

Indian Opinion

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રૂટી. કેનીયા

ડીકીરના ભાવો

મે તા. ૧૬ મીએ મુંબઈ જવા ઉપરથી.

રૂટી. "કારાગોલા"

મે તા. ૩૦ મીએ મુંબઈ જવા ઉપરથી

મુસલમાની વીશી. પાઉન્ડ ૨-૧૫-૦

સ્પેશીયલ પા. ૫-૦-૦ ના હિસાબથી ભેવામાં આવશે.

મુસના—ઉતાડીએ પોતાના મોટા ઠાગીના સનીવારે ૧૧ વાગ્યા અમાઈ કરટમમાં પહેલિતી કરવા.

સેકન્ડ અને ઈન્ડર માટે એક મહિના અગાઉથી બુકીંગ્સ કરવો.

દરેક હોટી પેસીન્જરે પોતાની ટીકીટ અમારી એજીન્ટમાંથી લેવી અને મહાર માગવાના ભાઈએ અમારી માથે પત્રબંધાર કરવાથી પણ થઈ શકશે. રૂટીમરને લગતું દરેક કામકાજ અમારી ભલી રેખરેખ નીચે થાય છે.

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સેકન્ડ ક્લાસ: પાઉન્ડ ૨૭-૦-૦.

ઈન્ડર: પાઉન્ડ ૧૫-૭-૬.

ટેક: પાઉન્ડ ૬-૭-૬. પોરામી વખર.

હિંદી વીશી. પાઉન્ડ ૨-૭-૬

વધુ ખુલાસા માટે લખો પા મળે:—હિંદી પેસીન્જર

એજન્ટ શેખ હીમેદ એન્ડ સન્સ,

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આ ડબ્બી કેવી તરેહની દેખાય છે? સહી-સલામત રીતે તમારે આ ચિત્ર બરાબર કઢાડી લેવું જોઈએ અને—ત્યારે તમે ખુબ ખરીદો ત્યારે તમારા ટ્રોસરને ત્યાં લઈ જાવો ત્યારે તમને કીનનો ઓક્સફર્ડ બ્લુની ખરી જાત મેળવવાની ખાત્રી થાય. જે બ્લુ તમારા કપડાનો કોઈ પણ ડાઘ રહેવા રહેવા દેશે નહિ અને થોડા ખર્ચે કામ કરશે.

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THE
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Indian Opinion

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SIR FAZ-LI-HOOSAIN MAKES A STATEMENT BEFORE THE COUNCIL OF STATE

IT had become increasingly evident for some time before the Conference met at Capetown that Indian opinion, both in South Africa and in India, had become unfavourable to the scheme of assisted emigration to India. This was due to no shortcoming on the part of either Government, but primarily to climatic and economic causes, and to the fact that 80 per cent. of the Indian population of South Africa were born in the Union. The recognition by the Union Government that the possibilities of this scheme are now practically exhausted should be received with considerable relief by Indian opinion on both sides of the ocean.

The proposal that the possibilities of land settlement outside India should be examined, merely carries out an integral part of the 1927 Agreement. It may be welcomed on two grounds:

(a) If it results in a satisfactory scheme of land settlement, it may provide an outlet, especially to the younger generation of Indians in South Africa, in a country where they may have greater opportunities both for economic development and for political self-expression.

(b) The association of a representative of the South African Congress Indian Congress in the investigation will not only be a valuable safeguard for the inquiry, but constitutes an experiment in collaboration between the Government and the Indian community in South Africa which, it is hoped, will be extended to other fields.

The Agreement stands unmodified except as regards the scheme of assisted emigration to India and the proposed exploration of the possibilities of land settlement elsewhere. This means, to mention only two points out of the last Agreement, that the Government of the Union continue to adhere to the policy of uplifting the permanent section of their Indian population, and that the Government of India will continue to maintain in South Africa an agent whose presence has admittedly proved most helpful, alike to the Indian community in South Africa and to the promotion of friendship between the two countries.

