

# Indian Opinion

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## NOTES AND NEWS

**A** REUTER'S message from London dated Nov. 8 reports Mr. Baldwin's announcement in the Parliament of a Statutory Commission to inquire into the working of Indian reforms. The Commission does not include an Indian member, and consists of Sir John Simon (Liberal, Spen Valley), Chairman, Lord Burnham, Lord Strathcona, the Hon. Edward Cadogan, Mr. Stephen Walsh (Labour, Ince Division of Lancashire), Colonel Lane Fox and Major Atlee. Mr. Baldwin stated that the Government was of opinion that the taking of evidence would be greatly facilitated if the Commission invited the Central Indian Legislature to appoint a Joint Select Committee to submit views in writing to the Commission. This Committee might remain in being for any subsequent consultation desired by the Commission. Similar procedure might be adopted with Provincial Legislatures. Parliament would be invited to refer proposals of the Commission to a Joint Committee of both Houses, with which the delegation from the Select Committee of the Central Indian Legislature would be invited to confer.

The Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri who arrived in Durban last Sunday has been very busy in connection with the site to be procured from the Durban Town Council for the proposed Indian High School and Teachers' Training College for which £18,000 have been already subscribed by the Indian community in response to Mr. Sastri's recent appeal.

The Natal Indian Congress applied to the Corporation for a plot of land as a site in Centenary Road near the Indian Mission School recently opened by Mr. Sastri. The Finance Committee of the Town Council had asked Mr. Sastri to meet them to give them fuller information.

Mr. Sastri had an interview with the Durban Town Council-in-Committee during the week in connection with the site which is in the same locality as that proposed for the erection of one section of the Council's scheme of semi-detached houses. It has since been decided, however, on the advice of the Medical Officer of Health, that this site is not suitable for European dwellings, and this proposal has been abandoned in favour of another site yet to be selected. In his address to the Council Mr. Sastri stated that the Government was not prepared to open fresh schools for Indians unless there was a guarantee of an adequate supply of teachers of the standard required by the Education Department. This, he pointed out, could only be secured by the establishment of a training college, towards which £18,000 had already been subscribed, principally by the Indian community. The Council, before coming to any definite decision on the merits of the application, decided to make an inspection of the site which it has already done and the matter will now be decided, we understand, at the Council's next meeting.

Boom Street, Pretoria, on Nov. 2 to their Secretary Mr. Habib Velshi who is shortly leaving for India. Mr. Habib Velshi was presented with an illuminated address in recognition of his services to the Society and speeches wishing him bon voyage were made by Messrs. H. N. Keshavjee, Goolamhoosen Manjee, Hassim Manjee and Ebrahimbhai Kanjee to which Mr. Habib Velshi suitably replied.

The Officials and Members of the Lower Tugela District Hindu Veda Dharma Sabha gratefully acknowledge receipt of the sum of £50 from the Rustomjee's Trust through Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee and place on record their hearty thanks for the gift.

## THE TRANSVAAL SITUATION IMPROVING

**W**E are glad to report better news from the Transvaal this week. Some facts have been revealed which go to ease the situation a great deal. There was something wrong with the Secretaries of the Association, they did not fulfil their duty as they were expected to do, one seemed to be an absolute autocrat while the other an advocate of ruffianism which was so often indulged in in Committee meetings, and thus they managed not to serve but to control the members of the Association. This was the feeling that prevailed among so many of the Transvaal Indians but were at a loss to know what to do. Of course the remedy was to throw them out of office and elect better officials but that was not quite possible as they had the backing of some responsible members of the community who were dissatisfied with the working of the South African Indian Congress and were in favour of seceding in which Mr. Camay, one of the Secretaries, took a leading part. His only object, obviously, was that of destruction and the wrath of some of the members of the Association against the S.A.I.C., led them to follow and support Mr. Camay. The entreaties of leading members of the community from the different Provinces, of the members and officials of the South African Indian Congress, of Mr. C. F. Andrews and, finally, even of the Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri,

A farewell reception was given by the Transvaal Young Khoia Society at their club-room at 280

failed to bring them to their senses. Vanity and prestige, the two demons, had evidently overpowered them. Mr. Sastri's eloquent speech on the eve of his departure for the Cape, however, had somewhat changed the atmosphere and had set better forces at work, and ever since, Transvaal has been going through a cleaning up process.

