

# INDIAN OPINION

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## NOTES AND NEWS

### "Acts Of God"

**T**HE *Natal Advertiser* writes a very thoughtful leader under the above caption in a recent issue and incidentally in referring to the recent floods as affecting Indians, states:—

How, then, should one view, for instance, the Indian on the banks of the Umgeni or the Umkhutuzana whose wretched shack was swept away on the flood, or may be swept away when the next rains beat and the river comes down in spate? Is he a fool for taking risks of this kind, and does he deserve all that comes to him? Is it an act of God that destroys his crazy structure and brings him and his, face to face with death? . . . . .

The Indian slum dweller has no such choice. He must live on the razor edge of disaster or not live at all. He must build his house of twigs and bamboo or have no home of any kind whatsoever.

The coming down of the river is definitely an act of God insofar as man cannot yet control the wind and the clouds. But it is not an Act of God which compels men, women and children to live fact to face with death. It is, rather, the studied indifference of those who have the power to remedy those conditions and do not do so. In law, if law took the proper cognisance of moral values, those who had it in their power to defend the helpless victims of lifes' blind furies and mischances and did not do so would be indicated for at least contributory negligence; and though it may not be possible to indict an entire people it is possible to show that a local authority which allows its poorer subjects to perish without stretching out a hand to save them has blood-guiltiness upon its head.

### Prof. Hoernle On Segregation

Professor R. F. A. Hoernle, chairman of the South African Institute of Race Relations, in the course of a lecture in the Durban Art Gallery last Wednesday said, no error was more fatal than that made by people who thought that persons with white skins were *ipso facto* superior to persons with coloured skins. There was no ground for such a belief. Human engineering had to find a way of dealing with the different groups

which would avoid contacts of an undesirable nature, and at the same time encourage contacts designed to promote peace and goodwill. The speaker, how-

### The Late Lord Ampthill

It is with profound regret that we have to record the death which took place in London on July 8, of the Right Hon. Lord Ampthill who was a cousin of the Governor General, the Earl of Clarendon. The name of Lord Ampthill is connected not only with India, whose popular Viceroy he was in 1904 and prior to that Governor of Madras from 1899 to 1900, but also with the Indians in South Africa, for he was the President of the South Africa British Indian Committee which



THE LATE LORD AMPTHILL.

was formed in London during the lively days of Passive Resistance in the Transvaal under the leadership of Mr. M. K. Gandhi. Lord Ampthill was a strong and fearless champion of the Indian cause and was the personification of British fairplay and justice. He wrote a foreword to "An Indian Patriot in South Africa" a book written by the late Rev. J. J. Doke on the life of Mr. M. K. Gandhi. The late Lord Ampthill will ever be remembered by Indians in South Africa

ever, advocated segregation without attaching a stigma of inferiority and with equal opportunity and privilege preserved on either side of the barrier.

As an illustration Professor Hoernle said, if a group of Scots formed a society they could exclude non-Scots without attaching a stigma of inferiority to the latter. The speaker considered the present differentiation in hospitals and schools desirable but at the same time, he said, all sections should have equal opportunities. It was not desirable to allow one group to have all the best hospital service or educational facilities, for instance.

From the point of view of Indians we do not quite agree with Professor Hoernle. Such differentiation as illustrated by the Professor exists in every community without meaning any offence but that differentiation is quite different to what we are having to contend with in South Africa. A group of Scots may exclude a non-Scot from a society they may have formed but a Scot will not debar a Welsh or an Irish from living next door to him or from exercising all the rights of citizenship that he may himself be enjoying solely on the ground of race or colour. The law should apply to all alike without distinction of race or colour either in the letter or in spirit—a thing which seems so very difficult to achieve in South Africa.

### The Native Disfranchised

Speaking from the same platform Professor Jabavu, of the South African Native College at Fort Hare and vice-chairman of the South African Institute of Race Relations, criticised the proposed Native Bill as regards the exclusion of the Cape Native franchise. He said, this was a most retrograde step which put back the clock in all respects. The Natives were not so concerned with political influence of the franchise as with the dignity it gave them as citizens. He appealed to the people of Natal to assist them to retain the Cape franchise.

### Race Relations Institute

The problems arising from the Asiatic Land Tenure Act were discussed at the seventh ordinary meeting of the Council of the South African Institute of Race Relations, which concluded on Wednesday in Durban. It was decided to instruct the Executive to explore ways and means to work on the problems.

It was also decided that the Adviser, Mr. J. D. Rheinalt Jones, should arrange for the early publication of a special issue of "Race Relations" containing expert articles on the Asiatic

Land Tenure Bill, the recent Commission's report and matters relevant to it representative of the different points of view held in these matters in South Africa.

## Indian Opinion

FRIDAY, JULY 12TH, 1935

### FEETHAM COMMISSION REPORT

THE long and anxiously awaited report of the Commission appointed under the Transvaal Asiatic Land Tenure Act in 1932 has at last been published. The full report, however, is not yet available. The report published consists only of the first two parts. The first gives a historical outline of the Gold Law which prohibits Asiatics from occupying or residing on what are known as proclaimed lands. The second contains recommendations of the Commission for the exemption of certain areas in Johannesburg from the restrictions of the Gold Law in so far as they affect Asiatics and other coloured persons. The third and subsequent parts are yet to be published and will, we are told, contain recommendations for further areas to be exempted for occupation by coloured persons and will include a register of coloured persons in occupation of land subject to Gold Law prohibitions. We will reserve our comments on the report until it is published in its final form. But this much we can say even at the present stage, that we did not expect any startling results to come out of the report. We know full well that we can expect nothing but justice when no less a personality than Mr. Justice Feetham is at the head of the Commission. But the Commission is appointed under the Asiatic Land Tenure Act which has been totally rejected by the South African Indian Congress as an obnoxious measure establishing once for all the

principle of segregation and in the circumstances even a greater personality than Mr. Justice Feetham cannot be expected to be able to go beyond the four corners of the Act. We have already heard some of those who co-operated with the Commission saying: "what is this if not segregation!" Did they perhaps anticipate something else? They must have been living in fools paradise if they did. It is merely the case of lessening the bitterness of a bitter pill. Indians in the Transvaal are being given to swallow and they will have to be thankful to the extent that the bitterness is lessened.

While it would be inconsistent on the part of the Congress or on our part, after having rejected the Asiatic Land Tenure Act, to ask for any concessions under the Act, the least one could expect from the Commission is that the requests made on behalf of the Transvaal Indians by the Transvaal Indian Commercial Association will be granted in full and that the right of ownership of land in the exempted areas will also be granted. That would be only just and fair. Sentiments to this effect were given expression to by the Mayor of Johannesburg in his recent public utterances and it is to be earnestly hoped that they will carry weight with the Commission and will act as a guide in framing its further recommendations.

### General Hertzog On Indians In South Africa

IN the course of an interview with the London correspondent of the *Leader* (Allahabad) General Hertzog is reported to have given him the sincere and energetic assurances of the goodwill of himself and the Government towards the Indian community in South Africa. It is recognised, the General is reported to have said, that in an increasing degree, and as opportunity offers, their status as South African citizens and mostly South African born, must be improved. Nor is South Africa blind to the constitutional developments projected for India. The announcement by the British Government that the final objective of the contemplated reforms is the realisation of Dominion Status for India has made a considerable impression upon South African statesmen, who are appreciating more and more the desirability of establishing closer relations between the Union and India. It would not, therefore, be surprising, says the correspondent of the *Leader*, if in the early future, the Union Government as a gesture of friendliness were to open up negotiations with the Government of India, for the appointment of a permanent Trade Agent who would explore the possibilities of increasing trade between the two countries to their mutual advantage.

South African statesmen have said many good things when they have gone abroad about Indians being law-abiding citizens and about their own and their Government's goodwill towards them, and in this respect General Hertzog is no exception. We have, however, found to our disappointment that these words have been empty words and have been left wherever they have been uttered whether in England from platforms or at Imperial Conferences or to some Press representatives. We have never seen them interpreted into deeds in South Africa. Indeed, their deeds speak much more eloquently than their words of the true position of Indians in South Africa.

# LAND TENURE ACT COMMISSION REPORT

## AREAS RECOMMENDED FOR ASIATIC OCCUPATION AND RESIDENCE

THE report of the Transvaal Asiatic Land Tenure Act Commission, of which Mr. Justice R. Feetham was chairman and Messrs. H. Britten and D. J. Stewart are members, is a lengthy and exhaustive study of the history of the occupation of land by coloured people, and more particularly Asiatics, in the Transvaal since the discovery of gold on the Witwatersrand.

The report published on Saturday, July 6, is in two parts. The first part containing eleven chapters deals with the history of Gold Law restrictions on the occupation of land by coloured persons and includes a close examination of the amendments to legislation affecting the rights of occupation. This section is a valuable outline of the effect of the various laws on Asiatic land tenure in the Transvaal. The second part which contains six chapters deals specifically with Johannesburg and includes recommendations as to the areas which should be exempted from the operation of sections 130 and 131 of the Gold Law.

The third part of the report has not yet been published, but it will deal also with Johannesburg, and will include a register of coloured persons in occupation of land subject to Gold Law prohibitions and recommendation as to individual cases. Further parts will deal with Krugersdorp, Roodepoort-Maraisburg, Germiston, Boksburg, Springs and Klerksdorp.

### CONSIDERATION OF HARDSHIP

In a chapter outlining the general considerations taken into account in framing its recommendations (given elsewhere), the commissioners refer to their terms of reference, which require them to have regard for, among other things, the hardships which the enforcement of the law would involve.

The commissioners state that the importance to be attached to this consideration appeared to them a fundamental question, the answer to which would go far to determine the manner in which the whole subject was approached. It involved not merely the weight to be given to considerations of hardship in individual cases, but the nature and the extent of the provision which should be made for meeting the needs of the coloured community as a whole.

One argument used in support of strict enforcement of the Gold Law prohibitions against coloured persons, whose occupation of land was found to be illegal, was that the persons concerned had been breaking the law for all these years and had, therefore, very little claim to consideration on the ground of hardship.

The commissioners, after examining this argument and its historical background, came to the conclusion that the Asiatic and coloured communities in certain mining towns, and more especially in Johannesburg, were

placed in a very exceptional and ambiguous position by the imposition in 1908, under the conditions then prevailing, of restrictions of the rights and liberties which they had hitherto enjoyed, and by the subsequent non-enforcement of these restrictions.

