expropriation without first encouraging plot holders by giving them financial assistance to build. In other cases if existing buildings are not satisfactory, the Government should financially help them to rebuild. Areas are appropriated for the housing of new occupants, the displaced owners have to shift as best they could for themselves. The appropriated areas are used for other races or other purposes. The expropriation law will enable local authorities to expropriate and resell the land in building plots to any race. Indians know who will be the chosen race. They will certainly not be that race.

In March next the question of the Pegging Act will come before Parliament and the Indian community may expect anything. Either the Pegging Act in its present form or in some other form will continue or an Ordinance may be passed in the Natal Provincial Council in place of the Pegging Act. The Transvaal Indian community will not escape. The Asiatic

Land and Tenure Act will be kept alive in some form or other if the Pegging Act is repealed.

We may go on referring to the many discriminations Indians are subject to. But such discriminations will ever be increasing in favour of the voters who are the whites in this country. Not a Congress of the South African Party nor the Labour Party nor the Nationalist Party with its satellite parties has hesitated to make Indians a subject for attack because they have no votes. The Local Authorities deal with them as if they had to protect the white voters against the voteless Indians. They all have much say. From the highest to the lowest among them about the Indians. None of them: not even the world Statesman General Smuts has spoken in favour of any form of franchise for Indians.

There was a time the holders of the office of the High Commissioner for India in South Africa said that the High Commissioner for the time being could not interfere in domestic matters but if there was racial discrimination against Indians the honour of India would be involved and the Government of India would take up the matter. We have mentioned some such matters. There are many others. Is the High Commissioner and his Government not concerned even with the honour of India. If not, the present High Commissioner may be pleased to make a public statement particularly for the information of his countrymen in South Africa what his Government has sent him out to do here.

The new officials of the Natal Indian Congress cannot rest on their oars. They must row for dear life if they are to prove their claim to be able to save their community from being dashed against the rocks in the whirlpool.

# A CALL TO INDIAN YOUTH

By L. W. RITCH

"There is a Work of holiness to do,  
Unlike world-binding toil,  
Which bindeth not the faithful soul,"  
(*"Bhagavad Gita"* Book 3)

THIS article is addressed to Indian youth generally; more particularly to the youth of South Africa. It is designed to appeal to them irrespective of caste or creed, province of origin or clan, traditions or prejudices, or any of the many doctrinal, racial or class distinctions that usually separate the community into watertight compartments, encourage antagonisms, arouse jealousies and make them oblivious of the essential basic oneness that should unite them all.

To such as have eyes to see, to men of vision, it is obvious that an advancing wave of evolutionary progress is sweeping over and destroying the self-satisfied materialistic civilisation that has exalted place power and possessions above things of the Spirit, mistaken cleverness for wisdom, and in its foolish conceit thought to "outsmart" God and His "Law that moves to Righteousness."

We who still retain at least something of our faith know that man is not merely a human animal, but a spiritual being incarnate, his body, organs, senses, intellect, his instruments, the subjective Self of him, the real "I am" of each of us, (the true "Ego" as it is technically called) being an immortal Spark of the eternal Flame that is God supreme, Source of all, Sustainer of all, Redeemer and Saviour of all. The divine Spark that is to become the perfect Man is we have learnt cast into the womb of "matter" (just as a seed is sown in the earth) so that it may evolve and express its divine powers and "become" the god it is in essence, God omniscient, omnipotent, omnipresent, like unto the Father.

The gardener knows that the tiny seed of the plant-to-be enfolds within its heart all the potentialities of root, stem, laterals, leaf and blossom; similarly within the heart of man there dwells the spark of highest spirit, that fanned into flame, raises man to godhood. "I," says Sri Krishna, "am the spirit, deep-seated in every creature's heart. We know that ere the plant-seed can unfold and manifest its latent potentialities it must be placed in soil; with the help of light, warmth and moisture it will then grow and express in form, color, perfume, its "vibhuti"

its splendour. The life within the germ at the heart of the seed will then have awakened into activity. What were potentialities will have become actualities; the life and form that were concealed within the seed will have been made manifest.

Similarly with man. All the potentialities of divinity are latent within him; they may become powers—the powers of Will, of Knowledge, of Action, and these may be developed to the Nth degree—wisely or unwisely, for good (i.e. God) or for evil. "God is Love," the Lord of Sacrifice, the great Giver, so Man's way to self-realisation, to godhood, is by love in action guided by the wise mind. He the real Man, the true self, the soul of him may grow, expand, become all-embracing, attain at-onement with God and all His creatures that are the expression of His "manyness."

On the other hand, there may be degeneracy, and we have seen to what depths of depravity man may descend if he turn his back on God's way and pursue the path of egotism and selfishness.

