

# INDIAN OPINION

Founded by  
MAHATMA GANDHI  
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## NOTES AND NEWS

### Select Committee Appointed

THE Minister of Mines on behalf of the Minister of the Interior, moved on Thursday March 19 an unopposed motion that the order for the Second Reading of the Transvaal Asiatic Land Tenure (Amendment) Bill be discharged and that the subject of the Bill be referred to a Select Committee with power to bring up an amended Bill. Mr Duncan agreed to a suggestion by Mr Marwick that the committee should have power to take evidence and call for papers. The motion was agreed to. We have already expressed our opinion on the appointment of the Select Committee and what the community's attitude in regard to it should be. We think the appointment of this committee amounts to casting a slur on the Feet-ham Commission whose recommendations are the result of extensive inquiries at a considerable loss of time and money. The following is the personnel of the Select Committee:—Hon. J. H. Hofmeyr, (chairman); Messrs W. Bawden, L. Blackwell K.C., L. Egeland, H. A. Fagan K.C., J. H. Grobler, J. S. F. Pretorius, E. A. Rooth, J. G. Strydom, M. J. Van den Berg, Sir R. N. Kotze and Col. C. F. Stallard K.C.

### Mr. Hofmeyr Resumes Duties

We are glad to note that the Minister of the Interior, Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr has now recovered from his recent illness and has resumed his duties.

### Village Scheme For Asiatics

The Health Committee of Johannesburg City Council recommends that application be made to the Minister that Prospect Township be exempted from the provisions of the Gold Law and set apart for occupation by coloured persons. The total cost including the removal and re housing of the native inhabitants is estimated at £280,000.

It is desired by the Johannesburg City Council to turn Prospect Township into an ideal village for coloureds and Asiatics. The Transvaal Indians have neither favoured nor disfavoured the scheme. It is because some have their personal interests involved while others are speechless.

### New Gold Mines In Union

Major F. J. Roberts (Ind, Vrededorp) asked the Minister of Mines in the House of Assembly on Tuesday afternoon whether any gold mines will be opened in the Union during the year. Mr. Duncan informed him that there were 14 large new mines in process of development and attention was also being devoted to further mining ground. It was, however, not possible to give an accurate forecast of the development during the current year. In reply to a further question by Major Roberts, the Minister said that for 1935 the increase of European labour on the mines was 4,424 Whites and 34,799 Natives. It was hoped that the rate of increase would be maintained or even exceeded.

### Flood Disaster In U.S.A.

World sympathy will go out to the people of the United States in this their hour of trial owing to the terrible flood disaster that took place in Pennsylvania and Ohio last week. Never has such a calamity befallen America within the last century. The flood deathroll it is stated has reached 168 and 200,000 people are rendered homeless. The damage to property is estimated at £60,000,000 of which £20,000,000 has been done in Western Pennsylvania. President Roosevelt has allocated £8,600,000 for repairs and replacements in the flooded areas.

### Without The Option Of A Fine Or Bail

Two Indians, Ramkisson and Naga Aran, were sentenced by the Magistrate at Umzinto to four months' and two months' hard labour respectively when they were found guilty of assaulting a native labourer. The option of a fine was not given and bail, pending appeal, was refused. The native was working under Ramkisson and a dispute occurred. Naga Aran joined in the quarrel, in which the Native was injured.

While we may not take exception to this sentence we would like to ask why should not the same be done when a White man assaults a Native. Is his crime by virtue of his white skin rendered any the less serious than that of the Indian?

### Racial Discrimination In Trade

At Tuesday's meeting the Durban City Council refused to renew the licence of the Mercantile Shirt Factory. The applicant was Amod Ismail Moola, and during argument by counsel it was disclosed that he did business with Randles Bro. and Hudson and S. Butcher and Sons. It was stated that when he was originally granted a clothing manufacture's licence his licence was endorsed with the words: "Trade limited for making up materials for Asiatic merchants only." It was alleged that approximately 25 per cent. of his trade was done with Europeans and for this reason the Licensing Officer recommended the City Council not to renew his licence. Mr. J. J. L. Sisson, who appeared on behalf of Moola, maintained that the Council had no right to make this endorsement on the licence. He stressed the fact that in his opinion it was a question of racial discrimination and grossly unfair. It was disclosed that Moola had 56 employees. Objections to the renewal of the licence were lodged by the Durban and District Clothing Manufacturers' Association and also the Garment Workers' Industrial Union.

### Dr. N. P. Desai

Dr. Nagindas P. Desai, M.B.B.S. of the Bombay University, has arrived in Durban by the s.s. *Tairia* last Wednesday. Dr. Desai is a South African born son of Mr. P. G. Desai who had been on a short visit to India and has returned by the same boat. Dr. Desai was brought up in Phoenix in the early days when Mahatma Gandhi was here and had received his higher and University education in Bombay. He has been practising in Kathiawar for the last six or seven years and has come to South Africa to revive his childhood memories and to spend some time with his parents and relatives. Dr. Desai is the first Indian to arrive in South Africa with an Indian medical degree. We heartily welcome him to these shores.

## Indian Opinion

FRIDAY, MARCH 27TH, 1936

### The Late Mrs. Kamala Nehru

THE last mail from India brings the shocking news of the sad death of Mrs. Kamala Nehru, the beloved wife of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. Reuter from Geneva transmitted the news to India which stated that the last moments of Mrs. Kamala Nehru were very peaceful and she was conscious to the end. The body was cremated at Lausanne on March 1 and the ashes were to be taken to India. If there has been an unkind act by Reuter's Agency in India this has been the unkindest of all. To keep thousands of Indians in this part of the world in complete ignorance when such a sad event of national importance takes place is, to say the least, cruel and unchivalrous. If for nothing else surely for the commercial transactions done by Indians through that Agency it owes some considerations to India and Indians. Mrs. Kamala Nehru has died in the service of her country. "I have not known a truer, braver or more God-fearing woman. May her life be a pattern for us all to follow." Thus writes Mahatma Gandhi of her.

It was in 1914 that Pandit Jawaharlal met Miss Kamala and was engaged to her and in February, 1916, he got married to her. The parents of the new couple were rich, and the marriage was performed with great pomp. Miss Kamala was never sent to a school, but she received her education in English, Hindi, and Urdu in her own house at the hands of special teachers and Pandits. Special care was taken to bring her up as an ideal Hindu woman. Pandit Jawaharlal found in his newly wedded wife an ideal woman, ever ready to sacrifice all that wealth and high social status gave her in the cause of her country. When the country's call came, she was ready to give up everything and join the battallion of patriots, who were marching to jail during the Civil Disobedience campaign of 1930. During the movement, she was a member of the Congress Working Committee. Though frail in body and suffering from heart disease and tuberculosis, she went to jail. This ruined her delicate health altogether. Her life was in danger in 1926, when Panditji was advised to take her to Europe for treatment. They went to Germany and returned to India after a few

months' stay. In the meantime the struggle in India was in full swing under the terrorist regime of Lord Willingdon. Pandit Jawaharlal was flung into prison with thousands of others for the only crime of asserting by non-violent means their God-given right to breath the air of freedom in their own country. Mrs. Kamala Nehru in her serious state of ill-health was separated from her beloved husband. Like a noble and faithful wife she took on her own shoulders the burden of her husband's task as best she could until she broke down. In 1935, under medical advice, she went to Europe accompanied by her only sixteen-year old daughter, Indira. Her condition caused greater and greater anxiety but that did not move Lord Willingdon's Government to release Pandit Jawaharlal. Public opinion in India was stirred and pressure was brought on the Imperial Government and very reluctantly did Lord Willingdon's Government then have to yield to the instructions of their superiors. Pandit Jawaharlal was released unconditionally and without wasting a minute he flew to the bedside of his ailing wife. Under his loving care she showed signs of improvement. There was hopeful news and Panditji was elected as President of the ensuing session of the Indian National Congress which takes place in Lucknow on April 7. The last news we received in this country was that Panditji was to soon leave for India. It was, however, ordained otherwise, and just when he was preparing to start for India, Mrs. Kamala's condition changed for the worse and she breathed her last casting a gloom over the whole Indian nation. Sunday, March 8, was observed throughout India as a day of mourning, but not a word about it have we been favoured with by Reuter's Agency who thinks it of more importance to send trifling news about faction fighting in some corner or a stray act of shooting than such happenings of great national importance.

