

# Indian Opinion

No. 35—Vol. XXVIII.

Friday, August 29th, 1930.

Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper.  
Price Four Pence.

## ANTI-ASIATICS AT WORK IN NATAL

**A** NOTABLE reference to the question of Asiatic penetration in European areas was made at the Natal South African Party Congress, which sat in Maritzburg this week.

The Berea Branch submitted a strongly worded resolution to the effect "that as the Indian Agreement had failed to preserve the status quo as regards the penetration of Asiatics into purely European areas, both urban and rural, this Congress is of the opinion that steps should at once be taken to control by legislation the further acquisition of land and property by Asiatics."

Mr. W. P. M. Henderson, who was formerly Town Clerk of Durban, was the principal speaker in support of the resolution. He recalled a speech made by General Smuts to the Congress seven years ago, when he affirmed that there existed a good case for a substantial measure of segregation of the Indian community. General Smuts on that occasion said:

### S.A.P. Policy

"It has been represented to the Government that, in Durban and elsewhere, you have a White part of the town, and an Indian with sufficient wealth buys a house right in the middle of that area and thereby depreciates the property in the neighbourhood. He ruins those around him—he does them a far greater disadvantage than any possible advantage they can derive by his going there.

"It is for us to see that justice is done to all, including the White community who cannot protect themselves. We want to be perfectly just and fair to the Indians as well as to the Whites, and want to pass legislation through the Union Parliament by which it would be provided that it would be optional for towns in future to set aside an area—say for Indians—both for residence and for trade. Now, I do not see why it should be resented by the Indians or why a break-up of the British Empire should be threatened over a thing like that.

"I have heard such a thing as caste in India, and I have heard of such a thing as one Indian entirely refusing to associate with another Indian, and I do not see why those catchwords of freedom and equality should be applied by Indians in South Africa.

"It is a case for treatment on its merits. We want to do what is just and fair and place the Indian where he should be and leave the rest to the people of South Africa. It is a case where we, as a European community, have only one plain duty before us, and we can only carry out that duty, and I hope we shall do so, and in doing so try and give as little offence as possible to the Indian people in this country or elsewhere.

"We ask to be masters in our own house, and to regulate South Africa according to our own ideals. We want to remove patent anomalies and injustices from our Government here in the Union and, if a measure of segregation is considered essential by the White community in its own interests, I do not see why it should be resented by Indians in India or Indians here."

### Local Determination

Continuing, Mr. Henderson observed that this speech might be taken as the definite pronouncement of the policy of the South African Party on this question, and he submitted that that policy might be crystallised as "the right of local authorities to determine whether Indians shall be permitted to acquire properties to the detriment of adjacent European owners" Unfortunately, owing to change of Government, legislation on these lines had not been passed, but the Agreement of 1927 was arrived at.

### The Agreement

"South Africa," said Mr. Henderson, "has loyally adhered to the terms of that agreement, but it appears to me that the Indians have taken advantage of this quiescent period by pursuing with greater ardour their policy of penetration into European districts. It is common knowledge that during the past few years Indians have acquired farms in the Midlands of Natal; that they are daily acquiring properties in the better residential areas of our towns and villages, and that unless something is done at an early date to stop this penetration there will soon cease to be one single district in Natal unblighted by this Indian taint.

"Voluntary undertakings to refrain from selling sites to Indians will never accomplish our object. Recent developments have shown that restrictive action on the part of Natal townships would prove insufficient. Having admitted the principle of local option in dealing with Indians' ownership of properties in the towns, why not extend the protective policy to cover rural areas where there are no local authorities in existence?"

Mr. Henderson contended that by setting up "control boards" they would, to use the words of General Smuts, be doing "what is just and fair and what would place the Indians where they should be and leave the rest to the people of South Africa."

Mr. F. H. Acutt, M.P., supported the resolution wholeheartedly. He declared that property was often acquired surreptitiously by Indians. One method was to form a company, ostensibly European, and then, after a property had been acquired, the shares were quietly transferred to Asiatics. Other methods were for Indians to secure long leases or pass excessive mortgages so that the bondholder virtually became the owner of the property.

Mr. Henderson originally included in the resolution an outline of suggested control boards to deal with all applications for the transfer of landed property. Congress felt that these details encumbered the resolution unnecessarily and finally adopted the resolution in principle without them.

It will be recalled that the question has received the attention of a special sub-committee of the Durban Town Council, which was recently appointed to investigate the encroachment of Asiatics on the Berea. This sub-committee is now awaiting legal advice on suggested future action by the Town Council.