### AN IMPORTANT FACTOR.

"It would, therefore, in our opinion be unreasonable and inequitable to regard those Asiatic and coloured persons, who are to-day in illegal occupation of premises on land subject to the Gold Law prohibitions, as wrongdoers who are, so to speak, out of court, and debarred, by the very facts of their situation, from making good any claim for exemption from the provisions of the law which they have contravened. Distinctions will, no doubt, have to be drawn according to the special circumstances of individual cases, but, generally speaking, the hardships which enforcement of the law will now involve must, we think, rank as an important factor in arriving at decisions as to the nature and extent of exemptions to be granted."

The commissioners draw attention to the fact that there are instances of traders having removed from one township to another without being aware of the serious consequences. Moreover, Indian traders born in India were in the habit of revisiting India from time to time. Apparently many of them had failed to appreciate that, in order to preserve their rights of occupation under the 1919 Act, it was necessary for them to maintain the continuity of the business which they had been carrying on on May 1, 1919. Several of the attempts made to establish the rights under the 1919 Act had failed owing to interruption of trading by the Indian concerned during his absence in India.

### FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT.

Another aspect which had to be considered was the importance to a trader of being free to follow his market. Certain changes now in process in Johannesburg were affecting the trade of Indian shopkeepers. The removal, for instance, of the native inhabitants in certain areas was having an adverse effect on the trade of those Indian shops in the neighbourhood which mainly relied on native custom. It was inevitable that the enforcement of the prohibition against occupation by coloured persons of proclaimed land, and of other land subject to the gold law, must involve serious restrictions on the freedom of movement of Asiatic traders.

In order that such traders might not be confined within unduly narrow limits, it was urged that large areas should be exempted from the gold law prohibitions, but if exemptions were to be granted on such an extensive scale as to provide for the continuance and development of trade with customers who happened to find

it convenient, in purchasing small household requirements, to patronise a shop situated near their residence or place of business, it would be necessary to exempt areas which were predominantly European. The exemption of such areas would be inconsistent with the general policy of enforcement of the prohibition.

### OTHER OCCUPATIONS.

Another argument in favour of a liberal exercise of the power of exemption was that any undue restriction of exempted areas would have the result of preventing improvement in Indian standards of life, of producing insanitary conditions and of giving opportunities for rack-renting.

If the exemptions were not based on a policy of providing for the future requirements of Asiatics and coloured persons, there would be an exodus of Asiatics from the Rand to other parts of the Transvaal. It was no doubt desirable that exemptions should not be limited to the bare requirements of the existing Asiatic and coloured population, but should be on such a scale as to include some provision for these two classes in the future. But it was difficult, if not impossible, to make any effective provision for the future of the comparatively numerous class of Indian and Chinese traders who devoted themselves to catering in a small way for the needs of customers in their immediate neighbourhood owing to the loss of freedom of movement which enforcement of the restrictions must inevitably involve.

One way of mitigating the difficulties of the situation as regards future opportunities for trade would be to make it possible for Indians in the Transvaal to enter other occupations. This occupational question was deserving of serious consideration both by the Government and by the Indian community.

### JOHANNESBURG'S REQUESTS.

The commission, in framing its recommendations, has given effect as far as possible to the representation made by the Johannesburg City Council that roads which constitute main arteries into the centre of the town should as far as possible be kept free from coloured occupation. The idea underlying this suggestion was that the main approaches to the centre of the town should present as good an appearance as possible. The coloured areas were, it was urged, apt to degenerate into slums, and therefore these main thoroughfares should be reserved exclusively for whites.

It was, however, necessary to remember that the best business sites were normally to be found in main thoroughfares and that in some portions of such thoroughfares Asiatic traders had long been well established; it was therefore impossible to lay down a rigid rule for universal

application that main thoroughfares were to be kept "white."

The City Council had also urged that exempted areas should in the main be compact and that it was undesirable that a series of "islands" of coloured occupation should be created in the centre of what were essentially European areas. The desirability of making exempted areas more or less compact and continuous had not been ignored, but if adequate provision was to be made for the coloured population and due attention given to the consideration as to hardships which rigid enforcement of the law would involve, it was impossible to avoid the creation of a certain number of coloured "islands" in what are otherwise European areas."

#### INDUSTRIAL AREAS.

The City Council had asked, furthermore, that where European industries and factories existed it was the Council's desire that areas in the vicinity should be kept free from coloured occupation in order to allow for future expansion of European industries.

The main argument in support of this plea was that the process of industrial expansion would be retarded by the high rents obtainable by landlords who let residential premises to coloured persons and the high prices which would, therefore, be asked for land occupied by premises so utilised. Evidence was given that high rentals were obtainable in certain areas for small house property and single rooms let to coloured persons but it was the competition of native tenants which had helped to raise the rentals of such premises. The removal of the native inhabitants from areas in which they had hitherto been allowed to reside was likely to make the business of the landlord less profitable.

Another argument was that according to modern views of town planning, it was desirable to confine industries to particular areas which should be exclusively devoted to industrial purposes and from which residents, whether European or coloured, should be excluded.

#### ONLY TEMPORARY

On this argument the commissioners' comment is that, in replanning and improving a town already established, allowance must obviously be made for the development which has already taken place and for the interests of present owners and tenants. There was no reason for assuming that all owners of houses let to coloured persons deserved to be stigmatised as slum landlords, and where the occupation of property by coloured persons was not open to objection on sanitary grounds, it was not, in their opinion, desirable that landlords should be penalised in order to hasten industrial expansion.

So far as the tenants were concerned, cottages and small houses which survived in factory areas were often conveniently situated for coloured tenants owing to

being near the centre of the town and within easy distance of places where they worked. If all coloured tenants were to be required to move from areas in which factory development was going on, many of them would under present conditions, find difficulty in obtaining other suitable accommodation; but if adequate residential areas, where they could live satisfactorily conditions could be provided for them elsewhere, they would be gradually attracted to such areas, and the ground which they had hitherto occupied in industrial areas would be come increasingly available for the erection of factories or warehouses.

In any case, the exemption of areas which might be regarded as suitable for industrial expansion would, if there was a real demand for industrial sites in such areas, only provide temporarily for the needs of coloured persons. Their small houses and rooms would gradually disappear as the area of industrial development extended.

#### JOHANNESBURG AREAS

Areas totalling 92.1 morgen in Johannesburg have been recommended by the Transvaal Asiatic Land Tenure Act Commission as areas which should be exempted from the operation of sections 130 and 131 of the Gold Law, in so far as these sections prohibit residence or occupation by coloured persons.

Of the 92.1 morgen recommended for exemption, 67.9 morgen were areas for which the City Council advocated exemption, and 24.2 morgen were areas in which exemption was opposed by the City Council. Areas totalling 22.45 morgen, which the City Council suggested should be exempted, were not recommended for exemption by the commission.

The total extent of the areas recommended for exemption by the commission only exceeds by 1.75 morgen the areas of which exemption was agreed to by the City Council.

#### PROSPECT TOWNSHIP.

The most notable conclusion reached by the commission is not to make a recommendation for the exemption of Prospect Township. The commissioners say that they are not in favour of the proposal that the township should be converted from an illegal native township into a legal coloured township, in view of the danger that, from the point of view of the illicit liquor traffic, it might become a serious source of trouble. A great improvement in conditions is anticipated as a result of the removal of the native population.

The following are the commission's recommendations:—

That the following areas be withdrawn from the operation of the provisions of sections 130 and 131, in so far as they prohibit residence upon or occupation of land by a coloured person:

(1) That portion of the township of Johannesburg lying to the west of Sauer Street, bounded by President Street and Commissioner Street, and including the area west of Diagonal

Street known as Braamfontein (Lindeque's) or Old Braamfontein, with the exception of stands 343 to 345, 335 to 337, 241 to 243 and 233 to 235, situate on the western side of Sauer Street.

(2) (a) Two blocks of stands east of Gold Street between President Street on the north and Market Street on the south; (b) the southern halves of the three blocks of stands north of Market Street between Troye Street and Gold Street; (c) the northern halves of the five blocks of stands south of Market Street between Troye Street and End Street.

(3) That portion of the township of Johannesburg west of Sauer Street, which is bounded by Kerk and President Street, with the exception of stands 777 to 779, 772 to 774, 759 to 761 and 748 to 750, all situate on the western side of Sauer Street.

(4) (a) Four stands north of President Street between Gold Street and Nugget Street, namely, 1920 to 1923; (b) Stands 1746, 1829, 1830 and 1831, north of President Street, in the block between Nugget and End Streets.

(5) The whole of Burghersdorp, with the exception of an area bounded by Maan Road, High Road, Carr Street and Malherbe Street (occupied by the Rand Aid Association's office) and an area north of Bree Street, bounded by Bree Street, Central Road, Carr Street and High Road (occupied by the Fordsburg Police Station).

#### FORDSBURG.

(6) The following areas in Fordsburg: (a) The area enclosed by a line drawn from the south-western beacon of Stand 701 (at the southern end of Lovers' Walk), thence eastwards along the southern boundary of the township to the south-eastern corner of the township, thence following the eastern and northern boundaries of the township to the intersection of the northern boundary of Lilian Road, thence southwards along Lilian Road, eastwards along Park Road, southwards along High Road, eastwards along Commercial Road to Terrace Road, thence eastwards along the southern boundaries of Stands 721 and 722 and thence southwards along Lovers' Walk to the point of beginning, with the exception of Stands 734 to 741, 786, 790 to 797, 844 to 851, and 943 to 946, all fronting on or adjacent to Main Road. (b) Area in the south-western corner of the township bounded on the north by Pioneer Road and on the other three sides by the township boundary.

(7) The township of Ferreirstown, with the exception of the area consisting of four blocks of stands and the portions of streets intersecting the same bounded by Fox Street, West Street, Marshall Street and Bezuidenhout Street.

(8) The following portions of Marshall's Town: (a) The portion lying east of Kruis Street and south of Anderson Street; (b) the three blocks of stands north of Anderson Street between Smal Street and the eastern township boundary; (c) the area west of Sauer Street, with the exception of

two blocks of stands east of MacLaren Street between Fox Street and Marshall Street and Stands 8, 9, 17, 18, 92, 93, 101, 102, 128, 129, 558 and 559, situate on the western side of Sauer Street.

(9) Portion of the City and Suburban township lying south of Anderson Street.

(10) Stands 121, 122, 123, 200, 201, 202 and 203 in Jeppestown and Stand 218, Fairview.

