

# Indian Opinion

No. 42—Vol. XXVII.

Friday, October 18th, 1929.

Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper.  
PRICE FOURPENCE.

## SASTRI COLLEGE

OPENED BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL

A UNIQUE FUNCTION

<sup>14K</sup>  
**L**AST Monday was a memorable day for the Indian community when it was honoured by the presence of His Excellency the Governor-General who performed the opening of the Sastri College in Warwick Avenue at three o'clock in the afternoon in the presence of a very large gathering of Indians and Europeans.

The magnificent building was beautifully decorated with greenery and the Municipal Orchestra added to the pleasantness of the function.

After prayers had been offered by the Venerable Archdeacon Heywood Harris, various messages of good wishes from inland and overseas from distinguished personages were read by Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee.

A welcome was next extended to His Excellency by the Mayor of Durban, Councillor the Rev. A. Lamont.

### Sir Kurma Reddis' Speech

Sir Kurma V. Reddi Agent of the Government of India then delivered the following speech:—

"Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen,

"This is a great day for us. It is a red letter day in the annals of the South African Indians. Never before in their short history in this country, did they ever receive such a great honour as they have received to-day. Here they are, face to face with, and in the august presence of the representative of His Britannic Majesty, their Sovereign. They are deeply touched and are profoundly grateful for the great privilege that is thus accorded to them. This day will be remembered long, long after your Excellency leaves these shores. The memory of this great occasion will be long cherished in the hearts of the present generation and will be handed down to the next. Your Excellency must have received on various occasions and at different places grand receptions, resplendent with magnificence. But there is one aspect in which they could not have excelled this; in this respect, namely, in the love and affection which they bear towards you and the Sovereign you represent, love and affection which wealth cannot purchase and influence cannot command. The hearts of all those that are present here and of the many thousands who are not here, go forth in loving admiration and unswerving loyalty for the Throne and its representative in this country. We are extremely sorry that Her Royal Highness Princess Alice was unable to grace this occasion with her presence. But we are aware that on account of a previous engagement she is presiding over another function just at this very hour and that she would have been gladly present here but for that engagement.

### Light And Knowledge

"By opening the doors of this magnificent building in a few minutes, your Excellency will be lighting

a torch which will spread light and knowledge not only within these walls but also into numerous Indian homes which are at present dark, owing to ignorance. That darkness will be soon dispelled. Knowledge will spread where ignorance now prevails and cheer will take the place of despair. Within these walls themselves this torch of true learning will be kept alight to guide the South African Indians in their search for truth and for what gives real value to life, and to enable them to form right conceptions of the good, the true and the beautiful, thus enabling them to become good and useful citizens and patriotic nationals of South Africa and to sweeten and vitalise the atmosphere of South African Indian public life. Your Excellency, I am not thinking of to-day, of this year or of the next two or three years. I am thinking of the future. Sooner or later, much sooner than later, this college is bound to become a University College, either as an affiliated or as a constituent body of the great University of Natal for the rapid materialisation of which, my esteemed friend Prof. Bews has been striving so hard, has been straining every nerve. From that time forward will the real worth of this college be begun to be realised.

### What The College Stands For

"Your Excellency, I do not know whether the architects who designed this building had any vision in providing for these magnificent pillars. To my mind, they seem to be symbolical. So grand, so beautiful, they inspire thoughts, they provoke imagination. They tempt me to name them. With your kind permission Sir, I will venture to do so. I am a Hindu and am thus privileged to indulge in a little fancy. As a Hindu too I am reminded of the four Vedas, the books of knowledge, for Vid in Sanskrit means knowledge. But the Vedas are old and we live in a new age. I will therefore give them modern names. The first then, will be known as the Pillar of Culture, this one on the right as the Pillar of Civilisation, the next one as the Pillar of Truth and the remaining one as the Pillar of Beauty. Here then are these four Pillars proclaiming to the world, to the professors and the pupils, what the college stands for. May I appeal to the European community in this connection for their kind co-operation and for extending a helping hand to their fellow Indian citizens in endeavouring to achieve these great ideals.

### History Of Indian Education

"Your Excellency, in the middle of last year there were in Natal some 30,000 children of school-going age. There were 9 Government schools and 43 Aided schools with about 10,000 children on the rolls. Of these schools only one was teaching up to the Matriculation standard, the Carlisle Street school here in Durban. Even there the tenth standard was

opened only recently and contained but one boy in April last year. All the other schools were primary schools teaching up to the sixth standard. The Indians in this country have always been alive to the educational needs of their children and during the last fifteen years they contributed nearly £15,000 for the construction of school buildings in the towns and in the villages. Other schools were built by the missionaries to whom I feel bound to pay my tribute publicly on an occasion like this. Until a year or two ago the Provincial Administration and the Education Department were not able to give that consideration for Indian education which was expected of them. Quite recently however a more liberal policy is being adopted. A new era in the education of Indian children has dawned and, thanks to the Administration and to my esteemed friend Mr. Hugh Bryan, a new chapter is opened in the history of our primary education. Not only is the entire amount of subsidy granted by the Union Government being utilised for the education of Indian children but a liberal and broadminded policy has been adopted and a great advance has been made during the last 12 or 15 months. To-day there are 12 Government schools in place of 9 and 63 Aided schools in place of 43, in all 75 schools, with a little over 13,000 pupils on the rolls.