## INDIAN OR EUROPEAN "PENETRATION?"

**R**ACIALISM, party and sectional feuds and jealousies are generally acknowledged to be the bane of this country. For these the professional politician is in no small measure responsible. Instead of concentration upon the development of South African industries, concern for the peace and contentment of its people white, brown and black, for the establishment and maintenance of friendliness and co-operation between the component parts so that the whole might work in harmonious co-ordination and general well-being, the chief aim of these competitors for place and power would appear to be the keeping alight of the fires of racial and class antagonisms, the fanning of the flames of bitterness and misunderstanding, the accentuation of differences rather than of correspondences, and generally the promoting of hatred, strife, and all manner of discord. When other material becomes scarce, as in spite of all efforts it occasionally will do, Indian-baiting is always a good drawing-card to play. The Indian bogey is a sort of stock property. Suitably dressed up and made to appear sufficiently frightful, it can, when timeously paraded always be relied upon to excite a sufficiency of fear and anger to serve for the time being at least. And, there is, of course, the additional inducement that the Indian cannot hit back. Indian-baiting is so entirely free from risks of retaliation, to the full-blooded political crusader rather disgustingly so, that it can be turned to in cases of emergency with entire confidence and a comforting sense of immunity. This is evidently recognised and appreciated in both the main political camps, more especially in Natal and the Transvaal. Quite recently Mr. Henderson (Berea) supported by Mr. F. H. Acutt, M.P., both Natal gentlemen, found it expedient to re-engage in this particular form of sport. Resolutions of "the Congress" were at their instance agreed to, we are told, directed against the further acquisition of landed property by Asiatics, including acquisition through the medium of "long leases, excessive mortgage and land companies." Mr. Henderson, by way of preamble, referred to "the Indian agreement and its alleged failure" to preserve the "status quo as

regards penetration of Asiatics into purely European areas."

From the wording of the resolutions advanced, though apparently *not* adopted, "penetrated" was used as a synonym for "acquisition," the "Agreement" referred to being the oft-quoted and more often *mis-quoted* Capetown Agreement.

The latter, purported, according to the understanding of it by the representatives of the Indian party to it, to ensure the lawfully domiciled Indian section of the Union's population reasonable opportunities to do the best for themselves, morally, intellectually and economically. Putting aside hair-splitting and phrase juggling, the Capetown Agreement meant that and no less. Qua the Transvaal, the difficulty of sweeping away at a stroke of the legislative pen existing statutory restrictions upon the investment by Asiatics of their money in fixed property was appreciated.

It certainly was *not* contemplated that in places where no such restrictions then obtained they might at any future time be imposed. The Indian party to Agreement and compromise has again and again been subjected to the imputation of bad-faith and indulgence in mental reservations. In the matter of this Agreement the boot would certainly appear to fit the non-Indian foot the better. Indeed, it is difficult to resist the conclusion that behind the compact for Indian uplift was concealed the *arrière pensée* that by coaxing or otherwise the number of Indians in the Union would be "persuaded" to diminish, leaving the problem of the treatment of the residue, a comparatively simple matter. The real trouble would appear to be that the number of voluntary repatriations has appreciably declined. What perhaps may pardonably be called a form of "peaceful penetration" against the Indians having disappointed, pretence of another kind is seemingly to be applied. How sadly mistaken are they who protest that history never repeats itself; Why, the parable of Naboth's vineyard is *always* repeating itself! As for "penetration," from the Indian standpoint it would rather appear as if his few remaining rights are to be "penetrated" out of existence altogether.

## Sastri Has Lunch With Hertzog

### Premier Spends Quiet Time In London

London, Aug. 27.—Since his return from Lossiemouth General Hertzog has spent a quiet time in London preparing data for the League of Nations and the Imperial Conference, prior to his departure for the Continent on Sept. 1.

In the absence of members of the Cabinet and leading officials from London on holiday, General Hertzog has only called at the Government Offices, and will not see the members of the Cabinet until he returns to London, probably on Sept. 1, with the exception of Mr. Arthur Henderson, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, whom he expects to meet at Geneva.

Among the numerous friends who have called on General Hertzog is Mr. Srinivasa Sastri, who had luncheon with him to-day.—(Reuter.)

## Mr. Sastri Pleads With British Friends

Mr. Srinivasa Sastri, replying to the discussion on his address at the East India Association (London) said that it was a mistake to interpret Dominion Status in respect of India differently from the interpretation in respect of other parts of the Empire. Young India wished the country to be within the British Commonwealth of Nations upon equal footing with other parts of the Empire. He most earnestly and most respectfully asked his British friends to remember this. India was not going to exercise right of secession if it were reached, but asked for it because it would bind the Empire closer together, for it would then be Association of free peoples in which Indian would willingly and gladly remain. Freedom was an essential condition of unity, strength and solidarity of the Empire. Their hopes were concentrated on the Round Table Conference, and he for one felt that it must not break up without success.—Reuter.

## Hawkers in Church Street

Maritzburg, Aug. 21.—The question of hawkers and pedlars in Church Street was referred to the By-law Sub-Committee at this afternoon's meeting of the City Council Committee. The Sub-Committee was asked to set out proposals as to where the flowersellers and other pedlars were to be allowed to squat and under what conditions.

The By-law will be re-submitted to the City Council in a fortnight's time. Opposition from the Natal Indian Congress and others has been made to the suggested restrictions to be placed on Indian flowersellers and others in legitimate trade in Church Street.

## Why Beckett Created Scene In Commons

London, July 17.

The special correspondent of the *Liberty* cables:—I met Mr. Beckett a few minutes after the incident and he kindly gave the following exclusive interview to *Liberty* and through it a message to his imprisoned friends in India. He said:—

"Mr. Brockway and myself have been very much concerned ever since the trouble started in India. When Pandit Motilal and Pandit Jawaharlal were here we were very friendly with them and I began

to understand that India is more of comradeship spirit and when I was in South Africa I met Mr. Manilal Gandhi and we felt like comrades.

