

INDIAN OPINION

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NOTES AND NEWS

Indian Problem In South Africa

WE read the following piece of news in the Indian exchanges:

Pretoria, Nov. 2.

The Government are at present considering the immediate steps to deal with what is known as the "Indian problem in South Africa" says an official statement issued by the Government's Information Officer to-night.

Hitherto no authoritative finding of facts has been made regarding the question of penetration. The Indian community was specifically excluded from the terms of reference to the Murray Commission.

The Union Government feels that before formulating the final policy the Ministers should be in possession of accurate and precise data regarding all the aspects of the problem.

The Government, therefore, is contemplating an enquiry (probably by a technical and departmental survey) into the facts of the situation in Natal and Transvaal in order to obtain accurate information about the extent to which Indians have been invading the European areas either by residence or trade. While the enquiry is proceeding steps will be taken in which the Indian community will be invited to co-operate in securing that the present position is generally maintained.

This will not change the situation in the Transvaal which was covered by the recent Act of Parliament but in Natal it may arrest further penetration.—Reuter.

Why Indians in South Africa were kept in the dark in regard to this news is a mystery. Is it due to the presence of the Government of India Agency in this country? As though Indians in the Union were not sufficiently pestered with enquiry commissions we are now going to have another departmental enquiry in Natal and Transvaal into the extent to which Indians have been "invading the European areas either by residence or trade." But by what canon of justice, might we ask, are Indians penalised in the Transvaal by an Act of Parliament before such an enquiry?

Wars Or No Wars It Does Not Affect The Indian Situation In S.A.

The following comment from *The Tribune* (Lahore) is very appropriate:

Wars or no wars, the anti-Indian business goes on merrily in the Dominion of South Africa. While other countries are busy devising plans to give a fight to the Nazi aggressors, South Africa appears to be occupied with arresting what is called "Indian invasion of the European areas." The so-called European areas are the most salubrious areas in the Dominion and that is why Europeans want to keep Indians out of them. In fact, Indians have already been turned out of most of those areas, but it seems that the Union will not be satisfied until every Indian has left those areas. India may to-day be powerless to resist the South African onslaught on the rights of Indians, but the South Africans are definitely not contributing to the unity and solidarity of the Empire by their uncalled-for aggression against the people of a country that has been described as the brightest jewel in the British Crown.

India And The War

A SAPA Reuter's message from London dated December 1, states:—The Indian representative to the Empire talks in London, Sir Muhammed Zafrullah Khan, said that India was ready and able to play an even greater part in this war than in the war of 1914, when she sent 1,500,000 men overseas. In addition to her great reserves of man-power, India, he said, was now better able to supply essential war materials. In the last 20 years, said Sir Muhammed, India had made more economic advance than was generally realised. An expansion of her vast reserves to supply essential war materials was already planned. India as a whole had denounced Hitlerism, concluded Sir Muhammed, and has resolved that its menace to world peace must be destroyed.

If the authenticity of war news is to be judged from the above piece of news then most of the news must be confusing and full of half-truths. Sir Muhammed Zafrullah Khan did not represent India at the Empire talks

and had no mandate to talk in the name of the people. He represented the Government of India which was alien to the people of India. Sir Muhammed did not express the voice of the people of India. The Indian National Congress is the body that speaks for the people of India and however unfortunate it may sound that body is not as enthusiastic as Sir Muhammed appears to be. The reasons have been given by Mahatma Gandhi and they are reproduced in this issue for the benefit of our readers.

Indian Education In Transvaal

Addressing the annual meeting of the Johannesburg Indian Social Welfare Association in the Patidar Hall, last week, Sir B. Rama Rau, Agent-General for India, stressed the need for nursery schools and compulsory education for Indian children. Clinic facilities given to mothers did not include the child beyond the first or second year, he said, while education in schools began only about the child's sixth year. During this gap the child often developed defects, and many on entering school were handicapped by selfishness or extreme shyness. The experiences of early childhood and the habits acquired during infancy had a profound influence on the development and outlook of the individual, and he hoped that the association would seriously consider the establishment of a small nursery school for Indians. The Transvaal Education Commission had recommended that compulsory education for Indian children should be adopted, estimating that it would be necessary to provide for only 1,000 additional coloured and Indian children. The commission pointed out that in 1933, out of 1,125 pupils who entered Standard I., only 492, or 44 per cent., reached Standard V. Education has no effect on the individual until it is continued for at least four or five years," he said, "and this serious defect which has been brought to light by the commission can be remedied only by the introduction which, according to the commission, is to extend in the case of Indians from the seventh to the fourteenth year."

