

# Indian Opinion

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## NATAL INDIAN TEACHERS' CONFERENCE

**T**HE Fifth Annual Conference of the Natal Indian Teachers' Society was opened by Mr. Hugh Bryan, M.A., Superintendent of Education, at the M. K. Gandhi Library on the 3rd instant.

Teachers from all parts of the Province were present and the Hall was filled with members of the Indian community, several Europeans also being present.

The gathering included Sir Kurma V. Reddi, Agent of the Government of India in South Africa, Mr. Maynard Page (Chief Magistrate of Durban), Mr. W. R. Murray Brown M.A., Mr. O. K. Winterton (Inspectors of Schools), Bishop Ferguson Davie, Mr. Maurice Webb (Chairman of the Durban Library Group), and Rev. Satchell.

### Message From Governor-General

The Governor-General of South Africa, Earl of Athlone, sent the following message:—

"It gives me much pleasure to have this opportunity of conveying to the Natal Indian Teachers' Society my good wishes for their Fifth Annual Conference.

I trust that their deliberations will prove fruitful, and that thereby the excellent work which this Society has effected will be carried further.

In bidding the Society farewell I desire to express my hope that every success may attend it, and all individual members thereof, in the years to come.—(Sgd.) **ATHLONE.**"

### Mr. Hugh Bryan Opens Conference

Mr. Hugh Bryan, in declaring the Conference open, said:—

It affords me much pleasure that your Society has invited me to this, its fifth Conference. I have never been fortunate enough to attend one previously, but let me assure you, that my failure has been due to no ill-will.

I remember very well when some of your leaders asked me my opinion about the formation of your Society, and I gave the movement my cordial approval. Much water has flowed under the bridges since then, but I have had no reason to alter my feelings of that day.

I must express my regret that the resolutions of your last Conference have not as yet received the considered replies of the Administration; a series of misfortunes with regard to dates of my meeting with your Executive for the necessary previous discussion of those resolutions is the cause of the apparent silence; if your disappointment leads you to assign blame, it must be upon me and upon those misfortunes that it must fall. I hope, however, that a reply will now be but briefly delayed.

An experience of over 25 years of the education of Indians in this Province has been extraordinarily interesting. Its seeds were planted, in common with most of the education here, by the Christian missions to whom your community owes a great deal. Ignorance's surest symptom is a dull acquiescence with things as they are, and it is not until some knowledge and the power to acquire it set free

ambition and hope that a real movement forward from within becomes possible. It has been a rather privileged term of years that has enabled individuals to see here, within one small portion of the inhabited world, an evolution which occupied centuries in older civilisations.

Even the first few of those centuries conceived of education not as the rightful and due heritage of all, but as the prerogative of the priestly and the dominant few. Education must be a sword that all can grasp; this is the verdict of modern days, and no privilege or place can sustain any Arthur's claim on this excalibur.

And from those early seeds has grown something that may give us cause, if not for much pride, at least for some inclination to believe that ambition and hope have awakened among your people. Notably in the last few years this has been so, and, stimulated quite recently by the presence of the Right Hon. V. S. S. Sastri and after him of Sir K. V. Reddi, we have seen a demonstration of the awakening in the foundation of the Sastri College, erected by your own generosity and self-denial.

Now this visible and practical proof is a notable cause for thanksgiving, but there is something better still. I spoke just now of the true education as being a universal thing; and just so far as and when it is universal we may count it due to bear results. We are far to-day from a universal education for the Indian community; but at no time previously has the increase been so marked or so sure—the waves of numbers are coming inwards higher and broader. This is the patent and most pregnant fact.

That the Department, over which I have the honour to preside for but a brief time longer, will second and further your hopes as far as means allow, you may rest assured. While we may not have been able to meet your desires—even in the matter of teachers' salaries—I do claim that you have in my Department friends who are real educationalists and are as generous as they are permitted to be. I would remind you that there are few human beings who in this world are rated at their own estimate of themselves; it is therefore perhaps as well, for they may get it in the next, or at the next incarnation.

Neither a community nor a creed is the whole story, however. In education there is a third factor, and that is the Teacher. I desire to place on record my gratitude to you for what you are doing, and to say a word or two to you on the possibilities of your influence.

When I consider the limited facilities for training, and the comparatively meagre content of the knowledge, judged by the standard of more advanced communities, possessed by most of you (and you will recognise I have no thought of reproach here) I stand amazedly proud of the excellence of much of the work in the Indian schools, and there are evidences to-day of individuals who, having received their grounding here, have returned, garlanded with flowers of knowledge, to labour among you. Many of you have been diligent, careful and filled with

[Continued on page 235]

## "FOOLING OF ALL THE PEOPLE ALL THE TIME"

**M**OTHER India is in the throes of labour. In this her effort to give to the world a child that shall shew it a better way, the way of sanity of true happiness, the way to its own salvation, she is enduring an unspeakable agony. The outside world is permitted to learn but little of what really is happening in India. The official account of Peshawar for example, as such apologetic reports invariably are, a smoke-screen designed to conceal unsavory and discreditable truths which, if disclosed, could not but shock all but the most callous and heartless. The independent enquiry that, in spite of the obstacles thrust in its path by officialdom, is proceeding, should, when published, do much to dissipate the clouds of misrepresentation—to employ no stronger term—by which the sight and understanding of the world outside of India have been blinded and befogged. Truth, like murder, will out, and the "fooling of all the people all the time," although still much in vogue sooner or later meets with the exposure and denunciation of those responsible for its attempt. We in South Africa have still to grasp and to apply to ourselves the truth voiced by Tennyson that "Men may rise on stepping-stones of their dead selves to higher things" We need to appreciate firstly, that the "higher things"—an honourable name honourably earned, communal integrity, selfless service of the community of which each of us is but a part, and a lively sense of our duty to the larger self of us—that these, are more vital to our real advancement than the mere preservation of our worldly possessions. Having made that truth our own, we have next to "file our firm mind" that no consideration shall tempt us to barter our inheritance for a mess of pottage however seductive the dish.