"If some of my comrades in England had been put into prison I should have done my best to make every form of protest open to me. I regard myself as much pledged to Pandit Jawaharlal and Pandit Motilal as to Messrs. Maxton, Kinley and other comrades of the Left-Wing.

"We have tried by every reasonable means to get the debate in the House but the three front benches—Labour, Conservative and Liberal—are determined to carry on the campaign of repression without allowing the House of Commons to discuss it.

"When I think of my five thousand friends; the best flower of India put into prison by the Labour Government and of the disgraceful scenes in Peshawar, Sholapur, Calcutta and Bombay, I can visualise from my own experience what they are in reality.

"The only way left to us to draw the attention of the British public and send our messages of sympathy to our imprisoned Indian comrades was the method we took this afternoon.

## What Is Censorship?

The following observations of Mr. Edgar Wallace in *London Opinion* on the censorship established in India will be read with interest:—

"A censorship has been established in India naturally because a censorship is the most powerful weapon that bureaucracy can wield. It hides their mistakes; it perverts the truth. It is a stupid and senseless instrument that is wielded best by stupid and senseless men. It is a facesaver of officialdom. It qualifies rank failures for honours. It represents incompetent men as men of genius. It is the first and most alarming sign of political panic. A censorship is a liar's charter and hides nothing from the enemy."

## Indian Encroachment

Sir,—I should like to support Mr. J. Thompson's remarks on Indian encroachment. In last Saturday's issue of *The Mercury* there appeared a report of a civil case which, among other things, informed us that a local property owner had recently sold a pair of semi-detached houses in Somerest Avenue, to Asiatics, and without any restricting clause as to occupation.

I have addressed a letter of inquiry to the Town Clerk to ascertain if the Council have any control over such transfers, and am awaiting a reply. *Natal Mercury*.

LE GRICE.

A correspondent under the signature S. W. A. writes in the *Natal Mercury*:—

Sir,—It is evident that Mr. Le Grice is suffering from an acute attack of anti-Indian mania when he states that the Indian is encroaching on the "preserves of the White community," just because one or two financiers among the Indian community have transacted business with Europeans, resulting in one or two houses passing into the Indians' possession.

It is apparent that the mere suggestion of an Indian acquiring a property in the precincts of the European area, or that which passes for such, rouses men like Mr. Le Grice out of all sense of proportion.

It is because of the sentiments obscuring men of this type that the Indians are made the targets of every unfriendly European within the Union, for it tends to feed his prejudiced imagination. This

prejudice permeates the intellect of the lower classes of his community, who, without let or hindrance, pound the Indian, regardless of his status, in the community, in every shape and form, and superciliously brand him as an "inferior."

If your correspondent values or is capable of proving that he has assimilated the significance of what is meant by the "European standard of living," he would not labour under such squeamishness, because he would understand that it follows naturally that if a person purchases a property of a higher value, while there is ample opportunity to purchase a cheaper one elsewhere, that person is doing so for a particular reason. It is thus obvious that his action aims towards the raising of his personal standard of living. It is exactly this that Mr. Le Grice is arguing against.

S. W. A.

### Another View

Sir,—It is gratifying to learn from Councillor Murray that a sub-committee is going into this all-important question of Indian encroachment. It is to be hoped that the matter will be treated as urgent and not allowed to be left in abeyance until it reaches such proportions as to leave us in a hopeless position. If it is the duty of the Ward Association to give a lead in this matter, then let us hope they will take it up without delay.

I have quite recently taken up residence in Ward II., and would like to join the Association with a view to giving any little help that I may be capable of, so if this should catch the eye of the secretary perhaps he will get in touch with me. *Natal Mercury*.

J. THOMPSON.

## League Against Imperialism

### Revolutionary Move In India

The current number of *Inprecor*, the circulation of which is prohibited in Great Britain, contains an account of a recent meeting in Berlin, which would seem to demand attention from the British Government.

*Inprecor* (International Press Correspondence) is, states the special correspondent of the *Morning Post*, the official organ of the Third or Communist International.

The meeting was convened by the secretariat of the League Against Imperialism—a Communist organisation. Its purpose was, to use their own words, "to discuss the question of international support for the great Indian struggle for emancipation, and practical measures connected therewith."

Great Britain was represented at the meeting by Mr. R. F. O. Bridgeman, Mr. R. Page Arnot, and Mr. Saklatwalla. A German, Herr Munzenberg, was in the chair, and there were present Germans, Arabs, and several members from the Balkan States.

### Stirring Up Strife

According to *Inprecor*, Mr. Chattopadhyaya (India), one of the secretaries, presented a political report, in which he claimed that the unrest in India was much broader than the Gandhi agitation, and that peasants were prepared to fight for revolutionary agrarian demands.

Herr Munzenberg submitted a number of practical proposals, and "pointed out the significance of the fact that it is a British Labour Government which is brutally suppressing the Indian people."

Mr. Bridgeman, *Inprecor* states, called attention to the importance of the British working class actively participating in the aid for the Indian revolution, in which the great masses of the industrial prole-

tariat, and also the transport workers, seamen, etc., must take part.