#### OPHIRTON.

(11) The following portions of Ophirton:—

(a) Commencing at the point where the Kimberley-Booyens Road intersects the southern boundary of the township, thence eastwards and northwards along the southern and eastern boundaries of the township to Mewett Street, thence westwards along Mewett Street to Rawbone Street, southwards along Rawbone Street to Garland Street, westwards along Garland Street to Maxwell Street, southwards along Maxwell Street to Hilliard Street, westwards along Hilliard Street to the Kimberley-Booyens Road, and then south along that road to the point of beginning.

(b) Commencing at the south-western corner of Stand 465a (521), thence eastwards along Ophirton-Booyens Road to Ophir Road, northwards along Ophir Road to Spring Street, westwards along Spring Street to Lewis Road, southwards along Lewis Road to Brick Lane and then along the western boundaries of Stands 426a (515), 471a (524), 469a (523), 467a (522), 465a (521) to the point of beginning.

(c) Stands 473 to 505, inclusive.

(d) Commencing at the south-western corner of Stand 345, eastwards along Spring Street to Bosman Road, northwards along Bosman Road to Hope Street, eastwards along Hope Street to Kimberley-Booyens Road, northwards along the Kimberley-Booyens Road to the northern boundary, westwards along the northern boundary to the north-western beacon and southwards along the western boundary to the point of beginning.

(e) Stand 393.

(f) Stands 232 to 237 and 173 to 178, all numbers inclusive.

#### DENVER.

(12) The following portions of Denver: (a) Commencing where Hopper Street joins the southern boundary, eastwards along the southern boundary to the south-eastern beacon, northwards along the boundary to the Main Reef Road, eastwards to Plantatie Street, southwards to Sandberg Street, westwards along Sandberg Street to Kerk Street, southwards along Kerk Street to Hopper Street and along Hopper Street to the point of beginning. (b) The following stands, 29 to 37 (inclusive), 102, 152 to 154, 157, 158, 161 to 164, 167 to 170, 173, 174, 177, 178, 181, 182, 185, 186, 189, 190, 193 to 195, 197 to 200, 202 to 205, 207, 208, 211, 212, 215, 216, 219, 220, 223 to 228, 231, 232, 235, 236, 239, 240, 243, 244, 247, 248, 250 to 252.

The commission makes no recommendation as to exemption in the following cases: (1) North Doornfontein, which cannot be regarded as lawfully open to occupation by coloured persons in view of the restrictions against such occupation contained both in leasehold and in freehold titles. (2) Wolhuter, in view of the fact that section 131 of the Gold Law does not apply to any lot in the township. (3) Spesbona, a very small township lying immediately to the south of Jeppestown. (4) Jeppestown, south.

#### NEW MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

The commission has recommended that in exempting Ferreirastown from the operation of sections 130 and 131 four blocks of stands, situate almost in the centre of Ferreirastown, should be excluded from the exemption. This exclusion was decided upon after it had been announced that the Government had purchased the blocks for the purpose of erecting thereon the new magistrates' courts.

The commission's comments on this are as follows:—

"The selection of this ground as the site for the new magistrates' courts is likely to have an important effect on the future development of Ferreirastown. It seems probable that land in the immediate neighbourhood of the new courts will be required in the near future as sites for office buildings and that many of the small houses in that area will disappear. The process of development for business and commercial purposes, which was in any case to be anticipated in an area so near the centre of the town, will thus be hastened. . . . We do not consider that the exemption of the area, so as to render it available for occupation by Asiatics and coloured persons, is likely to have any appreciable effect in retarding the natural process of development in the direction of increased utilisation of sites in the area for business purposes. The result of withholding exemption would be to force the pace of such development, and in an area such as Ferreirastown, where occupation by Asiatics and South African coloured persons is so general and of such long standing, we think it would be inadvisable and inequitable to adopt a policy calculated to produce this result."

#### PROSPECT TOWNSHIP.

Dealing with the position of Prospect Township, the report states that the City Council agreed to the exemption of the whole township and that the property owners there were strongly and, apparently, unanimously in favour of exemption. Opposition to exemption had come from the mining companies of the Central Mining-Rand Mines group.

The development of Prospect Township as a residential area for natives had been contrary to the provision of the Gold Law, which had applied to the township since January 1, 1909, and contrary to the restrictions in the freehold titles. Under the application

of the Native Urban Areas Act the natives were now to be removed from Prospect Township. The question was whether it was desirable that the area should be exempted so as to render it available for occupation by Asiatics and coloured persons. The view expressed by the police was that the coloured residents should also go if the area was to be prohibited for natives.

The police evidence was that there would be a very big improvement in the position with regard to the supply of illicit liquor if the native residents were removed from Prospect Township, but that there would be a still further improvement if the coloured people were also debarred from living in Prospect Township. Prospect Township had special advantages as a site for illicit liquor traffic. The compound of the City Deep, Ltd., which housed 8,000 natives (was less than half a mile from Prospect Township; a municipal native compound housing over 1,700 natives was a little more than half a mile from the township; the Eastern Native Township, housing 4,500 natives, was about two-thirds of a mile from Prospect Township. Evidence had been given by the compound manager of the City Deep as to the extent to which native employees of that mine got into trouble owing to their frequenting the liquor dens in the township and as to the number of shifts which were lost as the result of drunkenness, which was assumed to have its origin in the township.

#### POSITION OF LANDLORDS.

The commission comes to the conclusion that, in view of the past history of the township, its present condition and the character of its buildings, the probability is that only the lowest class of coloured person will be attracted to the premises vacated by natives and that this is the class which is the serious source of trouble so far as illicit liquor is concerned.

In view of the considerations stated above, the commission is not in favour of the proposal that the township should be converted from an illegal native township into a legal coloured township.

It was urged that the rejection of the proposal for exemption would involve serious hardship, especially on those owners who had erected buildings of a modern and substantial type for accommodating natives.

"In view, however, of the provisions of the Gold Law and of the restrictions in titles, the owners must be taken to have incurred this expenditure knowing the risks involved. There is no doubt that they have made substantial profits by letting their premises to natives. The commission does not consider that it would be justified in recommending exemption out of regard for the interests of the owner."

# NATAL INDIAN TEACHERS' CONFERENCE

## PRESIDENTS PLEA FOR BETTER PAY

### OPENING ADDRESS BY CHIEF INSPECTOR

"NINE new schools opened all over the Province are to-day giving an education to some 700 children, the great majority of whom had no previous facilities for schooling," declared Mr. J. MacLeod, M.A., acting Chief Inspector of Education, when he opened the Natal Indian Teachers' Tenth Annual Conference at the Sastri College on Wednesday, July 3.

Secondary education, he said, had been extended to Maritzburg and had made an excellent start at York Road School, under the capable headship of Mr. G. Anderson. Special facilities to encourage the education of girls had been increased by the opening of a Government Girls' School at Maritzburg, and by the reduction of fees for girls. A commencement had been made with institutional teacher-training of Indian girls at Mitchell Crescent, the success of which would depend upon the support it would receive from the Indian population. Several rather dilapidated and badly conditioned schools had been greatly improved and properly fitted for their purpose and one or two new buildings had been put up.

These developments, stated Mr. MacLeod, had taken place within the last year. "The extension of the system," he said, "is cause for pride and gratitude," but it also serves to remind us that growth in size is only one thing, and that not the most important thing either, in any organisation. What is of even greater importance is the health of the organism and the soul that infuses it. That is the reason why we workers in the field require to examine ourselves periodically, just to make sure that our spiritual growth is not lagging too far behind the material advance already noted and that our vision is not unworthy of the age in which we live. Where there is no vision, we are told, the people perish, and that is why I wish to direct your thoughts to the following channel at the beginning of your conference."

#### Real Essentials

Mr. MacLeod proceeded to examine what he regarded as real essentials of the purpose of education.

"If you and your colleagues on the staff are the kind of teachers that inspire children with the sense of self-respect that has grown so strong by the time they leave school as to disdain to take refuge in a lie or to take a mean advantage of another in a business deal, then I say you deserve and you will receive

the highest praise than any schoolmaster can hope to get; you have turned out not mere creatures but real men."

In the course of his presidential address, Mr. G. V. Naidoo, President of the Association, touched on various phases relating to education and the teacher. He pleaded for increased pay to Indian teachers so that they might conform to the requirements of Western standards.

"For some unaccountable reason," said Mr. Naidoo, "we Indians are supposed to maintain a lower standard of living than our fellow citizens the Europeans, and on that assumption the Indian in every walk of life is paid a very much lower salary than he would receive if he were of a lighter complexion. It does seem passing strange, how even the colour of one's skin can change a whole nation's outlook. South of the Equator in this sunny land the economic problems are invariably entangled with questions of colour. I would like here and now to correct this curious impression. The standard of living of the Indian is relatively as high if not higher than those who hold this view."

"Give the Indian the chance, pay him a reasonably decent wage and he will prove that his standard of life is not low. Indians have to pay the same prices for everything they need, the same rentals—and these are no small factors, with the result that even the teacher, in order to have the means to procure the necessities of life, is driven to the slums, where rents are cheaper, or in his turn creates a slum. Many a teacher is unable to better even his personal education because he cannot afford the expense this always involves.

"Within the last week or two one has heard a great deal about the Workmen's Compensation Act and all the classes of workmen for whose benefit this Act has been promulgated. It does seem a very curious anomaly that the teacher—a very important workman in the State—has been left out of the calculation. In the present scheme of things some Indian teacher will spend 30 to 40 years of their lives in active service and at the end of that time their last state will be very much worse than the first, for they have not been indemnified either against personal injury or old age."

In the course of a brief speech, the Mayor, Dr. S. Copley, welcomed the visiting teachers to Durban.

#### Inconsistency of State Attitude

"I have studied both European and Indian teachers' scales of pay and it is a sin to compare them," said Mr. V. N. Thumbadoo, an ex-teacher of long-standing now retired on pension, when speaking at the Natal Indian Teachers' Conference, which met at Sastri College on Wednesday night.

Mr. George Singh, B.A., in supporting the plea for equalising the two scales of pay, said that there was bound to be psychological reactions when Indian children came to know that the Indian teacher in the same school with European colleagues were drawing less pay.

Mr. T. M. Naicker said that Indians were required to observe the standard of Western civilisation, according to the Capetown Agreement, yet they are denied the facilities to meet the imposed conditions. He considered there should be no discrimination in the salary of European and Indian teachers provided the qualifications were the same.

Speaking from the chair, Mr. G. V. Naidoo referred to the inconsistency of the Government attitude, for on one hand they were told that there would be equal pay for equal work, yet in its own service the Government discriminated on racial grounds.