We recognise that we are face to face with the imminent prospect of further humiliation and reflection upon our race and ancestry as well as of financial ruin. Our rulers have not hesitated to tell us that being Asiatics, and not white people, we must be prepared to accept perpetual pariah-hood, that is, relegation to the rank and negative status of those who are classed as inferior to the Cape Malays.

It has been suggested that some modification of the material shewing may, if

pressed for, possibly be obtained; that some qualified form of concession may be grudgingly given probably to save appearances and to ease the hurt of the wound. No shadow even of hope has been held out that the more serious and more important aspect of the matter—the sentencing of our people to perpetual helotry—is to be reconsidered. It may therefore become an issue for our gravest attention as to whether in the face of the Motherland's struggle for honourable recognition, we, her children here, dare for any selfish temporal advantage whatsoever, suffer Indian honour to be further besmurfed.

"There is a task of holiness to do,  
Unlike world-binding toil, which bindeth not  
The faithful soul; such earthly duty do  
Free from desire, and then shalt well perform  
Thy heavenly purpose!"

Children are taught "Honour thy father and thy mother." Can we hope to be honoured by our children, if we bequeath to them a heritage of dishonour? Have we any title to be so honoured, if we ourselves are not honourable?

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## Lunch At Orient Club

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### Governor-General Entertained

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### Useful Social Centre At Isipingo

It was a notable day for the Indians of Durban on Monday last, when the Orient Club at Isipingo entertained to luncheon the Governor-General. All the members of the Club, with many prominent European guests, sat down to luncheon, some 63 covers having been laid.

At His Excellency's table sat Sir Kurma V. Reddi, Agent-General for the Government of India; Col. Page, the chief magistrate of Durban; Advocate R. K. Khan, President of the Orient Club; the Mayor of Durban and Mr. Harold Wodson, Editor of the *Natal Advertiser*.

Advocate R. K. Khan, president, proposed the toast of His Majesty the King, and then the toast of His Excellency.

"Your Excellency," he said, "it gives me great pleasure to welcome you to our club. We felt very proud when I informed the members of the club that they were to be honoured by your presence on this, the eve of your departure. In bidding you good-bye, we pray that you will be blessed with very good health, and may your shadow never grow less. (Applause.)

"One of the purposes of this club is to bring about a greater understanding between the Europeans and the Indians, and we are very glad to have you with us to-day, sir."

Mr. Khan then garlanded His Excellency amidst a storm of handclapping.

### Community Enterprise

In reply, His Excellency said:

"It gives me very great pleasure to be among you to-day and to have the opportunity of seeing something of your very nice club and grounds. If I may, I should like to congratulate the Indian community of Durban on their enterprise and initiative in inaugurating and maintaining such an excellent institution. I am sure clubs have a real value to any society or community; there is, of course, the attraction of being able to come out to a charming spot such as this for your tennis and other games; but, in addition to that, a club represents a focus of social life, and affords opportunities for meeting one's fellows and interchanging views and ideas under the most pleasant conditions.

"And in this case there is an additional aim to which your chairman has referred, in that it is one of the objects of your club to assist the more cordial relationship between the Indian and European residents of Durban. That is an object which is worthy of every encouragement and one in which I sincerely trust you will be successful."

His Excellency regretted the absence of Princess Alice, which had been unavoidable owing to a previous engagement.

"You have been kind enough, Mr. Khan, to refer in very sympathetic terms to my approaching departure, and I appreciate very deeply what you have said. It is, indeed, with great regret that Princess Alice and I will leave South Africa, but such expressions as you have used go some way to mitigate the wretch of parting from so much which has during the last six years become very dear to us.

"Let me thank you once more, ladies and gentlemen, for your very kind hospitality, and wish both this club and you individually all success in the years to come."

Among those present were:—Messrs. O. H. A. Jhaveri (chairman of the club), G. H. Kathrada (hon. secretary), A. T. Karodia (treasurer), Senator S. S. Brisker, Professor Bews, Hon. Evelyn Bring, Messrs. Ricketts, Stewart, Karl Gündelfinger, Wells, Teague, Wade, Advocate Christopher, A. I. Kajee, Dr. Seedat, J. Rustomjee, Faratullah Khan, A. M. Paruk, Advocate Godfrey, Gopaul and P. R. Pather.

His Excellency, who was attended by Capt. Herbert Percy, A.D.C., was met as he alighted from his car by Sir Kurma Reddi, the president, the two secretaries and the treasurer of the Orient Club. After lunch the Governor-General inspected the grounds, which were decorated for the occasion.

## LECTURE

AT THE

Parsee Rustomjee Hall,

140, Queen Street, Durban.

"INDIAN WOMANHOOD"

BY

F. RAGHAVAN NAIR, Esq., B.A., L.T.,

on Tuesday, 22nd July, at 7.30 p.m.

Sir Kurma Reddi, B.A., B.L., Kt., will preside.

All are invited to attend.

[Continued from Front Page]

the ardour of true craftsmen. Yet this is not all that a teacher must do; if he would play his part completely, and the achievement of this completeness is, or should be fostered richly by a Society of teachers if it functions right.

Weight, mere incorporation, is of itself nothing. It is only when weight becomes momentum, becomes an active thing; that its usefulness is seen. A Corporation or Society such as yours must function, must exercise its weight, not merely in the acquisition of numbers but also in service to the youth with which it is entrusted. You will deliberately influence your pupils and your people by a considered summons to play a contributor's part to their country; you will be living uprightly and obediently inculcate those virtues in your charges; you will, in your schools and in your Society analyse the spirit and the ideals of the people, will honestly gauge its faults and its faiths, and, as a Society which has found its soul, and as individuals whose souls' foundations are firm set, fare unswervingly forth to labour for the good of all mankind. For I would remind you that no community, any more than any individual, can avoid intercourse. It is the common life of the nation to which we must contribute, while shaping our own as part of it. From responsibility we cannot recuse ourselves, from contribution we must not.