### A Great Handicap

"What has been however a great handicap all along was to secure competent teachers for the existing schools and for the schools to be opened hereafter. In the past the Government, the missionaries and the private agencies were content with such men as they could secure and very few of the teachers so secured were men who passed the sixth standard. There were no teachers who studied up to the Matriculation and very often boys who passed the fourth standard had to be drafted in. Very few of them are trained teachers. In spite of this great draw-back, it is a wonder how some of the schools have maintained an efficiency equal to that of some of the best European schools. All honour to this noble band of teachers but it was soon seen that this state of affairs could not long be continued. Soon after the arrival of my distinguished predecessor he saw this defect and the absence of trained teachers, for, very few of those teachers were trained men. As a veteran educationalist who spent the best part of his life in an educational institution of great repute in the city of Madras, he at once saw that the salvation of Indians in this country lay in the education of their children and in order to render that education fully beneficial it was necessary to arrange for the training of the existing teachers and of the future teachers. The idea of this college was conceived and after consulting the Administrator and the Superintendent of Education, and after obtaining their consent to take over the building and to run the College as a Government institution, the scheme was planned and he went about the country for the purpose of collecting funds. Within a few months some £16,000 were subscribed, all by Indians, of which a little over £14,000 has been collected.

### Donors' Recognition

"Your Excellency, it would be invidious to mention a few names of the numerous subscribers but I may state one family alone has subscribed £1,200 while another gentleman gave £750. There were some who paid £500 each and there are many who paid £300 each; it was originally agreed that the main hall and the class rooms should be named after donors of £300 and above, but we now find that there are only 10 or 12 rooms while there are some 30 subscribers. Their desire has therefore to be postponed until other buildings are brought into existence and other rooms built. Meanwhile a bronze or marble tablet will be put up in a central

place of the front portion of the building inscribing the names of all donors of £100 and above. I may be permitted in this connection to thank all the donors for the great liberality they have shown and the public spirit they displayed.

### A Worthy Memorial

"The College will be known by the name of my esteemed friend and predecessor Mr. Sastri. It is a great name—a name that would do honour to any country. His services to South African Indians are well-known and need no repetition on this platform. Owing to his exertions South African Indians have acquired a certain amount of status and that inferiority complex from which they suffered until two years ago is fast disappearing. This is a worthy memorial for the services so cheerfully and unselfishly rendered. As long as this building lasts successive generations will remember his name and the good that he did. May he live long to render similar services wherever he may happen to be.

"This will be, until it becomes a University College, a combined normal college and high school. General education will be provided for up to the Matriculation standard, while training will be given to obtain three classes of certificates the Senior, the Intermediate and the Junior trained teachers' certificates. The College is expected to start work in the last week of January next. The Education Department will appoint a European as Principal from the educational service, while six Professors will be arriving in January from India all double graduates, B.A.'s and L.T.'s, specially qualified men for the teaching profession.

### Thanks

"Your Excellency, I wish to say a few words of thanks to the Architects that designed this building and the Contractors that built it. They spared no pains; they lost no time in bringing this building to completion in spite of occasional lapses on my part and my colleagues in meeting their demands.

"Lastly, my thanks are due to the Town Council and to His Worship the Mayor for the great help which they rendered in connection with this building. The premises comprise some two acres of land belonging to the Town Council and granted for the school as a leasehold, on a lease of 25 years, renewable at our option for a further period of 25 years. We wanted six acres and I am sure when the building passes into the hands of the Administration and when the useful work turned out by the College would be perceived, the Town Council will grant the remaining four acres and grant the whole as a freehold. The Rev. Mr. Lamont, our worthy Mayor, has also been generous to us in rendering immense help in making our arrangements for this reception complete and successful. I thank him and the Town Council most heartily for what they have done for us. I also thank the various European and Indian ladies and gentlemen who have so splendidly responded to our invitation.

Your Excellency, I have now great pleasure in handing over this key, to you, in order to open the doors of this building and to request you to retain it as our heartiest, if humble, memento of what to us is the greatest event in the history of Indians in this land.

### Garlanding Ceremony

His Excellency was subsequently garlanded by Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee and Mr. Hugh Bryan, Superintendent of Education, the Mayor, the Chief Magistrate and others were presented with bouquets.

## Governor Generals' Speech

His Excellency the Governor-General Earl of Athlone then said:—

"There has been a tendency during recent decades for minor racial distinctions to become obscured but the larger groupings of the human race—such as European, Indian, Bantu, Mongolian—still remain sharply defined. The impetus given to migration by modern transport facilities has, however, resulted in these various groups overflowing the geographic boundaries within which they were formerly confined. The population of South Africa, for example, is to-day composed of such diverse elements as the African, the European and the Asiatic; but the relative position of these races in South Africa does not depend upon their comparative numbers, but rather upon the extent to which they are identified with the predominant culture in this land.