#### Finances on Safe Footing

Much interest was taken in the work of the Natal Indian Teachers' Society by its officials during the year, according to the annual report of the secretary, Mr. A. D. Lazarus, B.A. A matter of gratification was, he continued, that the finances had been put on a safe footing. The treasurer, Mr. Wm. Silas Seethal, reported a credit cash balance of over £20, with £45 worth of assets. Last year there was a debit balance of £50, which has now been wiped off. Mr. Seethal said there were 102 new members during the year; the membership now standing at 302.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted: "That this conference of Indian teachers feels very strongly that the scales of salaries obtaining in Indian secondary schools are definitely too low to enable the teachers concerned to maintain the standard of life demanded of them, and such as to offer no inducement for teachers who are not yet qualified to avail themselves of facilities for improving their qualifications, and thus increasing their professional efficiency."

The conference endorsed the request by Mr. B. D. Lalla for technical education and unanimously passed the following resolution: "In view of the fact that the bulk of the students turned out of our schools to-day have to go into employment as artisans, their school education does not benefit them for the future, this conference of Indian teachers respectfully requests the Union Government to provide for technical education."

### Other Resolutions

"That this Conference is very strongly of opinion that the schools in the various districts should more and more become a community centre, and to this end suggests to the Education Department that each school should have a hall equipped with lights to serve this purpose."

"The Indian teachers feel strongly that the present subsidy of £5 5s. per head does not allow Indian education to expand as it might and respectfully appeal to the Union Government to increase the *per capita* grant on a more liberal basis."

"That this Conference resolves that the system of school managers now

obtaining to control the Government-Aided Indian Schools, should be abolished, and that in its place the Administration should constitute a centralised board of managers, to include a representative of the Provincial Administration to control the administration of these schools until such time as these schools are taken over by the Education Department."

"That this Conference, while deprecating the system of managerships for Aided Schools, suggests to the Provincial Administration, that where the appointment of a single manager is unavoidable, then the manager chosen must be an educated man with some experience of school management, who would understand the working of a school and also the nature of the responsibility he assumes."

"That this conference is of opinion that the time is now ripe for the conversion of Government-aided schools to Government status throughout Natal. This extension is necessary not only adequately to meet the requirements of the community, but also to satisfy the aspirations of suitably qualified assist-

ants of long service in Government schools."

"That this Conference respectfully requests the Provincial Administration to provide a few bursaries for pupils to attend the Sastri College, and other schools where secondary education is being given."

"That this question respectfully requests the Natal Education Department to extend the T3 courses to extra-mural teachers, for the sake of better efficiency in Indian schools."

"That this Conference respectfully urges the Education Department to provide facilities for training and instruction in agriculture for Indian students."

### Elections

Almost all the retiring officials were re-elected, the officials returned being: President, Mr. G. V. Naidoo; vice-presidents, Messrs. C. C. Naidoo, H. S. Done, K. R. Nair, K. M. Govender, B. Barnabas, and A. M. Ephraim; secretary, Mr. A. D. Lazarus; assistant secretary, Mr. B. D. Lalla; treasurer, Mr. W. S. Seethal; auditor, Mr. V. Sarkari Naidoo.

## NATIVE TEACHERS IN CONFERENCE

**A**BOUT 200 Natal native teachers were assembled at Dundee for the 17th annual conference. They were welcomed by Mr. A. L. Lutuli, the president of the Natal Native Teachers' Association.

In an address, Mr. Marcus Prozesky (Inspector of Native Education in North Natal) stated that during the year native teachers would receive increments, more schools would be established, bigger staffs appointed, and two additional inspectors and two supervisors, engaged.

Mr. Lutuli said that native education had, since Union, advanced by leaps and bounds both in the number of schools and of pupils and in the nature of the content of the curricula in the elementary and higher schools. It was hoped that the next 25 years would see, not only a complete union between the white races, and among the Bantu races, but a happy union in spirit and mutual respect, between white and black.

Mr. Lutuli expressed gratitude to the Union Government for the establishment of a school for Bantu medical aids. He added the fast development of high schools and industrial courses as well as teacher courses, makes it imperative that some kind of vocational guidance be given to parents. Parents without sufficient means try to put their children through a high school course, not knowing this is not a professional course. The child leaves school without any professional or vocational qualifications, and finds it hard to get employment.

Some vocational courses, such as carpentry, advanced courses in domestic science and commerce, seem of doubtful value to Africans, on account of the difficulty of obtaining employment in those branches."

Mr. D. M. Malcolm (Chief Inspector of Native Education in Natal) gave an address on "Problems of Native Education in Natal." He said: "The first fundamental of teaching, to my mind, is that it should be through the child's mother tongue. We will not have a good system of education until we get the Zulu people to write any idea, any conception, in their own language, which they cannot do to-day, because they have not the vocabulary.

"It is not in the mere earning power that the benefits of training are to be reckoned. A trained Bantu will make a better home, because of his training. Something more than employment must be taken into account. The training of girls in domestic science especially, will be valuable.

### Only 25 Per Cent. Educated

"At present only 25 per cent. of native children attend school. Yet native education costs the Union £700,000 per annum. The financial solution cannot be found in native taxation. My own view is that the State should shoulder the burden, by meeting the expense from general revenue, but that is not the view of the Government. That is, however, the need, if we want a thorough going system of native education.

An address on the real needs of the native people and the way education should be applied to help them was given by Mr. J. W. Hudson, headmaster of the Dundee Intermediate School. "Your methods," he said, "seems to be to copy a civilisation which has taken centuries to develop. To me that seems a disastrous policy. The two real burdens under which your countrymen labour are gross ignorance of simple hygiene and debt. Most of your young men get married far too young and long before they can afford it. The result is that their wives and children are frequently short of food, and present ready hosts for the germs of disease.

"It is your business to see that schools are erected in the country areas; to concentrate not on passing the J.C., but on disseminating knowledge of elementary hygiene and habits of thrift. These allied with a desire to work and render good service, will do more for your people than the slavish copying of the European curriculum. I would like to see centres of education established in rural areas, with courses devoted to agriculture and animal husbandry. This evil of over-stocking of pastures could be combatted, while your young men would gain some knowledge of scientific farming. In the towns after Standard IV., there should be centralised industrial schools.

"Summed up, the main needs are: (1) character training in the schools and (2) making the work of the schools fit the children for their tasks in life."

### Entertainment For Native Teachers

An enjoyable function, unique probably in the history of Dundee, took place on Thursday, July 4, when a young local Indian, N. V. Morar, reports the *Natal Witness*, entertained in the theatre supper room the 130 to 140 Native teachers attending the Natal Native Teachers' Association Conference in Dundee, together with a large number of Indians and many prominent Europeans. About two hundred people were present.

Mr. A. S. Dunlop, magistrate and Native Commissioner of Dundee, who presided, in an address urged the teachers to build on character. Education was not everything, he said. The responsibility rested upon the teachers of to-day of creating a sound character in the Native children in their charge.

Honesty should be the first policy. It was up to the teachers to see that the coming generation was something of which they might be proud and a race that would be an asset to the country. Children taught to read and write, without receiving a grounding in true character, could do a lot of harm.

### Better Understanding

The president of the Native Conference, Mr. A. J. Ntuli of the Inandi Mission, in expressing thanks to Mr. Morar for the reception, referred to the outstanding hospitality the natives had enjoyed in Dundee. Such an occasion, when natives, Indians and the ruling race met in pleasant conditions created better understanding among the races.

Mr. B. W. Vilakazi, B.A., assistant demonstrator in Bantu studies at the Witwatersrand University, in referring to the aspirations of the Bantu peoples,

said there was no desire on the part of the Bantu people for the intermarriage between the Bantu, Indian and European, of which some spoke. The properly civilised Bantu, such as the teachers present, could attend such a gathering without being found, when next the Bantu met the members of the ruling race, standing with his hands in his pocket and his hat on. The true civilised Bantu would still show the respect due to the other race. It was the half-civilised Bantu who sought to "ape" the Western peoples and to take advantage of the "climbing down" of the ruling race on occasions such as this. Dundee had climbed down to meet the lower race and the action was appreciated. It would be an example to other parts.

## THINGS IN GENERAL

### St. Aidan's Hospital Opened

THE urgent need for Indian girls to train as nurses was stressed by the Countess of Clarendon at the opening of St. Aidan's Indian Mission Hospital, Centenary Road, Durban, on Thursday July 4. She appealed for girls of culture and aid education to come forward and establish a new profession. A steady stream of applicants was necessary and parents must consider the position with an unbiased mind and not be tied to the prejudices of the past. For the nurses to be Europeans would largely defeat the objects of the institution. Lady Clarendon spoke of the satisfaction she felt at the completion of the building. Many years had passed since the need for a hospital had been first felt and the condition at the old St. Aidan's Hospital had been shocking and the accommodation totally inadequate. Even now the work was not complete and equipments still needed. She intended, said Lady Clarendon, to send a cable to Lady Singh who had laid the foundation stone, informing her of the fact that the opening had been performed. Captain Lewis Byron, M. P. C., Chairman of the Indian Mission Committee, stated that Lady Clarendon had taken a great personal interest in the hospital and it was largely due to her enthusiasm that it had been completed. The land and buildings had cost £7,000 but equipment had yet to be bought. The institution was a very real need on the part of a section of the community that had never had a fair share of hospital facilities. Lady Clarendon was asked by the Archdeacon Heywood Harris, on behalf of the Bishop of Natal, to open the building with a golden key. Lady Clarendon was then garlanded and Mr. J. W. Godfrey gave a welcoming address on behalf of the Indian Community.

At the conclusion of the ceremony 11 trees were planted by representatives of the following bodies: St. Aidan's Church Boys' Schools and Girls Schools; Christ Church, Sydenham; St. Michael's Church; Social Service League; Indian Child Welfare Society; Indian Women's Association; Red Cross League; St. John's Ambulance Brigade and St. Aidan's Hospital.