I hope and trust, therefore, that your Society may come in the fulness of time to a recognition, by its members' deserts, which the world is hesitating to give to the teacher as a potent force to the body politic. This is the first time I have addressed you, and it will probably be the last, but I am, after 40 years' experience, lead to the faith in which I embarked upon my profession and which I shall carry with me to the other side.

Mr. President, and members of the Society, I thank you again for affording me the opportunity of testifying my sustained interest in the work you are doing and my appreciation of it. From the blankets of pensionage I shall hope to peer in rapture and senile pleasure at your people's progress led by you and yours, and I now formally declare this Conference open for such business as may be brought before it, and pray that a blessing may fall upon your work."

Sir Kurma Reddi, the Chief Magistrate of Durban, Mr. Maurice Webb and Bishop Ferguson Davie also spoke.

### Presidential Address

The following is the full text of the Presidential Address delivered by Mr. T. M. Naiker at the Fifth Annual Conference of the Natal Indian Teachers' Society:—

"Ladies and Gentlemen,—It has once again fallen to my humble lot the unique honour of occupying the Presidential Chair. I fully realize the great responsibilities of the office I had been called on to fill. My colleagues have placed me under a deep debt of gratitude and as my office as the President of the Natal Indian Teachers' Society terminates at the conclusion of this Conference, I seize this opportunity of publicly thanking them for the trust and confidence reposed in me and for at all times assisting me in the assuagement of the causes our Society has undertaken from time to time. I hope that the same measure of support would be extended to my successor.

My first duty to-day is to express our sincere appreciation and gratitude to Mr. Bryan, for having so kindly consented to open this—our Fifth Annual Conference. Ever since our Society came into being it has been both the desire of my predecessor in office as well as mine, that our Chief should open our Conference. Public duty up till now precluded him from doing so, but his advice and suggestions

were always at our disposal. We are happy indeed to-day that he is amidst us and we take this opportunity on this great occasion, an occasion when the gathering is a unique and thoroughly representative one, to pay glorious tribute to his great work as an educationalist and to his services in the cause of the expansion of Indian education in this Province. On behalf of my Society, I further take this opportunity though somewhat early in the day, as an opportunity of this kind may not be offered me again—as he is about to relinquish the important office as Chief of the Education Department at the end of this year, to convey to him our good wishes and pray that he may be long spared with health and happiness to enjoy the well earned rest.

To his worthy successor Dr. C. T. Loram, we extend a very hearty welcome and cherish the hope that his term of office will be as successful as his predecessor's.

The presence of his Worship the Mayor, Sir Kurma and other distinguished visitors amidst us to-day, not only enhances the dignity of our proceedings, but it is an unmistakable indication of the keen interest manifested in the educational development of our community. To them our welcome is no less warm.

I will be failing in my duty if I did not give expression to my Society's gratitude to the Provincial Administration for the sympathetic consideration shown it at all times. Our wishes on various questions have always been respected and our just grievances removed by them, whenever brought to their notice. We were only able to accomplish this, though very little, because of the fact of the reasonableness of our demands and the moderation of our claims. These facts have largely enabled us to rise in their estimation.

Ladies and Gentlemen, it may not be out of place for me to emphasise the two-fold objects for which our Society stands. The primary object is to protect and promote the interests of the Indian teaching profession. The second, by far the most important one, is the educational development of the community. Evidence is not wanting in this direction.

Our Society has identified itself along with others since its inception, in the establishment of new schools, the conducting of Continuation Classes for workers, organising Boy Scouts and periodical exhibition of Arts and Crafts. It is apparent from this that our Society is designed to serve a useful purpose in the life of our community. I have no desire to enter into a discourse on the value of education, but all right thinking people will agree with me that it is one of God's great instruments for dispelling ignorance. No one will deny this fact, that education is the means of making good citizens and bring about better understanding amongst the various peoples of this world, and, therefore, elementary education should be within the reach of all.

South Africa, by its unique position owing to its cosmopolitan character of its population, has a splendid opportunity to achieve the ideals of the League of Nations, namely World Peace. How best this could be achieved there is no gainsaying the fact that it be only largely through the medium of teachers. Therefore the teachers of this sub-continent, whilst playing an important part in the intellectual and other developments of their respective races, should remember this broad issue, and the Natal Indian Teachers' Society will always contribute its humble share towards the realisation of these ideals.

Ladies and Gentlemen, since we last met here, considerable progress in the expansion of Indian education has taken place. More Government Aided Schools have come into existence and one very pleasing feature in this direction is that the Provincial Administration has been pleased to establish a Girls' High School in Durban, staffed entirely by European Lady Teachers, but I am afraid, our com-

munity is still conservative in that it has not taken full advantage of it. I trust that the Indian teachers would assist in making this High School a huge success.

With regard to the Sastri College, this institution is quite full and I beg to warn at this stage, that a very serious problem will arise at the beginning of next year, when about a little more than a hundred pupils, excluding those from the upcountries—for whom hostels will be required—who would have completed the P.S.G. Examination, will be wanting admission to this College. I am afraid, accommodation will be unavailable for them there. May I appeal to the founders of this institution to consider this question, and realise the necessity of completing the scheme.

I have no desire to take up much of your time, but to draw your attention to some of the problems you will be required to consider in your Session:—

#### (1) NECESSITY FOR INCREASING UNION SUBSIDY

At present the whole of the Indian education is confined to within the limits of the subsidy earned from the Central Government without the Province contributing anything towards it.

If a sound educational policy is to be evolved in this Province, the Provincial Administration should bear its share or urge upon the Union Government to increase the present subsidy.

#### (2) BETTER EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES FOR THOSE IN SERVICE

#### (3) CREATION OF PROVIDENT FUND TO THE GOVERNMENT-AIDED TEACHERS

#### (3) PROVISIONS FOR SICK LEAVE, ETC., FOR GOVERNMENT-AIDED TEACHERS

Before I conclude may I counsel you that in your deliberations you conduct yourselves worthy of the profession we belong to, and at the conclusion of the Conference when we take stock, may we see that something tangible has been done.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I thank you."