Pandit Jawaharlal has become the idol of the nation. He has been called upon within a short span of six years to preside over two sessions of the Indian National Congress. This great honour is due to him for he has dedicated his whole life and his most beloved ones to the will of God. The country's cause is greater to him than personal considerations,

We have no doubt, therefore, that great as the loss of his beloved wife is to him he will find consolation in the fact that his loss is the nation's loss and that his indomitable courage will enable him to bear the burden imposed by the country upon him. Indians in South Africa join their brethren in India in mourning the sad loss of a noble and patriotic soul and in expressing their respectful condolences to the Nehru family,

### The Late Sir Dinshaw Wacha

THE last mail from India brings yet another sad news of the death of Sir Dinshaw Edulji Wacha which occurred at his residence at Bombay on February 18. The late Sir Dinshaw Wacha was one of the founder-members of the Indian National Congress and was President of that institution at the Calcutta Session in 1901. He was for many years the most live member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation and as a champion of the people's interests he rendered unparalleled services to the City and country. For the last decade he was not seen much in public life. He passed away peacefully at the ripe age of 92. His name will for ever have an honoured place among the builders of the Indian Nation. Peace be to his soul.

### Mahatma Gandhi Returns To Politics

An Africoopa message from Bombay states:—

**M**AHATMA GANDHI is returning to politics after vowing retirement two years ago. He is angered by the decision of the Right Wing Congress leaders to accept Ministerial posts under the new Constitution. He has decided to fight the Moderates at the April meeting of the National Congress Party.

Mahatma Gandhi joined forces with Jawaharlal Nehru, the left wing leader, in securing a Congress resolution permitting Nationalists to seek election to legislative bodies solely for the purpose of wrecking the new Constitution.

The Nationalists are jubilant at Mahatma Gandhi's decision. They believe that with Mahatma Gandhi's help the Congress party may secure a majority of seats in the National Assembly when the first elections are held under the Government of India Act.

### OUR SUPPLEMENT

WITH this issue we present our readers with a photo of the late Mrs. Kamala Nehru which we hope will serve as an inspiration to every man and woman to serve the cause of their country and their people.

# HOW GOVERNMENT PURSUES ITS WHITE LABOUR POLICY

“THE Government does not propose to introduce legislation designed to prevent the employment of any particular race in specified occupations,” states the Department of Labour in reply to a resolution passed at the United Party Congress held in Pretoria in December and addressed to the secretary of the United Party. The Industrial Legislation Commission had gone into this question very thoroughly and presented a unanimous report opposing any policy which would lead to the wholesale displacement of natives by Europeans. The department feels that direct legislation based on racial distinctions is impracticable,” states the letter. “It is proposed to pursue the policy, which has already had some success, of including in wage-regulating measures provisions which will ensure the employment in industry of a reasonable proportion of civilised labour.” The Department of Labour further states that about 2,500 Europeans have already been absorbed on the Witwatersrand as a result of the steps taken by the department in co-operation with industrial councils, and suitable amendments are to be made to the existing legislation to facilitate this process. By this means it is hoped that considerable progress will be achieved in

the realisation of the Government's labour policy.

## Labour Department's Letter To Town Clerk

Durban City Council has been approached by the Department of Labour with a view to the Corporation employing a greater proportion of civilised labour in the Municipal Electrical Department. Mr. M. S. Tobias, Divisional Inspector of Labour for Natal, in a letter to the Town Clerk states:—

“The Government, in collaboration with industry, is pursuing the policy of expanding the avenues of employment available for civilised labour in semi-skilled and unskilled occupations. The opinion is held that avenues of regular employment should be found for the thousands of European labourers for whom provision has hitherto been made on relief work of a temporary character.

“The Government is providing regular work for large numbers, and a start has been made by industry, which has already absorbed some 2,500 workers of this class. It is estimated, however, that the total number to be absorbed in the ordinary economic fabric of the country approximates 30,000, and the co-operation of all employers and public

bodies is necessary if this object is to be achieved.

“In some of the smaller municipal power stations, White labour is employed exclusively. It is not expected that the large stations, which carry a big complement of Native labour, will effect a change over to an all-White labour policy, but it is suggested that the organisation of the work be carefully examined in order to ascertain to what extent the number of Europeans employed could advantageously be increased.

“The last published figures show that your Council employs in its Electrical Department 229 Europeans against 296 Asiatics and Natives.”

## Manning Harbour Craft With Europeans

The manning of all Government harbour craft at Durban by Europeans is expected to be completed within three months. Only two tugs now require to be manned and steps are being taken to obtain the necessary staff. The Government policy also contemplates the replacement of the existing non-European berthing staff by Europeans. More than 50 men will be required and the change over will take place gradually as experienced men are available.

# GARAGE LICENCE REFUSED AT LADYSMITH

THE Ladysmith Town Council sat as Licensing Appeal Board on Tuesday, March 17. Among the appeals was that of Mr. Raghoonath Singh, a well-known resident of that town, for a garage licence in Illing Road, which was dismissed, the Licensing Officer's decision being upheld.

Mr. Rawlinson appeared for the appellant. Mr. H. L. Kidman of Messrs. Kidman and Levin, being for the objectors, the Ladysmith Motor Traders' Association. In the original application, which was held before Mr. G. H. Milburn, Mr. Singh stated he was a general dealer in Illing Road. He was applying for a garage licence in order that he might keep more petrol. He had a lorry and motor car in daily use and he also supplied petrol to friends.

By buying petrol in 40-gallon drums he would purchase it 1d. per gallon cheaper. The granting of this application would not affect the objectors,

since his premises were situated in a back street. At present he had no intention to do repair work or engage a mechanic, but would do so if opportunity presented itself and he was asked by customers. Wilson Mayne Allison, in evidence for the objectors, said he was a garage licence holder in Ladysmith and had been his own master for 17 years. He submitted that the motor business to-day was not one that anyone could undertake. Clients who were supplied with petrol often desired information regarding repairs which made necessary the attention of a reliable and experienced man. To his knowledge there were six garage licences in town and the number of garage businesses which had changed hands in Ladysmith since 1920 was 40.

## Apparent Failures

These apparent failures he attributed to the following causes:—

Starting out with insufficient experience and capital; the garage business in Ladysmith was overtraded. In defence of the latter statement, he submitted that Estcourt, which handled more traffic than Ladysmith (Ladysmith traffic, plus that from Olivier's Hoek, National Park, Weenen, etc.) had only four garage licences, while Newcastle, which could also be compared with Ladysmith, had only three or four.

The petrol companies delivered petrol at any time from 8 a.m. on Monday until 1 p.m. on Saturday, and when occasion demanded it, even on public holidays and Sundays. Therefore there was no need to keep large stocks of petrol on hand if required only for private use. He knew the applicant and anticipated that the granting of his application would adversely affect all other garage dealers.

# MENTALITY OF THE WHITE PEOPLE

## PARLIAMENTARY DEBATING SOCIETY SUGGESTS SEGREGATION

A DISCUSSION in which budding M.P.'s and the public took part was staged by the Durban Parliamentary Debating Society on Monday night.

The motion, proposed by Mr. P. H. Thomas, was: "That in the opinion of this House, the principles underlying and embodied in the Native Bills of the Union Government can with advantage be applied as a solution of the Asiatic question in South Africa."

In introducing the motion, Mr. Thomas briefly recounted the history of the Indians in South Africa. They had gradually spread over the Union, he said, and in spite of strenuous opposition they had established themselves, acquired land and indulged in trade, following which they had no desire to return to India. Mr. Thomas maintained that the principles of the Native Bills could be very suitably used regarding the Indians. They had strongly objected to a policy of segregation in South Africa, he said, but if segregation could be carried out their future would be guaranteed for all time. Purity of race could only be maintained if the Indians lived in an area of their own. The main difficulty lay in the fact that it would be hard to find land for them. The danger of intermarriage between the Indian and the European would, he considered, become imminent if both

the races continued to associate as they did at present.

### Transvaal Example

Mr. Thomas said that the Indians who settled in the Transvaal had found that the Land Tenure Act held several restrictions. They had overcome these restrictions by marrying White women, with the result that a member of Parliament had found it necessary to introduce a Bill prohibiting the intermarriage of European and Asiatic. In Natal the Indians were by number dominating the Europeans. In recent years the cost of educating Indian children had increased enormously, Mr. Thomas thought that the social intercourse of the two races was being carried too far.

He did not believe that Indian school-boys should play Cricket and other games against Europeans. The Indian was being socially uplifted by the continual propaganda spread for his benefit by the different Agent Generals who had come to South Africa. This was to the detriment of both races.

Mr. E. Deverneuil seconded the motion and said that he thought the Indian was unable to keep pace with the more civilised European. He considered that he should be in an atmosphere where he would better be able to manage his own affairs.