Such, then, is Man's real, essential, substantive nature; such the purpose of his existence; such the goal that is his ultimate objective; such the way to achievement.

Evolution has been defined as "God's plan for mankind," His plan for the soul's growth towards self-realisation. Through experience gained during lives lived on earth and their lessons assimilated by the soul, the power of discrimination is gradually developed and wisdom slowly acquired. The man becomes wise in his appraisal of values, evolves the power to discern the true as opposed to the false, realities as opposed to appearances; to distinguish the worthwhile from the worthless, and direct his will and intellect towards attainment of the goal that is his ultimate destiny. With the growth of the soul, comes the expansion of selfhood beyond the narrow egotisms that characterise the worldly man. He comes to recognise that personality is truly but a "mask," that "otherness" is but the same one Self manifesting as other individuals, that mankind is essentially a brotherhood of souls groping their way out of the ignorance to self-Knowledge and self-realisation, children of the one Father sharing a spiritual nature common to them all, a heritage available to all,

fellow-pilgrims on the long path of Self-finding.

Before the youth, the manhood of the rising generation, lies the choice of either devotee, self-dedicator to the life divine (the "Suric"), or to that of the "undivine" (the "a-Suric). The former is the hard way of sacrificial service, of self-surrender, of works performed as God's instrument to "help bring the world deliverance and its bliss."

## NATAL INDIANS THE GENIE HAUNTING SMUTS

UNDER the above headings the *Forum* writes on the Indian question following the Natal Indian Congress Deputation on General Smuts;—

It was before the Act of Union came into effect, in 1910, when he was Colonial Secretary of the Transvaal, that General Smuts first came face to face with one of the most ticklish problems in his entire political career—the Indian problem.

Ever since that time, when he crossed swords with Mahatma Gandhi, who was then living in South Africa, the same problem had arisen in different guises to haunt him like a legendary genie of the East.

In 1945 he was still haunted. Last week he was again visited by the genie, when a deputation from the newly-elected Natal Indian Congress officials met him in his office in Union Buildings.

Next March, the Pegging Act, preventing the purchase and occupation by Indians of residential property in European areas in Durban, was due to lapse. Something had to be done. The question was "What?" The answer would not be an easy one to decide.

Grievances arising from past legislation had accumulated. The seeds sown by previous Governmental actions had flowered and borne fruits of bitterness. Indians wanted the benefits promised the world by the Atlantic Charter. The Europeans, on the whole, favoured further restrictions upon the Indians.

Nationalists declared that no compromise between the two viewpoints was possible.

General Smuts, stated *Die Transvaal*, was compelled "to make an unambiguous choice" between "a coolie or a white South Africa."

He had, it said, to decide be-

It is the hard way, because those who choose it must have become indifferent to what the worldly-minded prize or fear most—praise and blame, profit and loss, success and failure, honor and dishonor—must be prepared to be regarded by others as "least in the eyes of men." But, it is the heroic way, the way of God's warriors, the way whereby we "may rise on stepping-stones of our dead selves to higher things"

Who of our youth will answer God's silent call to such leadership? To self-abnegation and ambitionless service, satisfied to find "full reward of right in right?"

tween "the establishment of an Asiatic civilisation on South African soil which constantly compels intervention from London and New Delhi in purely South African affairs, and the establishment of Western European civilisation on South African soil which will not admit any foreign interference in South African affairs.

The deputation from the Natal Indian Congress presented the Prime Minister with a list of demands including the abolition of the Pegging Act, granting Indians franchise rights and the summoning of a round table conference between the Government of India and representatives of the Indian and European communities of the Union.

These, said the deputation, constituted the minimum demands.

General Smuts was reported as being somewhat loath to accede to the request for a round table conference, for if, so it was later said, such a conference agreed to less than the minimum demands, the Union's Indians might later accuse the Government of India of letting them down.

Genuinely anxious to solve the Indian problem, General Smuts had many factors to consider:

If he heeded the views of the Indians he would antagonise the Europeans, most of whom were anti-Indian, the Nationalists and the Dominionites virulently so and his own United Party mainly so.

If he heeded the views of the Europeans, he would antagonise democratic opinion outside South Africa—a most potent factor.

In addition there was always the attitude of his Deputy Prime Minister, Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr, in regard to further anti-Indian legislation.

These were the horns of the dilemma confronting General Smuts last week-end as he pondered the latest developments in the Natal Indian problem.

# INDIAN HOUSE PURCHASES

## MINISTER'S PROMISE TO DEPUTATION

IN future the *Natal Mercury* states all applications by Asiatics for permits to purchase or occupy property in Durban will be reported to the various Wards Associations for comment and the Natal Indian Congress will also be given equal opportunity of reporting on such applications. At present the Durban Estates Manager and the City Council are advised of any applications for such permits under the Pegging Act.