### Dr. Abdurahaman's Appeal To Non-Europeans

Dr. Abdurahaman, M. P. C., pleaded for the united front for Non-Europeans in their fight for recognition, at the Inchoape Hall, Johannesburg, last week when the African People's Organisation gave a tea party in his honour. Mr. H. P. Dickinson, vice-president of the organisation presided. Many leading Europeans were present. Dr. Abdurahaman said: The outstanding need of non-European sections is to learn to settle their internal differences, to cooperate and to show the white man a united front. The Europeans have developed an attitude of mind which is that they are determined to rule. Whether that attitude is in the interests of South Africa I cannot say, but I have no objection to it. It does not matter to me who rules, provided we have a just man ruling. If only the rulers are just to all sections of the community our problems in South Africa will be easily settled. All we ask is square deal. "The white man has a traditional attitude towards the coloured man. But I have noticed a pleasing and hopeful phenomenon. I see a new attitude taking form and growing among the younger generation, with here and there

a few of the older ones as well. It is a determination to leave emotions alone and to look the facts of racial matters in South Africa square in the face. And I feel by looking at them without any emotional bias—and our young men and women in the universities, chiefly, but not there alone, are doing that—we shall see an end to the misunderstanding which has caused so much pain and division in South Africa. "Those who have unlimited power are always afraid to give up something, even a share, of what they have. Privileged classes have existed from time immemorial. They are not in South Africa alone, and some rights are always looked upon as something that is a right by birth. If we were the privileged classes we, too, would feel that way."

### Is This Depression?

Here is the story in a nut shell of the great July Handicap meeting at Greyville on Saturday. Records again went by the board and the big race itself provided one of the most thrilling finishes in the history of South African Turf. These are some of the figures:—

£1,000,000 was staked on the race in bets and sweepstakes;

28,000 people saw it from inside the course;

At least another 12,000 watched from outside;

£70,219 went through the Totalisator on the day;

£21,418 went through the Totalisator on the big race;

£8,235 made the double pool a record for South Africa.



INDIA

## QUETTA EARTHQUAKE

[ FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT ]

Bombay, June 24 (By Air Mail).

**H**ARDLY has a greater calamity occurred during the last decade than the severe earthquake that rocked Baluchistan on the 30th of last month. It was only eighteen months ago that Bihar had experienced a similar catastrophe but the Bihar earthquake occurred in the afternoon when the people of the province were mostly out of their houses engaged in their daily pursuits. This compensation, alas, was denied to Quetta. The shock came a few minutes before three in the morning when the entire population of the province was asleep. For two minutes the whole city and surrounding villages rocked, then collapsed giving no chance to the victims to save their lives. It is a miracle how even one fourth of the population is alive to-day and the refugees ascribe their safety to nothing but divine providence. Rudely awakened from their slumber by the falling of the houses they thought that doomsday had arrived and for most of them it was farewell to this world. An estimate of the disaster may be made from the fact that the fatal shock razed to the ground the entire city of Quetta known once as the garden city of Baluchistan of which not a single wall has been left intact. At the most modest estimate 40,000 persons including several hundred Europeans which represents about 80 per cent. of the population were killed.

The towns of Kelat and Mustang as well as a number of villages where casualties numbered in thousands, and wiped out the entire civil, military and railway quarters of the biggest cantonment in India, was cut off all means of communication including the railway, telephone and telegraph lines, and has rendered thousands of men, women and children homeless and without anyone to call their own. Property worth crores have been destroyed by this earthquake.

**RELIEF OPERATIONS**

Great as the disaster was, equally great was the measure of sympathy it evoked in all parts of the world. The first message of sympathy came from the King and Queen, followed by similar expressions of sympathy from the President of the United States and heads of other Governments. The King of Afghanistan declared three days mourning in his country as a mark of respect to the memory of those who lost their lives in the great calamity.

The Viceroy has initiated an Earthquake Relief Fund to which contributions are pouring from all parts of India and even from abroad. Special officers have been appointed by the Viceroy to

supervise the work of salvage of property and bodies that still lie buried under the debris. The city has been evacuated and the refugees have arrived in their thousands in cities like Karachi, Hyderabad (Sind), Delhi and Lahore, where local non-official relief organizations are doing splendid work to supply them with food, clothing and shelter.

But the Government have thought fit to ban entry to Quetta to all non-official relief organisations and even Mahatma Gandhi and Babu Rajendra Prasad were not allowed to go to the devastated city. This has led to great public resentment all over the country and all sorts of questions are being asked as to the reason why? Meanwhile it has led to developments. The Congress President has started a non-official relief organisation to help the refugees. A fund too has been started for the purpose. The personnel of the Central Relief Committee appointed by Rajen Babu includes Malaviya, Sardar Vallabhai Patel, Dr. Khan Sahib, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Sheikh Abdul Majid, Seth Jamnalal Bajaj and other well-known leaders. Mr. Bhulabhai Desai is the chairman of the Bombay Citizens Relief Committee which was started only a week ago but even in such a short space of time has collected more than fifty thousand.

The joint relief fund started by the three allied papers of Bombay, *The Bombay Chronicle*, *Sentinel* and *Samachar* now stands a little less than fifteen thousand. This will in all probability go to Rajen Babu's central relief fund.

**BORSAD PLAGUE SITUATION**

A long controversy has been going on of late between the Government of India and Sardar Vallabhai Patel who with his band of volunteers has been rendering valuable services in the plague-stricken area of Borsad Taluqa. The Sardar found six months ago that plague was raging furiously in Borsad and the officials were taking hardly any measures to ward off the epidemic. The Sardar at once organized a band of volunteers and with the medical assistance of Doctor Bhaskar Patel started an intensive campaign to clean the villages, kill the rats and treat the patients suffering from the disease. Sardar Vallabhai Patel issued a statement some days ago giving instances of the negligence of the officials of the Public Health department for if they had been mindful of their duties and responsibilities there would not have been any need for the people to seek assistance from the Sardar. The Government in the several communiques that they have issued on the subject have as usual rep-

eated that they have every confidence in their officials who, in their opinion, did all they could to check the spread of the disease.

However it is a fact that during the last six months the Sardar and his volunteers have—at considerable risk to their own lives—relentlessly fought the epidemic and not only brought it under control but, what is more important, taught the people lessons of hygiene, cleanliness and self-reliance that they sorely needed. Mahatma Gandhi visited the area some time ago and in an address presented to him by the people of the Taluqa feeling references were made to the services of the Sardar and his volunteers. The Mahatma in his speeches laid great emphasis on cleanliness and said that the efforts of Sardar Vallabhai and his band of volunteers notwithstanding, plague would reappear if they did not outgrow their habits and if they did not render their surroundings inhospitable to epidemic.

**C. R. DAS ANNIVERSARY**

One of the outstanding events of the week in India was the celebration of the tenth death anniversary of Deshbandhu Chitranjan Das, the Bengali patriot. To honour his hallowed memory a memorial has been erected at the Keoratala Burning Ghat at Calcutta where the earthly remains of the great national hero were consigned to the flames. The opening ceremony of the National Memorial which is 85 feet high and is unique in beauty and simplicity was performed by Sir Nilratan Sarkar on June 16. A large gathering representative of all shades of political opinion was present at the occasion and messages were received from all prominent leaders of the country including Mahatma Gandhi, Rajen Babu, Doctor Ansari and Mr. M. R. Jayakar. Dr. Rabindranath Tagore sent a poem specially composed for the occasion.

**PROPHET DAY CELEBRATIONS**

The birthday of Prophet Mohamed was celebrated all over India by Muslims on June 15. The occasion was marked at all important places by the participation of all communities in the celebrations. In Bombay the occasion was celebrated with great eclat and several meetings were held to honour the memory of the great prophet of Arabia. A mammoth meeting in the Town Hall was addressed by distinguished citizens like Mayor K. F. Nariman, Al Haj Kassim Ally, Jairaj Bhai, Mr. Musaji Patel and Mr. Prabhudas Mody.

By a curious and divine coincidence, said Mayor Nariman, in his speech, this very day happened to be sacred for the Parsi community also as it was the birthday of their Prophet Zoraster.

A huge procession was taken out in the city headed by Maulana Shaikat Ali which after passing through the principal streets of Bombay terminated at Chhota Qabrustan where a meeting was held. Collections were made en-route for the Karachi Sufferers Relief and the Quetta Earthquake funds.

#### SOUTH AFRICA IN INDIA PRESS

South Africa has lately figured prominently in the Indian newspapers. All the nationalist papers have sympathised with the plight of their country men in Africa and called upon the Government to take up cudgels on behalf of Indians who were being subjected to a humiliating and insulting treatment in that colony. Commenting on its South African correspondent's letter giving details of the recent Anti-Indian legislation and the activities of the Redding Bond, the *Bombay Chronicle* writes:

"Indeed, the Europeans in South Africa seem determined to make the life of Indians miserable; and with the

apathetic attitude of the Government of India, Indians can do little to stop the mischief. . . . In these circumstances it is a tribute to the Indian residents courage that they still manage to survive."

#### NEWS IN BRIEF

The first Gujrat Congress Socialist Conference opened yesterday at Ahmedabad under the presidentship of Acharya Narendra Dev of Kashi Vidyapith. This is perhaps the tenth provincial conference held by the Congress Socialists who have by now their provincial branches in almost all provinces.

A sensation was caused in Bombay recently when sixteen members of the Corporation were unseated as a result of the decision of the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court on the petition of one Mr. Kanji Udeshi praying that the recent elections in the B Ward be set aside in view of the irregular manner in which the election was conducted by the Municipality. In place of these members all the corporators who sat during the last year will continue as members.

Death occurred recently at Lahore of Maulana Mumtaz Ali, well-known scholar and social reformer and proprietor and founder of the Urdu journals "Tahzibe Niswan" and "P'hul."

Bombay has had more than 20 inches of rainfall since June 1. The heavy downpour during the last several days was accompanied by severe thunder and lightning.

Mr. Robin Chatterjee, the Allahabad youth who set up a world record in endurance swimming at Aligarh in 1931 by being in water for 71 hours will try to smash the present record of 87 hours held by an American and arrangements have been made at the Deccan Gymkhana Swimming Bath for this attempt which will commence on June 28.

The Government of Bombay have forfeited the security of Rs 20,000 of the "Free Press Journal" for publishing two articles criticising the Government's handling of the Quetta situation. This brings the total amount the paper has had to pay in securities to Rs. 46,000.

## SOUTH AFRICAN NEWS IN BRIEF

### Weights And Measures Act, 1922

ATTENTION is drawn to Notice No 340, appearing in the Union Government Gazette of the 28th June 1935, advising that an Assize Officer will be in attendance at the following points on the dates and times stated:—

Duffs Road—Woodlands Hotel, from 10 a.m. to 11 a.m., 16th July, 1935

Mount Edgecombe—Natal Estates Employees Co-operative Society from 2.30 p.m. to 3.30 p.m., 16th July, 1935

Verulam—Court House, from 9 a.m., 17th July, to 4 p.m., 18th July, 1935.