### Resolutions

A number of very important resolutions dealing with better facilities for the training of teachers, pension provision, leave regulations for Aided School teachers, admission of children of six years, and improvement in staff rationing, were also considered and dealt with.

The session was a very successful one and terminated the same evening.

## News Of Independence Struggle In India

### Viceroy On Indian Conference

"INDIA MUST TAKE HER CHOICE"

Simla, Wednesday.—Addressing both Houses of the Legislature to-day, the Viceroy, Lord Irwin, announced that the British Government, after careful consideration, had decided that the forthcoming round-table conference in London on the Indian constitutional question should enjoy the full freedom implied in his statement of November 1, 1929. Accordingly the conference would be free to approach the task "greatly assisted indeed, but with liberty unimpaired, by the report of the Statutory Commission."

The Viceroy said that the Government believed it was possible by the conference to reach solutions honourably acceptable to both countries, and to the interests of all parties, and any agreement reached by the conference would be the basis of proposals which the Government would submit to Parliament.

The Government, added Lord Irwin, had conceived

the conference not as a mere meeting for discussion, but as a joint assembly of representatives of both countries. The Government still hoped that Indians of all schools of thought would be ready to share in the constructive work. He saw no reason why a scheme should not emerge from conference which would confound the pessimists.

Lord Irwin emphasised that his authorized declaration of last year that Dominion status was the natural completion of India's constitutional growth still stood. He described the Simon Commission's report as a weighty and constructive contribution to a very difficult problem, but it was neither the desire nor the function of the Commission to anticipate the decisions of the Government after the round-table conference, or the decision of Parliament.

### Appeal For Unity

The Government of India had so far only tentatively examined the report. He proposed before reaching any conclusions to discuss the whole subject with representatives of non-official Indian opinion. Lord Irwin emphasised that the Government intended to continue to combat the "dangerously subversive civil disobedience movement."

He appealed "rather as a friend than as a Viceroy" for a spirit of mutual trust to "remove the mountains which had lately hemmed them round." He declared that two roads lay open, one leading to turmoil, disunity, disappointment and shattered hopes, and the other leading to India as a proud partner in the free commonwealth of nations.

"India to-day is to make her choice," he said. "I pray to God that she may be moved to choose aright."

Lord Irwin said that he proposed to dissolve the Council of State in time to allow elections of both Houses to take place in September.

The situation on the north-west frontier was improving rapidly. Friction between Nepal and Tibet had been removed in consequence of the Indian Government's dispatch of a friendly mission to Lhasa.

The Viceroy warmly welcomed the decision of the Union Government to postpone until next session the Bill regulating the tenure of fixed property by Asiatics in the Transvaal. It permitted the hope, he said, that the measure, which had considerably alarmed Indians in the Transvaal, would ultimately be adjusted so as to satisfy the legitimate claims of the Indian community.—Renter.

### Civil Resistance To Continue

Bombay, Monday.—V. Patel, the acting president of the Congress, has issued a statement that the Viceroy's speech on Wednesday contained nothing to justify a change in the Congress Party's attitude. Patel thinks that the delegates to the round-table conference will be "completely disillusioned."—Renter.

### "Sliding To A Surrender"

*The Observer* (London) sharply criticises Lord Irwin's attitude in the Indian crisis. It regards his recent speech as a "presage of almost certain disaster."

"Nearly all India," says the *Observer*, "believes that the Conservative Viceroy is fairly on the slide to surrender, carrying the Labour Government with him, and that there will be increasing velocity towards the bottom of the slope. The situation can only be saved by holding a conference at which every party in India and every party in Britain is represented.

"The Dominions," adds the *Observer*, "are directly concerned. The existence of the whole Empire is involved. The whole future of life in Australia and New

Zealand will be deeply affected by the decisions of the conference. The future of South Africa ultimately may be even more closely and fatefully connected with this question."

### Why Gandhi Will Not Be Invited To Round Table Conference

Simla, Thursday.—In the Council of State to-day the Government spokesman stated that between April 6 and June 15, a total of 4,377 persons had been convicted in connection with the civil disobedience movement throughout India.

He added that clearly Gandhi could not be invited to the Round Table Conference while an unconstitutional movement, of which he was the chief author, was in progress.—Renter.

### King's Hope For A True Understanding

London, Tuesday.—India House, in Aldwych, the magnificent new home of the High Commissioner for India designed by Sir Herbert Baker and built at a cost of £324,000, was opened by the King to-day. The King was accompanied by the Queen.

His Majesty in a speech expressed his affection for and sympathy with India. He rejoiced that she had steadily advanced to an assured place among the great peoples of the earth. The King very earnestly prayed for a deeper realisation of the two-fold unity of India and the Empire symbolised by India House. He had watched the troublous passage of events in India in recent months with an anxious heart. Trusting to divine guidance, he hopefully awaited the day that would restore the gift of true understanding and thus unite every race and creed in one desire to bring peace and contentment to the Indian people.

In conclusion, His Majesty pleaded for wider sympathy between the peoples of India and Great Britain.—Renter.

### Move For Unity

Simla, Thursday (Renter).—There has been an important response to Lord Irwin's speech. At a meeting under the chairmanship of Sir Phiroze Sethna, president of the Liberal Federation, a statement was issued signed by leaders of several political parties, all members of the Legislature, expressing relief at the Viceroy's announcement in view of the unpopular Indian reception of the Simon Report.

The statement urges India to participate in the round-table conference, and also urges the repeal of the emergency measures and an amnesty for political prisoners. It also appeals to the Congress party to abandon civil disobedience, and take the present opportunity to make a concerted demand to Britain.

### Disorders In Bombay

Bombay, Friday.—Sixty participants in the civil disobedience movement were injured and forty police in a lathi charge in disorders resulting from attempts to hold a Nationalist demonstration in defiance of the police ban. Those injured include Modi, president of the Bombay Congress Committee, who led one of the processions. The police were armed with lathis, and mounted police are stationed at points where the Nationalist militia are expected to assemble. Lorry loads of British troops are standing by.—Renter.