An assurance that he would initiate this new form of consultation was given in Durban by Senator C. F. Clarkson, Minister of the Interior, when he received a deputation representing the Ward 7 Burgesses' Association to protest against the grant of a permit to an Indian to purchase and occupy No. 25 Tenth Avenue. The meeting was attended by members of Parliament and City Councillors.

Senator Clarkson emphasised that as the permit had already been legally granted under the Act, it could not now be withdrawn. He undertook, however, to see the Indian concerned, Mr. Pather, and inform him of the results of the meeting with the deputation and advise him that the deputation had undertaken to purchase the property back from the Indian at cost, thus cancelling the permit.

Introducing the deputation, Mr. J. G. Derbyshire, M.P. (Dominion, Durban Central) said that the Ward 7 Association had felt some time ago that relationships between Europeans and Asiatics in the Block AL area had been improving. This permit had now been granted, however, and racial feeling had thereby been exacerbated.

What was the Government's policy? People in Durban were dissatisfied with the Pegging Act and they would like to know what the Government intended to do before it expired. There should be some form of consultation. Had there been, the trouble over the house in question might have been avoided.

If Durban could go back 10 years and get the properties that had passed into the hands of the Indians, nine-tenths would be restored to European ownership.

"I say with all responsibility that the people will not stand for it. The position will get out of hand and things will happen that should not happen. The Government should be warned of the feeling that exists. It is about time that the Indian community understood the amount

of friction and trouble they are causing. It is a tragedy that this racial feeling should be kept alive."

Mr. A. E. Deacon, chairman of the Association, said the trouble could have been avoided had a little consideration been given to the Europeans in the area. "We want you to consider some method of cancelling this permit, bearing in mind that one cannot be held responsible for the repercussions that will take place if it is not cancelled. Ward 7 is very determined on this question—not only in regard to this particular house but in regard to all future attempts at penetration."

There would probably have been little objection had the permit been granted for property in Warwick Avenue, Old Dutch Road or Lancers Road, but there was a feeling that Ward 7 and Block AL was to become Indian in the eyes of the Government.

Senator Clarkson: That is perfectly wrong. Every case is dealt purely on its merits.

Mr. Deacon said that it was felt that the Pegging Act should be amended in some respects. A Board might be set up, including Indian representatives to deal with these matters. The Association emphatically felt that if the Minister insisted on giving permits without some form of consideration for the people who objected, there would be repercussions and the Minister's position would be made much more difficult.

Councillor L. L. Boyd asked categorically for a statement as to what considerations weighed with the Minister in granting the permit for No. 25 Tenth Avenue. The Association could see no justification for it. It was very significant that, since the granting of this permit, Senator Clarkson had reconsidered an original refusal to grant a permit for No. 109 Ninth Avenue. He had originally turned this down, but had now issued a permit in favour of one S. A. Pather, who might be the same person as was involved in No. 25 Tenth Avenue.

He was not prepared to accept that the permit for No. 25 Tenth Avenue could not be cancelled. The Minister could use his influence to prevent the Indian in this case from pressing his case. "There is going to be serious trouble if it is pressed. The Europeans are determined. The Europeans feel that when Indians make representations for reviews you grant them. We

want an assurance from you that this permit will be withdrawn. Unless it is you are condemning this area to be an Indian locality."

Mr. Boyd stated that of all the properties in this immediate area five were owned by Indians and 24 by Europeans. It could not therefore be classed as a predominantly Indian area.

Sir Frederick Williams, of 281 Currie Road, said his property today was confronted with Indians and backed by Indians. The Indians had not been there at the start of the war but had gradually penetrated.

Mr. F. Acutt, M.P. (Dominion, Musgrave) voiced a protest on behalf of his constituents and reminded Senator Clarkson that General Smuts had said in Parliament that Durban was a European city and it was the intention of the Government to maintain it as such. Today, however, the people of Durban were suffering as a result of the policy of appeasement of the Government. If a plebiscite were taken, 99 per cent. of the Europeans would be against such appeasement.

Replying, Senator Clarkson said the Prime Minister was personally considering the matter. "The Act expires on March 31 next year and the position has got to be rectified by then.

## THE HOUSE IN 10th AVENUE

THE *Natal Daily News* in an Editorial comments on the matter as follows:

Although the Minister of Interior, Senator Clarkson, may have acted rashly in granting on his own responsibility a permit to an Indian to buy and occupy a property in 10th Avenue, Durban, it is even more unfortunate that some opponents have threatened to use force in protest. There have been dark hints and fairly open menaces about what will happen if the new owner attempts occupation. Whatever the rights and wrongs of the case, that is an attitude which must be instantly condemned. Senator Clarkson is reported to have said that the threats being held out were no concern of his. We do not agree; they are the concern of every responsible citizen in an orderly community. The threat to use force is wrong and undemocratic.