It is not worthwhile discussing here the mismanagement of the British Indian Association. A perusal of the letters from the Secretaries and the Chairman which we publish elsewhere in this issue will give the reader an idea of it. Notwithstanding what the Secretaries would have us believe we have Mr. Dawood Patel's own statement to prove the correctness of our correspondent's version. But even if we had not Mr. Dawood Patel's statement the Secretaries had no legs to stand on their own statement. For if the Chairman had resigned according to them for unknown reasons that should not have prevented them from holding the meeting on Oct. 30, which while denying that it was resolved to hold in the committee meeting they nevertheless admit that it was announced it should be held. The Secretaries do not seem to have acted strictly constitutionally but there is hardly any doubt left that they did act most shockingly arbitrarily. There could be no better proof of that than the resignation of the Chairman and the requisition signed by over 700 members of the Association calling upon the Secretaries to convene a mass meeting, which is also published elsewhere in this issue. If the Secretaries still refuse to act, it will be competent for Mr. Dawood Patel as Chairman of the British Indian Association to convene the meeting and carry on the work. We had little hoped that the Transvaal affair would have come to such a pass. The only course for the Secretaries now to adopt is to convene the meeting in accordance with the requisition and tender their resignations with little delay as possible. We congratulate Mr. Dawood Patel on taking the stand he has taken and also Mr. Bharoochi, another prominent member of the Association whose letter we publish in the Gujarati columns in which he states that although he had taken a leading part in seceding from the South African Indian Congress he now feels that it is in the interests of the community as a whole that we should unite and speak with one voice.

May better counsel yet prevail upon the Transvaal Indians and may Heaven guide them to do the right thing.

## LICENSING OFFICER'S AUTOCRACY

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**W**E have now before us further facts about Ahmed Mahomed Peer's licensing application which was refused by the Ladysmith Licensing officer on the ground that there was no necessity for the licence, which only go to prove to the hilt the injustice of the whole case. The application was really not for a new licence. The premises were already licensed to I. A. Kharwa. Kharwa's father carried on business on the premises for 15 years and Kharwa himself for the past 12 years, and the application was really one for a transfer of the same licence to Ahmed Mahomed Peer. Under the law, however, even in the case of a transfer one had to apply for a new licence.

How, in the circumstances, the Licensing Officer could say that there was no necessity for a licence which existed for the last 27 years without any objection being raised against it by the people completely surpasses us.

Then again it was pointed out by the applicant's counsel that it was laid down in previous cases that where a Licensing Officer intends to act on his own knowledge he must inform the applicant as to the objections operating in his own mind. The Licensing Officer in this instance, however, did not inform the applicant of any objection operating in his own mind. No necessity for the licence was the only reason for his decision. Here again another fact was pointed out by the applicant's counsel that in the case of Ebrahim vs. Estcourt Licensing Board it was laid down that the question is not really one of necessity but of the reasonable convenience of the persons dwelling in the neighbourhood. Notwithstanding these facts however, the Town Council, upheld the Licensing Officer's decision without giving any reason.

The reader can judge for himself from this case how arbitrarily Indian licensing applications are being dealt with and how necessary it is, if Indians are at all entitled

to any justice, for the Court or an impartial tribunal to have the right to interfere in such cases.

## Transvaal British Indian Association

### Chairman and Secretaries at Variance

REQUISITION SIGNED BY OVER 700

We have received a letter signed by Messrs. N. A. Camay and M. I. Patel, as Hon. Jt. Secretaries of the Transvaal British Indian Association denying some of the facts stated by our Transvaal correspondent a week or two ago. Our correspondent stated that it was rumoured that the resignation of Mr. Dawood Patel, chairman of the T.B.I.A., was in view of the Secretaries acting against his wishes. The Secretaries however state that "there is not a vestige of truth in the statement."