The Tenure Bill

I shall now endeavour to deal with the Transvaal Asiatic Tenure (Amendment) Bill. The conference decided that it should be considered by a sub-committee consisting of two representatives of each delegation. After the discussion in the sub-committee, Dr. Malan, who was one of the Union representatives, agreed to place informally before the members of the Select Committee which had prepared the Bill the suggestions of the delegates from India. The results of this consultation may be summarised as follows:—

(1) Clause of the Bill which embodied the principle of segregation by providing for the ear-marking of areas for occupation or ownership of land by Asiatics, has been deleted. Instead the Gold Law is to be amended to empower the Minister of the Interior, after consultation with the Minister

of Mines, to withdraw any land from the operation of Section 130 and 131 in so far as they prohibit residence upon or occupation of any land by coloured persons. This power will be exercised, after inquiry into individual cases, by an impartial commission presided over by a judge to validate the present illegal occupations and to permit exception to be made in future from occupational restrictions of the Gold Law. It is hoped that liberal use will be made of this new provision of the law, so as to prevent substantial dislocation of Indian business, which the strict application of the existing restrictions would involve and to provide Indians in future with reasonable facilities to trade in the mining areas without segregation.

(2) The Bill has also been amended so as to protect fixed property acquired by Asiatic companies up to March 1, 1930, which are not protected by Section 2 of Act 37 of 1919. This will have the effect of saving many Indian properties which though not acquired in contravention of the letter of Act of 1919, were acquired contrary to its spirit.

Fitness To Trade

(3) Local bodies whom Clause 10 of the Bill requires to refuse certificates of fitness to an Asiatic to trade on the ground that the applicant may not lawfully carry on business on the premises for which licence is sought, shall have to treat a certificate issued by a competent Government officer to the effect that any land has been withdrawn from the restrictive provisions of Section 130 and 131 of the Gold Law, as sufficient proof that a coloured person may lawfully trade on such land. As it is proposed to maintain hereafter a register of all lands in the proclaimed areas where Asiatic occupation is permitted, such a provision should prove a valuable safeguard to the Indian community.

As against these important concessions, it has to be recognised that the recommendations of the Indian delegation that areas like Spring and other proclaimed land to which the restrictions of Clause 130 and 131 do not at present apply, should not be made subject to them, and that leases for ten years or more should not be treated as fixed property, have not been accepted. On the balance, however, the amendments which, subject to ratification by the Union Parliament, have been made in the Bill represent a substantial advance on the original Bill.

I must apologise to the House for length of the statement. I have endeavoured to make it as brief as is compatible with clarity. The Government had hoped that it would be possible to make an announcement earlier, but this was found impossible as the results of the conference have to be published in both the countries simultaneously and the Union Parliament reassembles only to-day after the Easter recess. The Government trust, however, that keeping in view the difficulties inherent in the problem and after a consideration of the statement which has been made to-day the honourable members will feel satisfied with the results achieved.

STATESMANSHIP

(By L. W. RITCH)

STATESMANSHIP is (or should be) the wise and skilful incorporation of accepted principles and ideals into the practical life of the state; its aim the establishment of a code of conduct as between the various elements constituting the state in harmony with the recognised canons of morality and justice.

The true statesman, like a wise father, seeks to establish and maintain harmony and goodwill among the state's children irrespective of differences in age and capabilities, in mental and physical complexion. Like a good *pater-familias* he aims that each member of the household shall receive according to his needs; shall contribute according to his ability. The wise (and conscientious) statesman will also recognise that every member and class of community is capable of subserving the commonwealth in some one or other capacity, and above all will concentrate upon raising the general standard by encouraging the uplift of the more backward of its children. Such a statesman is a true servant not only of his people but of mankind.

What, however, in years to come, shall be said of "statesmen," whose passport to place and power is a pushfulness that bullocks its way to the front, and whose selfish retention of office is preserved by pandering to the prejudices and sordid demands of the more influential section or class of their people?

What judgment will posterity pass upon ministers of the state who lend themselves to the oppression of the weaker members of the community by the stronger? The helotage of the more backward in the selfish interests of the more capable? The relegation of one class to the least pleasant places in order that the other shall enjoy undisturbed occupation of the more favoured? The calculated and systematic withholding of education and all that makes for uplift (for fear that the depressed may encroach upon the preserves of the favoured ones?) The policy of segregation, or relegation of "les misérables" to ghettos or locations where they may stew in their own juice? The propagation of racialism and class and colour prejudices? And does this not actually represent the situation as we witness it to-day?