Indian Opinion

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 8TH, 1939

Dr. Krause On Colour Prejudice

ADDRESSING the Pretoria Diocesan Synod Dr. F. E. T. Krause, a former judge of the Supreme Court of the Transvaal and the retired judge of the Appellate Division, made some strong criticism on the treatment of Natives in the Union. The home truths uttered by Dr. Krause do not come to us as a surprise. His sympathy for the oppressed people is well known to us. He has never hesitated in evincing it even whilst he was on the Bench. We have yet to know a Judge in the Union who has been as impartial in meting out justice as Dr. Krause was and who has not hesitated to criticise even the legislators when their laws have been found inequitous.

At a time like the present one when the haughtiness of man should be subdued and his head should hang down in humiliation at the mad slaughter of mankind for earthly possessions and power, which is going on around him, and the existence of God is altogether forgotten, and when Hitlerism is being vehemently decried in the name of justice, humanity and what not, the words of Dr. Krause should sink deep into the hearts of men with any conscience. But whether they have or not is yet to be seen.

The suppressed and the oppressed people of South Africa cannot but treat it as a mockery when a hue and cry is being made against Hitlerism. To put people to death instantaneously or to throw them at the mercy of God is in our opinion far better than keeping millions into perpetual subjugation while professing all the time to be working for their emancipation. Death is any day preferable, be it ever so

torturous, to slow poisoning. And yet that is the position of all the non-Europeans in South Africa under the so-called Democracy and of four hundred million people of India under British Imperialism. It hurts one to the core when one finds even in a Jewish establishment—the race that is bitterly crying against Nazi persecution—that one is refused to be taken in the lift or is subjected to differential treatment simply because he happens to belong to a non-white race, no matter how decently he may be dressed or what his standing may be. And yet that unfortunately is the bitter experience of the non-European in South Africa. Can one be blamed if after such an experience one says, "well, Nazi persecution is practically the same as the persecution elsewhere but on a larger scale."

But both are cursed and both should and must be eradicated. All energies are directed in the name of justice, freedom and humanity towards crushing Hitlerism. But let the people not forget to look at their own deeds and to think whether God has not sent Hitler on this Earth to teach a lesson to those who have been acting like him, and to seek to mend their own ways.

Dr. Krause's address to the Pretoria Diocesan Synod should in this regard act as an eye-opener. It is far better than the sermons preached day in and day out from the pulpit.

It was a sad reflection on the progress of western civilisation, said Dr. Krause, that the number of laws which the ordinary citizen had to comply with had increased to such an extent, and become so formidable, that it was almost mere chance if one was not hauled before the Court for some contravention or other.

"I have no hesitation in saying that the pass law system, tax law enforcement and other contravention of by-laws and regulations account for 90 per cent. of our Native prison population.... Let me therefore emphasise this fact, that we have many Native prisoners but only few Native criminals.

The present tax of £1 a year, Dr. Krause rightly pointed out, was excessive taxation in view of the meagre wages earned by the Native and the indirect taxation to which he was subjected. Dr. Krause suggested that the tax should be reduced to half. The pass system, he said, was an inequity; it served the sole purpose of an uneconomical taxing machine.