### Opposition View

Mr. K. R. Burne was of the opinion that Mr. Thomas was afraid of the

Indian, probably because he thought that the Indian had a degrading influence or because he was gaining a commercial hold in Natal by owning shops and land and thus competing successfully with the average European. He thought that the Indian could be socially uplifted by raising his intellectual standing to the level of the European. Mr. R. G. L. Mathias, the leader of the Opposition, and Mr. H. W. le Marchand both opposed the motion. Mr. Mathias said that the Government at present represented only the European section of the community. Legislation was carried out for the Indians only at the Government's own judgment and the Indian had no say whatever in the matter.

The solution of the problems which the Indian community presented could only be solved, he maintained, by enfranchisement. Other members who spoke were Mr. E. S. Kerdachi, Miss N. Findlay, Mr. D. Tedder and Mrs. E. L. Kelly.

The motion was then put to the vote and was carried six votes to four. On the consent of the House it was decided to allow all visitors present to vote and the motion was again carried, this time by 17 votes to eight. Three Indians among the audience voted against the motion.

## S. A. QUESTION IN INDIA

### BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION'S RESOLUTION

AT a meeting of the Council of the Bombay Presidency Association held in Bombay the following resolution was passed and a copy of the same was forwarded to the Government of India:—

"The Council of the Bombay Presidency Association are deeply concerned at the recent developments in South Africa where legislation continues to be undertaken, which is aimed at the rights of the Indian settlers there.

"The Slum Act passed by the Union Parliament and the rural 'dealers' Licensing Law Amendment Ordinance adopted by the Natal Provincial Council are fresh instances of the anti-Indian feeling prevalent in the Union, while Indian opinion in South Africa has been also gravely perturbed by the Transvaal Asiatic Land Tenure Act which is

designed to introduce a policy of complete residential and Commercial segregation and to restrict and curtail rights hitherto enjoyed by Indians in Transvaal.

"The Council, therefore, urge on the Government of India the urgent necessity of reviewing the whole position of Indians in South Africa and calling for an authoritative report from the Agent-General on the same with a view to take such action as may be deemed advisable to safeguard the legitimate rights of the Indian Community in the South African Union."

Diwan Bahadur Ramaswamy Mudaliar was informed in the Indian Legislature by Sir. G. S. Bajpai, that a number of persons born in the United States, South Africa, Australia, Canada, etc are residing in India. Under the

Rociprocity Resolution of the Imperial War Conference each country of British Commonwealth has its own population by means of restriction on immigration. Indians who settled in Australia and Canada, are not subject to any economic restrictions. Indian residents in South Africa suffer from numerous disabilities but Government does not consider that a policy of retaliation against South African Nationals entering into or resident in India will be the best way of securing their removal. Government of the United States impose certain disabilities and restrictions upon the entry into and residence in United States of all Asiatics including Indians. Government of India has addressed His Majesty's Government in this connection.

# MAHATMA GANDHI AND SOCIALISM

WHAT is Socialism? Should I look for the definition and its interpretation from the precepts and practices of that remarkable personality, the great Russian idol, Nicolai Lenin? May I rely on the theories and dreams of that philosopher, Karl Marx, for a conception of perfect Socialism? Can I admit the antithesis of Hitler as national Socialism? What about De Valera's Christian Socialism or Roosevelt's New Deal? Shall I, in despair, turn for my guidance to the varieties of British Socialism as expounded by Lansbury, Maxton, Cripps and others? These and similar other questions create a difficult dilemma for me, but my attempt at discovering Mahatma Gandhi's attitude towards such a confusion of principles and ideas is nothing short of probing into the mysteries of the unknown. My only comfort, however, is that they all aim at the amelioration of human suffering, although the methods adopted by the protagonists of one school of thought are actually antagonistic to those of all the rest. It is, therefore, in the methods of attaining the common ideal that I venture to explore and explain Gandhi's views on this latest of human inspirations, called Socialism.

Difference of forms, details and methods of realization apart; few people, least of all Mahatma Gandhi, will disagree with Socialism if it aims at establishing:

- (1) Equality, fraternity and the elimination of class distinctions.
- (2) Perfect democracy in Government.
- (3) Nationalization of production and distribution for the common welfare.
- (4) Elimination of war and its root causes like Capitalism, Imperialism and Ultra-Nationalism.

To grasp the implications of his ways to achieve these ideals, one must realize that, although his name and leadership are generally associated with the political liberation of India, Mahatma Gandhi is essentially a religious man. Not a dogmatic priest or preacher but a believer who must, himself, live the life of his faith to realize his ultimate destiny. Not a vain dreamer but a practical visionary who, in order to make his dreams come true, will start the apparently impossible task of emptying the ocean of misery with the tiny palm of his hand.

Believing in the efficacy of prayer, he spends considerable time in contemplation for the sake of his fellow beings. With implicit faith in his clean weapons of Ahimsa—Truth and Non-violence in thought, word and deed—he marches for conquest, seeking to reach his goal through suffering. Millions have followed him shouting with joy, "Lead kindly Light," and the Light shows the

By  
KRISHNA VIR  
In the "India Bulletin"

way to fight on a nobler plane of combat, "... We must meet their ungodliness by Godliness. We must meet their untruth by Truth. We must meet their craft and cunningness by openness and simplicity. We must meet their terrorism and frightfulness by bravery and patient suffering." This is his way to reach his ideal which is, to my mind, almost identical with the objects of Socialism as classified above. Let me, therefore, dwell upon the Mahatma's movements to pursue these objects,

"Equality," "Fraternity," "Comradeship" of late become catch-words for abuse and exploitation. Everyone, and particularly a Socialist, knows that such terms are relative. The great scheme of nature itself will not permit of absolute equality. In any case, the Indian ideal of life interprets these precepts in its own way. For the sake of love and respect, and not because of any so-called slave-mentality, we do recognize the differences between great and small, elder and younger, teacher and disciple, and of course between Mahatma and... Mister... Our outward manifestations of equality and comradeship of addressing one another as brother and sister are a proof of their being inborn and natural to us and it is not necessary to adopt the word "comrade" simply because of its Moscow hallmark.

Our Communist enthusiasts are angry because people do not call him "Comrade Gandhi" instead of "Mahatma." Gandhi himself in his humility resents being called a Mahatma, or poor people touching his feet, and goes so far to say that if it were in his power he would enact a law making these practices criminal. He may one day get power, but I am afraid he will have to enact a special ordinance because his people would probably take a leaf out of his own book and start mass civil disobedience against that obnoxious piece of legislation.

In spite of the evils existing in India today—and I must confess there are many—which have lately been augmented in consequence of foreign domination, there is no denying the fact that the whole fabric of the original caste system, the joint family life, the village panchayats, and such other old institutions have all their root in that fraternity and comradeship. Gandhi wishes to reform and develop these instead of borrowing foreign garments which may not be fitted to the body-politic of India. His whole life work for the uplift of the Harijans, his constant

efforts at Hindu-Muslim unity, his unremitting zeal to eradicate crude class distinctions, his entire dedication to the service of the poor, and above all his great Khadder and Village Industries Movements, with all their economic advantages,—all these and the manifold activities of this one man have achieved wonders to infuse into people's lives the essentials of equality, fraternity and comradeship.

Gandhi is a perfect democrat. He believes in the government of the people, for the people, by the people. Government constitutions must naturally vary according to the needs and desires of the people, and Indians will have the choice of their own when they have ultimately won their freedom. But a specimen of Gandhi's efforts in this direction may be gauged from the present constitution of the Indian National Congress, in the framing of which he took a leading part. The very qualification for membership and franchise is not money, property, or education, but a certain amount of labour. It is the democracy, and not the dictatorship, of the proletariat.

Gandhi is accused of supporting Monarchy. It is true, like many others, Gandhi does not think Monarchy is inconsistent with Socialism. His conception of Monarchy is not the same as is generally understood; it is that of an ideal ruler—a state of Ram Rajya (as depicted in the life of the hero in the famous Hindu epic poem "Ramayana")—who is at once an incarnation of Truth, Sacrifice, Ahimsa, and all the attributes of gods. He wishes to establish the Kingdom of God on earth and he leaves alone those who deny Him for the sake of republicanism.

The organization of Capital and Labour on the socialistic basis and Gandhi's views on this complicated problems are too vast a subject for this limited space. In industrialized Europe and America, the Socialist leaders do not all see eye to eye as to the practical shapes the Socialist principles should assume, and certainly their application for the mainly rural population of 700,000 villages of India does not call for any quack solution. While Gandhi believes in the equal distribution of wealth, he works for an equitable distribution which alone can lead to the ultimate realization of equal distribution. He is not against the organization of labour but desires it on the Indian lines as against the European systems where, in many cases, the release from the victimization by the Capitalist tyrants has only resulted in Labour being exploited by interested politicians. As he says, 'Labour, in my opinion, must not become a pawn in the hands of politicians on the political

chess-board. It must by its sheer strength, dominate the chess board." His living as the lowliest of the lowly and his regarding the possession everything, except bare necessities, as "stealing" is a clear indication of his views on aggressive Capitalism. But apart from this he also seeks the moral and spiritual regeneration of India on the lines of Indian thought, Indian custom and Indian ideals. This means the exclusion, so far as possible, of the influence of the West with its industrial slavery, its materialism, its money worship and its wars.