"The Indian community claims that its countrymen possess an older civilisation than the Europeans, and there is a tendency at times to lay stress on this claim in supporting the Indian cause in this country. But the relative merits of the European or Indian culture have, as a matter of fact, little or no bearing on the vexed question of Indian rights. The important point to bear in mind is that the prevailing and predominant civilisation in South Africa is that of North-western Europe. More particularly is this the case in regard to the system of government, and to political and municipal institutions. When the White races first arrived in South Africa no civilisation worthy of the name existed, and it was due to their efforts and their enterprise that the existing political system and social standards were built up. It is only reasonable; therefore, that the European should wish to maintain that system of government, and those social standards which they have built up.

### The Ideal Of Mr. Sastri

"When, therefore, the Capetown Agreement speaks of the 'upliftment' of the Indian community, there is no desire to criticise Indian civilisation as such; but it should be borne in mind that that particular culture in some respects differs from the prevailing variety in South Africa, and it is the duty of every Indian who wishes to play the part of a citizen of this country, not only to submit cheerfully to the established political, social and educational system, but to prepare himself and his children to take their proper place in the life of the country as a whole.

"That, I feel sure, was the ideal which Mr. Sastri had in mind when he conceived the plan of founding this college, and incidentally laying down the basis of an organised system of education for Indians in South Africa. He realised that the first step in the so-called 'uplift' movement must be education; but he also realised that if that education was to be of genuine benefit to the Indian community it must be carried out in conjunction with, and not independent of, the State educational system. It is proposed, therefore, that when the necessary buildings have been constructed and equipped the Administration should be requested to take them over and run the Institution.

"The system, as I understand it, is that the present school in Carlisle Street will be converted into a fully equipped primary school, possibly with provision for the education of children up to the fifth or sixth Standard in order to round off the education of those who are unable to proceed to the High School stage. The High School will probably include Standards V to X, and as the principal object of the scheme is to train teachers who will form the nucleus of an education staff, a Training College will be incorporated which will prepare students for two grades of certificates—Senior and Junior—and each of these courses will be of two years' duration."

## Staff Recruited From India

"The community desire strongly that the staff of the new Institution should be Indians, but as these cannot be provided by the Province or the Union, it is proposed that in the first instance they should be recruited from India, with the exception of the Resident Principal, who will be a European. It is hoped in the future that this staff will, in the course of time, be replaced by Indian teachers trained at the Training College itself.

"The College, which has now through the efforts of Sir Kurma Reddi and the Committee helping him been brought to completion, is the result of the idea which I have just described. It has been built from funds amounting to £16,000, which have been contributed by members of the Indian community, and is a concrete example of 'self-help' on the part of the Indians themselves. The Provincial Council has acknowledged this effort by the appointment of the Education Commission, and by granting to the Indian schools in Natal the whole of the subsidy that a Province receives for Indian education. I regret that the author of this scheme cannot be with us to-day to see the completion of the first step towards the fulfilment of his ideal. This College is a fine example of personal effort by individuals for the good of a community, which is typical of the Servants of India Society, of which Mr. Sastri is a distinguished member.

"In declaring these buildings open, I commit the welfare and future of the Institution to the Indian community of South Africa in the hope that the generosity of its founders will be emulated by others among you."

His Excellency having then formally opened the College Advocate A. Christopher delivered an address of thanks.

### H.R.H. Princess Alice Graces The Function

H. R. H. Princess Alice who was engaged in the opening of the Child Welfare Conference which took place about the same time at the Town Hall graced the function with her presence a little later accompanied by His Honour the Administrator (Mr. Gordon Watson), and was presented with a basket of flowers by Mrs. Sorabjee Rustomjee.

The very happy function terminated after tea. ✓

## Notes and News

THE following information is given in a letter addressed to Mr. P. K. Desai dated October 10, from the office of the Commissioner for Immigration and Asiatic Affairs in regard to the rights of children who are absent from the Union for the purpose of education for a longer period than that prescribed in the Immigration Act for the maintenance of their domicile:—

"A certificate signed by the Headmaster of the School, countersigned by the Deputy Inspector of Schools of the District, giving the following particulars, must be furnished by persons desirous of securing extensions of Certificates of Identity to enable their children to remain in India for purposes of education, viz:

1. The date of the boy's entry to the school.
2. His school standard on entry.
3. His school standard at the date of application.
4. That it is necessary for the boy to continue his studies, and
5. That he is not engaged in any occupation."

Moulana Mahomed Ali's statement of facts of his case and of the restriction imposed on the visit of Ali brothers to the Union throws more light on that painful subject. It reveals the fact as to how the Union authorities neglected even to reply to communications addressed to them. But what has the Government of India done in connection with

this insult to it as well as to India? Has it even so much as addressed a protest against this unjustifiable action of the Union Government? Obviously not, for nothing has so far come to light. If the Government of India is helpless even to prevent an insult being hurled to the whole nation by another Government or to obviate it herself it could reasonably be asked if such a Government can lay claim to rule any longer? It is instances such as these that go to create disaffection towards the rulers and repressive measures can only increase that disaffection.

The population of Nyasaland is reported to be 1,877 Europeans, 1,085 Asiatics and 1,326,165 Natives.