The Secretaries also deny the fact that a resolution to convene a mass meeting on Oct. 30 was passed by the Committee meeting of the T.B.I.A. "It may be mentioned," the Secretaries state, "that on consultation with the chairman it was announced to the meeting that steps would be taken to call a mass meeting for the 30th October. The chairman, however, changed his mind the next day and tendered his resignation for his own reasons, which upset the previous arrangement."

The third fact denied by the Secretaries is that of a resolution reported to have been passed to the effect that a committee of certain members draw up a list of the conditions on which the Association should join the Congress. "The fact of the matter is," the secretaries state, "that at an informal pourparler between several members it was arranged that certain members should discuss the question of affiliation, and if it was decided upon, to discuss the ways and means and the stipulations on which it was to take place; and in the event of an acceptable and honourable decision, it was to be submitted to the Committee for consideration."

In the end the Secretaries state: "Strong efforts are being made in interested quarters to get the officials of the Association in public disfavour who, however, nothing daunted, discharge their duties strictly constitutionally and conscientiously and are prepared to stand any and all criticisms, fair and constructive."

### Mr. Dawood Patel's Statement

Mr. Dawood Patel chairman of the Transvaal British Indian Association writes to us as follows:

8th November, 1927.

The Editor INDIAN OPINION,

Sir,—Apropos of the requisition sent to the Secretaries by members of the Transvaal British Indian Association, and published in your valuable column, as chairman of the Association, I wish to throw further light on the matter.

A Committee meeting of the Transvaal British Indian Association was held on the 17th October, 1927, at which I presided. A resolution to re-affiliate with the South African Indian Congress was moved by one Mr. Myers, and it was put to the vote, and carried by 24 against 22.

Some of the members asked which side, I was to vote as Chairman, I replied I would vote for Mr. Myers' resolution, so the resolution for re-affiliation with the South African Indian Congress was carried by 25 against 22, without any casting vote.

One member, Mr. Ahmed Mia, then said that as some members had gone away, the resolution should not be put to vote. I ruled that the meeting was still in progress, and if any members had left the room before the meeting was closed, it was their own fault. I therefore, declared the resolution as passed.

In spite of that, the Secretaries neglected to record in the minute book, the resolution which was passed.

Furthermore, to give effect to the said resolution, I instructed the Secretaries to call a mass meeting for the 30th October, 1927, which they refused to do.

As a result of the arbitrary conduct of the Secretaries, I had no alternative, but to resign in the interests of the community.

Consequently, a requisition signed by over 700 members, to call a mass meeting, was handed over to the Secretaries on the 5th November, 1927, of which I fully approve. Yours etc,

(Sgd.) D. A. PATEL,

P.O. Box 39,  
Bloemhof.

### The Requisition

The Transvaal British Indian Association has received a requisition signed by 777 members calling for a general meeting.

The objects of the meeting, set out in the signed requisition are as follows:—

To report to the meeting the proceedings of the committee meeting, held on October 17, 1927 whereat the chairman of the Association declared, that a certain resolution passed for the purpose of re-affiliation with the S.A.I.C. was carried, but that the joint hon. secretaries had declined to record the resolution as having been passed, or, alternatively, that they have announced to the Press and public as having not been passed.

To report to the meeting the refusal, failure, or neglect of the joint hon. secretaries to convene a mass meeting on October 30, 1927, and the submission to such meeting of the subject matter of the committee meeting in terms of the resolution passed to that effect.

To invite the attention of the meeting to other unconstitutional actions of the joint hon. secretaries.

To pass a resolution of no confidence in the joint hon. secretaries, and to call for their resignations, and to elect other officials in their places.

To consider the resignation of the chairman, Mr. Dawood Patel who resigned in consequence of the action of the joint hon. secretaries.

To consider the election of a new committee, or of additional members to the existing committee; to elect a secretary or secretaries, and to elect such other officials as the meeting may deem desirable.

## Further Protests Against Proposed Liquor Bill

### Mass Meeting Of Kimberley Indians

A mass meeting of Indians of Kimberley and district was held under the auspices of the Indian Political Association at the Indian Schoolroom on Oct. 30, to voice its protest against the proposed Liquor Bill.