"I have often said, and I defy contradiction of my statement, that a raw rural Native will be lucky if within 24 hours of entering an urban area he does not find himself in prison. I have repeatedly urged the total abolition of the pass system and a substitution therefor of a system of identification certificate, which would enable the Native to travel freely in the land of his birth.... In the sense that a "prisoner" was a person whose liberty of action was curtailed, the Native was all the time a "prisoner" in the land of his birth, although he might not be confined to prison walls. The reason why he is prisoner in this sense and the treatment which he receives at the hands of his white overlords, are by no means a credit to our much-vaunted superior civilisation.... Our colour prejudice has become more virulent and accentuated.... It is essential that we should educate the public to rid themselves of their colour prejudices.... We should never forget that he is our fellow citizen, and that he is one of the greatest assets we possess in the industrial life of the nation. It is consequently not only bad policy to keep him a 'prisoner' in the wide sense in which I here use the term, but also it may eventually lead to our economic destruction."

Dr. Krause's words should be read and re-read by the public and if ever there was need for a sincere attempt to be made to rid themselves of their colour prejudice it is surely now or never.

TREATMENT OF NATIVES IN THE UNION

PRISONER IN HIS LAND OF BIRTH

STRONG CRITICISM BY JUDGE KRAUSE

A PUBLIC investigation and inspection of the structures which at present serve as prisons is long overdue," said Dr. F. E. T. Krause, a former judge of the Supreme Court, on November 28 when he addressed the Pretoria Diocesan Synod on the native prisoner.

"The object of such an inquiry should be to condemn and see to the demolition of those buildings which are a blot on our much-vaunted civilised progress; to recommend the alteration and reconstruction of those prisons which might still be of use; and to lay down the broad principles which should be adopted when any prisons are to be built," he said.

"When one considers that to-day in the Union thousands of pounds are being spent without the direct authority of Parliament to prepare for a problematical sea or air raid, one feels depressed that the Prisons Department is starved of funds in its endeavours to preserve life and to improve prison conditions."

Department Handicapped

It was Dr. Krause's firm belief that no satisfactory results could be expected from departmental activities, simply because many of those who had to deal with such matters were either incompetent to do so or failed to appreciate, by reason of their environment, the tremendous progress regarding the treatment of anti-social members of the community that the mental and social sciences had made during the last 30 years. "Ordinarily, no person is allowed to treat a person medically unless he is qualified to do so by prolonged study. Most of those who are in charge of our prisoners—who also require equally specialised treatment—have, however, either no qualifications at all for the work or have such defective qualifications as make them quite unsuitable to shoulder the task."

It was a sad reflection on the progress of western civilisation that the number of laws which the ordinary citizen had to comply with had increased to such an extent, and become so formidable, that it was almost mere chance if one was not hauled before the Court for some contravention or other. During 1938 native tax cases numbered no less than 54,932, or 66.21 per cent. of the total native male admissions to prison of one month or less.

"I have no hesitation in saying that the pass law system, tax law enforcement and other contraventions of by-laws and regulations account for 90 per

cent. of our native prison population. It is estimated that the natives who can be definitely considered as belonging to the criminal class, or who have been convicted of offences which are generally looked upon as involving moral turpitude, only number about 10,000. Let me therefore emphasise this fact, that we have many native prisoners but only few native criminals.

Change In Law

Dr. Krause referred to the departmental committee of inquiry which in February of 1938 made a comprehensive report wherein other methods of collecting tax other than imprisonment were recommended, and said it was gratifying to record that Parliament during its last ordinary session passed a law embodying the recommendations of the departmental committee. In future, therefore, tax defaulters would not ordinarily be sent to prison, but would be given an opportunity of paying their tax arrears out of the earnings of their labour.

The present tax was £1 a year—excessive taxation in view of the meagre wages earned by the native and the indirect taxation to which he was subjected. If this tax were reduced to, at the most, half, it might be bearable and, at the same time, preserve that feeling of independence and dignity which many believed was so essential in the social progress of the native.

The pass system was an iniquity; it served the sole purpose of an uneconomical taxing machine. "I have often said, and I defy contradiction of my statement, that a raw rural native will be lucky if within 24 hours of entering an urban area he does not find himself in prison. I have repeatedly urged the total abolition of the pass system and a substitution thereof of a system of identification certificates which would enable the native to travel freely in the land of his birth and prevent him from being sent to prison for a contravention of one of the numerous regulations which are bolstering up this iniquitous taxing system."