### MR. SAMPSON'S "CRIME"

THE seventeenth conference of the South African Typographical Union which met in Durban in the beginning of the month has decided by a large majority in favour of the admission of Indians as members of the Union. Mr. H. W. Sampson, Minister of Posts and Telegraphs who was the president of the Union but has resigned since, for reasons not clearly known up till the time of writing these lines, has been taken to task by the Nationalist organs *Ons Vaderland* and *Die Volkstem* for actively supporting the resolution. The former quotes Mr. Sampson's words and takes exception to them, namely, "the decision is in harmony with the agreement reached between the Indian Government and the Union, and will show Indians in this country that things are taking the right course." This "equalisation frenzy," the journal states, "is absolutely in conflict with the Government's general policy of segregation, industrial and otherwise," and decisively denies that it is in accordance with the Capetown Agreement. "The Union entered into the Indian Agreement," the journal goes on to say, "to free itself from coolies, not to place them on an equal footing with white people, and not to work side by side with them." In a further comment on the subject the paper declares that not only the National Party but the whole Union with the exception of a few Bolsheviks and communists is in favour of removing Indians from the Union. "The repatriation agreement was the purposeful result of a fixed party policy 'out of the Union with Asiatics.'" The paper further criticises the Minister's statement that "he regarded the admission of Indians in accordance with the spirit of the Agreement," which it notes was "to repatriate them" and wants to know with what authority Mr. Sampson spoke in this manner.

*De Volkstem* takes the Minister to task for welcoming the step taken by the Typographical Union as a step in the right direction instead of keeping silent on the matter. "A blind man can see," the paper says, "that the direction of Mr. Sampson is the course which will of necessity lead to the admission of black and coloured workers in all trades, and that white boys, at least in the printing industry, will soon have to learn their trade under black workers. Is that the industrial segregation which we have to expect from the Pact and the White South Africa which the Nationalist Party promised three months ago?"

This is all news to us; and we have no doubt it will be news to the Indian delegates that participated in the Round Table Conference which resulted in the Capetown Agreement, which was called the "Gentleman's Agreement." We do hope this is not an official declaration of the policy of the Nationalist Government. Indeed *Ons Vaderland* is doing very little justice to the members of the Government that sat at the Round Table Conference if it interprets the Agreement as one to repatriate Indians. If that be true it certainly does not speak much of their sincerity.

The repatriation scheme embodied in the Agreement, which is known as the assisted emigration scheme, explicitly states that "any Indian of 16 years or over *may* avail himself of the scheme" and also states that "an assisted emigrant wishing to return to the Union will be allowed to do so," provided certain conditions are fulfilled. Thus there is no mention of compulsory repatriation in the Agreement. The Agreement, moreover, provides for the uplift of the Indian community and says that "the Union Government firmly believe in and adhere to the principle that it is the duty of every civilised Government to devise ways and means and to take all possible steps for the uplifting of every section of their permanent population..." The Agreement also states that "the principle underlying the Industrial Conciliation Act, and the Wages Act which enables all employees including Indians to take their places on the basis of equal pay for equal work will be adhered to."

It is on the strength of this that Mr. Sampson rightly believed that the decision of the Typo Union was in harmony with the Agreement reached between the Indian

Government and the Union as indeed any sane man would do. For how is it possible for the Government to adhere to the principle of equal pay for equal work for Indians unless it is prepared to give them equal opportunities. If complete segregation and repatriation were the only things in the mind of the Government when the Indian question was discussed at the Round Table Conference, does *Ons Vaderland* wish to suggest that all that we have quoted from the Agreement and all that is contained in it is nothing but empty words and no spirit behind it at all? We have yet to learn that, and the day that it is proved true the Agreement will have ceased to exist in so far as the Indian community is concerned.

Since writing the above another statement by the party representing the Government has been made which is equally disconcerting. That statement is reported to have been made by no less a person than Dr. Von Broekhuizen, chairman of the Transvaal Nationalist Party, at Dundee on the occasion of the 15th Congress of the Natal Nationalist Party. Referring to the Indian question in Natal Dr. Broekhuizen expressed great sympathy with the Province and said that Transvaal would always stand by Natal in its efforts to repatriate the Indian.

Statements such as these are most unfortunate for they are far from signifying a change of heart and are bound to shorten the life of the Agreement.

(Written by Manilal M. Gandhi at Phoenix, Natal.)

## A Johannesburg Licensing Appeal

### Judgment Against The City Council

Mr. Justice Greenberg's judgment in the case of Turf Stores (Proprietary), Limited v. the Municipal Council of Johannesburg was handed in by Mr. Justice Gey van Pittius in the Rand Division of the Supreme Court on Monday Oct. 14. Mr. N. Rosenberg, instructed by Messrs. Pencharz and Daleski was for the applicant and Mr. C. B. Blakeway, instructed by Messrs. Moodie and Robertson for the respondent.

The petitioner, said his lordship, made application to respondent for the issue to it of a certificate in terms of the General Dealers Control Ordinance No. 12 of 1926 to carry on business of general dealer, grocer and fruiterer at 65, Turf Club Street, Turfontein.

Petitioner is a limited liability company of which all the shareholders are Asiatics. The application

was heard by the General Purposes Committee of the Johannesburg City Council on July 26 and petitioner was represented by Hassan Mahomed Seedat. The application was refused as the General Purposes Committee purported to come to the conclusion that the locality of the premises was one in which it was undesirable that the business contemplated should be carried on. It appeared that the committee did not direct its mind to this question of the desirability or undesirability of the applicant. If it had done so some reference to objections to the petitioner or Seedat personally or to the special class of business would have been expected.