### 300 Injured In Bombay Riot

Bombay, Saturday.—The Congress "militia" abandoned a demonstration here yesterday after lathi charges, in which 300 persons were injured, 10 seriously. A hundred were taken to the Congress hospital before the troops and police withdrew from the scene of the disturbance.—Renter.

### Nationalist Boycott Of British Goods

A Reuter's message from Simla reports that the total value of cotton goods imported from England in April and May decreased by 23½ per cent. as compared with the corresponding period of last year, chiefly owing to the Nationalist boycott of British goods.

### Contract Given To Germany

In accordance with the Congress policy, says Reuter, the Calcutta Corporation has refused a tender for British gas mantles, which had previously been used.

The Corporation accepted a German tender for 700 gross of mantles.

### Mob Attack Police

The Calcutta correspondent of the *Rand Daily Mail* reports:—

A large mob waylaid and attacked ten constables who were proceeding to effect arrests ordered owing to riots which took place in connection with the civil disobedience movement, between Kalna and Mantleshawar, villages 70 miles from Calcutta.

The police were savagely attacked with lathis and opened fire in self-defence, wounding two civil resisters. The mob seized, assaulted and took prisoner one policeman, and later a farcical "trial," as if a Swaraj Government were already established, and Gandhi or some babu were occupying the Viceroy's place, was gone through under the instructions of a local Congress leader. The "trial" ended by the constable being released, but first being forced to sign a paper resigning from the Government service.

Seven civil disobedience prisoners undergoing sentence in Bogra jail, Bengal, overpowered one warder and one constable, injured both, and then escaped. One prisoner has since been caught.

### East Africa Resists Imperial Plan

The Kenya European Convention of Associations has been sitting at Nairobi for three days, discussing the Imperial Government's "closer union" and native policy proposals.

The Convention finally decided on a plan of campaign which includes every endeavour to obtain the sympathy and support of all the Dominions, especially the Union of South Africa and Rhodesia. The Executive will explore every means of acquainting the people of South Africa with the threat to the white race in East Africa contained in these proposals.

It was also decided to send a delegation to London, consisting of the veteran politician, Lord Delamere, and also Mr. T. J. O'Shea, who is a fighting Irishman, representing the Uasin-Gishu district on the Legislative Council. The other Kenya member will be the coffee planter, Mr. J. F. S. Harper (chairman of the Convention).

It is intended that the deputation shall reach England before the Imperial Conference, so that delegates such as General Hertzog, the Rhodesians and the representatives of other Dominions may be fully acquainted with the settlers' case. The deputation, however, will be given no power to plead the Colony's case.

The settlers are also vigorously protesting against the Imperial Government's attempt to impose "Socialist principles on native policy" without permitting the Legislature to consider them in the usual constitutional way.

Kenya is depending to the utmost on the support

of South Africa and Rhodesia, and feels confident that if it gets this support it can preserve the dominant white control over the country's policy and ultimately pave the way for co-operation with the great Territories south of the Limpopo in an all-African Monroe Doctrine. *The First African Standard* offers to raise a fighting fund to finance the delegation to London.

The temper of the settlers is well indicated by two striking sentences from the speech of the chairman of the Convention. "Unless the creed of the old Buccaneers that no promise has any force within eighteen degrees of the Line, has been adopted by the Imperial Government," he said, "then they cannot impose these proposals on Kenya without consent. Secondly, we were invited here as colonists, and as colonists we intend to stay. There are a thousand white children in the Kenya schools who have never known any other home than Kenya, and their birthright is nowise subordinate to that of any other native of Africa."

This latter passage refers to the Labour Government's endeavour to make African interests paramount, which, as interpreted by the Socialists, would be the antithesis of impartial government; and the settlers intend to resist it to the utmost.

—*Rand Daily Mail*.

### Mr. Tyson's Statement To The Select Committee

(Continued from page 232)

31. Whether or not "local authorities" or "Boards" have the power under the General Dealers' (Control) Ordinance to take into consideration the title of the applicant for a certificate to occupy the premises in respect of which he seeks a licence is a point which has not yet been decided by the Courts. In your speech, Mr. Chairman, in moving in the House for the appointment of this Select Committee, I think you said the point had been decided adversely to the opinion of the Johannesburg City Council. Neither the City Council nor we have been able to find authority for that. I am not certain whether there has been a misunderstanding in regard to the judgment of Mr. Justice Krause in the Springs case. He held that the Town Council of Springs could not eject Moores and Sidat under section one hundred and thirty-one of the Gold Law for reasons given. What he held was that the Municipality had no *locus standi* to move in the matter; but that was not a case under the General Dealers' Control Ordinance. It is, however, a proposition which will hardly be contested by the "local authorities" or "boards" themselves that they are, by reason of their composition and other circumstances, quite unsuited to decide the complicated matters of law and fact which must be determined in a question of title. It is hardly necessary to emphasize this further than to remark that in such matters, finally is often attained only by a decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. If in the future matters of title are to be taken into consideration when application is made for trade licence certificates the "local authority" or "board" is, it is submitted, emphatically not the forum before which the question of title should be investigated.

32. Three other proposals, not involving adjudication by "local authorities" on the complicated matter of title, have been placed before the Committee. The first is that a Registrar should be



compiled and maintained, showing the names of those members of what may be called the "restricted classes," who have received protection in respect of their premises or townships; such a register would have to be kept open for the registration in due course of successors in title. Applicants for trading licences in areas in respect of which restrictions on Asiatic occupation exist would have to show either that they did not fall within the class restricted or alternatively that, though falling in such a class, they were, by virtue of registration, entitled to occupy. This proposal seems open to the objection, in the first place, that it "begs the question" (often a very difficult one, as the Springs case has shown) whether or not a particular area is subject to restrictions. A further objection would seem to be that the registering authority would immediately be involved in the adjudication of a mass of claims for registration; many of these would be complex and the proposal would, accordingly, either lead to heavy litigation or, if the registering authority's decision were to be declared final, would substitute departmental interpretation of the law for the judicial interpretation to which the applicant is at present entitled.