Upper Tongaat—Mr. R. E. Gable's Store, Barwin, from 2 p.m. to 3 p.m., 23rd July, 1935.

Tongaat—Police Station from 9 a.m., 24th July, to 4 p.m. 25th July, 1935

Umhlabi—Umhlabi Supply Stores, from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., 26th July, 1935

Stanger—Stock Inspector's Office, from 9 a.m., 29th July, to 4 p.m., 30th July, 1935.

Glendale—Mr. E. M. Paruk's Store, from 10 a.m. to 12 noon, 2nd August, 1935.

Darnall—Darnall Trading Company's Store, from 2.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m., 7th August, 1935.

Tagela—Police Station, from 9 a.m. to 12 noon, 8th August, 1935.

### Newcastle Shop Hours Change

Commencing on Saturday July 6, the stores, in Newcastle were open until 7 p.m., whilst on Wednesday they closed at 1 p.m. This alteration in closing days is welcomed by the business community particularly in view of the fact that there are now large numbers of workers on the railway improvements through the whole district who are unable to get away from their work

for shopping, etc., except on Saturday afternoons. The farming community also welcomes the change which allows them to spend the whole day in town for business on what is also to them their off day.

### Bishop's Jubilee

A reception in honour of the Right Rev. Bishop O'Leary on the occasion of the silver jubilee of his ordination, was given by the Indian and Coloured Catholics in the Trades Hall, Johannesburg, on Friday July 5. The reception was opened with a short concert. Mr. G. F. Marrian welcomed Bishop O'Leary and on behalf of the Indian and Coloured people he presented him with a purse. In his address, the Bishop said that the donation would be the foundation stone for funds to build either a Catholic church or school for Indians and Coloureds in Johannesburg.

### Statistics of Arrivals and Departures

The number of people who entered the Union during April last totalled 3,091, whereas 5,047 people departed from the Union. Both these figures include people "in transit." Excluding the "in transit" traffic, the arrivals were made up as follows: Europeans, males 1,335, females, 1,212; non-Europeans, males 197, females, 65. The net departures comprised, Europeans, males 1,946, females 2,505; non-Europeans, males 167, females 76.

### Indian Culture And Study Group

The First Anniversary of the Indian Culture and Study Group was celebrated on Sunday June 30, at the M. K. Gandhi Library. In the course of his address the President, Mr. B. D. Lalla, stated how this group was formed entirely through the inspiring lectures of Pandit Jaimini on Indian Culture generally. The Sec-

retary, Mr. S. M. Panday reviewed the work done by the Group during the past year. Several lectures he said on cultural topics were given by the members of the Group. Lately the Group extended its activities and the result has been a series of lectures delivered in the suburbs of Durban. The Secretary lamented the fact that sufficient support was not forthcoming from the people of these suburbs, especially, since these lectures were of paramount importance to the cultural development of the Indians in South Africa. He also mentioned how the Group had awarded two Bursaries for the furtherance of the education of Indian girls. Under the auspices of the Group the Kunwarani Lady Maharaj Singh managed to get another ten Bursaries. All these bursaries are tenable at the Mitchell Crescent Girl's High School for two years. He wound up by thanking the donors of the ten bursaries, who helped to further the work of the Group. Suggestions were also made to having similar bursaries at Sastri College for boys. Other speakers who spoke highly of the work done by the Group included Miss Slatter, Messrs. G. V. Naidoo, B. M. Patel and W. Fowler. Musical items were rendered by the A. Y. S. Orchestra and members of the Group. At the Annual General meeting held immediately after, the following office bearers were elected for the ensuing year:— Patron: Pandit Mehta Jaimini, B.A., LL.B. President: Mr. B. D. Lalla, Vice-President: Mr. E. J. Govindasamy, Hon. Secretary: Mr. S. M. Panday, Assistant Hon. Secretary: Mr. R. Chellacooty, Hon. Treasurer: Mr. G. V. Naidoo.

# HOW NATIVES WILL ELECT SENATORS

## REPRESENTATION BILL EXPLAINED

### HOW VOTES SHALL BE CAST

**T**HESSE votes shall be cast at the election *en bloc* by each voting unit. If, for example, a chief receives a certificate that he represents 5,000 natives, then he must cast 5,000 votes as if they were one for each candidate in the order of preference.

On the day of the election the chiefs and headmen shall appear before the magistrate of the district in which they reside and determine the candidate for whom their votes shall be cast. Similarly every reserve board of management, every local council and every advisory board shall meet in the magistrate's office of its area, and the native members shall then determine, by a majority of votes if necessary, how the number of votes specified on their certificates shall be cast. The votes shall be cast collectively and indivisibly for the same candidate, and in the same order of preference. The magistrate shall then make a certified return to the returning officer.

It will be seen that there will be no corporate meetings of the electoral colleges, except the Bunga for the Transkei.

#### Nomination of Candidates

In any electoral area outside the Transkei, a candidate may be nominated by a voting unit or any combination of them, but if the number of votes represented is less than 2,000, or if the candidate refuses or fails to accept, the returning officer may reject the nomination. Every candidate duly nominated shall make a declaration that he is qualified to be a senator.

Nominations will be published in the *Gazette* and otherwise notified in the electoral areas. If no candidate is duly nominated a further nomination shall be held.

If only one candidate is nominated in one electoral area the returning officer shall declare him to be duly elected. If two candidates are nominated the candidate securing a majority of votes will be elected; but if there are more than two, and none has an absolute majority, provision is made for transferring votes from candidates with least to candidates with most votes in the order of preference indicated on the ballot papers, until one secures an absolute majority. If in this process of excluding candidates two candidates tie, exclusion will be determined by drawing lots. An absolute majority means more than one half of the votes cast for all the candidates, not counting those for an excluded candidate that have not been transferred. On the returning officer making a return to the Minister

(Continued from last week)

of the Interior, to whom all ballot papers and other documents shall be sent, this Minister will notify the Governor-General and the President of the Senate of the names of the successful candidates.

#### Natives' Representative Council

Part III of the Bill, Sections 13 to 19, establishes a natives Representative Council for the Union. Twelve natives shall be elected in the same manner and on the same franchise as the senators. The Bunga will elect three, and each of the other three electoral colleges will elect two. The remaining three will be elected by the advisory boards, one for each electoral area, the boards in this election being excluded from the electoral colleges.

The total membership of the council will be 22, the other ten members being four natives nominated by the Governor-General and six Europeans, one of whom will be the Secretary for Native Affairs as chairman. The other European members will be the chief native commissioner in each electoral area, and the chief native commissioner for the Witwatersrand. The chairman's place may be taken by "some fit and proper person," designated by the Minister of Native Affairs. The Europeans shall not vote, and the chairman shall have only a casting vote. The native members will hold office for five years, and receive £120 a year, plus travelling and subsistence allowances.

#### The Native Members.

The qualifications of a native member, whether nominated or elected, shall be that he was born within what is now the Union, has been domiciled there for the five years preceding election or nomination, and for the preceding two years has been domiciled within the area he represents. He must also be a Union national, and be registered as liable for the general native tax or exempted under Section (2) of Section 4 of the Native Taxation and Development Act.

The disqualifications are also set out. These are: (1) Conviction within the preceding five years for any crime or offence for which sentence of six months or more without the alternative of a fine was passed, unless a free pardon or amnesty was granted; (2) removal within the preceding five years from an urban area, or proclaimed area, or committal to a farm colony, refuge, rescue home or similar institution, in terms of

Section 17 of the Native Urban Areas Act; or in the same period has been the subject of any order under Section 1 (12) of the Riotous Assemblies Act; (3) is a unrehabilitated insolvent; (4) is of unsound mind and has been declared so by any competent court.

If any of this disabilities overtake a native member, or he ceases to be qualified, or fails to attend the council for a whole session without leave, or becomes in the opinion of the Governor-General, incapable of effective service by illness or infirmity 'or other cause,' or becomes, in the opinion of the Governor-General, unfit by reason of misconduct or other cause to be a member of the council, his office shall thereupon become vacant. It is also provided that the same thing will happen if he dies or resigns.

#### The Council's Functions

The functions, powers and duties of the council shall be to consider and report to the Minister of Native Affairs upon (1) proposed legislation in so far as it may effect the Native population. (2) Any matter referred to it by the Minister. (3) Any matter specially affecting the interests of natives in general.

Every such report shall be laid upon the Tables of both Houses of Parliament by the Minister within 14 days after submission to him if Parliament is in ordinary session, or within 14 days after the beginning of the next ensuing ordinary session. Matters of provincial concern shall similarly be transmitted to provincial councils. The Council may recommend to Parliament and provincial councils legislation it "considers necessary in the interests of natives."

No legislation which in the opinion of the Minister of Native Affairs, after consultation with the Native Affairs Commission specially effects the interests of Natives shall be introduced into Parliament or a provincial council until it has been referred to the Council for consideration. The Council shall advise the Minister upon any matter he refers to it for advice.

Any Minister or Administrator, and any member of the Native Affairs Commission, may take part in the Council's proceedings but shall not vote.

The Minister may fix any time and place for the council to meet, and its proceedings shall be in public, subject to such limitation as may be prescribed by regulation.

Before each ordinary session of Parliament or as soon as possible thereafter, the Minister shall summon the

Council and place before it the estimates of expenditure regarding appropriations by Parliament for the Native Development and similar accounts and for the interests of natives, and his proposals regarding expenditure from these accounts. The Council's report on these statements shall be submitted to Parliament.

### Cape Provincial Council

Part IV. of the Bill, Sections 20 to 24, provides for the election of two natives to the Cape Provincial Council, in addition to the present members. The native members shall be elected in the same manner and on the same franchise as the four senators. One will be elected by the Bunga in the Transkei and the other by the electoral college for the rest of the Province. Their qualifications will be those now required for registration on the parliamentary roll, or those required for a member of the Natives Representative Council. In the case of election on these latter qualifications the disabilities that may attach to members of that Council and the power of removal will apply, but for the rest, the two native members will have the same emoluments, privileges and duties as other members of the Cape Provincial Council.

If at any time the Cape Provincial Council ceases to have jurisdiction over native education (other than higher education), or hospital provision for natives, or roads (other than roads declared in the National Roads Act and roads within the jurisdiction of the Glen Grey District Council and the Bunga) this part of the Bill will be repealed.