The following resolutions were unanimously passed:

"1. This meeting of the Indian Political Association resolves to give its whole-hearted support to the South African Indian Congress in its protest against certain clauses of the proposed Liquor Bill, which aims at total extinction of Asiatic employes in hotels, bars, and other places where liquor is sold or handled, thus depriving thousands of Indians of their honest livelihood."

"2. This meeting requests the secretary to forward a copy of the above resolution to the following: South African Indian Congress, Right Hon. Srinivasa Sastri, P.C., Sir David Harris, M.L.A., Sir Ernest Oppenheimer, the Minister of Justice and the Minister."

## The Story of My Experiments With Truth

[BY M. K. GANDHI]

Part III. Chapter XVII.

A MONTH WITH GOKHALE—I

From the very first day of my stay with him Gokhale made me feel completely at home. He treated me as though I was his younger brother, he acquainted himself with all my needs and requirements and arranged to see that I got all I needed. Fortunately my wants were few, and as I had cultivated the habit of self-help, I needed very little personal attendance. He was deeply impressed with my habit of tending for myself, my personal cleanliness, perseverance and regularity, and would often overwhelm me with praise.

He seemed to keep nothing private from me. He would introduce me to all the important people that called on him. Of course the one who stands foremost in my memory is Dr. P. C. Roy. He lived practically next door and was a very frequent visitor.

This is how he introduced Dr. Roy: 'This is Prof. Roy, who having a monthly salary of Rs. 800 keeps just Rs. 40 for himself and devotes the balance to public purposes. He is not and does not want to get married.'

I see little difference between Dr. Roy as he is to-day and as he used to be then. His dress used to be nearly as simple as it is, with this difference of course that whereas it is Khadi now, it used to be Indian mill-cloth in those days. I felt as though I never had too much of talks between Gokhale and Dr. Roy, as they all pertained to public good or were of educative value. Some of them were painful too, containing as they did strictures on public men. As a result some of those whom I had regarded as stalwart fighters began to look quite puny.

### GOKHALE AT WORK

To see Gokhale at work was much a joy as an education. He never wasted a minute. His private relations and friendships were all for public good. All his talks had reference only to the good of the country, and were absolutely free from any trace of untruth or insincerity. India's poverty and subjection were matters of constant and exclusive concern to him. Various people sought to interest him in various matters. But he gave every one of them the same reply: 'You do the thing yourself. Let me do my own work. What I want is freedom for my country. After that is won, we can think of other things. To-day that one thing is enough to engage all my time and energy.'

His reverence for Ranade could be seen every moment. Ranade's authority was final in every matter and he would cite it at every step. Ranade's death anniversary occurred during my stay with Gokhale who seemed to be regularly observing it. There were then with him, besides myself, his friend Prof. Kathavate and a Sub-Judge friend. He invited them to take part in the celebration, and in his speech he gave us his reminiscences of Ranade. He compared incidentally Ranade, Telang and Mandlik. He eulogised Telang's charming style and Mandlik's greatness as a reformer. Citing an instance of Mandlik's solicitude for his clients he told us an anecdote of how once having missed his usual train he engaged a special train to be able to attend the court in the interest of his client. But Ranade, he said, towered above them all, as he was a universal thinker. He was not only a great Judge, he was equally great as a historian, economist and reformer. Although he was a Judge he fearlessly attended the Congress and every one had such confidence in his sagacity that they unquestioningly accepted his decisions. Gokhale's joy knew no

bounds as he described these qualities of head and heart which were all combined in his master.

### A VICTIM OF PUBLICITY

Gokhale used to have a horse-carriage in those days. I did not know the circumstances that had made a horse carriage a necessity for him and so I remonstrated with him; 'Can't you make use of the tramcar in going about from place to place? Is it derogatory to a leader's dignity?'

Slightly pained he said, 'So you also have failed to understand me! I do not use my Council allowances for my own personal comforts. I envy your liberty to go about in tramcars, but I am sorry I cannot do likewise. When you are the victim of as wide a publicity as I am, it will be difficult if not impossible, for you to go about in a tramcar. There is no reason to suppose that all that the leaders do is with a view to personal comforts. I love your simple habits, I live as simply as I can, but some expense is almost inevitable for a man like myself.'