At the same time, the incident reveals how deep is the feeling that still persists against Indian "penetration" of European resi-

The matter has been allowed to be delayed unduly not through any fault of the Government (Chorus of voices: Whose fault, then?).

"General Smuts will declare the Government's policy. He himself has assumed responsibility.

"I appreciate the value of the suggestion of a board of five people. I endeavoured to bring such a body into being but the Asiatics would not co-operate.

"I finally am responsible for the issue of permits and I will not delegate that authority to anyone else. I cannot withdraw this permit but I will certainly advise Mr. Pather of the results of this meeting and of the offer you have made that the Europeans are willing to buy back the property at cost."

Senator Clarkson denied that Mr. Pather had made a special visit to his house at Kloof nor was there any truth in the allegation that he had told Mr. Pather that because he had had a "raw deal" in respect of an earlier property he would see to it that he was treated generously in respect of No. 25 Tenth Avenue.

In conclusion Senator Clarkson said: "This Indian problem is the worst thing we have to deal with here and we must have a solution or else I do not know where it will end."

One speaker declared that the "pot was boiling fiercely" and they might be driven to do what they would otherwise not contemplate—voting for the Nationalists.

dential areas. Lapse of time has not brought much improvement of the atmosphere nor made a solution any easier to find. The new leaders of the Natal Indian Congress would be wise to read these signs objectively and realistically for on their shoulders may lie much of the responsibility for making possible some form of co-operation. A beginning might be made by joining in a committee to adjudicate on these purchases of property. If members of the Indian community will not assist, then Senator Clarkson should appoint a small committee representative of rate-payers and property owners as a first court of hearing. It might still mean that if the committee's decisions were challenged, the Minister would have to intervene. But the responsibility would be shared and where such issues are involved and emotion is running high, it is folly for any one man to attempt to carry the burden alone.

## INDIA LETTER

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

THE attention of the entire nation is focussed at New Delhi where the trial by Courts Martial of the officers of the Indian National Army is scheduled to begin on Monday next, a brief reference to which was made in my last despatch.

A mixed feeling of concern and hope pervades throughout the length and breadth of the land, concern over the fact that the present unrepresentative and irresponsible Government should rush headlong in regard to so important an issue and in total disregard of the general deep feeling in the country that a national government alone enjoying the full confidence of the masses is competent to pronounce a judgment on the activities of the I.N.A. personnel, and hope at the thought that such legal luminaries as Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai, Asaf Ali, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and others are arrayed against the powers that be in their attempt at vindictive action against the accused whose patriotic motive behind their activities is beyond a shadow of doubt.

There are only five months or so to go within which period the general elections will have been over, and it is permissible to assume that popular Governments will have begun to function in the provinces and the Viceroy will have reconstituted his Executive Council. It is, therefore, only reasonable to expect that the bureaucracy could as well leave the matter for the future Indian Government to tackle. The Committee set up for the defence of the Indian National Army in a recent communication to the authorities appealing for the postponement, if not abandonment, of the proposed trial believed that the Governor-General with his reconstituted Executive Council would be in a much better position to gauge public opinion in this matter. Representatives of the people would also have an opportunity to express their opinion upon it in the newly elected Central and Provincial Legislative Assemblies. "The Committee is convinced that it would be a tragedy if this matter were approached and disposed of in a narrow technical and legalistic spirit. Unprecedented issues of this nature require to be decided in a broad and statesmanlike spirit. There are various aspects of these issues of great public and political importance and hasty decisions not in consonance with popular will and sentiment will have far-reaching repercussions throughout the length and breadth of India." In rejecting the Defence Committee's appeal, the Government advanced the plea that the postponement of the trial would

mean staying administration of justice for at least several months. One may well ask what then had happened to the administration of justice which was implied in the threat so ostensibly proclaimed by Lord Linlithgow that the thousands of Congressmen who were detained for years without trial would have to face a "Court Martial" one day?

Be that as it may, the present is not a peculiar or isolated case. Similar cases did occur in many of the countries overrun by Japan, the only difference being that those people organised themselves against their overlords in their own homeland whereas the I.N.A. did so outside their country. Take the case of Indonesia, Indo China and Burma for instance. Dr. Soekarno who claims the front page in the Press today categorically and openly admitted that he actively collaborated with the Japanese but for their own ends viz., attaining independence for their country. Annamites are similarly determined to root out French domination in their territory. In spite of earlier protestations that the movements in the above areas were conducted by a handful of rebellious elements aided by the Japanese, opinion is slowly but surely swinging in favour of a settlement with these "rebellious elements" as witness the publicity given to the Dutch atrocities in Java and the leading British statesmen's appeal to the Dutch and French authorities to negotiate with the existing provisional Indonesian and Indo-Chinese Governments. Actually at the time of writing the chances of negotiation between Dr. Soekarno and Dutch authorities are very bright.