Complacency, Shaken

The hardships of the tax enforcement regulations had had the effect of shaking the departmental complacency out of its lethargy and of directing public opinion to the scandals resulting from it. He had every reason to believe that the abolition of the present system was now being seriously considered, and that there was a probability of its entire abolition and the substitution therefor

of a system which would obviate the necessity for continually sending natives to prison. The native prison population would then be reduced to a minimum, and offences which were purely of a technical nature and did not imply moral guilt would not occupy the time of already overworked magistrates.

A truth that very few persons would recognise was that the deterrent effect of the imposition of "brutal and savage sentences" was practically negligible. "In this connection may I remind my farmer friends that the outcry to increase the severity of sentences for stock theft is based on such a fallacy. We all sympathise with the farmers in the losses they suffer, but the remedy, in my opinion, is largely in their own hands. Pay your farm labourer a living wage and provide him with a wholesome meat ration, and the number of stock thefts will immediately decrease."

Dr. Krause criticised prison regulations, quoting extensively from them, and said they seemed to contemplate only European prisoners. Because of the tyranny and selfishness of trade unions, native prisoners were not allowed to be taught a trade, nor were they permitted in any way to perform work of a skilled nature. The labour of native prisoners was, however, exploited by the State, and they contributed substantially in that way to the expenses of their own maintenance.

"Our prison system is antiquated, useless and barbarous, and the sooner the system and the regulations giving effect to it are abolished the better it will be for the credit of the State," he said. In the sense that a "prisoner" was a person whose liberty of action was curtailed, the native was all the time a "prisoner" in the land of his birth, although he might not be confined within prison walls. "The reason why he is a prisoner in this sense, and the treatment he receives at the hands of his white overlords, are by no means a credit to our much-vaunted superior civilisation. . . . Our colour prejudice has become more virulent and accentuated. The native has all at once become a potential menace to our dominant position, and politicians when they desire to stir their audience to a fever heat of approval, have only to speak of a white South African purity of race and conjure up other equally fictitious bogeys. . . ."

Trade Union Tyranny

"It is essential that we should educate the public to rid themselves of their colour prejudices. There is no reason

why the native should not be allowed to qualify for and enter the skilled trades, and the selfish tyranny of trade unions should be broken down. It is a fallacy to believe that the competition of the native in such trades will have the effect of curtailing employment or lowering wages.

"We should never forget that the native is our fellow citizen, and that he is one of the greatest assets we possess in the industrial life of the nation. It is, consequently, not only bad policy to keep him a 'prisoner' in the wide sense in which I here use the term, but also it may eventually lead to our own

economic destruction. To abuse those who honestly endeavour to suggest a solution by calling them kafferboeties, negrophilists, or some other opprobrious epithet, is unworthy of a role of a good citizen, and it does not add one iota of constructive value to its solution."

DECEIT, TREACHERY AND BETRAYAL OF POLITICIANS

WHAT is popularly believed to represent Pandit Nehru's personal views on the Viceroy's declaration are contained in a leading article in his organ, the *National Herald*. The paper says:—

"Looking at past record of declarations and justifications, a measure of despair seizes one and we grow cynical. Is humanity always to go through the self-same round of deceit? Must there always be this vast gap between spoken word and shady deed? Yet hope fills us every time these brave declarations are made and we try to believe, against all past experience, that this time at least, the word will be translated into deed. So it was in 1914 and after and millions believed and believed in vain that war was to end war and establish peace and freedom on this unhappy planet of ours. We know the heritage that war leaves, we know the deceit and treachery and betrayal of politicians, we know well the horror that has pursued us since then.

"And now, a quarter of a century later, the same phrases are repeated, the same pious declarations are made and the bright youth of many a country ignorant or forgetful of past deceptions, but full of faith and fine enthusiasm, marches into the jaws of death. Must we go through the self-same round again? Not again, we all say never again. Perhaps, not perhaps at long last, humanity will rise above petty evasions of politicians and those who have too long ruled our destinies. But let us not be too sure for human beings have infinite capacity to allow themselves to be deceived.

"The Congress Working Committee's statement was a lead for which the world seemed to be waiting and millions reacted to it even in England and America. Let us be clear what we are fighting for. Let us pin down our politicians and leaders to clear issues. Enough of vague platitudes. The Working Committee asked clear and definite questions. It was not possible to evade them.