He thus satisfactorily disposed of one of my complaints, but there was one which he could not.

'But you do not even go out for walks, said I, Is it surprising that you should be always ailing? Should public work leave no time for physical exercise?'

'Whenever do you find me free to go out for a walk?' he replied.

I had such a great regard for Gokhale that I never strove with him. Though the reply above-mentioned was far from satisfying me I remained silent. I believed then, and I believe even now, that no matter what amount of work one has, one should always find some time for exercise as one does for one's meals. It is my humble opinion, that far from taking away from one's capacity for work, it adds to it.

## International Congress

### Of Oppressed People of the World

(Continued from page 290)

Mr. Fenner Brockway then made a speech full of noble words. He said that the Independent Labour Party of England believes in the equality of races and workers. He added:

"I would tell my Indian comrades that we are at one with them in their struggle against imperialism. The spirit of Keir Hardie is our spirit. We admit with shame that the Labour Government spoke to India as a capitalist Government, and it was responsible for the Ordinance Laws. The I. L. P. then opposed, and still opposes that policy. In the future we will do the utmost to wipe out that shame. To my Chinese comrades I would add that if hostilities ensue between England and China, our sympathies will be with the latter."

After his speech, Mr. Brockway and Mr. H. Liao (Executive Member of the Kuo Min Tang) shook hands amidst a scene of great enthusiasm. But as for ourselves, we can only say as regards the I.L.P.'s goodwill to India, we shall await deeds before we express the full measure of our gratitude. If we had always honoured deeds more and beautiful words, spoken by our countrymen and by Englishmen, less, we should be nearer Swaraj than we are to-day.

### The Dangers of War

China was repeatedly mentioned by speakers. In fact, throughout the Congress proceedings, China was the focus of all attention, for it was recognised by everyone that it is China that is to-day fighting the great historic fight for the freedom, not only of

herself, but of all Asia. A Chinese General from Canton, and member of the Kuo Min Tang, spoke with great feeling, telling how the Imperialist Powers had forced several wars on an unwilling and badly armed China. Indian readers too well know the history of the opium wars against China, and we need not repeat any facts here. The General spoke with confidence, saying that the Kuo Min Tang, which stood for the "triple principles" of the people, as laid down by Dr. Sun Yat Sen, a peasant's son will emerge triumphant in the present struggle and in spite of all Imperialist interventions and designs of war. The Chinese delegates spoke in their own language; throughout they were noticeable for their earnestness, their simplicity, their few but significant words, and what may be called an unspoken passion for any kind of work to forward the cause of the Congress.

The speakers that followed the Chinese delegates showed how the rivalry for colonisation and markets amongst the Imperialist Powers is the cause of war; and how the schemes of colonisation and of buying up virgin lands such as those of Central and South America—to be exploited 100 years hence by American trusts—has produced a state of hostility between the different countries. The policy of Imperialism to-day by which a whole people may be bought up or crushed, so long as the Imperialist Power has the arms and money, cannot, in face of the opposition of the masses, continue endlessly. The masses are beginning to realise that they are human beings and not commodities. The wars urged by Imperialist Powers leave the workers not an iota better off than they were before,—it matters not if they belong to the victorious or to the vanquished nation. The exploitation and oppression go on more vigorously than ever.

We cannot give more than this of a subject so vast as this. We recognise its great importance, but our own struggle is so urgent that we can do little else than mention it. It was the viewpoint of Central and South American and Mexican delegates that the centre of the world conflict is not in Asia. "You must remember," the Mexican delegate (Minister of Education, Mexico City) said, "that Asia is already full. Imperialist countries seek actual profit for the future. The most important efforts of Imperialism are at present directed towards South America."