### Declaration of Non-Natives

The rest of the Bill, Part V., Sections 25 to 29, contains miscellaneous and general provisions. Election petitions arising from elections of senators or of natives to the Cape Provincial Council will be heard by the Provincial Divisions of the Supreme Court and at Grahamstown. Petitions arising from elections to the Natives Representative Council will be heard by a Native Appeal Court, whose decisions shall be final.

Persons who are natives according to the definition of the word in the Bill may petition the Governor-General to be declared non-natives for the purposes of the Act. Such petitions will be heard by a board consisting of a judge of the Supreme Court and two others appointed by the Governor-General,

A recommendation to grant the petition shall be made only if the board is satisfied that the applicant is (a) "a person of repute who is held in good public esteem in the locality where he resides and by his associates;" and (b) "is proficient in one of the official languages of the Union and is by reason of his intellectual or other attainments more akin to Europeans or other non-natives than to a native;" and (c) "conforms in regard to his standards and habits of life to the standards of European civilisation."

Every such report shall be laid on the tables of both House of Parliament within 14 days of its being dated, and the Minister shall draw attention to it.

## Natal Indian Congress

### Annual General Meeting

The Annual General Meeting of the Natal Indian Congress will be held at the Parsee Rustomjee Hall, 140, Queen Street, Durban, on Sunday the 28th day of July 1935 at 2-30 p. m.

All members are requested to attend.

Agenda:— 1. Minutes 2. Secretaries Report 3. Financial Statement 4. Amendment of Rules 5. Election of Officials 9. General.

ASHWIN CHOWDREY

T. N. BHOOLA

Joint Hon. Secretaries.

N. B. Members are requested to pay their subscriptions to entitle them to participate in the Meeting.

If in the same session both Houses have not by resolution rejected a recommendation by the board that an applicant be declared a non-native, such applicant shall be deemed to be a non-native for the purposes of the Act.

The Governor-General may make regulations for the Administration of the Act, including the prescription of what shall be deemed illegal and corrupt practices in relation to elections.

### Definition of "Native"

In the definitions the following definition is given to the word "native":—

(a) Any member of any original race or tribe of Africa, other than a race, tribe or ethnic group in the Union representing the remnants of a former

race of tribe of South Africa which has ceased to exist as such race or tribe; and

(b) Any person whose father or mother is or was a native in terms of paragraph (a); and

(c) Any person whose father or mother is or was a native in terms of paragraph (b); and

(d) Any other person not being a European who—

(1) is desirous of being regarded as a native for the purposes of this Act; or

(2) is by general acceptance and repute a native; or

(3) follows in his ordinary or daily mode of life the habits of a native; or

(4) uses one or other native language as his customary and natural mode of expression; or

(5) associates generally with natives under native conditions; but shall not include—

(i) any person falling under paragraphs (b) or (c) and born of a marriage as defined in section 35 of the native Administration Act (Act No. 38 of 1927), as amended, contracted prior to the commencement of this Act; or

(ii) any person falling under paragraph (b) and born prior to the commencement of this Act who is by general acceptance and repute a European or non-native or

(iii) any person falling under paragraph (c) who is by general acceptance and repute a European or non-native, and whose parents are or were by general acceptance and repute Europeans or non-natives;

who desires to be accounted a non-native: Provided that if any person asserts in the case of person falling under sub-paragraph (ii) that the other parent (father or mother) of such person is or was also a native, the onus shall be on the person so asserting; and provided further that in the case of a person falling under sub-paragraph (iii) the onus of proving that the parents of such persons are or were by general acceptance and repute Europeans or non-natives shall not be on such person, but in any case where the contrary is alleged, the onus of proving such allegation shall be upon the person who makes it.

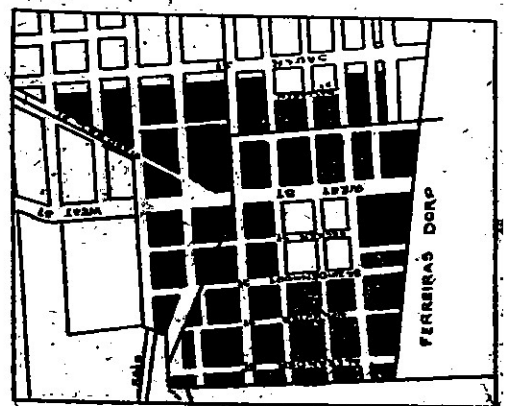
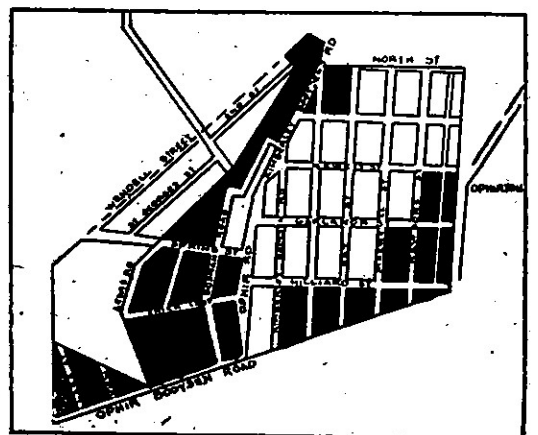
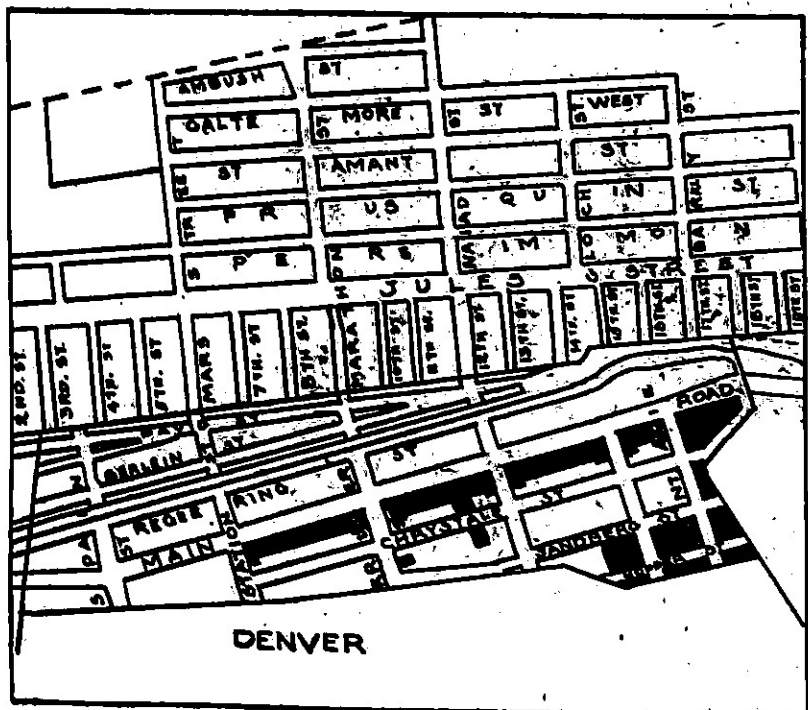
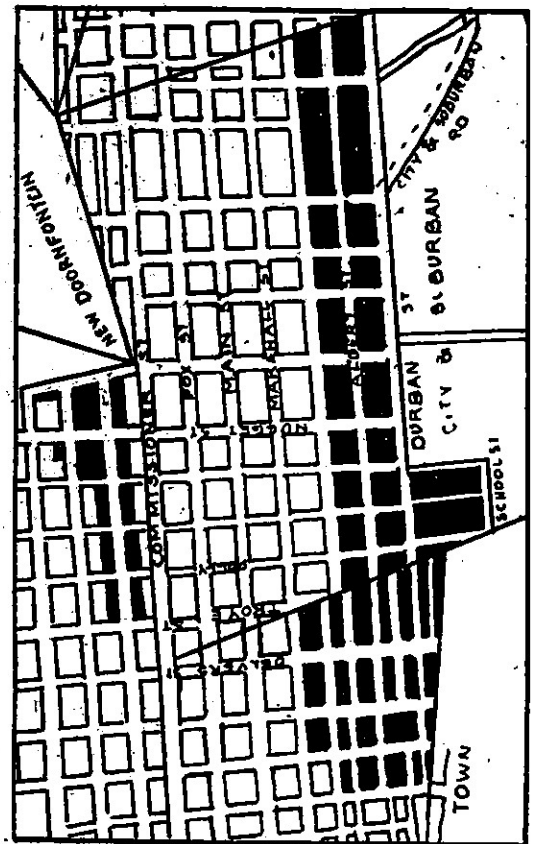
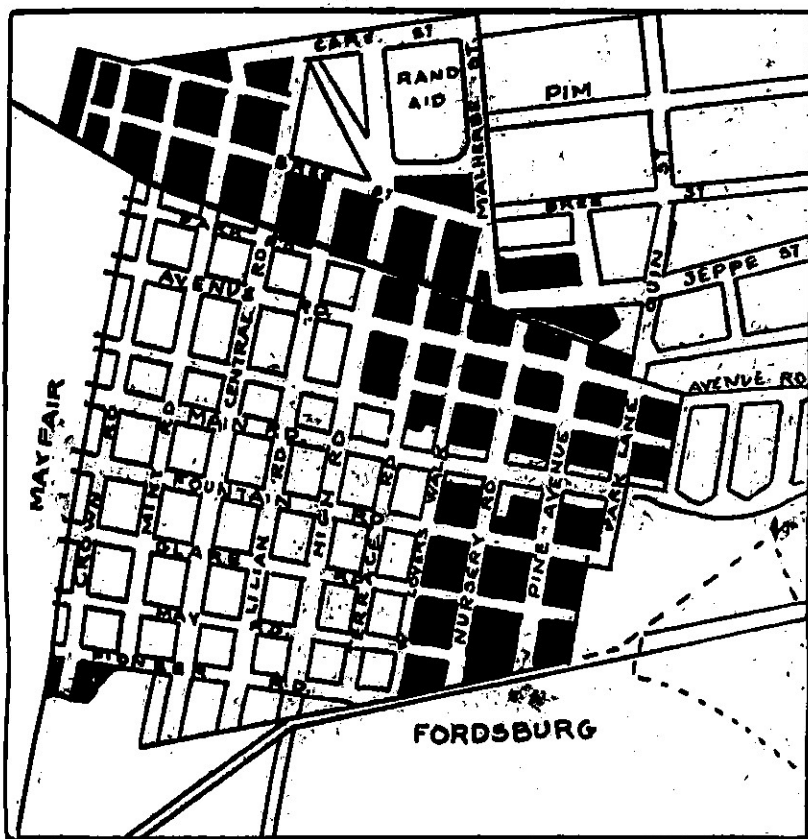
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# WHERE ASIATICS MAY STAY

**PLAN** of Areas recommended for exemption for the occupation and residence of Asiatics and other coloured persons by the Transvaal Asiatic In Land Tenure Act Commission in its report just issued. The areas blacked only are for exemption.