"We realise now even more than we did before the signal service that the Working Committee rendered to the cause of India and world peace and

freedom. For it brought these vital issues to the forefront of world politics and made it difficult for the British Government to keep its aims and objectives wrapped up in a fog of war.

"The Viceroy's statement does not talk about democracy and such like vague fantasies. The British Empire does not want to extend itself. It has more than it can hold on to already. But it wants to stick to whatever it can and to have peace so that it may not be disturbed in its wide domains. The object of war is thus to preserve the British Empire and to build some

BHULABHAI DESAI

HIS SPEECHES

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international system which gives it security and to hold on to India as long as possible.

"It is astonishing, we repeat, that this should have been put forward to appease the Indian people and that they should have been asked to help in this task of strengthening the Imperial system of which they have so long been themselves victims. Only most amazing ignorance of India and of the temper of the Indian people could have induced any one to put forward such a plea.

The world moves and India moves with it and methods and language of a generation ago are singularly out of place everywhere and nowhere more so

than in India. Our faces are set forward not backward and forward we shall march. We have no intention of shouting "Hail Hitler;" neither do we intend to shout "British Imperialism. Zindabad."

Amalgamation Meeting

Of The Natal Indian Congress
(Maritzburg Branch)

And Colonial Born And Settlers'
Indian Association (Maritzburg Branch)
under the name of

NATAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION

(with which are amalgamated the Natal Indian Congress and Colonial Born and Settlers' Indian Association, Maritzburg Branch) will be held at the

Veda Dharma Sabha Hall

On Sunday, January 7, 1940,
at 2.30 p.m.

Members of both the branch bodies whose names appear on the membership Registers of the respective organisations as at 8th October, 1938, will be entitled to participate at the Amalgamation meeting.

New members who desire to enrol may do so on payment of membership subscription of 1/-

Each member already enrolled, and any new member must produce his admission Card at the entrance of the Hall.

Mr. G. Zachariah, c/o Mr. S. R. Naidoo, Fraser Lane and Mr. K. Soobramoney, 471a Church Street, have been authorised to receive applications for enrolment from new members.

J. M. DAVID, President,
K. SOOBRAMONEY, } Jt. Hon.
M. GOPAL NAIDOO, } Secretaries,
T. RAMKLOWAN, } Jt. Hon.
M. NAIDOO, } Treasurers,
Colonial Born and Settlers'
Indian Association.
(Maritzburg Branch)

S. R. NAIDOO, President,
V. K. PILLAY, } Jt. Hon.
G. ZACHARIAH, } Secretaries,
S. I. RAWAT, Hon. Treasurer,
Natal Indian Congress.
(Maritzburg Branch)

INDIA'S ATTITUDE IN REGARD TO WAR

WE cull the following from Mahatma Gandhi's *Harijan* which gives the correct news about India's attitude to the war:—In response to a request from the *News Chronicle* (London) Gandhiji sent to it the following cable:

"I have no doubt whatsoever that the Viceregal statement on behalf of the British Government in reply to the Congress could not have been more irritating than it has proved to be. What Congress had asked was not an answer to India's demand for independence, but it had reminded Britain of neglect to declare whether her war against Herr Hitler to preserve democracy included India. This had no connection with India's readiness to digest independence. But the Congress demand was evidently misunderstood, and the Viceroy began a sort of Round Table Conference in which one member did not know what the other said to the Viceroy, and as a result of these talks he was instructed to make a statement wholly unrelated to the unprecedented upheaval going on in front of us. If the British Government wanted to measure the strength of the Congress and that of other political organisations, it should have been obvious that the Congress could not satisfy the Gov-

ernment standard. But the Congress had set before itself a higher mission. The Congress wanted to help Britain by giving her the moral support which was its speciality and the only thing it could give. The Congress would not give this unless it was clear that Britain's political morality was wholly sound. I wish the British Government would realise that India is not begging for independence. The Congress asked Britain to say that Britain would not resist independence. The Hindu-Muslim and other difficulties are there beyond dispute. The question is whether Britain will stand aside and let India settle her own difficulties in her own way when the war is over. That is why the Congress has suggested a Constituent Assembly where every community will be fully represented to frame India's constitution. The mischief done is very real. The Working Committee have passed a mild resolution. It still affords scope for repairing the blunder. Will the British public realise that it is a blunder, or will they persist in the hypnotic belief that the India Office can never err and that India must always remain their milch cow? I can only say that the Congress will not rest and will give no rest till the goal is won. Its very existence de-

pends upon its relentless pursuit of the goal which is no less than complete independence of India."