A representative of the Balkans proposed that a delegation from the most important countries should be sent to India.

It was agreed to launch a special campaign on India in every European country, in North and South America, Arabian territories, South and East Africa, China and Indonesia, and to call a "general solidarity week" for India, in which collections are to be carried out for the anti-Imperialist fighting fund of the Indian revolution.

### Methods Of Incitement

The special delegation for India was appointed, consisting, according to *Inprecor*, of Mr. Bridgeman, Mr. J. R. Campbell, Mr. Ido Fimmen, Herr Nejedly (Czechoslovakia), Herr Munzenberg, M. Barbusse (France), and M. D. Mitrov, from the Balkans.

Application has already been made to the British Government for visas for these people to go to India.

It was decided in carrying out the campaign for India, "to pay special attention to the Imperialist policy of the Second International, which is most closely connected with the MacDonald Government."

The campaign is everywhere to be conducted under the following slogans: "Hands off India," "No soldiers and arms for India," "Withdrawal of the English troops and officials from India," "Not pacifism and national reformism, only the revolution struggle of the masses is the way to India's independence," "Release the Meerut prisoners," "Link up the Indian struggle with the fight for freedom in all colonies and with the struggle of the revolutionary proletariat and the peasantry in all countries."

## News Of Independence Struggle In India

### Peace Movements

Bombay, Wednesday.—General opinion in the country, and especially in Simla, is pessimistic over the peace deliberations which are now being conducted between the Congress and the Government.

A prolonged conference between the Viceroy and Sirra Jayakar yesterday was followed by further discussion to-day.

### Bomb Attacks Growing

Calcutta, Aug. 27.—Bomb-throwers, travelling to the scenes of their outrages by car, continue their work of intimidation. In addition to the attacks on the Police Commissioner and the explosion in the Jorabagan Police Station, there was a third outrage this morning.

A bomb was thrown at the Police Station at Elen Gardens. One policeman and three coolies employed by the Department of Public Works were injured, and were taken to Hospital.

It now appears that six persons were injured when the bomb exploded in the suburban Police Station at Jorabagan. Examination of the fragments of the bomb shows that it was of the same type as those thrown at the Police Commissioner.

According to people who witnessed the incident, an unsuspecting-looking taxicab pulled up at the gate of the Police Station. An explosion was heard, and the taxi drove off before there was any chance of identifying its occupants. No arrests have been made.

Five passers-by were injured, but there was only one hospital case. The Police Station is situated in the compound of the Magistrate's Court, which was deserted at the time.—Reuter.

## Ex-President Patel And Working Committee Arrested

A Delhi message states that practically the whole of the Congress Working Committee have been arrested, including V. J. Patel, former President of the Legislative Assembly, who arrived with others yesterday to hold a meeting of the committee, although it had been proclaimed an unlawful assembly.

### Arrests And Lathi Charges In Simla

Fifteen Congress leaders were arrested in Simla, and they have been sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment for forming a procession to celebrate the Indian "National Flag Day."

Police using lathis several times charged the crowds accompanying the procession and several persons were injured.—Reuter.

### 100 Injured In Lathi Charge

Ahmedabad Thursday.

Nine women and 20 boys, including Mudalgen, daughter of the millionaire millowner, Seth Ambalal Sarabhai, and Khurshedben, grand-daughter of the late Dadabhai Naoroji, ex-member of the House of Commons, were arrested, and 100 persons were injured in a police lathi charge on the crowd in front of the Government Girls' School.

The charge was a sequel to an attempt by girl students to hoist the Nationalist flag in defiance of the authorities.

### Gandhi's Letter

#### RIGHT TO SECEDE FROM BRITAIN

The Calcutta correspondent of the *Natal Mercury* understands that among the "minimum terms" contained in a letter from Gandhi and the Nehru which is now in the Viceroy's hands, there is the old confusion of thought between the constitutional and ordinary legislative issues exhibited in a demand for the abolition of the salt duty.

To the demand for the release of political prisoners there is now added one for the restoration to Congress of forfeited property, presumably printing presses, and an award of compensation. These are evidently the terms for "calling off" civil disobedience.

On the higher constitutional plane, Congress might be prepared to send representatives to the round-table conference, if this conference is convened to frame a constitution which establishes a full-fledged democracy in India. The Government is to be responsible for the control of arms, though the transition stage, as regards the army and the foreign policy, might have to be arranged for. Parliament cannot be committed, but the leaders ask that the Labour Government shall make a declaration pledging support of the Indian demands on these lines. There may be a "voluntary association" in the British Commonwealth, but India is to have the right to secede.

### Congress Raj

If such be the terms, then there ends the idea of Congress participating in the round-table conference. Nor will the appetite for further negotiations be whetted by the effrontery of its Bombay Boycott Committee, which has published impudent terms on which it is willing to remove European-managed mills from its black lists. To procure immunity a European mill must transfer, at whatever sacrifice, 75 per cent. of its capital to Indian hands, recast its board to have two-thirds of its directorate Indian, Indianise its staff, purchase "swadeshi" stores and

bank and insure with Indian companies. None connected with it may participate in politics, except in Congress politics, or belong to the auxiliary forces.