One need not go far to seek his attitude on War Mania when one understands the Mahatma's uncompromising principle of non-violent resistance which he exhorts his followers to preach and practice as a real moral substitute for defence against even the mightiest combination for aggression. He will not subscribe to "wars of righteousness" except by "righteous means." For him a noble end does not justify foul means. His fight for the deliverance of India from British yoke by non-violent means is the greatest attempt ever made against the most

brutal imperialism the world has ever known.

Mahatma Gandhi's field of work is naturally his own native land and that gives an appearance of his outlook being Nationalistic. But he believes that India has a mission for the world. His idealism, therefore, transcends the boundaries of race and country and seeks to make itself one with the hopes of humanity "My religion," he cries, "has no geographical limits. If I have a living faith in it, it will transcend my love for India herself."

## South African News In Brief

### Sale Of Milk In Johannesburg

FIVE hundred milk retailers in Johannesburg are incensed at the recent amendment of a Municipal by-law relating to the sale of milk. The new by-law, if ratified by the Administration, will permit the sale of milk for consumption off the premises only by dairies, and there are 500 tearooms and retail milk suppliers in Johannesburg who resent the amendment and are protesting against it. Four years ago the Council tried to enforce a similar amendment, but the retailers stepped in and it was declared *ultra vires*. Since then milk has been sold freely in tearooms and shops. A deputation from the Milk Retailers' Association and the Hellenic African Commercial Union, which represents the tearoom proprietors, protested to the Public Health Department at the attempt once more to restrict their activities so far as the sale of milk was concerned, but the Council is adamant and refuses to withdraw the amendment. The parties have now protested to the Administrator and will ask the public of Johannesburg to sign a petition protesting against what they consider to be an act of injustice.

### Indians On Railway Pullmans

Indian passengers may now travel first class on the Pullman service between Durban and Maritzburg. Arrangements have now been made to provide limited accommodation on any of the Administration's road vehicles operating on the Durban-Maritzburg route for Indian passengers wishing to travel first class. Early application should be made at the reservation offices for the reservation of such seats.

### Durban's Senior Magistrate

Mr. H. R. Piers, Durban's new Senior Magistrate, assumed office on Monday. His appointment as successor to the late Mr. W. A. Rowan was dated March 2, but since then Mr. Piers has been on leave.

### Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr's Witty Speech

The Australian cricketers had one of their ambitions fulfilled on Friday March 20. All were anxious to hear Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr, Minister of the Interior deliver a public address before they returned to Australia and the Minister responded to their request by speaking in a civic luncheon given in honour of the cricketers at the City Hall, Capetown. Supporting the toast of Australian Cricket and the Australian team, in a witty speech Mr. Hofmeyr said a match should have been arranged between members of Parliament and the tourists. "As self-appointed captain of the Parliamentary team," he said, "I should have enjoyed seeing Fingleton and Brown shaping to the bodyline bowling of Walter Madley at one end and the googlies of General Smuts at the other. (Laughter.) "I should have liked to see Colonel Stallard and Dr. Malan fielding at 'suicide corner' while Richardson was batting. Under such circumstances I might be prepared to put myself on to bowl. (Renewed laughter)

"I am told that I established somewhat of a reputation for finding official duties at places where Test matches were being played. I even discovered a foundation stone to be laid in Durban when the first Test was played there and I laid it at the somewhat unusual hour of 10 in the morning. (Laughter.)

### Lord And Lady Baden Powell To Visit Indian Scouts And Guides

By special request of the Chief Scout and Guide, a combined Rally of scouts and guides will be held at Curries Fountain, Durban in the afternoon of April 28th, 1936.

The Rally held on 26th. February 1936 to meet and welcome the Chief Scout and Guide proved a disappointment to the 1,500 scouts and guides; this was owing to the distinguished visitors' inability to attend due to unforeseen circumstances. Colonel Walton was deputed by the Chief.

Lord and Lady Baden Powell's disappointment and desire of meeting scouts

and guides is mentioned in a letter received by the Association. The following is an extract of the letter received:

"I should be grateful if you could let the leaders of the Indian Boy Scouts know how very sorry I am that I was not able to get to their Rally.

This was a great disappointment to me as I should indeed have liked to see the boys and meet their officers. Would it perhaps be possible to arrange for me to see some of them when I return to Durban on board *Llandoverry Castle* on or about April 27th.

Colonel Walton has given me a glowing account of the smartness and evident good spirit of the large muster which he saw yesterday. This reflects full credit on the work and keenness of their leaders.

I would like to offer my congratulations to all of them on the happy arrangement arrived at by which they form a definitely authorised branch of the Boy Scouts Movement, into which I cordially welcome the Indian Boy Scouts."—Yours sincerely, sd. BADEN POWELL, Chief Scout.

"I write to tell you how terribly distressed I have been over this misunderstanding that led to my not being present at your Scout and Guide Rally yesterday. And now in order to make amends for this unfortunate mistake, may I ask if perhaps I might have the opportunity of meeting your leaders and Indian Girl Guides of Durban—sd. LADY BADEN POWELL.

### Springfield Flats Kept For Industries

The Durban Turf Club has made an application to the City Council for 300 acres of Springfield Flats for horse training purposes. This is the second application for the ground by the club within the past 12 months and again the Finance Committee had turned it down. The committee is against disposing of the freehold of any portion of the flats for non-industrial purposes.

### Indian Lady Doctor Welcomed At Clairwood

Under the auspices of the Clairwood Social and Debating Club a Public Welcome Reception was accorded to Dr. Goonarathnam K. Naidoo M.B., L.R.O.M.; at the Clairwood Indian Boys' School Hall on Sunday March 22. Mr. R. M. Pillay presided over the function.

### Cape Indian Council Condemns Congress Action

The Executive of the Cape Indian Congress, held in Capetown last Sunday passed resolutions condemning the action of those members of the South African Indian Congress who have resigned from that body as a protest against the marriage of Sir Syed Raza Ali to Miss P. Sammy requesting the Executive of South African Indian Congress to accept their resignations and fill the vacancies without delay, and if necessary to call an emergency session of the Congress for the purpose.

### Another Goal-Breaker Captured

Another of the twelve natives who escaped from Verulam goal the Sunday before last was captured on Sunday afternoon at Frosterly, on the North Coast. Before he escaped he was awaiting trial on a charge of the murder of an Indian woman. He was seen by a native detective drinking beer with three other natives in a compound at Frosterly. The detective pounced on him and handcuffed him before he could offer resistance. Two of the twelve natives who escaped from the goal were recaptured on the day they escaped, and another gave himself up. The next day five others were captured by a native chief at Inanda. Another, James Mokena, has been caught by an Indian detective in Durban. Two are still at large.

### South Coast Indian Railway Passengers' Union

The eighth annual general meeting of the above Union was held in the Isipingo Indian School Room, on Sunday last with Mr. B. Mahabeer in the chair. There was a large attendance of members. Mr. Subramany in his annual report, showed a very successful year's work. Apart from other matters, it disclosed the very courteous and sympathetic manner in which the Railway Administration had treated the Unions representations on various matters affecting the welfare of the South Coast Indian Railway Passengers. The meeting passed a resolution expressing its grateful thanks to the Railway Administration in Durban and especially to the System Manager and his staff. The following office bearers were elected for the ensuing year: Patrons: Messrs. Seebooram, and D. Bession. President: Mr. B. Mahabeer. Vice-Presidents: Messrs. R. Gopaulsingh and Jimmy Vardan. Secretary and Treasurer: Mr. T. Subramany. Committee: Messrs. A. V. Sampson, S Gokul, D. S. Cassim and N. Rugbeer. Auditor: Mr. S. M. Pillay.

### Sale Of Chillies And Garlic

Dry chillies and garlic are produce and must not be sold from stands at the Indian market rented for the sale of leaves. The City marketmaster has given that ruling and has stopped several Indian stallholders from selling such

produce from their stands, which are let for the sale of betel leaves, leaf tobacco and coconuts. The stallholders are perturbed over the decision, which is putting an end to a branch of their trade they have carried on unchallenged for years. One Indian stallholder, rather than lose the lucrative trade he has in garlic and dried chillies has written to the marketmaster offering to pay a further sum of £1 a month to be allowed to continue the sale of the two products. In a report to the Markets and Abattoir Committee the marketmaster recommends that the stallholder should have an extra stand erected to the rear of his present stall and reserved for the sale of garlic and dry chillies. An additional charge of 15s. per month is also recommended. In other cases the marketmaster recommends that rents be increased to the produce stall scale.