Coming to Burma, the Burma National Army who fought against the British for a long period when the latter were on the retreat, was constituted and conducted on lines similar to those of the I.N.A. A comparative study of the careers of the I.N.A. and the B.N.A. brings out many striking resemblances between the two. The members of the former are in prison cages awaiting trial while recent reports suggest that the latter is shortly to be incorporated in the regular armed forces of the Government of Burma, as a result of an agreement between the S.E.A.C. and that organisation.

It will be interesting to note that the above armies namely the B.N.A. and the I.N.A. were born of an urge to overthrow the British yoke and both waged war

against the British. They belonged to dependencies and they were therefore quite naturally not interested in replacing one master by another. It could indeed be proved that the two organisations contained large elements that were strongly anti-Japanese though for obvious reasons they could not make an open display of their sentiment.

The B.N.A. was fortunate in a sense. It was raised in its own land and fought its battles against whomsoever they chose, on its native soil. Because of their unique position and the local support they commanded, the Japanese as well as the British were persuaded to seek and accept their co-operation.

In any event, these and other perhaps more weighty considerations apart, the manner in which the Indian Army and men were helplessly abandoned to their own fate by their British counterparts in Burma and Malaya alone demands a fair treatment to these misguided patriots of the Indian National Army. The trial is expected to last for nearly six months and high ranking British and Japanese military officers may be called in as witnesses. The proceedings will be watched with rapt attention and anxiety by all sections of Indians wherever they may be.

In this connection the A.I.C.O. passed the following resolution:

"The A.I.C.O. has learnt with concern that large numbers of officers and men and women of the Indian National Army formed in Malaya and Burma in 1942, as well as some Indian soldiers from the western fronts, are at present in various Indian and foreign prisons awaiting trial or other decision of the authorities. In view of all the circumstances prevailing in India, Malaya, Burma and elsewhere at the time of the formation of this army and subsequently, and further in view of the declared objects of this army, these officers and men and women should have been treated as combatants and prisoners of war and discharged at the conclusion of hostilities. The A.I.C.O. is, however, strongly of opinion that for other additional reasons of far-reaching consequences and in view of the termination of the war, it would be a tragedy if these officers, men and women were punished for the offence of having laboured, however mistakenly, for the freedom of India. They can be of the greatest service in the heavy work of building up a new and

free India. They have already suffered heavily and any additional punishment will not only be unjustified but will cause sorrow in innumerable homes and to the Indian people as a whole, and will widen the gulf between India and England. The A.I.C.O., therefore, earnestly trusts that these officers, and men and women of this army will be released.

The A.I.C.O. also trusts that the Indian civilian population of Malaya, Burma and elsewhere who joined the India Independence League will in no way be harassed or subjected to any penalty.

The A.I.C.O. further trusts that any sentence of death already passed on any Indian soldier or civilian in connection with any activities connected with the war will not be carried out."

An interesting controversy has been going on in South India which has set ablaze the whole of the Catholic Order in India, the Bishops, Archbishops and the leaders of the Christian community indulging in vehement protests. The cause of the controversy is the rule laid down by the Travancore Government making primary education a state responsibility. The two Houses of the Travancore Legislature, the Sri Mulam Assembly and Sri Chitra Council by a majority of 52 to 8 and 50 to 4 respectively adopted a resolution that the Government should make themselves responsible for primary education throughout the State and should, for this purpose, take up the control and management of primary schools. Accepting the recommendation of the Legislature, the Travancore Government in a Gazette Extraordinary announced its decision to assume control and management of primary education. The communique added that the Travancore Government in consonance with their declared policy of religious neutrality, did not propose to give any grant to primary schools run specially or primarily for the purpose of imparting specific types of religious education. In this connection the Government could not but bear in mind that in most cases primary schools run by denominational or religious bodies were also attended by students belonging to communities or religions other than those of the management. In the nature of things the Government could not be expected to subsidise directly or indirectly the imparting of religious education to one portion of the pupils in any school. The Government had therefore decided that while they had no objection to private

agencies conducting primary schools for their own religious or sectarian purposes, such schools not being within the general scheme of primary education, would not be entitled to the benefit of grants available for the purpose of promoting primary education in the State.

In Travancore most of the schools which are run by Missionaries have been making religious education a compulsory item. They have been forcing non-Christian students who are reading in these schools and colleges to attend religious classes where Bible is being taught. Such schools under the new orders of Travancore Government will not get any Government grants. Most of these Missionary institutions have been thriving because of the admissions of non-Christian students whose attendance have helped them to obtain big Government grants and also collect school fees which contribute to the stability of the institution. If these grants are stopped these institutions would be starved. At the same time, if religious classes are stopped, the chances of proselytization would also dwindle. Hence there is a big agitation against the Travancore Government's order making elementary education free and compulsory and state responsibility.