How comes it that history's lessons go unlearned?

For, in all this sorry picture there is assuredly nothing new. It has all happened before, yet we knew that no state founded upon injustice and selfish class privilege has ever escaped the inevitable fate of corruption, decline and decay. The pages of history tell the story over and over.

The tide of evolving life advances relentlessly and irresistibly treating with disdain the puny artifices of the foolish who seek to stem its progress. Again and yet again are the feeble barriers erected. Ever and anon are we confronted with the tragic spectacle of King Knut commanding the waves to retire or of the Partingtonian broom employed in sweeping back the rising waters.

Growth, we are taught, is a process of expansion, not of contraction; is a matter of bigness not of narrowness; of breadth and depth of vision, not of

intellectual crystallisation. Similarly, that survival is possible only where there is adaptation, harmonious response of the microcosm to its environment.

Growth and survival, too, are synonymous. For, growth is a becoming—a becoming more than was before, and the process of growth involves the breaking down of barriers that constrain, of walls that divide, of closer approximation to wholeness. Therefore, was it said "Give up thy (selfish) life if thou would'st live."

The same law that governs the smallest unit of life likewise rules every aggregation of its units, and what is morally obligatory upon the individual man is equally so upon the larger organism called the community or state.

New Agent-General

Calcutta, May 9.—The announcement that Kunwar Maharaj Singh, at present Vice-President of the Jodhpur State Council, has been selected by the Government—more correct perhaps to say by the Viceroy himself—as Sir Kurma Reddi's successor in South Africa, is somewhat in the nature of a surprise, as it was rumoured as late as a day or two ago that the India Government was again combing the Madras Presidency, whither both Mr. Srinivasa Sastri and Sir Kurma Reddi hailed from, for their new Agent in South Africa. Kunwar Maharaj Singh is reputed to be in his element when he is seated in his office surrounded by files a foot high.

Indian Technical Education

To meet the educational needs of those who, out of sheer necessity, had to leave school at an early age, and to many who have had no opportunities at all, the Indian workers' continuation classes, under the aegis of the Indian Technical Education Committee, are now affording facilities for those whose ages range between 14 to 40.

The work, as reported under by the secretaries (Messrs. P. R. Pather and S. M. Moodley) makes interesting reading:—

It was on June 27, 1930, that the Indian Technical Education Committee was formed. At that inaugural meeting Sir Kurma Reddi (the Agent of the Government of India) was present and gave his blessing.

Principal B. M. Narbeth, of the Natal Technical College, who had always evinced a very keen interest in matters pertaining to Indian education, was appointed chairman to the committee. The committee immediately got to work and took charge of the continuation classes, that were up to then being conducted by the Natal Workers' Congress.

The continuation classes had for over 18 months been conducted at the Hindu Tamil Institute. Owing to the growing number of students it was found that the accommodation of the Institute was inadequate, and application was, therefore, made to the Provincial Secretary for the use of the Carlisle Street Indian School. This was kindly granted; electric lights were installed throughout and the classes were transferred to that school.

Commercial Classes

Under the guidance of our chairman (Mr. Narbeth), commercial classes were opened at the Sastri College on November 19, 1930. There was a ready response by Indian students, and classes were commenced in shorthand, commercial arithmetic, business methods, typewriting, salesmanship, Afrikaans and English.

The best European teachers were procured.

Pamphlets giving details of the classes and rules for the guidance of the students were printed and distributed.

Through the efforts of our chairman, the committee received a grant of £230 from the Carnegie Trust, which was represented by Dr. C. T. Loram, for the purpose of purchasing 12 typewriters, with desks and chairs. These are in use in the type-writing class.

Official Opening

In order that the Indian public might be acquainted with the work of the committee an official opening of the commercial classes was arranged at the Parsee Rustomjee Hall, Durban, on December 11, 1930. Our chairman presided, and he was supported on the platform by Dr. C. T. Loram and the Mayor (The Rev. A. Lamont) and others interested in our work.

The opening was well attended, and was very successful. Dr. Loram and the Mayor warmly congratulated the committee on its work, and wished every success to its endeavours.