The committee formed an opinion with regard to Asiatic fruiterers generally, and not with regard to the petitioners.

His lordship thought it could be said with regard to the case that the committee held that in certain localities it was undesirable that any Asiatic whatsoever should conduct a fruiterer's business, and that seemed to him to be a class discrimination. He thought that the case could be put in another way, viz., that no reasonable person could come to a decision that the carrying on by the petitioner of a fruiterer's business would be likely to cause natives to congregate in the vicinity, merely on the general evidence which was before the committee without inquiry into the particular case.

For those reasons, added his lordship, he had come to the conclusion that the petitioner should succeed and that there must be an order directing the respondent to issue to the petitioner a certificate entitling it to carry on business as a fruiterer and grocer at 65, Turf Club Street. The original application also included "general dealer," but the order he was granting was in terms of the prayer in the petition.

Respondent was ordered to pay costs.—*The Star*.

## Johannesburg Indian School

The Principal of the Johannesburg Indian School desires to thank the parents, friends and well-wishers of the School for the contributions so generously made towards the Sports and School Fund. He desires gratefully to acknowledge the contributions ranging in amounts from £15—15s. downwards from the following donors:—

(Sgd.) S. ZWARENSTHIN,  
Jr. Principal.

Messrs. Teikamdas Bros. (Pty) Ltd., Mr. Jassub Ebrahim, Messrs. Suliman Ismail Mia & Co., M. S. Coovadia & Sons, Mr. Amod Jazbhay, Messrs. D. P. Gidoomal & Co., I. C. Ashabhai & Co., Mr. Hajee Essop Mia, Messrs. Moosa Essop Mia, Messrs. Moosa Hassen & Co., H. S. Mia and Bakharia, Dawood Moosajee & Co., E. I. Patel & Co. Ltd, Mr. S. M. Desai, Mr. E. M. Akhalwaya, Mr. M. S. Nana, Messrs. City Shirt Co., Patel and Son, Mr. N. H. Kharas, Messrs. Punoomal & Co., Mr. M. E. Bulbulia, Mr. E. S. Dangor, Messrs. E. Mall & Co., Otter Shirt Co., Mr. B. Parbhoo, Mr. Morarjee Desai, Messrs. N. K. Gopal & Co., V. Bhanabhai & Co., Mr. M. D. Mall, Messrs. Mia Ahmed & Co., Sindhi Silk House, Mr. S. I. Sujee, Messrs. Fancy's Wholesale Store, Persian Silk Warehouse Ltd., Robert & Co., Mr. Cassim Hoosen, Mr. M. S. Sujee.

## Messages Of Goodwishes To Sastri College

The following are some of the messages received by Sir Kurma V. Reddi on the occasion of the opening of the Sastri College which were read by Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee:—

### The Prime Minister, General Hertzog

"Hearty congratulations. Hope institution will prove of great assistance in advancement of Indian community."

### Dr. D. F. Malan, Minister of Interior, Pretoria

"On the occasion of the opening of the Sastri College I beg to send my hearty congratulations to the promoters and to the Indian community generally and to express the hope that in honouring the name of Mr. Sastri the institution bearing his name will always stand as an indication of the spirit of friendly co-operation, which so emphatically marked his work in South Africa."

### Mr. Patrick Duncan, Johannesburg.

"The opening of this institution marks a great step forward in the cause of Indian education in South Africa. As such I wish it every success in the great work that lies before it. It is specially appropriate that it should bear the name of Sastri."

### Lord Goschen, Acting Viceroy Of India

"On the occasion of the opening of the Sastri College I wish on behalf of India to express deep satisfaction that the scheme initiated by Mr. Sastri has now come to completion. I am confident that the College will have a long career of usefulness and will be of lasting benefit to the Indian community of South Africa. I offer it my warmest wishes for its success."

### The Viceroy Of India

"My heartiest wishes for the success of Sastri College, the opening of which marks a new and important stage in the cause of Indian education in South Africa."

"I congratulate you on all you have done to carry to fruition the far-seeing scheme instituted by your predecessor, and thank, through you, the Indians publicly whose generous contributions made the scheme possible."

"I am grateful also to the Government of the Union of South Africa and the Administration of Natal for the sympathy which they have manifested, and I regard the presence of the Earl of Athlone at the opening ceremony as of the happiest augury for the future. May the college have a long and glorious future!"

### Sir Muhammad Habibullah, New Delhi.

"Wish every success to new institution, opening of which will, I hope, inaugurate era of steady educational progress for the Indian community, aided by the sympathy of authorities and of all sections of the population of the Union. I avail myself of the opportunity to pay tribute to vision and energy of your predecessor who made the foundation of the College possible, to you for helping the consummation of the efforts which he initiated and to the Government of the Union and the Administration of Natal for their sympathetic encouragement. I join in expression of gratitude to H.E. the Earl of Athlone for gracing the auspicious occasion with his presence."