Mr. George Lansbury, member of the British Parliament and Vice-President of the British Labour Party, spoke on the same subject. He said:

"... Those who say to us that British troops are going to China to defend British lives lie, and they know they lie. They are going there to defend capitalist interests, only for the purpose of safeguarding money-making, and for my part I say to those who want to raise the standard of life of the workers, the world over, there is no way of doing it but by getting rid of capitalism and substituting for it Socialism. There is no other way. We think of China to-day because she is in the forefront of the picture, but I think also of my African comrades, the men and women in Africa who are just the same brothers and sisters as those in India and Japan—they are all exposed to the same sort of attack as those in China. Friends, we freed many people from the bonds of chattel slavery. We have now got to free them all from the bonds of economic servitude. You will win this fight, but I believe this week while you have been meeting here you have been doing one of those things that come only occasionally in the history of our race: that is, you are proclaiming the union of the black, yellow, brown and white... Therefore, comrades, I will go back to Britain and do what one man can do to carry out the resolutions we have carried here. I do not mind who stands with me or who spurs. I shall still hold to the banner—the right of the

Indian, the right of the Chinese, the right of every single human being to equal treatment throughout the world. If the white races have anything to give to the other races, let them give it. I am sure the other races have given much to them already.

"Finally, I would like to bid my comrades from Africa and Asia to be of good cheer. Neither British, American nor Japanese Imperialism have the power to hold the workers in thralldom for ever. It is as certain as the sun shines that Imperialism is doomed; it is doomed because, with the rising of working-class intelligence, this Imperialism with all its poison gas and its disciplined armies, cannot overcome the boycott which it is within the power of the workers to enforce. The millions in China and India need not buy any British goods. A few of them may be killed or injured in the coming struggle, but this will avail the imperialistic capitalists nothing at all. They want trade, they want markets, and these they will never obtain by the measures they are adopting at the present moment. Greater empires than any of those which rule the world to-day have gone down in blood and ruin because they were founded on robbery and spoliation and plunder. And the empires which boast their military and naval strength, which create their great air forces, these too will go down in a welter of confusion unless the workers of all countries unite and put an end to war. Every war is a capitalist war; we must teach the workers not to enlist in National armies, not to manufacture armaments. Teach them that wars are the means for keeping the workers in subjection, and when this is done I for one am certain that we shall establish a true International."

Ledebour, veteran German leader of the trade union movement in Germany, Member of the Reichstag and an Independent Socialist, made a remarkable speech urging the general strike. In part, he said:

"I support the resolution for a general strike of all working men in the imperialist countries against the suppression of movements for freedom in oppressed countries and colonies. This general strike should begin with a strike of the transport workers..."

"Comrades, when we call here upon the peoples of oppressed countries to throw off their slavery, then we, as Europeans, as guilty parties in the suppression of these countries, are bound to use every power within us, and if necessary, offer our lives, to help them..."

He then gave example after example of the use of the partial or the general strike in Germany that finally began the break-down of old monarchist Germany in 1918 and led to the establishment of the German Republic. He called upon all workers to organise for the general strike to help China and India in their struggle for freedom.

"I call upon you," he said, "if you are Europeans, Americans, Asiatics or Africans, to grasp this opportunity to carry the fight against Imperialism to an end. Only if we are determined can we be victorious. I am in a hurry; I am now 76 years old, but I am going to be in the midst of that fight: I am going to be in the front and offer my life in the struggle." (Violent applause).

Harry Pollitt, M.P., of England, leader of the revolutionary minority in the British trade unions, delivered a remarkable speech, a few words of which follow:

In my opinion the reason why the Indian troops were sent to China was not because they were necessary, but because it was a test to see how much India would stand at the hands of the British Government. It was a test of the strength of the Nationalist movement in India..."

(To be continued)

# ઇન્ડિઅન ઓપિનિઅન.

પુસ્તક રૂપે.