હિંદીઓ ક્યાં ક્યાં વસી શકશે

એશીયાટીક લેન્ડ ટેન્યુર એક્ટ હમણાંન તરફથી પોતાના હમણાંન પ્રસિદ્ધ થયેલા રીપોર્ટમાં એશીયાટીકો અને અન્ય રંગીન લોકોના ભોગવટા અને વસવાટ માટે મુક્ત કરવાની ભલામણ કરવામાં આવેલા ભલામણોના પ્લાનને ક્યાં ક્યાં ભાગ છે તેવો જ મુક્ત કરવાની ભલામણ થઈ છે.



# ઈન્ડિયન ઓપિનિયન

મહાત્મા ગાંધીજીના હસ્તે  
સને ૧૯૦૩માં સ્થપાયું.

પુસ્તાક ૩૩ મું.

ફીનીક્સ, શુક્રવાર, તારીખ જુલાઈ ૧૨ ૧૯૩૫

અંક-૨૮.

## નોંધ અને સમાચાર

મરહુમ લોર્ડ એમ્પ્ટહીલ

અમને નોંધ લેતાં અત્યંત ખેદ થાય છે કે લોર્ડ એમ્પ્ટહીલ જેઓ યુનાયનના હાલના ગવર્નર-જનરલ અર્લ એફ કલેરેનડન ના પીતરાઈ થતા હતા તેઓ લંડન ખાતે જુલાઈ તા. ૮ મીએ મરણ પામ્યા છે. લોર્ડ એમ્પ્ટહીલ ૧૮૯૮થી ૧૯૦૦ સુધી મદ્રાસના ગવર્નર અને ૧૯૦૫માં હોંદના વાઇસરોય હોઈ તેઓનું નામ હોંદની સાથે તો નીકટ સંબંધ ધરાવી જ રહ્યું છે પરંતુ તે સાથે સાથે આફ્રિકાના હોંદી સવાલની સાથે પણ તેઓનું નામ જોડાયેલું છે. કેમકે ગાંધીજીની આગેવાની નીચે ચાલી રહેલી ટ્રાંસવાલની અસામ્રહતી લડતના જીવંત અને પ્રવૃત્તિમય દીવસોમાં લંડન ખાતે સ્થપાયેલી સાથે આફ્રિકા ખીટીશ ઈન્ડિયન કમીટીનું તેઓ પ્રમુખસ્થાન ધરાવી રહ્યા હતા. લોર્ડ એમ્પ્ટહીલે હોંદના સવાલનાં મજબુત અને નીડર હીમાયતી હતા અને ખીટીશ ન્યાય અને અદલત-સાધના સાક્ષાત મુર્તીરૂપ હતા. મરહુમ જે. જે. ડોકે લખેલ "સાથે આફ્રિકામાં એક હોંદ દેશલક્ત" નામક ગાંધીજીના જીવનચરિત્ર લોર્ડ એમ્પ્ટહીલે ઉપોદ્ધાત લખી હતી. મરહુમ લોર્ડ એમ્પ્ટહીલનું નામ સાથે આફ્રિકાના હોંદીઓના હૃદયમાં કાયમનું પ્રેમભર્યું સ્થાન ધરાવી રહેશે.

સા. આ. ઈન્ડિયન કોંગ્રેસના અમલદારોની આપજીવી.

સરકારના અમલદારો તો આપજીવી કરે એ સંભવે. પરંતુ તેની સાથે પણ આજે તો સખ્ત વિરોધ દર્શાવાય છે અને શાહીવાદની વિરુદ્ધ પ્રબળ પોકાર થઈ રહ્યો છે. પરંતુ હોંદીઓનું તેમાં સ્થાન નથી. સા. આ. ઈન્ડિયન કોંગ્રેસ એ એક સરકારી નહિ પણ પ્રબળમંડળ છે અને પ્રબલિતના કાર્યમાં તેની પાસેથી શીથીલતા યા તો એપરવાધની આશા નજર આવી શકાય. છતાં એ આખતમાં તે અપવાદરૂપ જણાય છે. હુંક મુદત ઉપર કોંગ્રેસનું ડેપ્યુટેશન મુલકીપ્રધાનની મુલાકાતે ગયું હતું અને અન્ય આખતો સાથે જે હોંદીઓએ કોન્ડોનેશન લીધેલું છે તેમના જોરાં છોકરાંને આ દેશમાં આવવા દેવાની આખતમાં સરકારે અનુકૂળ ધ્યાન દેવાનું આપેલું વચન

પાળવા વિનંતિ કરી હતી. ડેપ્યુટેશનના એક સભ્યે જોહાનીસબર્ગમાં અમારા ખબરપત્રીને પ્રધાને તેઓની રજુઆતો વણી દિલસોજી પુર્વક સાંભળી તે આખતમાં ઘણોજ આનંદ દર્શાવી જીન માસમાં કોન્ડોનેશનના જોરાં છોકરાં સંબંધી જાહેરાત બહાર પડશે એવું જણાવ્યું હતું. આ ખબર ઉપરથી ઘણાં લાઈઓ આ જોશીસે તપાસ કરી રહ્યા છે કે એ જાહેરાત ક્યારે બહાર પડશે. ઘણી તપાસો થતાં અમે જીન તા. ૨૫ મીએ કોંગ્રેસના પ્રમુખ ઉપર કાગળ લખી મુલકી પ્રધાન તરફથી કરી જવાબ મળ્યો છે કે નહિ અને મળ્યો હોય તો તે પ્રબળી જણને માટે પ્રસિદ્ધ કરી શકાય તેમ છે. નહિ તેની તપાસ કરી હતી. તેના જવાબમાં જીન તા. ૨૬ મીની તારીખની કોંગ્રેસના સેક્રેટરીઓ તરફથી અમને માત્ર એક જાપેલી પહોંચ મળેલી છે કે "તમારા કાગળને ધ્યાન દેવાઈ રહ્યું છે." વધુ ટીકા કરવાની અમારે જરૂર રહેતી નથી.

જુલાઈ હેન્ડી કંપ

જુલાઈ હેન્ડીકેપની ઘોડાઢોડની શરત જોરા તંમજ કાળા લોકોને ગાંડાતુર બનાવી દે છે. યુનાયનના જુદા જુદા લાગોમાંથી વિમાનોમા રસ્તે અને રેલમારગે આવી લોકોએ ડરબનને ભરી મુકયું હતું. ૨૮૦૦૦ લોકોએ તો એ શરત રેસકોર્સની અંદરથી જોઈ હતી જેમાં ના. ગવર નર-જનરલથી લઈને હોંદ સરકારના એજન્ટ પણ હતા. અને ખીજ ૧૨૦૦૦ જેટલા લોકોએ બહારથી જોઈ હતી. એ સીવાય હવે તો મોટરમાં રેડીયો, ગોઠવાઈ શકતો હોવાથી કેટલા હબરે તેનો શોરબકોર અને તેના પરીણામો આતુરતાથી સાંભળ્યાં હશે અને કેટલા પોતે હોડ બકેલી હશે તે જણા હોવાથી હર્ષ થેલા બની ગયા હશે અને કેટલા નાસી પાસ થઈ જગતને અને પોતાની જાતને તીરસ્કારવા લાગ્યા હશે એ તો ઇશ્વરજ બલે. પણ તેથી કંઈ રેસકોર્સ ઉપર તેઓને ઓછો તીરસ્કાર ઉપજ્યો હશે?

હાયો જુગારી ખમણું રમે, તેમ જુલાઈ હેન્ડીકેપ ફરી ક્યારે આવે તેની તેઓ રાહ જોઈ રહ્યા હશે.

ન્યુકાસલની દુકાનોના કલાકોમાં ફેરફાર

ગયા શનીવારથી ન્યુકાસલની દુકાનો દર શનિવારે સાંજના ૭ વાગ્યા સુધી ખુલ્લી રહેશે અને બુધવારે બપોરના ૧ વાગ્યે બંધ થશે. આ ફેરફાર રેલ્વે મજુરોને માટે તથા ધર્મ માં લોકો માટે આવકારદાયક છે, કારણકે રેલ્વે મજુરોને શનિવારના બપોર પહેલાં કંઈ પણ ખરીદવા માટે વખત મળતો નથી. અને વધુમાં ખેડુતો પોતાનો વખત આખો દિવસ વેપાર માટે રોકી શકશે.

ખીશપની જ્યુબીલી

જોહાનીસબર્ગ ખાતે ટ્રેડજ ઢોલમાં ગયા શુક્રવારની રાતે રાષ્ટ્ર રેવ. ખીશપ ઓલીયરીને તેમની સીલવર જ્યુબીલી પ્રસંગે હોંદીઓ તથા કલડ કેથલીક તરફથી માન આપવામાં આવ્યું હતું. મી. જી. એફ. મારીઅને હોંદીઓ તથા કલડો તરફથી ખીશપને આવકાર આપી થેલી અપભ્યું કરી હતી. ખીશપે તેના ભાષણમાં જણાવ્યું કે જે થેલી તેને મળી છે તે કેથલીક અર્થ અથવા હોંદીઓ અને કલડ માટે જોહાનીસબર્ગમાં સ્કુલના ખાતમુકુર્તમાં વાપરશે.

કવેટા ધરતીકંપ

ઓટાસડાલ (ટ્રાંસવાલ) થી મી. છીઆ માવજ પટેલ તરફથી કવેટા ધરતીકંપ સંકટ નીવારણ માટે ગીની ૩ અમને મળી છે.

આભાર

કૃગસડોર્પના શ્રી. પરાગ પ્રેમા પોતાના ધર્મપત્નિના થએલા અકાળ અવસાનથી પોતાને થયેલી ખોટમાં જે બાઇઓ તરફથી જાતે આવી તેમજ પત્રોદારા દીલસોજી દર્શાવવામાં આવી છે તેઓ સર્વેનો આ પત્રદારા અંતઃકરણથી આભાર માને છે.

મરણ

શ્રી. ઠાકરશી સંઘની જેઓ ડરબનના જીના અને જાણીતા વેપારી હતા અને કંઈક વયોથી આ દેશમાંથી રીટાયર થઈ સ્વદેશમાં વસવાટ કરી રહ્યા હતા તેઓ યુવરી ગયાના ખબર