### The Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, Bombay.

"The honour done to our community by the Government-General in appointing Mr. Sastri as the first principal of the college is a great honour."

estimable. I rejoice exceedingly and congratulate you all on your great and good fortune. It is proof of the friendly and magnanimous attitude of the Union Government and the Natal Administration. I wish specially to thank Mr. Hugh Bryan the Superintendent of Education for Natal and also the inspectors of the Education Department for their courageous support. I earnestly exhort Indians in the Union to profit by the new and liberal facilities. They must foster the institution with pride as theirs. I also beg leaders not to relax the zeal wherewith they helped me to raise the money, but enable me to fulfil the plans already outlined, founding scholarships so that promising youths might finish University courses here. Above all I implore my friends both Indian and European, official and non-official, to extend their utmost help and indulgence to the teaching staff who must encounter strange conditions and satisfy difficult tests. Upon its success or failure depends the prestige of India no less than the future of South African Indians. Please convey to His Excellency the Governor-General my profound and affectionate homage and my cordial greetings to all which I would fain have given personally."

### Mrs. Sarojini Naidu

"Education is the most potent factor in the claim for equal citizenship. Sastri College opens new era in the history of South African Indians. Hope that Indians will take fullest advantage of opportunity offered. Source of immense pleasure at His Excellency opening College that bears the name of a great Indian."

### Other Messages

There were messages also from Mr. and Mrs. Morris Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. L. Polak, Mr. Thos. Boydell, Pandit Bhawanji Dayal and others.

## Restrictions On All Brothers' Visit

### Moulana Mahomed Ali's Statement Of Facts

Mr. Mahomed Ali has issued to the Press the following statement, which sets forth the various circumstances leading to the cancellation of his passage to South Africa and his intentions for the future:—

"It was in December, 1923, when I presided over the Cocanada Congress that we sent Sarojini Naidu as an ambassador to our Indian brethren and to their South African rulers. When she returned she brought numerous invitations for us, but conditions in India were not such at the time that we could leave."

"Two years later the South African deputation came out to India, and again we received numerous invitations to pay a return visit to our brethren there, and again we could not go."

"This year, however, when I found that I could do little to solve the knotty Hindu-Moslem problem, in spite of all my efforts during all these years, and our Nationalist friends regarded the All Brothers as rank communalists, and we could not make peace even between Muslims and Muslims in the Muslim League, to attend which I had to come all the way from Burma, we decided to accept the invitation cabled to us just then by the Mussalmans of South Africa."

"My daughter, who died in August, was, however, very ill, and we had constantly to postpone our visit, until she died and left me free in this manner to proceed to South Africa."

### Passages Booked

"My daughter had already booked our passages for

August 14 by the Karapara, but I could not leave my disconsolate wife and our youngest daughter behind, and friends at last persuaded them to accompany me, so that I decided to let my brother go by that boat and to follow him a fortnight later.

"Immediately after receiving the South African invitation I had wired last April to Sir Denys Bray for an entry permit and passport for my brother and Mr. Mir Mahomed Balooch, M.L.C., of Sind. I had already a passport issued last year for myself.

"Sir Deny Bray replied that his department did not deal with entry into South Africa, which came within the jurisdiction of the Education Department, and that passports were issued by local governments. So my brother and his companion applied for and secured passports from Bombay and Sind, and applied to Sir Mahomed Habibullah for an entry permit.

"The latter replied that it was the Union Government that directly issued permits. So my brother applied as early as May 1 to the Minister of the Interior of the Union Government, and we repeatedly postponed our departure, but no reply came from the Union Government till my brother, Mir Mahomed Balooch, and a secretary sailed on August 14.

**Cabled To Union**

"It was then that I cabled to the Union Government informing it of the departure, and applying for an entry permit for them and for myself and my family, whom I was taking. I assured the Minister that the visit was purely non-political, and that our disconsolate family also needed a change.

"It was then that the Minister for the Interior was pleased to wire to me on August 15, saying: "Regret permission enter Union cannot be granted."

"But apparently after receiving the Government of India's cabled recommendation, based on the Bombay Government's telegram to them dated August 15, accepting our clear assurance that our visit was wholly non-political, the Minister of the Interior cabled again to me on the 19th: 'Now prepared allow you enter Union for approximately three weeks subject certain conditions to be communicated you on arrival.'

"On receipt of this cable I immediately telephoned Simla and pointed out how inconvenient to me and to the women travelling with me it would be to stay only three weeks in South Africa, and be on the high seas for six weeks, and how absurd it was for the Union Government not to communicate the conditions before our departure but only after a three weeks' voyage when the non-acceptance could only mean a fruitless voyage of six weeks.

**Obviously Reasonable**

"This was so obviously reasonable that the Government of India cabled to South Africa on August 22 but received no reply, and they then cabled again on the 24th, and yet when I telephoned to Simla on the 26th I was told no reply had been received even then.

"And it was suggested to me that I should proceed to Bombay to catch my boat on the 28th, and that the Government of India would communicate to me at Bombay any reply received by then.

"Leaving with the women the same evening I arrived at Bombay on the morning of August 28, but it was only at 12.30, when I was about to leave for the docks, that I received the following message:-

"The Agent to the Government of India, South Africa, states that the Minister has given the matter careful consideration, and after discussion with the representative of the Muslim population of Capetown agrees to admission for purely religious purposes for approximately three weeks. The representatives of the Muslim population agree to the terms. In these circumstances the Minister is not prepared to agree to any extension or alteration

of the conditions agreed to by the local community in whose interests the visit is being made.