Your committee made application to the Union Government for a subsidy. The estimates were drafted by our chairman and sent up. Despite all our efforts, and the support of the Agent of the Government of India, your committee was only able to obtain the inadequate subsidy of £150 for the year 1931. For the year 1932 the Government grant has been increased to £275. This amount is by no means sufficient to carry on the work, but we are grateful for the increase. Efforts are being made to obtain a grant-in-aid from the Durban Corporation.

Classes For Furniture Apprentices And Waiters


Provided there is sufficient response, the committee hopes in the near future to open classes for apprentices in the furniture industry and for Indian waiters.

Domestic Science

The first class in our domestic science course was opened in November, 1931, when the subject of needlework was taken. This class is receiving good support from young Indian women. The Carnegie Corporation has provided a further grant of £75 to enable us to equip a kitchen for instruction in cookery, and we hope shortly to start this subject as a practical class.

We shall be failing in our duty if we do not express our thanks to our chairman (Mr. Narbeth), whose incessant labours have contributed much to the success of our work. No detail escapes his notice, and but for his guidance and sagacious advice the committee would have been at sea. To him the committee owes a great debt of gratitude.

To Mr. Advocate Christopher (our vice-chairman) our thanks are also due. His work on the committee is too well known in making our secretarial duties less onerous. To the members of the committee for regularly attending the meetings we express our thanks.—*Natal Witness*.



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India And The Union

The post of Agent-General for the Government of India to South Africa will fall vacant when Sir Kurma Reddi leaves, and the appointment of a successor is giving difficulty in India. The suggestion that such an official is unnecessary in South Africa does not come from us. We are free, therefore, to comment upon it without casting a slight upon the present Agent-General, or his distinguished predecessor. The latter, Mr. Sastri, really did all that there was to do. When he arrived there was need for him. But he left very little for Sir Kurma Reddi. The Indian question as we have it to-day is purely a domestic one. This attitude has been taken up upon a number of occasions by Sir Kurma Reddi, who can only act for South African-born Indians if his mediation is acceptable to the Union Government. He has had a delicate position to fill, and it is a tribute to his abilities that not once has he been guilty of interfering in our domestic affairs. He has been rather tied down by the nature of his appointment, however, and if he is to have a successor it would seem to be necessary to change the nature of the post somewhat, and to let the Indians in the Union understand clearly that the incumbent has no jurisdiction so far as they are concerned. It is now far more important to have an Indian Trade Commissioner in this country, to foster trade relations between the two countries; and the ground has been more or less prepared for such an appointment. At the recent Capetown Conference political matters were put upon one side, and discussion took place upon the possibility of developing trade between India and South Africa. A Trade Treaty was mooted, and it would be interesting to know whether the Government has done anything further in this matter. A large market in India for our products would be welcomed by our producers, and if such a market is offering it should be taken advantage of without delay.—*Pretoria News*.

Mr. Andrews Sent To London

New Delhi, April 9,

Disgusted with the scrappy and onesided news of the Indian situation made available for the British public the Congress following the recommendation of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu have decided to depute Dinbandhu O. F. Andrews to England with a view to enlighten the British public there and on the Continent upon the true Indian situation.

Bombay, April 9.

Dinbandhu Andrews has booked his passage for London by P. & O. boat "Maloja" sailing from here on the 16th April.

Protest To The Portuguese Government

With reference to a protest made by the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association against the proposed Bill in Portuguese East Africa which if enacted would force all commercial houses to employ seventyfive per cent. Portuguese subjects and its request to the Government of India to intervene in order to safeguard the legitimate rights of British

subjects, the Assistant Secretary, Government of India, Foreign and Political Department in the course of a letter dated 15th April 1932 addressed to the Hon. Secretary of the Association says: "The Government of India have requested His Majesty's Government to protest to the Portuguese Government against the proposed legislature and it is understood that a vigorous protest is being made."

The many friends of Mr. Advocate R. K. Khan will deeply regret to learn of the sudden death of his beloved wife Mrs. Madoline Khan which took place at their residence in Durban last Monday. We extend to Mr. R. K. Khan and the bereaved family our deepest sympathy in the very great loss sustained by them.