### Successful Students At Carlisle Street School

There was a large muster of parents and friends of pupils attending Carlisle Street Indian School in the school hall on Monday March 16 when the school leaving certificates for last year's successful candidates were awarded. Mr. V. M. Maistry presented the certificates. Mr. E. Thomas, headmaster of the school, paid a tribute to the teachers who did pioneer work in higher education for Indians before the opening of Sastri College. Congratulations were offered to Dr. Goonarathnam Naidoo, who recently returned from Scotland, after completing her medical course. The headmaster said that during the past five years 338 boys had passed the Standard VI. certificate examination. He paid a high tribute to Mr. Maistry for his generosity. Mr. Maistry congratulated the school on its success of 51 passes out of a possible 54 in the 1935 examination. He complimented the teachers and promised to present the school a bookcase. Other speakers included Dr. Goonarathnam Naidoo, Rev. R. Choonoo. Mr. S. N. Naidoo and Mr. V. N. Thumbadoo.

### Ram Navami Celebration

The birthday of the Lord Shri Ramchandra will be observed by the followers of Sanathan Dharma under the auspices of the Cato Manor Arya Samaj in their school hall, 107 Bellair Road Mayville on Tuesday March 31 at 7 p.m. All are requested by the Secretary to attend.

### Isipingo Indian Society

The 18th Annual General Meeting of the Isipingo Indian Society was held in the Isipingo Indian School on Sunday last. Mr. Seeboo Ram presided over a large gathering. Mr. R. Gopaulsingh the Secretary presented the society's report and financial statement which reflected a cash balance of £350 and assets of £500. The Society owns and controls the only Indian Cemetery in the district, where

provision is made for the burials of Hindus, Mohammedans and Christians. The burials to date exceed 200, and the funeral of poor cases are conducted by the society at its own expense. During the year assistance was rendered to poor children with school books, rations to a widow, medical fees for destitute cases and a small donation was sent to the Community Chest. The activities of the Society include the registering of births of children through the post, reporting deaths, obtaining passes and winding of Estates of the poor. Arrangements are about to be completed soon for the purchase of half an acre land opposite the Isipingo Railway Station for the erection of a School Building and it is hoped that those who are not members yet will join up to improve the Society's work in every respect. Mr. R. D. Chowthee formerly of Isipingo and now of Sawoti, and one of the patrons of the Society kindly donated 2 acres of land and a School Building situated at Sawoti to the Society valued at £150. Mr. Chowthee is the manager of this school at present. The Society extends its sincere thanks to the donor for the thoughtful gift. Speeches were made by Messrs. S. Powys, R. D. Chowthee, M. A. Jadwat, A. V. Sampson and B. Mahabeer praising the Society's good work. At the close of the meeting Mr. Sonny Moodley with his pupils gave a Physical Culture display which was thoroughly enjoyed by all. The following officials were duly elected for the ensuing year: Patrons: Messrs. M. A. Jadwat, R. D. Chowthee and G. R. Ghoorohoo. President: Mr. Seeboo Ram. Vice-Presidents: Messrs. K. Nowbuth, M. K. Peter, K. Moonsamy and A. Raiman. Secretary and Treasurer: Mr. R. Gopaulsingh. Asst. Secretary: Mr. T. Soobramony. Committee: Messrs. B. Mahabeer, L. Bession, J. Varden, S. Gokul, M. George, D. S. Cassim, H. Binda, A. V. Sampson and Ramphal. Auditor: Mr. N. Gangaa.

### Obituary

#### Death Of Mrs. Ellary Of Fordsburg

On Monday March 16, 1936, Mrs. Ellary, fourth daughter of Mr. and Mrs. K. M. Phillips of 11a Luttie Street, Fordsburg, Johannesburg, died at her parent's residence after a long illness. Mrs. Ellary was in her twenty second year when she passed away and was a very popular figure among her circle. The funeral took place on Wednesday afternoon, March 18, and was attended by a large number of friends and relatives at the New Clare Cemetery. The deceased leaves behind her sorrowing husband and three children and many relatives to mourn their sad loss. A number of telegrams were received from Natal and Transvaal conveying sympathy to the bereaved family.

# India Letter

[ FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT ]

## Lucknow Constructing Beautiful "Congress Nagar"

Mr. Gopinath Srivastava, Chairman Publicity Department, Indian National Congress, Lucknow, in a statement, says:

THE extensive ground behind the D. A. V. High School at Aryanagar, Aishbagh, has been selected for the site of the Congress. The total area, 7,200,000 square feet will soon be converted into a busy, beautiful and remarkable colony. A specially built pandal, accommodating 60,000 people; an enclosed area of 400,000 square feet showing through manufacturing process, charts, diagrams and practical working, the march Khadi villages have made under the guidance and inspiration of Mahatma Gandhi. The aesthetic side has also not been ignored and there will also be a picture gallery which is being prepared under the directions of that reputed artist, Nand Lal Bose of Shantiniketan. There will also be a model village as also 2,000 trained volunteers doing duty night and day; beautiful huts accommodating about a thousand delegates coming from all parts of the country; a net work of water pipes laid and thousands and thousands of bulbs glittering in the night with well-lit, neat and tidy thoroughfare bearing the names of the martyrs in the cause of the nation; a kitchen serving food to 5,000 people a day, all these will be there in Motinagar, the nagar named after that prince among patriots, Pandit Motilal Nehru, who breathed his last in this city.

## Mr. George Lansbury's Tribute To Pandit Jawaharlal

Pandit Jawaharlal's election as President of the forthcoming session of the Indian National Congress was warmly welcomed by Mr. George Lansbury who said that anyone who knows Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru will congratulate him and wish him great success as the leader of the Congress. It was natural in the order of things that he succeed Mahatma Gandhi and Mrs. Annie Besant in the long roll of leaders. The fact that he is paying much more attention to economic conditions of the people of India than to the political side is only what is expected of one who has spent so much time here in the West and has studied the conditions. I shall watch his career as a leader not only with interest, but with the very deepest sympathy. I hope that both in himself, as the new leader of the Indian Nationalist movement, and the new Viceroy, who will soon be proceeding, India will find a common bond of agreement in work-

ing together for the uplift of the Indian masses from poverty and destitution.

## B. Rama Row To Succeed Sir B. N. Mitra

The Government of India with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for India has decided to appoint Mr. B.

## Coming Federal Court Of India

The United Press understands that the Government propose to construct residential bungalows for the Chief Justice of India, and two Puisne Judges of the Federal Court to be established during the next financial year in New Delhi. The cost is expected to be Rs. 195,000.

## Abolition Of Titles

Mr. Satyamurthi informs that his resolution for the non-grant of titles and decorations has been disallowed by the Governor-General on the ground that it relates to a matter that does not concern the Governor-General-in-Council.

## To Encourage Widow Marriage

An interesting social measure to encourage widow marriage among the Hindus is sought to be put on the statute book by Suryakumar Som, Nationalist M.L.A., from Bengal, who has sponsored a Bill providing that no widower should be permitted to marry a spinster.

## Pandit Jawaharlal On Dr Ambedkar

In answering a question at the conclusion of the conference of delegates for propaganda in England, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru declared that he did not attach much importance on Dr. Ambedkar's change of faith, because his faith was not of a faithful kind. A leader like Dr. Ambedkar represented the upper strata of the Depressed Classes who were economically better off and who were entering the competition for seeking jobs with a desire to share the spoils. But the real underdog among the Depressed Classes was represented by Mahatma Gandhi. Neither he nor the Congress wanted to make the Depressed Classes depressed for ever by agreeing to separate electorates for them.

## Rs. 500 Highest Salary

Mr. Yusuf Meherally, the Socialist leader, has given notice of a resolution to be moved in the Bombay Corporation to the effect that in view of the great poverty of the country and also in consonance with the resolution passed in the Karachi session of the Congress, no employee of the Corporation should be given a salary of more than Rs. 500.

## Standing Emigration Committee

Messrs. Ramnarain Singh, Satyanarain Singh, Muthuranga Mudaliar and Mohanlal Saxena were nominated on behalf of the Congress Party for election to the Standing Emigration Committee.