33. This last objection—a very serious one from the point of view of the Indian—would apply with equal force to the proposal that, without the intervention of the process of registration, the certificate of an official—the Registrar of Mining Titles, the Registrar of Deeds or the Commissioner for Asiatic Affairs—to the effect that the applicant was entitled to occupy the premises in respect of which a certificate was sought, should be produced by the applicant either to the "local authority" or to the Revenue authority as a condition precedent to the issue to him of a certificate or licence in respect of premises in an area where restrictions obtained. In so far as the refusal of any such departmental "imprimatur" was to be regarded as "final," this proposal would be distinct invasion of the right at present possessed, and much prized by the Indian, of having his case decided in the last resort by the Courts of the land.

It would be a pity to grudge the Indian his right of appeal to the Courts. The Indian feels he gets fair play in the Courts and I do not know why certain witnesses who have appeared before the Committee, seem to grudge the Indian's recourse to the Courts, unless it is because the Indian gets fair play and sometimes wins his case. After all, to the trader his business is his livelihood, and if you restrict him and refuse him his licence, more especially if he has an established business, he must go to the Court and fight his case otherwise his livelihood goes. The Indian pays for the upkeep of the Courts among other things.

34. Fairer and more likely to commend itself to the Indian community is a proposal, the broad effect of which is understood to be that where there appeared to be a "local authority" or "board" reason to believe that an applicant for a licence certificate would be prohibited by statute from occupying the premises in respect of which the certificate was sought, the certificate-issuing body should refer such matter of title to the local magistrate to be heard as an ordinary civil case under the ordinary procedure and subject to a right of appeal. This proposal would, at all events, safeguard the Indian's right of recourse to the courts; it would at the same time, ensure that licences were not, for the future, issued to persons restricted by statute from occupying the premises concerned.

35. Assuming that, whatever the procedure to be adopted, the question of title, if it is to be raised in

connection with licensing matters, will be reserved for decision by the courts, there would seem to be no reason for interference with the General Dealers (Control) Ordinance in any of the ways suggested by municipal witnesses. It is felt by the Indian community that the ordinance in its existing form already places enormous powers in the hands of the classes from whom the Indian's trade rivals are drawn, and the community contend that the decisions in numerous cases show how it is sought even now to twist the Ordinance into an engine of oppression against them. Justification for this point of view will be found if the judgments in any of the following cases are studied—*Turf Stores, Proprietary, Limited vs. Municipal Council of Johannesburg*; *Dungarshi Morajee vs. Zoutpansberg Rural Licensing Board* (1927); and *Moosa and Sidat vs. Town Council of Springs*, under the Transvaal General Dealers (Control) Ordinance—not the case under section one hundred and thirty-one of the Gold Law. The position in Springs is rather interesting. The first case was one in which the Town Council of Springs applied to eject Moosa and Sidat from occupation of erf No. 66, I think a residential site, under the Gold Law. That case was decided against the Town Council of Springs by Mr. Justice Krause and he was upheld by the Appellate Division and that case is one of the terms of reference of this Committee. Subsequent to that—in fact, on winning that case,—Moosa and Sidat applied for a trading licence for another erf in Springs and in that case the trading licence was immediately refused and they had resort to the court, and the judgment given in this case is the judgment I refer to in this paragraph of my statement; it was given by Mr. Justice Feetham. Having been unsuccessful, the Town Council proceeded on a Volksraad resolution and tried to deal with these people criminally. They prosecuted the European who had let the premises and they won the case in the Magistrate's Court but were upset on appeal by Mr. Justice Greenberg. So there are actually three Springs cases, and really four judgments, if you count the two judgments in the *Gold Law* case. Attention is particularly invited to the two appellate judgments in the *Turf Stores* case which forms one of the terms of reference of the Committee. The comments of the learned judges on the evidence and on the attitude of the municipal licensing committee are illuminating. Mr. Milin, in his evidence, gave extracts from these judgments and they are very illuminating.

(To be Continued)

## Ameeroodeen Relief Fund

### Stanger Muslims' Generous Contributions

[BY A CORRESPONDENT]

A special general meeting of the Stanger Muslim congregation was held at the Madressa Hall on the 16th February, 1930, to discuss the desirability of making a substantial collection for the education and maintenance of the children and widow of the late Kaze Ameeroodeen.

Eulogistic references were made, by several speakers, of the long and faithful service rendered by the deceased who served the Stanger and district Muslim congregation as Chief Priest, Marriage Officer and Tutor for a period of over thirty-five years.

The following suggestions were put forward by Mr. H. Moolie, the energetic Secretary of the Stanger Madressa Anjuman-Jalangi:

- (1) That a special collection be made for the purpose of creating a Trust or Relief Fund.
- (2) That the amount so collected be invested in an immovable property to be registered and known as the Ameerodeen Trust Fund.
- (3) That all income derived from the property be used exclusively for the upkeep of the deceased's widow and children.
- (4) That the amount necessary should not be less than six hundred pounds sterling, and this amount to be collected from the members of the Mualim congregation of this district only.
- (5) That a special working committee be appointed and given authority to collect and make all necessary arrangements with regard to the Trust Fund.

After a short discussion, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected:—Messrs. M. E. Gangat, E. M. Mehtar, M. C. Patel, E. M. Moolla, M. H. Tootla, A. G. Bux, Tayeb Mitha, M. H. Loonat and A. I. Jeenah.