Door Still Open

The following was cabled by Gandhiji in reply to a press correspondent representing various European papers:

"In answer to (your) inquiry (I may say) the Congress has demanded no constitutional change during war. Its demand is for declaration that Britain's war aims necessarily include India's independence according to the charter framed by her elected representatives after war. This declaration should be acted up to during war to the utmost extent possible. The minorities question is a bogey. Not that it does not exist, but its proper solution can only come out of the proposed Constituent Assembly. The burden of solving the tangle rests not on Britain but on the Constituent Assembly. According to Indian opinion the Hindu-Muslim question is the direct product of British rule. The least the Congress could do was to withdraw the Congress ministers from provincial administration. Further action will wholly depend upon Britain's handling of the crisis. The Congress has left the door open to Britain to mend the mistake."

AGENT-GENERAL VISITS GLENCOE

"WE are meeting here to-day," said Sir B. Rama Rau, Agent-General for India, at a function arranged by Mr. S. Bhagwandeem to welcome the Agent-General, on his first visit to Glencoe on Friday, December 1, "with the object of meeting and discussing the extent of the need for secondary education in this part of Natal. I am informed that an effort was made by Mr. S. Bhagwandeem some time ago to establish secondary education in Glencoe, and I was glad to see in the papers that the scheme had received strong support from the European residents of these parts. It is indeed fortunate for the Indian community, headed by Mr. Bhagwandeem, to have such support, for I am sure that if they exert pressure in conjunction with the leaders of the Indian section, the scheme for the establishment of secondary education is bound to materialise. In the whole of Natal there is only one secondary school for Indians. Any progress is always very dependent on educational facilities provided. Even though

Sastri College can accommodate many, it is not possible for everyone from such a distance to go so far for education. I think there is great need for another school of that nature. People do not realise to what extent our educational needs have been neglected. I know that comparisons are odious, but the position of Indians in the Transvaal and of Indians in Natal differ widely. Education in the Transvaal is free, and in addition there are many other facilities. In Natal there are nearly 20,000 Indian children of school-going age for whom there are no educational facilities. Nearly all school buildings have been provided by the Indians, and in addition to the formal taxes they are called upon to make other contributions. I do feel that unless there is a fairly large percentage of educated Indians progress must necessarily be slow."

Mr. J. L. Botha, the Mayor, presided. Among others present were Captain A. J. Smart, District Commandant, Mr. H.

Barratt, Chief Magistrate; Messrs. A. Clarke, Special Justice of the Peace, P. J. du Toit, Inspector of Schools, W. T. Hislop, Mayor of Dundee, Mr. and Mrs. C. Francis, B. Mandelstam, Deputy Mayor of Glencoe, R. Menne, Town Clerk of Glencoe, E. J. Hickey, J. Hardy, Town Clerk of Dundee, S. Bhagwandeem, Nathoo V. Morar, C. M. Anglia of Durban, and Mr. Gokool Lodh.

In an informal address in the Glencoe Hotel lounge, Sir Rama Rau said, "We are meeting here to-day at a time when the British Commonwealth is facing the greatest crisis of its existence and when the solidarity of the Commonwealth is of prime importance. Indians in South Africa as well as in India are keen to maintain that solidarity and I am sure that if Europeans here will see to the welfare of the Indian community and help them in obtaining their reasonable requirements, it will tend to the maintenance of that solidarity."