"The conditions are as follows: Temporary permit with £25 to be deposited by Mahomed Ali on arrival. Shaukat Ali, now en route, cannot be allowed to enter until Mahomed Ali arrives, and both brothers must take the first boat from Durban, that is, about 19 days after they arrive. Visits should be confined to Kimberley, Maritzburg, Capetown, Johannesburg and Port Elizabeth. Gamiet, of Capetown, is to accompany the party.

"Permission has been given solely to enable Muslims to have the benefit of advice and guidance in religious matters. In no circumstances, either in public or in private, can political issues be discussed."

**Government Of India**

"I immediately telephoned to the Government of India, and in response to their suggestion I have sent a long telegraphic message to the Government of India stating the whole history of the case and my own views about the conditions sought to be imposed on our visit.

"I will not give them to the Press just at present as I await the action which the Government of India may take on this insult to India and indeed to the Government of India themselves."

"I trust my telegram will be placed before His Excellency the Viceroy and will also be communicated to the Secretary of State for India."

**Thanks**

Mr. R. K. Kapitan and family thank the numerous friends who were so kind to send wreathes and to express sympathy either personally or by letters or telegrams in their recent sad bereavement.

**MAX LEVY**

Estate, Insurance & General Agent.  
Administration of Estates, Secretarial Work, Absentees Represented, Rents & Debts Collected, Etc.

AGENT FOR:  
THE  
**YORKSHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY LTD.**  
**THE NATIONAL MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALASIA LTD.**

If you wish to Insure for:  
Fire, Life, Motor Car, Personal Accident, Driving Accident, Workmen's Compensation, Plate Glass, Burglary, Etc.

Write, Phone or Call  
**MAX LEVY,**  
5, Beckett's Buildings,  
P. O. Box 7055. 69 President Street,  
Phone 3348. JOHANNESBURG.  
Country Clients Called Upon At Their Request.

**नवां वर्षनी पत्रिका**

हीं नवां वर्षनी पत्रिकाओ इर साल मुकम्म तैयार थई छे. कीमत अउननी शी. २ रुपयाभा आवी छे. उपाल भारतके अंगवनाशुओओ अउननी शी. २-३ आइलवी. उपनभा डेपीशन डी इम भाथी पत्रिका शी. २ नी कीमते भणी सईछे.  
INDIAN OPINION, PHOENIX, NATAL.  
शुभचिन्तन आदिपत्रिका.

# ઈન્ડિઅન ઓપિનિઅન.

પુસ્તક ૨૭ મું.

ફ્રીનીક્સ, શુક્રવાર, તારીખ ૧૮ ઓક્ટોબર ૧૯૨૯

અંક ૪૨

## નોંધ અને સમાચાર

રાજકતિઓ તરફ બેદિલીતું કારણ

મહાનના મહામહ બહીએ પોતાના કેસનો અને બહી બાઇઓની મુલાકાત પર યુનીયન સરકારે મુકેલા પ્રતિબંધોનો આપેલો રદીયો જે આ અંકમાં અન્ય સ્થળે છાપીએ છીએ તે એ દુઃખદ સવાલની ઉપર વધારે અભવાળું પાડે છે. તે પરથી એમ કહાય છે કે યુનીયન સરકારે તેની મજેલી અરજના બવાળ મુકાં વાળવામાં બેદરકારી વાપરી હતી. પરંતુ એ બંધનાં સંબંધમાં હોંદુસ્તાનની સરકારે શું કર્યું? યુનીયન સરકારના આ બંધને નહિ થઇ શકે તેવાં પગલાંની સામે શું તેણે વિરોધનો એક કાગળ સરખોયે લખ્યો છે ખરો? દેખીતી રીતે નહિજ કેમકે આજ મુઘી એવું કંઈ પણ કરેલું જાહેરમાં જણાયું નથી. જ્યારે એક સરકાર આખી પ્રજાનાં અને પોતાનાં યત્નાં આવાં અપમાનને પણ રોકવાને અશક્ત હોય ત્યારે તે સરકારથી રાજ કરવાનો દાવો કરી શકાય ખરો? એ સવાલ આ દાખલા પરથી સ્વાભાવિક ઉપસ્થિત થાય છે. આવાજ બનાવો રાજકતિઓ સામે બેદિલી ઉત્પન્ન કરે છે અને દમનનીતી તે બેદિલીને નષ્ટ કરવાને બદલે કેવળ વધારે છે.

કેળવણી માટે ગયેલા વિદ્યાર્થીઓના હક વિશે

૧૯૨૭ ના નવા ધર્મશીલન કાયદા પ્રમાણે યુનીયન બહાર રહેતા હોદી બાઇઓએ પોતાનો આ દેશમાં રહેવાનો હક કાયમ રાખવા માટે ત્રણ વર્ષની મુદતની અંદર યુનીયન પાછા આવીજ જવું જોઈએ.

યુનીયનમાં વસવાનો હક ધરાવનાર જે બાઇઓ હાલ હોંદમાં હોય તેમણે ૧૯૩૦ ના જુલાઈ માસ પહેલાં યુનીયનમાં પાછું આવીજ જવું જોઈએ. એ મુદત પહેલાં યુનીયનમાં જે પાછા ન આવે તેના હક નવા કાયદા મુજબ નાણુદ કોષ જાય છે.