This is the future prepared for Europeans under the Congress Raj.

### New Mayor Of Calcutta

Calcutta, Friday.

Subhas Chandrabose has been elected Mayor of Calcutta, defeating the Moslem candidate.

Up to to-day the city was without a Mayor. On August 8, a meeting of the Calcutta Corporation was resumed in order to elect one, but, owing to the failure of Sen Gupta (who is at present in prison) to take the oath within the statutory period, a mob again invaded the Council Chamber and the meeting had to be abandoned.

It was then announced that Sen Gupta had agreed to retire from the contest if a Moslem candidate were put forward.—Reuter.

### Prison Without Trial

Calcutta, Friday.

The Bengal Legislative Council to-day passed the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Bill, giving the Executive the power of arrest and detention without trial.—Reuter.

## Our Letter From India

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

Calcutta, July 10.

### Simon Report In The Assembly

At the conclusion of three days debate on the Simon Report and the London Conference, it is most remarkable that the motion by Mian Shah Nawaz, Secretary, Central Muslim Party for a grant of Rs. 100 to a Government demand for a grant of Rs. 2,66,000, for the expenses of the Round Table Conference was carried in the present Assembly by 60 votes against 48.

In moving the token cut for the proposed expenditure in the Round Table Conference, Mian Shah Nawaz said that the Simon Report was inadequate and unsatisfactory and declared that no constitution framed by any Commission or the British Government would be acceptable which did not carry with it the goodwill of the Indian people as a whole.

Mian Shah Nawaz, proceeding, criticised the Simon Report and said that the proposal to include an official Minister was entirely against the weight of the evidence before the Commission. Timorous and subservient Ministers as some of them already were, they would be overawed by the inclusion of official Ministers. Similarly, the responsibility for the tranquility of the province must rest on the Ministry and the Governor's overriding powers should go except as a protection for minority interests.

He criticised the absence of Reforms in Baluchistan and the mockery of the Reforms for the Frontier. The demand for Frontier Reforms was an all-India demand.

In analysing the Simon Report, Mr. M. R. Jayakar pointed out that the Commissioners proceeded with two bogeys—one, the Hindu-Muslim dissensions and the other, the conflict between the Government of India and the Assembly. No wonder the Simonites objected to the transference of power from the Secretary of State to the Government even by conven-

tion. He warned the Government of India to be careful of the pitfalls of the Simon Report.

As for the forthcoming London Conference, he accused the Government for not arranging this five years ago when the Swarajists, the Nationalists and the Independents wanted it. Too late was again the mistake of the Government which was sleeping like Rip Van Winkle all these years, impervious to public opinion. And even when the Viceroy announced the Conference he talked of a journey and the end of the road to Dominion Status.

Mr. Jayakar was surprised that political mount-banks like Lord Birkenhead were engaged in villifying the Viceroy and no attempts were made to curb their tongues. However, Mr. Jayakar personally favoured the Round Table Conference but warned the Government to see that the people's idea of it as a myth and a trap or even as a weird apparition was removed and every attempt was made to make it representative of all interests and parties and that it was successful.

The greatest need of the moment was to conciliate the Congressmen but the Government had shown no desire in that direction. On the other hand the situation in Bombay, indeed, throughout the country was badly handled by arresting men for no other offence than wearing Gandhi caps. His greatest complaint was that the Government had resorted to contemptible methods of touts for downing Indian made goods and praise British goods.

He hoped that the Government would yet realise wisdom and choose the right policy. It was a tragedy that when the great Motilal Nehru came down from independence into the region of reasonableness and Dominion Status, he was clapped in Jail. What would have been lost if he had not been arrested. Pandit Motilal's statement afforded a basis for negotiation with Congressmen and he for one expected that there was a ray of hope. But when Mr. Jayakar came up to Simla in high hopes he heard on his arrival that Pandit Motilal had been arrested. Men who have to work the constitution must meet in the London Conference and hence the need for conciliation of Congressmen at this juncture.

Sir George Rainy, leader of the House, said that though the vote might be interpreted as general disapproval of the Simon Report it did not absolve the members of the Indian Delegation to the Conference from studying the Report in detail.

## Vacancies For Indian Teachers

The attention of those interested is invited to the list of vacant posts in Schools for Indian children appearing in a supplement to the *Transvaal Provincial Gazette* of the 27th August, 1930.

Applications must reach the School Boards not later than the 13th September, 1930.

Copies of the supplement may be obtained on application to the various School Boards in the Transvaal, or to the Secretary, Transvaal Education Department, Pretoria.