## Dawn Of New Age

Following is the message of the President of the Ramakrishna Math and Mission on the Centenary celebration of Shri Ramakrishna's Birthday:—

THE dawn of the New Age is breaking over the world, the blessed day is at hand that will illumine our hearts with the glory of its effulgence.

Knowingly and unknowingly man is moving forward along the road of salvation inspired by the Master's message of the harmony of all religions and by his unique realisation of the essential oneness of Karma (Action), Jnana (Knowledge), Bakti (Supreme Devotion), and Yoga (Psychic Control). The day is not far off when all lands and seas shall witness the establishment of a universal kingdom of peace and when in loving response to the call of the Master, all nations and peoples, in one glorious confederation joining, shall sing, with jubilant acclaim, yea, with no heat of strife and no passion of controversy, the Master's Message, "As many faiths, so many paths." Then the full meridian light of the Master's advent will light up this world of ours, and that song will ring from end to end and the sons and daughters of men will stand side by side under the banner of the New Age in spiritual comradeship.

May the citizens of the world on this blessed day understand the meaning of the Master's coming and be hallowed. This and this alone is my fervent prayer.

*Peace, peace, peace be unto all.*

Rama Rao, of the Indian Civil Service who is at present in London holding the office of the Deputy High Commissioner. Mr. Rama Rao is a young man and is as much popular with all sections of the Indian community in London as his wife, who is a popular figure at any Indian gathering.



# AN ENGLISH JOURNALIST ON INDIA

## MR. GEORGE SLOCOMBE'S IMPRESSIONS

**I**N his recently published book "The Tumult and the Shouting," (Heinemann) Mr. George Slocombe, who as special correspondent of *Daily Herald* interviewed Mahatma Gandhi in the Yerrawada Prison, outlines in graphic details the negotiations behind the scenes which led to the Sapru-Jayakar mission between Simla, Allahabad and Yerrawada.

Broadly speaking, Mr. Slocombe makes the claim that it was his initiative, which started the negotiations between the Viceroy and the Congress leaders through Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. M. R. Jayakar, who were approved by Pandit Motilal Nehru as acceptable intermediaries.

About Mahatma Gandhi, Mr. Slocombe says: "I have never met any man more utterly honest, more transparently sincere, less given to egotism, self-conscious pride, opportunism and ambition which are found in greater or lesser degree in all the other great political figures of the world"

### Real Politician

Pandit Motilal, however, struck him as the real politician. Of him, he says: "In a race of men of aristocratic lineage, of noble tradition and bearing, he stood out proud and bold, a born leader of

men, of infinite subtlety of mind, of the highest Western culture, an orator gifted with all the social graces, a patriot, yet nevertheless, no fanatic a man of humour, tolerance and wit."

Some three or four chapters are devoted to his impression of India and the Indian people. Says he:

"If the Hindus were not deterred by moral scruples, he would long since have conquered the world, he is so much more alert than other races. He learns everything with an astonishing rapidity—languages, sciences, the arts, the conduct of automobiles and the aeroplane even the games in which Anglo-Saxon once thought himself invincible. The essential weakness of the Hindu is his extreme spirituality. He believes in the victory of good over evil, whereas other races merely believe in victory for its own sake. Even a man caught stealing or cheating in India feels himself to be obeying a deep and almost religious impulse. He bows his head sadly to an unconquerable destiny, convinced that both his sin and its punishment were ordained by the inscrutable beings through whom the many-lived Krishna manifests his will. Nothing can destroy such a man or such a race—neither famine nor disease, pestilence nor the perils of war.

### Hour Is Fast Approaching

"His is no race of conquerors or of the conquered. Something proud and patient in the Indian lives on, imperturbably confronting all the suns that rise over Asia. Something magical and unconquerable in his destiny, some secret race consciousness of parentage with the dust of humanity that lies undisturbed at the foundations of the world, some triumphant memory of his past in the dim beginnings of time, make him at once the humblest and proudest of the sons of the earth.

His hour is fast approaching. The vast, uneasy, land moves and groans in her sleep. There is a stirring of veils and a growing fire in the darkness. A voice rises in a long lament that goes wailing down the passes of the Himalayas to the dead temples 3,000 miles away in the dark and violent south. There is a low murmur in the bazaars of Delhi, of Lucknow, of Agra, Cawnpore—of all the towns with names that are like stains of dried blood on the pages of history. A murmur of voices in prayer, or hope, or fear and the conviction that the page of history has turned at last and the splendour of India is not irrecoverably beyond call.

### ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE

## KIMBERLEY INDIAN POLITICAL ASSOCIATION

To The Editor "INDIAN OPINION"

**S**IR,—You were good enough to publish a resolution taken from a report of one of our meetings which had been submitted to you for publication. I have now been directed to reply to your editorial comment charging the Association with inconsistency.

The Indian Political Association decided on a certain course and they are ready to justify their action. The Association did not interfere in the matter of a person's right to choose his own course in his private affairs. The support given the resignees was prompted because of its recognition of the justice

in the views expressed by those gentlemen. They did not want a break in the Congress through a decision, and in this manner showed appreciation of the fact that differences of opinion in a public body should not be the cause for disruption by the break-away of members and the formation of new bodies. Those men resigned because they felt that they could no longer co-operate with the Agent and did not want to hinder the work of the Congress.

The support of those views, therefore, does not demand the resignation from Congress of such supporters. They can continue to be members of the Congress

and work in the direction of removal of the present personnel in the Agency. There can be no question that the greatest work for the Congress now is in that direction the achievement of which will enable the gathering together of the now scattered forces.—Yours etc.,

J. V. RAJAGOPAL PILLAY,  
Hon. Secretary.

[The resolution of the Association did not convey that it disapproved of the step taken by the Congress officials. In fact it "whole-heartedly" supported their action. We therefore fail to see any reason in the above defence.—Ed.—I.O.]

# INDIA'S TRIBUTE TO LATE MRS. KAMALA NEHRU

**T**HE following are but a few of the many tributes paid to the late Mrs. Kamala Nehru:

## A National Calamity.

**MR. K. M. MUNSHI:**—"Mrs. Kamala Nehru's death is a National calamity. She was one of the finest specimens of Indian womanhood in her generation."

## Brave Wife Of Brave Leader

**MR. S. A. BRELVI:**—"The whole country shares Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's loss in the death of Mrs. Kamala Nehru. The brave wife of a brave leader of India, the memory of her self sacrificing devotion to the country's cause will continue to inspire generations of Indian women."

## Another Martyr In Cause Of Freedom

**MR. K. F. NARIMAN MAYOR of BOMBAY:**—"One more name is added to that honoured list of martyrs from that patriotic Nehru family. With her death has passed away one of the most pleasing, fascinating, noble and above all a most patriotic and nationalist personalities of modern times. She represented in her all that was best in ancient as well as modern Oriental womanhood."

## One Of The Saintliest Souls

**DR. N. S. HARDIKAR:**—"Very few women have taken such leading part in the Freedom movement as Kamala Nehru has. Though she was ill and suffering she bore the brunt very bravely and suffered for the cause like none else in the country. The most outstanding quality that pleased us workers most was her patient suffering and remarkable perseverance. She was not only ever ready to help her partner in life in pushing the cause of the country forward but was ever ready to shoulder the burden herself. Family considerations, seem never to have touched the heart of the Nehru family, while they were struggling for the freedom of the land. Women of India have lost in her one of the saintliest souls and a modern Sita in her."

## Great National Loss

**MAHATMA GANDHI:**—"Kamala's death is a great National loss. I had the privilege of knowing her intimately for years. I have not known a truer,

braver or more god-fearing woman. May her life be a pattern for us to follow."

## Lived And Died A Conqueror

**DR. C. ROY:**—"She never considered herself, her health, her comforts, even her happiness of home life, when she was called upon to do her duty by her tolling, suffering, countrymen. She has lived and died a conqueror. She has left her husband to carry on the work, which she intended doing, and left an example which, the women of this country would do well to follow."

## How The News Was Received In London

The news of the death of Mrs. Nehru was received with great sorrow in Indian and European circles in London.

## His Great Personal Loss

Mr. George Lansbury conveyed his deepest sympathies with Pandit Nehru in his great personal loss. He had always admired the Nehrus for their fortitude and courage with which they stood together whether in prison or illness. The comrades of the Labour Party joined him in the hope that Pandit Nehru would find consolation in their love for each other.

## A Great Soul

Miss Ellen Wilkinson said that Mrs. Nehru was a great soul who sacrificed everything for India. Her memory would be honoured and respected by all lovers of liberty. Memorials would be raised to her when the cause for which she gave her life was won.