ફ્રીપ્રેસ, યુકવાર, તારીખ ૨૨ સપ્ટેમ્બર ૧૯૨૭

અંક ૪૫

## “ઇન્ડિઅન ઓપિનીઅન”

યુકવાર, તા. ૨૨ નવેમ્બર સન ૧૯૨૭

આ અઠવાડિયામાં ટ્રાંસવાલથી વધારે સારા ખબરા આપતાં અમને આનંદ થાય છે. કેટલીક ટ્રાંસવાલની સુધરતી હકીકતો જે બહાર આવી છે તે બતી સ્થિતિ સ્થિતિને ધણીજ હળવી કરનારી છે. આને કંઈક વખતથી ટ્રાંસવાલના ધણા ભાગમાં એવી લાગણી વર્તી રહી હતી કે એસોસિએશનના સેક્રટરીઓમાં કંઈક પણ ખામી છે, તેઓ પોતાની ફરજ યોગ્ય રીતે આ કરતા નથી, એક સેક્રટરી ખીલકુલ આપણુદ છે અને ખીલ કંડાવાજના કિમાયતી છે જેને આ અમલક કમીટી મીટીંગમાં અનેક વખતે યથા સુધેલો છે, અને આ રીતે આ એ સેક્રટરીઓ એસોસિએશનના મેમ્બરોની સેવા કરવાનું તે બાબુએ રહ્યું પણ તેઓને કાબુ માં રાખી શકતા હતા. જે કે ઘણામાં આ લાગણી વર્તી રહેલી હોવા છતાં તેને કંઈ રીતે સુધારવી એ કોઈને સુઝતું નહોતું. એક સીધા અને સરળ રસ્તો તે એજ હોઈ શકે કે જે એ કાર્યવાહકોને બરતરફ કરી ખીલ સારા માણસો નીમી દેવા. પરંતુ એ બનવું પણ સાવ શક્ય નરોતું કારણ કે કેટલાક કોમના બવાબદાર શખ્સોનો તેઓને ટેકા હતો કે જેઓને પણ સાઉથ આફ્રિકન ઇન્ડિઅન કોંગ્રેસથી અસંતોષ થયો હતો અને તેનાથી છુટા થવામાં એસોસિએશનના એક સેક્રટરી મી. કામા જે આગેવાની બધ રહ્યા હતા તેમાં તેઓ પણ સામેલ હતા. મી. કામાનો દુખીતો હતું એકજ હતો અને તે કંઈ પણ સ્વમાનક કાર્ય કરવાને નહિ પણ માણસ કરવાનો અને એસોસિએશનના કેટલાક મેમ્બરોના સા. આ. ઇન્ડિઅન કોંગ્રેસ સાથેના હોય તેમને મી. કામાને રસ્તે ચાલવાને અને તેને ટેકા આપવાને હોવા હતા. અન્ય પ્રતો માંથી હોઈ કોમના પ્રતિષ્ઠિત નેતાઓની આજીજીઓ, સા. આ. ઇન્ડિઅન કોંગ્રેસના ખમલદારો અને મેમ્બરોના આજીજીઓ, મી. સી. એ. એન્ડરૂની આજીજીઓ અને અંતમાં પુદ કાચીજીની શીખામણો પણ કંઈ વળી શક્યું નહિ. ત્રિપ્ત-સિમાન અને મોભા એ જે અમલાનેએ તેઓને પોતાના પંજામાં સપડાવેલા બજાતો હતા પરંતુ કેવ બવા ઉડતાં પહેલાં જાઓજીએ કરેલાં અસરકારક બાપણથી વાતાવરણ કંઈક બહલાયું અને તે ધડીથી સારાં તત્વો કાઢે લાગ્યાં.

ખીટીક ઇન્ડિઅન એસોસિએશનની ગૈરવ્યવસ્થાની અમામાં આદિ હિતરહું ખીલજરી છે. આ અંકમાં અન્ન સ્વયં પ્રસિદ્ધ ઇંગ્લેન્ડ એસોસિએશનના સેક્રટરીઓના અને પ્રમુખના પત્રો વાંચવા થી તેના વાચકને પુરો ખમાલ આવી શકશે. સેક્રટરીઓના કામથી અસંતોષ પામીને રાજનામુ આપ્યું એવી અહરા હોવાની અમારા અખરખનીએ આપેલી ખબર સર્વજા ખોટી છે એમ સેક્રટરીઓ બાબે છે. પરંતુ પ્રમુખ પોતેજ તેનું ખરાખરું પુરવાર કરી