No convincing reason has been advanced why grants should be continued by these Bishops and Archbishops and the leaders of the Christian community who simply repeat that the Travancore Government policy would be suicidal and detrimental to the cause of primary education. They add that private agencies especially Christian Priests and Nuns have been rendering a great service to the cause of education. Even most advanced countries in the world had welcomed the aid which came from private effort in education. The dual system prevailed in England even under the present Education Act because they all felt that there could not be too much of educational work in any State however advanced it might be. Especially in the field of education, they felt that monopoly would be entirely out of place. Even such an advanced State as Travancore wanted all the money it could get for a number of purposes. Was the road system of Travancore so perfect, the social agricultural labour so well provided that it could afford to spend money on the advancement of primary education merely through the State Agency?

The Veteran Educationist, the Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri commenting on the controversy says that in India free and com-

pulsory primary education must be accepted by the State, not only as a burden but as a constant and daily care. To trust it to the keeping of communal and religious bodies, or of feckless village communities, is to court disaster. Missions are naturally anxious for their flocks, but it must be their flocks, not those having a different ownership and different upbringing and different destination. The Maharaja of Travancore guarantees freedom of religious teaching, only he says that teaching must be appropriate to the needs of the child. Surely a Muslim cannot claim to indoctrinate a Hindu child, nor a Christian to bring up a Muslim or a Hindu child in the tenets of his faith. The State gives freedom and protection to all denominational schools which conform to certain indispensable requirements, but its aid can only be given on cosmopolitan lines, within the framework of a well defined code, and so as not to injure the interests or hurt the susceptibilities of any section of its citizens. What the Mis-

sion stand to lose is the right they have hitherto enjoyed to propagate their faith where it is not required and may be resented.

From the noise of the controversy what rings out clear is that the Government of Travancore, with the object of introducing order, justice and progress in the system of primary education, propose to take it over as a State concern, make it free and compulsory, raise the necessary buildings appoint competent staffs and find all other equipment which the present may require. All communities and religions are made welcome to these new institutions. No religion will be taught to the pupils as an integral part of the curriculum. If any section of parents wish to teach their religion to their children, they may do it at their own cost, but it must be out of school hours, and under necessary restrictions, to avoid confusion and clash. That is as far as a modern State can go, in the direction of affording facilities for religious instruction.

## STAND BY U.P. RANK AND FILE ON INDIAN QUESTION

A FEATURE of the Congress of the United Party in Natal, which concluded in Maritzburg writes the *Daily News* Political Correspondent was a dignified insistence that the rank and file of the Party should be kept fully consulted and not kept in the dark on vital issues such as the Indian question. The Press was not allowed to report the debate, but a significant aspect is that not a single Senator, Member of Parliament or of the Provincial Council is represented on the deputation which will seek from the Prime Minister himself an explanation of the present situation.

I understand that when the deputation of five men and five women from all parts of the Province return from their talk with General Smuts they will discuss the matter with the Party in the Province.

Speakers emphasised that during the war, while the Europeans were engaged wholeheartedly in the war effort, many delegations were received from the Natal Indian Congress by the Prime Minister, the Minister of the Interior, and the Administrator of Natal without the rank and file knowing what was going on.

Some speakers expressed surprise and indignation at the

length to which the Indian community took matters, apparently they said, in an attempt to force the issue during the war.

As they were situated the rank and file of the party knew none of the vital facts and they felt it was impossible for them to debate the matter or to draw proper conclusions without getting the facts from the Prime Minister himself.

It was pointed out that the problem had assumed serious proportions and had developed in a way that did not make the task of the rank and file any easier.

They wished to discuss this matter with a sense of responsibility and with some first-hand knowledge of the gravity and complexity of the problem.

Therefore, it was stressed, the Party as a whole in Natal should be permitted to make its contribution towards a solution.

The delegates—more than 300 were present at the most successful conference held—want to know whether the Indian question is to be dealt with as an international or as a national question, and the stage any negotiations have reached.

It was insisted that the function of the Government was to carry out the policy which came from the party.

Any solution, it was empha-

sised, would be abortive unless it had the backing of the people who represented the party.

Although the discussion on the Standstill Agreement was also in committee, delegates, I understand, were strongly supported when they expressed the view that the Standstill Agreement with the Dominion Party should be ended.

It was not the wish that Dominion Party Senators, Members of Parliament or M.P.C.s should be received into the party with any guarantees which would ensure that they would retain their seats or nominations.

The consensus was that the war had proved conclusively that the planks of the platform on which the Dominion Party stood had collapsed.