F. S. MALAN,  
Secretary,  
Transvaal Education Department.

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

(Continued from page 282)

51. The connection between Indian shops and European wholesale dealers may be gauged by the figures shown in the table below—figures obtained in the same shop-to-shop visitation:

	PERCENTAGE OF STOCK OBTAINED FROM EUROPEAN FIRMS.		
	Under 50%	50%-90%	Over 90%
Rondepoort	—	12	10
Kragerdorp	—	12	7
Nigel	—	6	2
Springs	—	7	4
Germiston	—	3	2
Johannesburg	15	40	25

If these two hundred shops are typical of the thousand Asiatic shops in Johannesburg and the hundreds along the Reef, it is clear that the closing down of sixty per cent. of them would lead to much dislocation of business and to financial embarrassment for those with whom the Indian traders have business connections. As for the traders themselves, there are not even locations to which they could go and it is difficult to see how the creation of a class of pauper Indians (inside or outside of locations) can benefit any section of the population. Finally, the compulsory liquidation of so many businesses and the eviction of so many families would irretrievably prejudice that spirit of goodwill in which alone it is possible for an inter-dominion understanding like the Cape Town Agreement to bear fruit.

52. In all the circumstances it is submitted that, if it should be decided for the future to enforce the legislation of 1908 so far as occupation by Indians is concerned, an unanswerable case exists for protecting those interests which the humane administration of the law has allowed to develop since 1919. It is submitted that now, just as in 1919, such protection should extend also to the successors in title of the present business men, and for the same reasons as were then adopted. Any narrower measure of protection would prejudice the disposal of businesses at the death or retirement of the present owners. The proposal that protection should be given for a period of years only is open to the same objection—that no business so circumstanced could be disposed of by its present owner. One of the objections to a rigorous enforcement of the law with effect from the year 1919 is that the eviction of a large number of Indian merchants now in occupation of premises in contravention of the Act of that year, would create a considerable pauper class in the Rand area. The same objection would apply any gradual reduction of the businesses at present unprotected by the Act—the same result would ensue though its operation would be more gradual. It is, in any case, submitted that the fixing of a time limit would involve, if justice were to be done, the separate examination of every individual case; if this were left to local authorities, it would open the door to favoritism and other undesirable practices. Especially if the local authority were given power to reduce the number of existing licences periodically and to decide which licences should be extinguished from time to time.

53. If then there is a case for protection of interests

which have grown up since 1919—a case based on hardship to those who might be evicted, harm to others interested, the blame which Government and municipal authorities must share for countenancing the growth of these interests by the grant of licences and certificates, and the certainty of dissipating the atmosphere of inter-dominion understanding engendered by the Cape Town Agreement—there can, on the other side, be no real danger in granting such protection. It has already been shown that the number of Indian traders has not, so far as figures are available, increased; nor is there any risk of the process of condonation having to be undertaken, as has been suggested, ten years hence and periodically thereafter. The need for condonation arises now only if the law is going to be enforced for the future; if the law is enforced for the future, there will be nothing hereafter to condone.

54. It has transpired in evidence that, through the use of the phrase "Government township" in section one of Act 37 of 1919, Indian traders in semi-Government townships like Rodepoort, Ferreira, Fordsburg and Luipaarsdriek (to name only a few) are deprived of the protection apparently intended by the Act. It is submitted that advantage may be taken of any further regularisation of interests to secure for these Indians also a protection to which, not less than those in Government townships, they have a claim.

55. The last paragraph of the terms of reference provides for matters arising out of the other paragraphs. An allusion may suitably be made here to one matter on which, though it hardly arises directly from the Committee's reference, the Committee has heard evidence. Demands have been made by witnesses from various parts of the Province that municipal bodies, even on unproclaimed land, should be given powers to allot areas (apparently to be located as a rule outside township limits) which the Indian shall be compelled to occupy both for residence and for trade.

56. It need hardly be pointed out that, so far as concerns segregation for residential purposes, Law 3 of 1885, which was never enforced, referred to those only whom it was necessary to segregate for sanitary reasons; while as regards trade, though the effect of the legislation of 1908 is to close certain areas to Indian occupation, compulsory segregation of the Indian for trading purposes would be a new departure in the law of the Transvaal. The point was decided as long ago as 1904 in the case of *Habib Molan* in which, speaking of Law 3 of 1885, Sir James Rose Innes remarked that "the mischief purposed to be aimed at was an insanitary mode of life in the midst of a European population, not an inconvenient competition with the European trader." The Asiatic Inquiry Commission in paragraph 125 of their Report say: "It is sometimes not sufficiently recognised that there are social grades amongst Asiatics as amongst Europeans." At Johannesburg, Indian merchants appeared before the Commission who proved by their books and Income Tax receipts that their individual incomes amounted to several thousands of pounds per annum. They conduct both wholesale and retail businesses on an extensive scale and live in commodious and well-pointed residences in various parts of the town. From their annual household expenditure, as shown by their books, which were carefully and accurately kept, their standard of living appears to be quite equal to that of the ordinary well-to-do classes amongst Europeans. It seems monstrous, therefore, to suggest that these men, who have by their industry and commercial ability worked themselves up to such a position, should now be forced to remove into locations."

This refers to residential segregation. So far as commercial segregation goes, it was pointed out by the Chief Justice in the case of *Habib Molan* cited above, that if the commercial dealings of the Indian trader were to be restricted to the location in which he lived, situated (as for example, at Springs) outside the town proper and peopled only by men of his own races, then he might for practical purposes, as well not trade at all. I understand that the Indians who live in the location in Nigel are not allowed to be visited by even their brothers or relatives from the town for any purpose, let alone trade, without the production of a pass. It should not be forgotten that trading in his present limited sphere is virtually the only occupation followed by the Indian in the Transvaal, and that his compulsory diversion to industry would be a hardship on him and a source of offence to those already employed in the industries concerned.