આપેલું છે. પણ જે પ્રમુખનો ખુલાસો અમારી પાસે આવેલો નહિ હોત તે પણ સેક્રટરીઓના ખવાવ તે સાવ હુલોલ છે. કેમકે વળી આજળ ચાલતાં સેક્રટરીઓ કહે છે કે “અકોખર તા. ૩૦ મીએ મીટીંગ બોલાવવાનો કમીટીએ ડરાવ કર્યોજ નહોતો પણ સેક્રટરીઓએ પ્રમુખની આગે મંસલત કરી એ મીટીંગ બોલાવવામાં આગે એવું બહુરે કર્યું હતું પરંતુ ખીજે દિવસે પ્રમુખે કંઈ પણ કારણ આપ્યા સિવાય રાજનામુ આપ્યું અને તેથી એ મીટીંગ બોલાવી નહિ શકાય.” જે પ્રમુખે વગર કારણે રાજનામુ આપેલું હોય તે તેથી કંઈ સેક્રટરીઓએ કોમે માંગેલી મીટીંગ બોલાવવાનું અટકાવવાની બર બરાએ નહોતી. સેક્રટરીઓ આ ખખત માં સુસ્તપણે બધારજસર વતેલા હોય એવું તે બજાતું નથી. તેઓ બેઠરમાં રીતે આપણુદથી વતેલા છે જે વિશે આગેજ કંઈ પણ કંઈ રહે છે. તેને માટે પ્રમુખનું રાજનામુ અને ૭૦૦ ઉપર એસોસિએશનના મેમ્બરોની સહીઓ સાથનું સેક્રટરીઓને માસ મીટીંગ બોલાવવાની સુચના આપનાઈ રેકીઝીકન એ કરતા વધારે સારા પુરાવા ખીલ ક્યા હોઈ શકે. જે હજુ પણ સેક્રટરીઓ કોમની સુચના ઉઠાવવાને નાખુલ હોય તે મી. ડાઉલ પટેલ પોતે ખી. ઇન્ડિઅન એસોસિએશનના પ્રમુખ તરીકે મીટીંગ બોલાવી કામ આણુ રાખી શકે છે. ટ્રાંસવાલની સ્થિતિ આટલે સુધી પહોંચેલી હશે એમ અમે આગેજ કાર્યું હતું. સેક્રટરીઓને માટે માનબરેલો રસ્તો હરે તે એકજ છે અને તે એ કે રેકીઝીકન સુબમની મીટીંગ બોલાવવી અને પોતાનું રાજનામુ ખમર ઢીલ કરવે આપી દેવું. મી. ડાઉલ પટેલે લીધેલા ખમલા માટે તેમને અને એસોસિએશનના એક પ્રતિષ્ઠિત મેમ્બર તરીકે મી. બરૂચીએ લીધેલા ખમલા માટે તેમને અમે સુખારકબાદી આપીએ છીએ. ટ્રાંસવાલના હોઈ ભાગ્યોને ઇખર સહાયુકિ આપે અને ખરા રસ્તો સુઝાડે એજ અમારી અંતાકરણની પ્રાચના છે!

અહમદ મહમદ ખીર કે જેના પરવાાની અરજ બેરીશીલના લ વ-સેન્સોમ ઓપીસરે પરવાાની લાયસેન્સીંગ ઓપીસરની બર નહિ હોવાના આધારે આપણુદી (૨) નાખજર કરી હતી તેના ટસના સખખમાં હવે અમારી પાસે વધુ વીમતો આવેલી છે અને તે એ ટસમાં મએસે હાકલો ગેરખમાલ સંપુર્ણપણે પુરવાર કરી આપનારી છે. એ અરજ ખરી રીતે નવા પરવાાના માટે હતીજ નહિ. તે સજખમાં આજે જે ખારવાનો વેવાર ચાલી રહ્યો હતો ખરવાના પિતાખીએ તેના ૧૫ વરસ સુધી વેપર ચલાવ્યો હતો અને તે પણ હેલા ખાર વરસ લયા. ખારવાનો પોતાના વેવાર ચાલતો હતો અને આ અરજ હકીકતમાં એજ ખરવાનાના ખીરને નામે ટ્રાંસફરને માટે હતી. પરંતુ પરવાાના કાયદા સુબખ કોઈને ટ્રાંસફર એવું હોય તે પણ તેને નાખ પરવાાની અરજજ કરવી પડ છે.