### Johannesburg Indian Social Welfare Department

#### Social Worker

Required from January qualified or unqualified assistant (able to type) for social work among Indians. Salary and duties according to experience. Applications to reach:

THE SECRETARY,  
P.O. Box 97,  
Johannesburg.

Not later than November 27th.

### Don't Wait Until You Are Half Dead.

For all functional and nervous diseases, chest troubles, bad eyes, rheumatism, heart trouble, kidneys, all stomach troubles, paralysis, etc., etc., see Professor B. J. Malinga B.A., A.C.P. (Lond). Psycho-therapist, Hydro-therapist, Masseur, Scientific healer, the Greatest African Healing Genius. He will be at Claremont Township, New Germany, Natal from 26th November to March 2nd 1946. Cures are effected in a few minutes permanently. Fees are £1/1/-, repeats 10/6, young children 10/6.

### NATAL INDIAN CONGRESS Dundee & District Branch

#### NOTICE

The annual general meeting of the Natal Indian Congress, Dundee and District Branch, will be held at the Dundee Muslim Hall, Dundee, on Sunday the 25th November at 10 a.m.

Agenda—(1) Minutes of inaugural meeting, (2) Adoption of Financial Statement, (3) Adoption of Secretarial Report, (4) Amendment of Constitution if any, (5) Election of officials.

Rule No. 7 provides that no member shall be entitled to participate at the annual general meeting unless he/she pays a fee of 1/-. Every member shall produce both his/her membership card and participation fee receipt to gain admission to the Madressa Hall. Enrolment of members of the Natal Indian Congress (Dundee and District Branch) at Northern Tailors, 56 Wilson Street, Dundee, and O. K. Restaurant, 57 Wilson Street, Dundee, will stop at 8.30 p.m. on Friday the 23rd November.

NATHOO V. MORAR,  
T. S. TOMMY PILLAY,  
Joint Hon. Secretaries.  
P.O. Box 71,  
Dundee.



# SAPA-REUTER NEWS

## Bengal Governor Resigns

London, Tuesday.

The resignation of the Governor of Bengal, Mr. Richard Casey, is announced by the colonial office. Mr. Frederick John Burrows has been appointed to succeed him. The resignation will be effective from a date to be fixed next February. Mr. Burrows was on the staff of the Great Western Railway at the outbreak of war in 1914. He served with the Grenadier Guards during the war and was on active service from 1915 to 1918. He was for a number of years a member of the executive committee of the National Union of Railwaymen, and was president of the National Union of Railwaymen and a member of the National Executive Committee of the Labour Party from 1942 to 1944. In 1944 he was also a member of the Soulbury Commission on constitutional reform in Ceylon.

## Student's Protest

Lucknow, Monday.

Several students were injured today and 50 were arrested when police, using bamboo staves, charged a crowd of student demonstrators. The crowd, including girls, were protesting against the arrest of members of the Indian National Army despite a countrywide ban against such demonstrations. Educational institutions were closed after the incident. Demonstrations in Lahore were also dispersed.

## Mr. Jinnah's Statement

Bombay, Monday.

Mr. Jinnah, president of the All-India Moslem League today urged the British Government not to use further Indian troops in Indonesia and that such troops as are employed there be recalled immediately. More than 100,000,000 Moslems in India are watching with the utmost sympathy the struggle of 40,000,000 Moslems in Indonesia to achieve freedom and be free from the octopus of Dutch imperialism, he said. The All-India Moslem League, will be only too glad to help Indonesia in any way we can if required. If the principle of Indonesian independence is unequivocally recognised, I should appeal to every Indonesian to meet at a conference and negotiate the details of a settlement.

## Fight in Batavia

Batavia, Monday.

The Duke of Connaught's own lancers have set up a skeleton battalion headquarters in Batavia, says the Netherlands News Agency. It consists of a squadron of Sherman tanks and a number of Sherman carriers. There was

fighting in the port area of Batavia last night when Indonesian attempted to enter warehouses. A senior British officer said today that Indonesians had dismembered wounded Indian troops, burned women and children and attacked hospitals, mutilated bodies of Indian and British troops, roped together, were found floating in a river, he said. Dutch people released from Surabaya gaol said conditions there were worse than in the Japanese concentration camps. They were stripped and threatened and made to shout Nationalist slogans. Some Dutch prisoners, they said, were handed over to mobs who killed them with spears and bayonets.

## Foreign Ministers Of Muslim State

Baghdad, Tuesday.

The Foreign Ministers of Turkey, Iraq, Iran and Afghanistan are to confer here, according to reports published in the Arabic Press. Quoting a report from Ankara, the newspaper *Alam Ararabi* says that the Turkish Foreign Ministry has sent the Iraqi, Iranian and Afghan Foreign Ministers a note suggesting a meeting in Baghdad for the study of developments caused by the war. The report says that the meeting will be held according to the Saadabad pact, and proper steps will be taken to adjust the pact in the light of present conditions.