(To be Continued)

## Cricket.

All boys of the Johannesburg Indian School interested in the formation of an Old Boys Cricket Team to play in the Sunday League are asked to communicate immediately with

Mr. F. ZWARENSTEIN,  
Government Indian School,  
Newtown, JOHANNESBURG.



## LANGUID ANÆMIC GIRLS.

When a girl grows languid, dull, and irritable, when her colour fades, and she gets headaches and palpitation, you may be sure that the cause is anemia, or impoverished blood. The bright red colour of blood is due to the presence in it of millions of tiny red corpuscles, which carry nourishment from the blood to the tissues.

When a girl's blood is deficient in these red corpuscles, she not only becomes pale, but her body is undernourished, her nerves are starved, and she is in danger of a decline.

What is needed is an improvement in the quality of the blood, and it is a scientific fact that when the blood is lacking in red corpuscles, a course of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will cause them to increase rapidly. It is in this way, by enriching and increasing the blood, that these pills quickly banish anemia. So begin to-day a course of

DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS

of all dealers or direct from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., P.O. Box 604, Cape Town, S.A. 3s. 6d. per bottle, or six for 12s. post free.

# ઇન્ડિઅન ઓપિનિઅન.

## “ઇન્ડિઅન ઓપિનિઅન”

શુક્રવાર, તા. ૨૬ આગષ્ટ ૧૯૩૦

જનરલ સ્મટસ સાહેબના પ્રમુખપણા હેઠળ નાટાલ સા. આ. પાર્ટીની એક કોંગ્રેસ ગમા અઠવાડીયામાં નાટાલમાં મળ્યું. મેરીટકર્મમાં સહેરમાં મળ્યું હતી. એ કોંગ્રેસ અંતમાં હોદીઓના દુસ્મનો તરાબર કામે લાગી ગયા છે. હોદીઓ નાટાલની અંદર સહેરો તેમજ આમડાઓમાં યુરોપીયન લતાઓમાં હુક્કી જઈ જમીન અને મીલકતો ખરીદે છે તેની સામે પગલાં લાગવા માટે નાટાલના મેરજીઓ પુલકળ અર્થે આજે કેટલોક સમયથી કસી રહ્યા છે. મરકયુરી પત્રની અંદર અનેક લખનારાઓ હોદી કામના ઉપર જાત જાતના અયોગ્ય આક્ષેપો મુકી હોદીઓ સામે પોકાર ઉઠાવી રહ્યા છે. ડરબનની ટાઉન કાઉન્સિલે એ વિષયમાં સુધે પગલાં લાગવાં તે માટે એક સળ-કમીટી નીમી છે અને તે વિષે એ સળ-કમીટી વિચાર ચલાવી રહી છે અને તેણે લવિબમાં જે પગલાં લેવાનો વિચાર રાખ્યો છે તે કાપડેસર લેખારી કે કેમ તે વિષે ધારા કામીઓના સલાહની રાહ એ સળ-કમીટી જોઈ રહી છે. ડરબનની ટાઉન કાઉન્સિલના આમડા એક ટાઉન કલાઈ મી. હેન્ડરસને સા. આ. પાર્ટીની મેરીટકર્મમાં મળેલી કોંગ્રેસની અંદર એ વિષયમાં એક ઠરાવ રજુ કર્યો હતો અને કોંગ્રેસે તે ઠરાવનો મુદ્દો સ્વીકાર્યો હતો. મી. હેન્ડરસને ઠરાવ રજુ કરવાં લખખમ સાત વર્ષ ઉપર જનરલ સ્મટસે કરેલાં એક લખખને ઠાકી પતાવ્યું હતું અને સા. આ. પાર્ટીની નીતી હોદીઓના પ્રશ્ન વિષે રહેલાં અને વેપારને માટે સેમીએક્શનની છે એમ જનરલ સ્મટસે તે વેળા જણાવ્યું હતું તે નીતી આ પાર્ટીની આજે પણ છે એમ મી. હેન્ડરસને લાશ્વર્યક દર્શાવ્યું હતું. હોદીઓના વિરાધીઓ જે વાત જુદી જમ છે કે જે વેળા પાર્લામેન્ટમાં એથીવાટીક ખીલ રજુ કરવામાં આવ્યું હતું તે વેળા આ દેશના હોદીઓએ તેમજ હોદી સરકારે સેમી-એક્શનની નીતી સામે મોટો પોકાર ઉઠાવ્યો હતો અને પરિણામે રાઉલ ટેલ્ક ડેન્ડરસ મળ્યો. એથીવાટીક ખીલ પડતું મુકવામાં આવ્યું અને કેપટાઉન એમીમેન્ટ બંને સરકારોએ સ્વીકાર્યું. આ એમીમેન્ટને હજી ત્રણ વર્ષ પૂરાં થયાં નથી હાં તે જાહેર કીતે હજી તેની તેજ વાતો આ દેશના ગોરાઓ કસી રહ્યા છે. ટ્રાંસવાલમાં એથીવાટીક ટેન્ડર ખીલરૂપી વલ-વાંડુ હોદીઓના ધીર ઉપર લટકી રહેલી છે અને કેપટાઉનનું એ એન્ડસમેન્ટ એમીમેન્ટ લખમાં આવી પડેલું છે. નાટાલ મરજી હોદીઓના આ દુસ્મનો સેમીએક્શનની વાત વળી પાછા કસી રહ્યા છે. નાટાલમાં હોદીઓ જમીન અને મીલકત ખરીદે છે તેમાં હોદીઓએ શું એવું પાપકર્મ કર્યું છે! નાટાલમાં તેમને