It is most pleasing to record that a sum of £584 13s. has already been collected, and the Working Committee desire to thank the donors for their generous contributions. The following is a complete list of the subscriptions received up-to-date:

	£	s.	d.
Kajee Sadroodeen	21	10	0
A. I. Jeenah	21	0	0
Hoosen Moorad	20	15	0
Hajee Suleman & Co.	17	0	0
Ahmad M. Omarjee	16	16	0
Hajee Essop Ebrahim	15	15	0
Ismail Adamjee	15	15	0
Tayeb Mitha	15	15	0
M. A. Kajee	15	15	0
C. M. Desai & Co.	15	15	0
M. S. Kajee	15	15	0
Mahomed Ebrahim Moolla	10	10	0
Dawood Noorgat	10	10	0
Mamoojee Cassimjee Patel	10	10	0
Essop Mahomed Moolla	10	10	0
Ismail Essop	10	10	0
F. Loonat	10	10	0
Tadkeshwar Trading Coy.	10	10	0
Hoosen Noorbhai	10	10	0
Moosa Lambat	10	10	0
Hoosenjee Bhorat	10	10	0
Abdool Gafoor M. Bax	10	10	0
Sayed Amod & Co.	10	10	0
M. M. Seedat & Co.	10	10	0
Amod Ebrahim & Co.	12	10	0
Mohamad Saib	10	10	0
C. H. Bhorat	10	10	0
Jeevan Bux	10	10	0
Ismail Lokhat	10	10	0
A. H. Tootla	10	10	0
N. M. Tayeb	10	12	6
A. M. Boppeke	10	10	0
Dawood Essop	10	10	0
H. Saheb	10	10	0
Ismail Dawjee Mia	6	6	0
C. M. Motala	5	5	0
I. C. Gangat	5	5	0
Adam Wadiya	5	5	0
A. E. Kolia	5	5	0
Ahmad Suliman & Co.	5	5	0
Ameer Kaloo	5	5	0
I. H. Khan	5	5	0
Sayed Hoosen	5	5	0
Desai & Kajee	5	5	0
Hazaree & Kajee	5	5	0
Arif Balim	4	4	0
H. M. Ebratim	3	3	0
I. E. Jangada	3	3	0
S. Kallan & Co.	3	3	0
M. E. Sadar	3	3	0
Sheikh Abdullah	3	3	0
Adam Badat	2	2	0
Ebrahim Lambat	2	2	0
Essack Hoosen	2	2	0
Ahmad Ballim	2	2	0
S. Badsha	2	2	0
Ebrahim Ahmad Moolla	2	2	0
Ismail Ahmad Moolla	2	2	0
Hafjee Ebrahim	2	2	0
Ismail Hoosen	2	2	0

E. M. Lokhat	1	1	0
M. C. Motala	1	1	0
Ismail Fakir	1	1	0
Essop Sadck Wahed	1	11	6
Hajee Ahmad Desai	1	1	0
W. I. Lavangi	1	1	0
Nabce Bax	1	1	0
M. M. Omarjee	1	1	0
Fazal Jewan Bax	1	1	0
Cassim Leri	1	1	0
Mohamad Cassim	1	1	0
Mohamad Ballim	1	1	0
M. E. N. Mohamed	1	1	0
E. I. Desai	1	1	0
S. M. Nakhooda	1	1	0
M. S. Kara	1	1	0
Ebrahim Noor Mohamad	1	1	0
G. B. Hoosen	1	1	0
Mohamed Kayat	1	1	0
Adam Lehri	1	1	0
Ebrahim Mohamad Suliman			10 6
Fakir Ismail			10 6
Gangat & Patel			10 10 0
M. H. Tootla & Co.			5 5 0
J. Essack			5 5 0
Moosa Suleman & Co.			5 5 0

£584 13 0

The Working Committee also beg to thank the undermentioned firms for their generosity in relinquishing the following account against the deceased's estate:—

Tadkeshwar Trading Coy.	£22	6	0
I. F. Buleshwaria	16	2	6
M. M. Seedat & Co.	4	15	10
Mohamed Saib	4	9	6
A. I. Jeenah	4	6	5
Hoosen Noorbhai	2	6	1
S. Abdullah, Fruiterer	2	3	4

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237	do	do
238	do	do
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(To Be Continued)

# ઈન્ડિઅન ઓપિનિઅન.

પુસ્તક ૨૮ પૃ.

ફ્રીડેડે, શુક્રવાર, તારીખ ૧૮ જુલાઈ ૧૯૩૦

અંક ૨૯

## નોંધ અને સમાચાર

### લઘુમતિવાળી સરકારોનાં કૃપ

લઘુમતિવાળી સરકારોનાં કૃપો ક્યાં હોય છે તેનું કારણ ક્યાં જો એવું હોય તો તે હાલની વિશ્વાયતની મજૂર સરકારનું છે. વિલામતના વડા પ્રધાન મી. રામસે મેકડોનલ્ડ સત્તા ઉપર આવ્યા તો ખરા પરંતુ તેમનો પક્ષ લઘુમતિમાં છે એટલે કે ઠારી પક્ષ અને લીબરલ પક્ષ એ બન્ને બોળા મળીને મજૂર પક્ષ ને આને પ્રાઈમિટમાં સત્તા ઉપર છે તેને મને આરે હોવાથી કહી છે. ઠારી પક્ષ મી. રામસે મેકડોનલ્ડને મખરાતે છે તો આપતી કાલે પ્રાઈમિટમાં લીબરલ પક્ષ તેની પુક પકડે છે અને સરકારનામાં અવિશ્વાસનો દરાવ કાલે છે. ગયા આઠવાડીયામાં ઠારી પક્ષે સરકારનામાં અવિશ્વાસનો દરાવ મુક્યો અને લીબરલ પક્ષે મી. રામસે મેકડોનલ્ડને ટેકા આપ્યો તેથી યાત્રા ત્રણ વધુ મતે સરકારની હાર થતી અટકી ગઈ છે. ખરી રીતે તો મી. રામસે મેકડોનલ્ડ સરકારના પરની ધણી બારીઓ ખુલી છે અને વિરોધ પક્ષના જુદા જુદા પેતાઓ આ બારીઓમાં ડોકાયા કરી વડા પ્રધાનને ખમરાવતા રહે છે. કામલા તરીકે એવી એક ખુલી બારી પુક ટેક્સ સંબંધી છે. લોડી બોલરોલક એ બારીઓ ડોકાયું કરી સરકાર ઉપર અવિશ્વાસનો દરાવ રજુ કરવાની ધમકી આપે છે. બીજી બાજુ બોલરોલક બારી ખુલી છે. તેમાંથી મી. બોલરોલક ડોકાયું કરી વડા પ્રધાનને ધમકી આપી રહ્યો છે. ત્રીજી બારી કામલા ધણા વિનાના થઈ પડેલા બેકાર મજૂરોના સવાલની છે. એ બારીમાંથી મી. લોડી બોલરોલક ડોકાયું કરી વડા પ્રધાન સામે ડોળા ધુરકાલે છે. એથી બખરહત મુરકેલ પ્રમ્ હોલિસ્ટાનનો છે. એ બારીમાંથી ઠારી અને લીબરલ બન્ને પક્ષના પેતા એટલે બની પ્રડા પ્રધાનને કમલાટી આપી રહ્યા છે. બખરહત, બે સાઈમન કમ્પનના રીપોર્ટ ઉપર હોલિસ્ટાન વિષે કથી માલમલ કરી તો! મી. રામસે મેકડોનલ્ડની સરકાર આ મુલ્ય લઘુમતિમાં હોવાથી તેને આરે બોલરોલક વિરોધ પક્ષના પેતાએ મખરાવી રહ્યા છે. આવી પરિસ્થિતિમાં મજૂર સરકાર કેટલો સમ સત્તા ઉપર રહી પોતાનું કાંઈ મખરાવે છે તે જોવું રહ્યું.