South African Indian Congress

Twelfth Annual Conference

Notice is hereby given that the Twelfth Annual Conference of the South African Indian Congress will be held at the Parsee Rustomjee Hall, 140, Queen Street, Durban, on the 29th and 30th days of May, 1932, commencing at 10 a.m. on the 29th May.

AGENDA—

1. Minutes,
2. Presidential Speech.
3. Secretarial Report.
4. Financial Statement and Treasurer's Report.
5. Transvaal Asiatic Land Tenure Bill (Amended).
6. Capetown Agreement and matters referred to therein.
7. Election of Officers.
8. General.

SORABJEE RUSTOMJEE,

President,

A. I. KAJEE } Jt. Hon.

P. R. PATHER } Secretaries

Notice

INDIAN UNEMPLOYMENT

Will employers of Indian labour kindly notify the undersigned of any vacancies in their establishmet.

WRITE:—Hon. Secretary, Sir Kurma Reddi Unemployment Relief Committee, 175 Grey Street, Durban, or Phone Central 3506.

લવાજમ આપણે

અમેથી ભાઈ ઠાલાભાઈ પ્રજાના અમારા પ્રતિનિધિ તરીકે યુનિયન ઓપિનિયનના લવાજમ લેવાવા માટે પોઈ' ધર્મીઓ, મુસ્લિમ, તેમજ આફરેનેટ તરફ નીકળ્યા છે તે દરેક હોદીભાઈ પોતાની ફરજ સમજી ઇ. ઓ. નાં મહેલાં લવાજમો મહેરબાની કરી આપણે જેવી આજ્ઞા છે. જે આપણે ઇ. ઓ. ન મંજૂરતા હોય તેઓ પણ આજ્ઞા બની પત્રને માલુમ થવામાં મદદ આપશે જેવી આજ્ઞા છે.

સા. આ. ઇ. કોંગ્રેસ

આરમી વાર્ષિક કોન્ફરન્સ

સા. આ. ઇ. કોંગ્રેસની વાર્ષિક આરમી કોન્ફરન્સ ૧૪૦ ક્વીન સ્ટ્રીટ ઇસ્ટ ખાસી રસ્તામજી હોલમાં તા. ૨૯ તથા ૩૦ મે સુધી ૧૯૩૨ના રોજ સવારે ૧૦ વાગે મળશે.

એજન્ડા:—

(૧) મીનીટ્સ, (૨) પ્રયુખત્વ' ભાષણ, (૩) સેક્રેટરીના રીપોર્ટ (૪) ફાઈનાન્સીયલ રિપોર્ટ અને ટ્રેજરરના રીપોર્ટ (૫) ટ્રાંસવાલ ઓશીયાટીક લેન્ડ ટેન્ચર બીલ, (૬) કેપટાઉન એજીવેન્ટ બને. તેને અંગેની હકિકત, (૭) અમલદારોની ચુંટણી (૮) સામાન્ય.

સંસ્થાના રસ્તામજી પ્રયુખ.

એ. આઈ. કાલ

પી. આર. પથર

એ. ઓ.

સેક્રેટરીઓ.

રેશમી માલ અને સ્વદેશી કપડાં

તરેહવાર રંગબેરંગી મન પસંદ કપડાં

સ્વદેશી મોટા બચ્ચામાં આવી પહોંચ્યાં છે. અને હવેથી દરેક સ્ત્રીઓમાં આવશે.

મોળી, જબલાં વિધેરને માટે જાત જાતનું રેશમ.

મોળ, રમાલ, સાડી, મખમલ, શાલ, ટાઇ, કોલર, કેપ, શર્ટ, મુસ્લિન માટે જર્સી, આસામ

સીલ્ક વિધેર વિધેર. પુરવો, સ્ત્રીઓ અને બચ્ચાંઓને પહેરવા બેઠતી દરેક ચીજો

અમારી ત્રણે બા-બોમાંથી સસ્તામાં સસ્તા બાવે હંમેશા મળે શકશે.

ફોન ૫૬૫૪.

સી. કેવલરામ એન્ડ કુ.,

મોક્ષ ૫૧૬૬.

૬૩ ઇલેક્ટ્રીક સ્ટ્રીટ,

કોર્નર ખાસી રસ્તા એન્ડ ઇલેક્ટ્રીક સ્ટ્રીટ,

બેંગાલોર.