શું જમીન અને મીલકતો ખરીદવાનો અધિકાર નથી? હોદીઓ પ્રશ્નના ધોરણની રહેણીકરણ સ્વીકારી તે મુજબ સારી રીતે રહે તે યુરોપીયનો પોકાર પાડી ઉઠે. જે તેઓ હલકા ધોરણે રહે તે આ ગોરા દેવતાઓ તેઓને વગોવે કે એ ગોરાની રહેણીકરણી ઉતરતા ધોરણની છે એટલે એ ગોરા ન હુમ્મલા જેવી પ્રભ છે. આરે હોદી પ્રભએ કરવું શું? હોદી પ્રભની સ્થિતિ આ દેશમાં પેલી વર અને ધેટાનાં બંધ્યાની વાત જેવી છે. ન્યાયથી વાતો નકામી છે. સીધી ફલીએ પણ નકામી છે. જે હોદીઓ સાથેના વર્તનમાં આ દેશના યુરોપીયનોએ કાંઈ પણ જાતનો હલકપટ્ટો કરવો ન હોય તો પછી આ માટે તેઓ પ્રમાણિક જનીને કહેતા નથી કે આ એમીમેન્ટ તેમને નથી જોઈતું? આ માટે એમીમેન્ટને કેટલી નથી દેતા? નાટાલના હોદીઓ પણ ટ્રાંસવાલના હોદીઓની માફક સરાર જગૃત થઈ જમ એમ અમે કહીએ છીએ.

આ અંકમાં અન્ય સ્થળે ટ્રાંસવાલ ઇન્ડિઅન કોંગ્રેસની તા. ૨૪ મી સ્વીવારના દીવસે મળેલી ટ્રાંસવાલ ઇન્ડિઅન જાહેર સભાનો રીપોર્ટ અમને પ્રસિદ્ધ કોંગ્રેસ કરવા આપવામાં આવ્યો છે તેને અમે પુશીથી રચાન આપીએ છીએ.

કોંગ્રેસના પ્રમુખ શ્રી. લક્ષ્મી આજે કેટલોક સમય થયાં ધંધાએ ડરબનમાં આવીને વસેલા હોવાથી તેમજ સેક્રટરી શ્રી. પ્રામજ દેસાઈ આ પત્રને ચાલુ રાખવા શીનીકસ આવીને વસેલા હોવાથી તેમજ ખીલ સેક્રટરીઓ મેસર્સ સુદેમાન દેસાઈ તેમજ ડી. એમ નરસુએ પણ રાજનામાં આવેલાં હોવાથી કોંગ્રેસના અધિકારીઓની નવેસરથી ચુટણી કરવાની અહાંત આવશ્યકતા હતીજ. અમલદારોની જે નવી ચુટણી થઈ છે તે ઉપરથી અમે જોઈ જાઈએ છીએ કે ટ્રાંસવાલના જાણીતા આજેવાન વેપારીઓએ કોંગ્રેસનું સુકાન હાથમાં લીધું છે. મી. હાજી જુલમ ઇબ્રાહીમ ગાર્ડને સભાએ સર્વાનુમતે પ્રમુખ તરીકે ચુટી કહાડ્યા છે એ જાણી અમને ખાસ આનંદ થાય છે. ટ્રાંસવાલની હોદી કામ પણ એથી મમરૂ જઈ જાય. મી. હાજી જુલમ ઇબ્રાહીમ ગાર્ડ આખા સાઉથ આફ્રિકાના હોદી વેપારી વર્ગમાં એક શ્રીમંતમાં શ્રીમંત આજેવાન વેપારી છે. ટ્રાંસવાલની સમસ્ત હોદી કામને માથે વિપતિનું એક મોઠામાં મોટું વાજળ આવીને ઉભું રહેલું છે. ટ્રાંસવાલ એથીવાટીક ટેન્ડર ખીલ જે ડોક્ટર મલને મહ પાર્લામેન્ટમાં લખલ કર્યું હતું અને જે આજની પાર્લામેન્ટ સુધી મુલતી રહેલું છે તે ખીલ જે પાર્લામેન્ટમાં જાનેવારી માસમાં પસાર થાય તો આખા ટ્રાંસવાલમાંથી હોદી કામનો ડુંકજ સમયમાં સહતર નાશ થઈ જમ એ વાત હોવા જેવી સ્પષ્ટ છે. એવા કટો-કટીના સમયમાં હાજી જુલમ ઇબ્રાહીમ ગાર્ડ ટ્રાં. ઇ. કોંગ્રેસનું સુકાન લેવા બહાર પડે એ કામને અહાંત સહત લેવા જેવું