ટ્રાંસવાલમાં વસતા હોંદીબાઇઓના સ્ત્રી વર્ગની અંદરના ઓકરાઓ જેમના રજીસ્ટરો નીચે જમલાં હોય અને તેવા ઓકરાઓ હોંદુસ્તાનમાં શાળાઓની અંદર અભ્યાસ કરતા હોય અને તેઓ ૧૯૩૦ ના જુલાઈ માસ પહેલાં, અભ્યાસ કરતા હોય તે કારણને લઈ અત્રે પાછા ન આવી શકે એવી સ્થિતિમાં હોય તેમને મુદત લંબાવી આપવા સંબંધી અનેક બાઇઓ તપાસ કરતા હોવાથી શ્રી. પ્રાગજી દેસાઈએ એ વિષય માં કમીશનર જોશ જેથીયાટીક એફર્સ સાથે વાતચીત કરી હતી. તેમને કમીશનરની જોશીસ તરફથી નીચે પ્રમાણે લેખીત જવાબ મળ્યો છે:—

“જેઓ કેળવણીને માટે પોતાનાં ઓકરાઓને હોંદુસ્તાનમાં રાખી શકવા માટે સર્ટીફિકેટ જોશ આઇડેન્ટીટીની મુદત અંતિમવા ધરવેલાં હોય તેઓએ નીચેની વિગતો આપનાં

સ્કુલના હેડમાસ્ટરની અને જે છાત્રામાં એ સ્કુલો આવેલી હોય તે છાત્રાનાં ડેપુટી ધનપેપેટરની સહીઓ સાથેનું સર્ટીફિકેટ રજુ કરવું પડશે:—

૧. ઓકરો સ્કુલમાં કઈ તારીખે દાખલ થયો.
૨. સ્કુલમાં દાખલ થયો ત્યારે કયા ધોરણમાં હતો.
૩. અરજ કરતી વેળા કયા ધોરણમાં છે.
૪. ઓકરાને અભ્યાસ ચાલુ રાખવાની જરૂર છે.
૫. ઓકરો અભ્યાસ સિવાય બીજા કશા કંઈ કરતો નથી.”

“ઈન્ડિઅન ઓપિનીઅન”  
શુક્રવાર, તા. ૧૮ ઓક્ટોબર ૧૯૨૯

સાઉથ આફ્રિકન ટાઇપોગ્રાફીશીલ યુનીયનની ટુંક મુદત પર ડરબનમાં મળેલી પંદરમી પરિષદે વધુમતે મી. સેમ્પસનનો હોદીઓને પોતાના યુનીયનમાં દાખલ “અપરાધ” કરવાનો ડરાવ કર્યો છે. ટપાલ અને તાર ખાતાંના પ્રધાન મી. એચ. ડબલ્યુ.

સેમ્પસન જે યુનીયનના પ્રેસીડન્ટ હતા પરંતુ હવે રાજનામુ આપેલું છે. કે જેનું સ્પષ્ટ કારણ આ લીટીએ લખાઈ રહી છે તે વખત મુઘીમાં અભવામાં આવ્યું નથી, તેમણે એ ડરાવને સક્રીય ટેકા આપેલો હોવાથી ‘જોન્સ વાડરલેન્ડ’ અને ‘ડી ફોલ્કરટેમ’ નામના નેશનલીસ્ટ પત્રોએ તેમનો ઉલ્લેખ લીધો છે. ‘જોન્સ વાડરલેન્ડ’ મી. સેમ્પસનના જુદો ટાઈપીને તેની સામે વંધો ઉઠાવે છે. એ શબ્દો નીચે પ્રમાણે છે: “આ ડરાવ યુનીયન અને હોંદ સરકાર વચ્ચે યજેલાં એગ્રીમેન્ટ અનુસાર છે અને આ દેશમાં વસતા હોદીઓને સંબંધ વાળથી થઈ રહ્યું છે એવું બતાવી આપશે.” મજબુર પત્ર લખે છે કે આ સમાનતાનું ગાંડપણ સરકારની ઔદ્યોગીક અને અન્ય સેક્ટોરની સામાન્ય નીતિથી ખીલકુલ વિરુદ્ધ છે; અને તે કેપટાઉન એગ્રીમેન્ટ અનુસાર હોવાનો ખીલકુલ ધનકાર કરે છે. તે જણાવે છે કે, યુનીયન (હોદી સવલને વિશે) ક્યુલાત પર આવ્યું તે કુલીઓથી આ દેશને મુક્ત કરવાને અને નહિ કે તેઓને ગરીબ પ્રજા સાથે સમાનતા આપવા કે તેઓની સાથે રહી ધંધો કરવાને. વળા એજ વિષય પર ખીલ વખત ટીકા કરતાં એ પત્ર કહે છે કે માત્ર નેશનલીસ્ટ પાર્ટીજ નહિ પણ યોડાક બોલશેવીકા અને કમ્યુનીસ્ટો સિવાય આખો દેશ હોદીઓને યુનીયનમાંથી કાઢવાની વરણીમાં છે. “ઈન્ડિઅનની કમ્યુનિસ્ટો”