## Students' Tribute

Mr. T. D. Santwan, General Secretary of Indian Students' Union, described Mrs. Kamala Nehru as the greatest and noblest woman of our time. Mrs. Kamala's death was a national loss and Indian students in this country personally mourned the great calamity that had befallen Pandit Nehru.

## Her Life's Inspiration

Mrs. Edith Hunter, Secretary of "Friends of India" said that Pandit

Nehru would take the colossal task of statesmanship under a shadow of deep personal loss; but the inspiration of his wife's life would still light up the path of India's way to freedom.

—:0:—

## Local And General

### Jews In Germany

**T**HE following are some of the disabilities suffered by Jews in Germany:—They cannot be Government officials; they cannot deal with cultural matters; they cannot enter the law; nor can they teach in schools or universities maintained by the State. They cannot be peasants; they cannot buy freely from non-Jews; they are restricted and boycotted in their attempts to sell to non-Jews; they cannot intermarry with non-Jews; they may not join the Army, Navy or Air Force; they are restricted in receiving public relief. Their rights are stripped from them one by one, making their life unbearable.

### Honesty Is The Best Policy

A pupil of the Malvern Government-Aided Indian School, who is a member of the Indian Boy Scouts, picked up an envelope near Malvern Station on his way to school recently and found that it contained a £1 note. He handed the note to the headmaster, who informed the Police. The owner, a woman, was traced, and she suitably rewarded the boy for his honesty.

### Mr. Bernard Shaw In India

Mr. Bernard Shaw sent a typical reply to an invitation to attend a public celebration meeting at Sussex Hall, London, in connection with the golden jubilee of the Indian National Congress. Mr. Shaw's secretary wrote: "Mr. Bernard Shaw asks me to say that the Indian question is far too big for messages, and it is not his business anyhow. His interference in such a Congress would be an impertinence."

### Gandhiji, A World Figure

Mrs. M. E. Cousins unveiled a marble bust of Mahatma Gandhi as the memorial of the Ocanada Congress. In doing so she said: "Mahatma Gandhi is a world figure whose life activities are followed with interest." She considered that India was fortunate in having such a great leader.

# £15 REWARD

Offered for information leading to the arrest of Seaman—Mahomedan Deserted—Ex. S. S. City of Hong Kong at Durban. Must be arrested before the 31st March 1936.



Name HOOSEIN BABA, Age 39 years.  
Height 5 ft. 1 ins. Looks stout.  
Marks small long scar above centre of left eyebrow long faint one on right side of the nose. Has been to Sea for 20 years. Said to have a sister in Johannesburg. This deserter speaks the local Zulu Language, and rather good English. Will probably be working in a Mahomedan Store—selling Native goods etc. Although a Mahomedan was working on his ship with a Hindoo crew.

Information to any Police Station  
or  
MR/S. L. BARNETT & COMPANY,  
52 Point Road, Durban.  
Telephone 21729.

## ૧૫ પાઉંડ ઈનામ

“સીટી ઓફ હોંગકોંગ” માંથી ન્હાસી ગયેલ ઉપલા ફોટામાં બતાવેલ મુસલીમ ખલાસી હુસેન બાબાની બાતમી આપનારને પા. ૧૫ નું ઇનામ આપવામાં આવશે. તા. ૩૧ માર્ચ ૧૯૩૬ પહેલાં તે પકડાવેા જોઈએ. વય ૩૯, ઉંચાઇ ૫ ફીટ ૧ ઈંચ, કદમાં જડો. નીશાની: દાબી આંખની પાંપણુની વચલા લાગ ઉપર નહાનો લાંબો ઝાંખો, નાકની જમણી બાજુપર લાંબો અને ઝાંખો ઝાંખ. વીસ વર્ષ થયાં ખલાસી કામ કર્યું છે. જોહાનીસબર્ગમાં તેને એક પહેન હોવાનું કહેવાય છે. ઝુલુ અને અંગ્રેજી ઠીક બોલી જાણે છે. કોઈ દુકાનમાં કામ કરતો હોવાનો સંભવ છે. મુસલીમ હોવા છતાં સ્ટીમર માં હોઈ ખલાસીઓ સાથે કામ કરતો હતો. બાતમી નીચે સરનામે અથવા કોઈ પણ પોલીસ સ્ટેશને આપવી:

મેસર્સ એલ. બારનેટ એન્ડ કું. ટેલીફોન ૨૧૭૨૯. પર પોષ્ટ રોડ, ડરબન.

## Congress Jubilee Albums

An artistic Jubilee Album containing the photos of all Congress Presidents from 1885 to 1935. The pictures have been done in three colours with smart decorative borders. The best available pictures of the Congress Presidents have been chosen for the colour printing.

PRICE: 2s. 6d.

### Congress Presidents Calendar

This is a lovely wall calendar and gives you all the Congress Presidents in a gorgeous ensemble. It is published in three colours on excellent art paper. The picture is meant to be framed as a monument of the Golden Jubilee.

PRICE: 1s. 6d.

To be had from:—

INDIAN OPINION,  
Phoenix, Natal.

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Secretaries are requested to send in their reports for publication to reach us not later than Wednesday mornings.

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KEEN'S OXFORD BLUE.

TO STOREKEEPERS.

It is profitable to stock and recommend Keen's Oxford Blue because by selling it you will always have satisfied customers

આ લેબલ બરાબર ધ્યાનપૂર્વક જોશો

કારણ કે જ્યારે તમે કીનનેા એક્સફર્ડ બ્લુ લેવા દુકાને જાઓ ત્યારે તમે ખાતરી કરી લેજો કે તમને જોઈએ તેજ માલ મળ્યો છે. કીનનેા એક્સફર્ડ બ્લુ વાપરવાથી કપડાને ડાઘ પડતા નથી અને વાપરવા માં તે સરતો પડે છે.

કીનનેા એક્સફર્ડ બ્લુ.

વેપારીઓને

કીનનેા એક્સફર્ડ બ્લુ જ રટોક માં રાખવો અને તેજ બ્લુ વાપરવા ભલામણ કરવી એ ફાયદાકારક છે એનું કારણ એજ છે કે કીનનેા એક્સફર્ડ બ્લુ તમે તમરાં ત્રાહકોને વેચ્યો તો તેથી સૌને સંતોષ થશે અને ફરીથી પણ તેજ ખરીદવા આવશે.

# હિન્દિયન ઓપિનિયન.

મહાત્મા ગાંધીજીના હસ્તે  
સને ૧૯૦૩માં સ્થપાયું.

પુસ્તક ૩૪ મું.

ફ્રીનીક્સ, શુક્રવાર, તારીખ ૨૭ માર્ચ ૧૯૩૬

અંક-૧૩.

## નોંધ અને સમાચાર

### સીલેક્ટ કમીટીની નીમણુક

**મું**દ્રી પ્રધાનની વતિ આણેના પ્રધાને માર્ચ તા, ૧૯ મીના ગુરુવારે ટ્રાંસવાલ એશીયાટીક સેન્ડ ટેન્ચર એમેન્ડમેન્ટ બીલનું બિલ વાચન મુલતવી રાખી એ બીલ સીલેક્ટ કમીટીને તપાસ માટે સોંપવાની અને તેનું સુધારેલું બીલ લાવવાની કમીટીને સત્તા આપનારી દરખાસ્ત મુકી હતી. જે વગર વિરોધે પસાર થઇ હતી. મી. મારવીકે કમીટીને જુમાની સવાળી સત્તા આપવી જોઈએ એવી મુચનો કરી હતી જે મી. ડકને સ્વિકારી હતી. આ સીલેક્ટ કમીટી પર બાર મેમ્બરોની માયા છે. જેમાંના ઘણા ખરાના એશીયાટીક વિરુદ્ધના વિચારો અણીતા છે અને તેઓની ચળવળો પણ અણીતી છે. અમે આ સીલેક્ટ કમીટીની નીમણુક વિશે અને કોમે તેના સંબંધમાં લેવાની વલણને વિશે અમારો મત બહાર કરી ચુક્યા છીએ. આ કમીટીની નીમણુકને અમે શીધામ કમીશન કે જર્ની લલામણો મોટા ખર્ચે અને ઘણા વખતના મોગે થએલી બારીક તપાસને પરિણામે થએલી છે તેનું અપમાન કરનારી ગણીએ છીએ.