## Prof. Laski On Indian Freedom

London, Wednesday.

In a challenging speech at a meeting in London tonight to celebrate Pandit Nehru's 56th birthday, Professor Harold Laski, Chairman of the Labour Party, demanded "when are we going to realise our responsibility towards the Indian people? We make half-hearted offers of freedom. Offers like Sir Stafford Cripps offer do not solve the problem unless behind the making of the offer there is a whole-hearted, full-minded determination to give India the responsibility that is her due. In all British policy, whether of the Coalition or Labour Government, there is still a marked absence of real will to help in the making of a free India in the full sense of the term." Professor Laski emphasised he was not speaking for the Labour Government nor for the Labour Party. "I speak for myself—an English citizen and a citizen of the wider commonwealth beyond—for I believe that in this critical hour we should take the right action while there is yet time." Referring to Nehru as "an old friend in whose friendship—take immense pride." Pro-

fessor Laski said "Nehru stands out pre eminently among the leaders of the Congress Party as the only one who understands the connection between politics and economics and realises that Indian nationalism stands in the way of what is really the central issue—the poverty of the Indian Masses. Not until the Indian peoples have attained their freedom will it be possible to battle with the central issue. Indian freedom is inevitable and inescapable. What we have to decide is whether freedom shall come gracefully by British co-operation or instead by British Hostility."

## Pandit's Advice To Students

Bombay, Friday.

"Avoid a clash with the Government on minor issues. Preserve your energy for the bigger issues in store for us," said Pandit Nehru, the Congress leader, addressing students who greeted him at Jubbulpore station while he was on his way to New Delhi to attend the Indian National Army trial. We do not know when the next struggle for freedom may come, he added. What lies in store for us in 1946 I cannot say, but we may be put to the test again soon. It can be within the next few months.

# Things In General

## Indian Situation In Natal

M. W. writes as follows in the course of news from Natal in *Race Relations News*:—Extreme tension continues in the Indian situation in Natal. On his return from San Francisco, General Smuts declared that by consultation with the parties concerned he hoped to find a solution to the difficulties that had been intensified rather than lessened by the passing of the Pegging Act. Vocal European opinion in Natal, easily inflamed by threat of Indian domination (European and Indian populations in Natal near parity), is opposed to any relaxation of the Pegging Act in so far as freedom to purchase is concerned. It demands rigid segregation or zoning, as it is called. Indian opinion, on the other hand, always bitterly opposed to segregation, has hardened against the measure of compromise contained in the Pretoria Agreement, and the leaders who were party to it are being repudiated in favour of less reconcilable elements. European opinion, backed by European votes, will demand an extension of the Pegging Act, or new legislation which embodies its substance. Indian opinion, politically impotent in South Africa, but having the not entirely to be disregarded support of Indian and world opinion, will oppose what it regards as racial discrimination and injustice. With a delicate political situation in South Africa, the position of General Smuts and the Government is not to be envied, and the hopes for a happy solution of our world-conflict-in-little in Natal are not at present bright.

## Natal Deputation For Smuts

General Smuts has agreed to receive delegates appointed by the Natal Provincial Congress of the United Party to discuss the Natal Indian question. The deputation will interview the Prime Minister at Pretoria at 3 p.m. on December 5.

## Indian Ratepayers At Verulam

At a meeting of Indian ratepayers of the Township of Verulam, held on the 17th, November the Verulam Indian Ratepayers Association was formed. The

aims of the Association were to protect and safeguard the interests of the Indian ratepayers from any measures adopted by Local Authorities, which might be detrimental to the well-being of the Indian ratepayers. Mr. D. V. Moodley, junior, was thanked for being instrumental in bringing about the formation of this Association. The following were elected office-bearers: President: Mr. Nathalall Raghavjee, vice-presidents: Messrs. G. H. A. Kathrada, O. R. Perekh, G. H. Maiter, joint hon. secretaries: Messrs. A. Naby and V. Jata, hon. treasurer: Mr. S. M. Singh, committee: Messrs. M. Yellan, E. M. Vawda, N. Beharee, E. P. Juggath, O. R. Singh, Vassanjee Jata, Ebrahim Kathrada.

## The Late Mrs. S. Bawa

The death occurred in Port Elizabeth on November 4th of Mrs. Somie Bawa, wife of Mr. Soma Bawa, after a long illness. Her remains were put at the North End Cemetery where relatives and friends paid their last respects. May her soul rest in peace.

## BARGAIN TO THE PUBLIC



Shares for sales in Universal Providers Limited. Below original cost.

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