હિંદના અંગ્રેજ સીવીલ સર્વિસને આમંત્રણ  
 સર્વિસને પબ્લીસીટી એસોસિએશનની એક સભા મળવા નાર છે. સર્વિસમાં એવી સુચના કરવામાં આવતાર છે કે આવના પ્રાઈમિટ આમંત્રણ ખાતે કમલાલ પબ્લીસીટી ડોનરસ મળવાર છે તેમાં નીચેનો દરાવ રજુ કરવો. "હોલિસ્ટાન કમ્પનિસ કુએલો વર્તમાન પરિસ્થિતિ જોતાં અને અનેક

સીવીલ સર્વિસને પેન્શન ઉપર રીટાયર થવાનો સમય નજીક આવે છે તે જોતાં સર્વ પબ્લીસીટી એસોસિએશનને એવી બલામજૂ કરવી કે હોલિસ્ટાન આવા સીવીલ સર્વિસને આ ટેકા માં સેટલર્સ તરીકે આ ટેકામાં વસવા આમંત્રણ કરવાનું પ્રચાર કાર્ય કરવા સંબંધી પમખાં યોજવા. આ ડોનરસ એવો અભિપ્રાય ધરાવે છે કે હોલિસ્ટાન એવો સેટલર્સ આવશે તે ઉત્તમ ઠોડીનાજ હશે અને તેઓ અહીંની વસ્તી સાથે હરિ-કાષ કરવાના હેતુથી આવશે નહિ. તેઓ પોતાની સાથે આ ટેકામાં નિમીત આવક સાથે સેવા આવશે." હિંદના સીવીલ સર્વિસને એવો સરકારી નોકરીમાંથી પેન્શન લામ કરાગત થઈ અન્ય રથળે આવ્યા જતા હોય તેમની મુન્સરીની વાત છે પરંતુ તેમને બીજા દેશોએ યા માટે આમંત્રણ આપવું જોઈએ? હિંદનું નીમક તેઓએ આપેલું છે. અને નોકરી ઉપરથી કરાગત થઈ તેઓએ હિંદની અન્ય રીતે સેવા કરવા હોલિસ્ટાન રહેવું જોઈએ અને હિંદનું પેન્શન તેઓ આશરે એટલે હોલિસ્ટાન વસી પોતાના પૈસા હોલિસ્ટાન વાપરવા જોઈએ. હિંદનું પેન્શન ખાધ તેના કાલ અન્ય દેશને જા માટે તેમણે આપવો જોઈએ. હિંદની પ્રમ્ પૈતાના પરમાં હવે માલીક થઈને રહેશે તે વસ્તુ મજૂ કલામ આજ સુધી કોડા તરીકે વપરાયેલા સીવીલ સર્વિસને આરે પડશે એવું ધારીને પણ આવાં આમંત્રણો નીકળવા માડ્યા હોય તો તે પ્રજુ જલ્લે.

નામદાર શવરનર જનરલ  
 કલિથુ આફ્રિકાના મગરનર જનરલ અર્લ જોઈ એલેવોન જોઓની મુલત આવતા ડીસેમ્બરની તા. ૩૧ મીએ પુરી થાય છે અને તેઓ થોડા સમયમાં આ દેશ છોડી જશે તેઓ કાલ નીટાલમાં મુસાફરી કરી રહ્યા છે. નામદારના માનમાં નાટાલ માં ગામે ગામ મેળાવાઓ થઈ રહ્યા છે. તેમાંનો એક ખાણનો મેળાવડો ગયા સોમવારે હોલિસ્ટાને જોરી બેન્ટ કલખમાં નામદારના માનમાં થયો હતો જેનો હેવાલ અને અન્ય રથળે આ અંકમાં આપ્યો છે.

મુરોપ ખંડનું ફીડરેશન  
 મુરોપ ખંડના દેશોનું એકમ સ્થાપવાની હીલચાલ બને કેટલોક સમયથી ચાં ચાલી રહેલી છે. કાંસના રાજ્યદારી પુરુષ કાલેન્ડને એ વિષય ઉપર એક મેમોરેન્ડમ તૈયાર કરવાનું કાર્ય સોંપવામાં આવ્યું હતું. તેણે મેમોરેન્ડમ તૈયાર કરી મુરોપના અન્ય મુદ્દોની સરકારને તે વહેંચવામાં આપ્યો છે અને તે દેશોની સરકારના અભિપ્રાયો જાણવાની મામ મએલી બી. ઈવિન, હુમાનીયા, અને મુરલીની સાથે પોતાનો કામગીરી