**ટ્રાંસવાલના હીંદીઓ માટે "ગામડા"ની યોજના**

જેહાનીસબર્ગની સીટી કાઉન્સિલની હેલ્થ કમીટીએ એવી લલામણુ કરી છે કે પ્રોપેક્ટ ટાઉનશીપને ગોઠવે લોની કલમોમાંથી મુક્ત કરીને તેને રંગીન લોકોના વસવાટને માટે અલગ રાખવાની કાઉન્સિલે પ્રધાનને અરજી કરવી જોઈએ. લાંથી નેટીવોને હટાવવાનો અને તેઓને માટે નવા રહેઠાણો સ્થાપવાનો ખર્ચ પા. ૨૮૦,૦૦૦ નો થવાનું જણાવાય છે. જેહાનીસબર્ગ સીટી કાઉન્સિલના મેમ્બરોનો ધરાદો પ્રોપેક્ટ ટાઉનશીપને હીંદીઓ અને રંગીન લોકોને રહેવાને એક આદર્શ કલાયકું ગામડું બનાવવાનો છે. ટ્રાંસવાલના હીંદીઓએ તેની તરફથી કે વિરુદ્ધમાં કરી મત દર્શાવ્યો નથી. તેનું કારણ એ છે કે કેટલાકને લાં પોતાનો સ્વાર્થ રહેલા છે અને બીજાઓ પોતાનો અવાજ સંભળાવી શકતા નથી.

### વેપારમાં ભત્તીયલેહ

ડરબન સીટી કાઉન્સિલે મરકનટાઇલ શર્ટ ફેક્ટરીના લાયસેન્સનું રીન્યુઅલ નામજુર ચુકવે છે. અરજદાર આમદ ધરખાઇલ મુલાં હતાં. તેમના વધીલ તરફથી થએલી દલીલોપરથી

જણાવ્યું હતું કે તે રેન્ડલ્સ બ્રધર્સ એન્ડ હાસન અને એસ. બુચર એન્ડ સન્સની યુરોપીયન પેટીઓ સાથે વેપાર કરે છે. જણાવાય છે કે બ્યારે તેમને પ્રથમ લાયસેન્સ આપવામાં આવ્યું ત્યારે તેમાં એવી શરત લખવામાં આવી હતી કે "આ લાયસેન્સથી માત્ર એશીયાટીક વેપારીઓને માટે જ કપડાં બનાવી શકાશે." તેને બદલે લગભગ ૨૫ ટકા વેપાર યુરોપીયનો સાથે થવો હોવાથી લાયસેન્સ ઓફીસરે સીટી કાઉન્સિલને લાયસેન્સ રીન્યુ નહિ કરવાની લલામણુ કરી હતી. મી. જે. જે. એલ. સીસને મી. મુલાં વતિ જણાવ્યું કે લાયસેન્સમાં આવી શરત નાખવાનો કાઉન્સિલને કશો હક નથી અને આ એક ભત્તીયલેહનો સવાલ છે અને ધણેજ અન્યાયી છે. મી. મુલાં પાસે ૫૬ નોકરો કામ કરે છે. તેમના લાયસેન્સ સાથે વિરોધાઉઠાવનારાઓ ડરબન એન્ડ ડિસ્ટ્રીક્ટ કોમોર્સિયલ મેન્યુફેક્ચરર્સ એસોસીએશન અને ગારમેન્ટ વર્કર્સ ઇન્ડસ્ટ્રીયલ યુનાયન હતાં. આનો અર્થ તો એ થયો કે હીંદીઓએ હીંદીઓ સાથેજ વેપાર કરવો અથવા તો વેપાર કરવોજ નહિ. કયા ઇન્સાઇના ધોરણે કોઇ પણ જવાબદાર રાજસત્તા કે અદાલતથી આવો સિદ્ધાંત સ્થાપી શકાય એ અમારા સમજવામાં આવતું નથી.

### પરદેશમાં હીંદીની કહર

સ્વીડનમાં કેટલાક નાના વિદ્યાર્થીઓએ એક ન્હાનું ચોપાનીયું હાથે લખી 'હેક્ટોગ્રાફ' થી તેની નકલો કાઢી અને વેચી ન્હાની સરખી રકમ ભેગી કરી તે રકમ એકમાં મુકી હતી. તેઓની ઇચ્છા તેમાંથી એકાદ દીવસ બધા મળી સીનેમા, નાટક કે કંઈ આણુ બાણુ જેવા જવાનો હતો. પરંતુ અંતમાં તેઓએ ઠરાવ કર્યો કે તે રકમ મ. ગાંધીને હીંદ મોકલવી અને તે રકમમાંથી ગરીબ બાળકોને ભણવાની સગવડ આપવી ઠરાવ મુજબ તેઓએ એ નાણુ મહાત્મા ગાંધીજીને મોકલી દીધાં છે આ બાળકો ક્રમત ચોથા ધોરણમાંજ ભણે છે. અને હીંદ વીશે ઘણી માહિતીઓ ધરાવે છે.

### અમેરીકામાં ભયંકર રેલ

છેલા સો વર્ષમાં કદી જણવામાં નહી આવેલી એવી ભયંકર રેલ ઓહીયો અને બીજી નદીઓમાં આવવાથી અમેરીકાના પુર્વના રાજ્યોમાં હજારો માણસોમાં જખરું નુકસાન થયું છે, ૧૬૮ માણસો મરી ગયા છે અને બે લાખ ધરબાર

વીનાના થઇ મરેલા છે. જ કરોડ પાઉન્ડનું નુકસાન થએલું અડસટવામાં આવે છે જેમાંથી બે કરોડ પાઉન્ડનું વેસ્ટર્ન પેનસીલવેનીયામાંજ થયું છે. રેલથી ધોવાઇ ગયેલા લતાઓમાં સમારકામ કરવાને પ્રેસીડન્ટ ફ્રાન્કલિન ડી. રોઝવેલ્ટે જ લાખ પાઉન્ડ નીચુકત કર્યાં છે. આ ઠરાવથી ૧૦ રાજ્યોમાં ૨,૫૦,૦૦૦ બેકારોને કામ આપવામાં આવશે એવું અડસટવામાં આવે છે. નુકસાન થએલા ભાગોમાં દુખાળ અને રોજ કાટી નીકળવાની દહેશત રહે છે. ટાઇફોઇડ, ડીપ્થેરીયા અને સ્કારલેટ રીવરના કેસો બનવાથી પેનસીલવેનીયાના ત્રણ શહેરો અને ઓહીયોના એક શહેરમાં સખ્ત કોરન્ટીન નાખવામાં આવી છે. રમફર્ડ (મેન) માં માર્શલ્સ જાહેર થયો છે અને બીજા ઘણા શહેરો પણ લગ્ગરી સત્તા નીચે મુકાયાં છે. છુટાઓને દેખતાંજ ઠાર કરી નાખવાના પોલીસને હુકમ થયો છે. અમેરીકા પર આવી પડેલી આ કુદરતી આફતમાં સમસ્ત જગતની તેની તરફ દિલસોજી જશે.

### ડો નગીનદાસ દેશાઇ

ડો. નગીનદાસ પી. દેશાઇ જેઓ મુંબઈની યુનીવર્સીટીના એમ. બી. બી. એસ. છે તેઓ ગુરુવારે સ્ટીમર ટેરીયામાં ડરબન ઉતર્યાં છે. ડો. દેશાઇ સાઉથ આફ્રિકામાં જન્મેલા છે અને મી. પી. જી. દેશાઇના પુત્ર અને ટોંગાટના મી. એ. એ. ગાંધીના પૌત્ર છે. મી. પી. જી. દેશાઇ ટુક મુદતને માટે હીંદુસ્તાન ગયા હતા તેઓ પોતાના પુત્ર ડો. દેશાઇની સાથે પાછા આવ્યાં છે. ડો. દેશાઇ મહાત્મા ગાંધી સાથે હતા તે વખતે શીનીકસમાં હજારો હતા અને પોતાનું ઉચ્ચ અંત યુનીવર્સીટીનું શીક્ષણ મુંબઈમાં પામ્યા હતા. ડો. દેશાઇ છેલ્લાં જ કેસાત વર્ષ થયાં કાઠીયાવાડમાં પ્રેક્ટીસ કરતા હતા. મોતના અગવણની સ્થિતિએ તાજ કરવા અને પોતાના માતૃભીતા અને સગાંઓની સાથે કેટલેક વખત પ્રાણવા તેઓ અગ્રે આવેલા છે. સાઉથ આફ્રિકામાં હીંદુસ્તાનની કાકતરી ડીગ્રી ધરાવનાર તરીકે ડો. દેશાઇ પ્રહેલવહેલાજ છે. અગ્રે તેમને અંતઃકરણથી આવહાર આપીએ છીએ.

### નાટાલમાં આંડનો ઉદ્યોગ

સાઉથ આફ્રિકન ગુરર ટેકનોલોજીસ્ટ્સ એસોસીએશનની બારમી વાર્ષિક પરિષદ ગયા મંગળવારે ડરબનમાં ખુલ્લી મુકતાં નાટાલ