GOOD AND BAD

THE more I ponder over Sir Samuel Hoare's recent speech in the House of Commons the more puzzled I become. It is both good and bad. But the bad part is so bad that it vitiates the good. His statement that the British Government have shed Imperialism hardly squares with his defence of the promises made to the minorities. He gives up the whole of his case when he brackets the Europeans of India and the Princes with the other minorities. If Europeans, who have made no home in India and whose roots are all in Europe, are a minority requiring protection, the British soldiers and civilians too, who are a hopeless minority, require to be protected. In other words, rights acquired by conquest are to remain intact. European interests are an imposition protected by the British bayonet. A free India will claim to examine every European interest on its merit, and that which conflicts with the national interest will go by the board. I turn up *The Concise Oxford Dictionary* and I find the following definition of Imperialism: "extension of British Empire where trade requires protection of the flag." If this is Imperialism, does not Sir Samuel's speech fully protect it? India's ambition is to destroy that Imperialism.

Do not Princes stand much on the same footing as the Europeans? Many, if not most, of them are an imperial creation and sustained for imperial interests. The Princes in no way represent their people. If I published the



By

M. K. GANDHI

In "Harijan"



complaints I receive weekly from the people of the States, I should need to double the size of *Harijan*. They make a woeful tale neither creditable to the Princes nor to their protector the British authority. Does not this British protectorate mean naked imperialism? The Congress is invited to regard the Princes as a minority. British power is the overlord without whom the Princes cannot breathe! They are not free even to see Congressmen, much less to enter into any settlement with them. I do not complain against the Princes for what they are doing in the crisis. They are powerless to do otherwise.

Sir Samuel talks of the Communal Award as a meritorious act of the British Government. I am sorry he mentioned it. I have very bitter memories of the Award which was being hatched during the Round Table Conference time. I am unable to regard it as a proud British achievement. I know how miserably the parties themselves failed. I regard the Award as discreditable for all parties. I say this apart from its merits which do not bear close scrutiny. But the Congress has loyally accepted it because I was party

to the request made to the late Macdonald to arbitrate.

Then his division of India into Congress India and non-Congress India. It would have been better if Sir Samuel had talked of armed India and unarmed India. The Congress represents unarmed millions, no matter to what caste or creed they belong. Is it right to pit armed India against its unarmed part? It will be hard to find a parallel in history in which unarmed people have represented the urge for freedom, turning the very armlessness into a central means for deliverance. Sir Samuel has informed the world that India's battle for freedom cannot be won till unarmed India has come to terms with armed India including, of course, the British Government. Again I do not complain. Sir Samuel cannot, all of a sudden, alter British tradition and nature. Only it is my painful duty to show how an unbiased Indian has understood his speech. There is no doubt that Sir Samuel meant what he has said. Only he has said nothing that can quench the parched throats of Congressmen who are thirsting for freedom. The Congress has to live up more closely than ever to its creed and develop the non-violent strength which will disarm armed India and with it armed Britain. If it can do so, it will be the greatest contribution to the peace of the world. If peace won't come out of a clash of arms but out of justice lived and demanded by unarmed nations in the face of odds.

UNCONDITIONAL SUPPORT?

SEVERAL British friends are puzzled and ask, "Have you really said you will give unconditional support to Great Britain as you are reported to have said?" The origin of this report lies in my very first statement after my talk with the Viceroy. The phrase 'unconditional support' does not occur in that statement. But had the Congress appreciated the position I took up, Congress support would have been unconditional in the sense that the Congress would not have asked for a clarification of Britain's war aims. But the Working Committee could not honestly take up that position. Therefore it passed, as it had every right and justification for passing, the resolution it did. Events have shown the prudence of the course adopted by the Working Committee. But had it waived the demand for the declaration of war



By

M. K. GANDHI

In "Harijan"



aims, the support would have been unconditional. Remember, according to its constitution, the Congress is a non-violent body. Therefore its support would have been purely moral. It has no soldiers to supply, it has no money to give. But it has its good wishes. In my opinion those good wishes would have been more than many battalions. The Congress support would have put the British cause on an unassailable moral basis. It would have made the British case just, beyond measure. All the dependent races of the earth would have felt an indescribable glow of freedom. British moral stock would have

shot up high at a bound. That is what the Congress unconditional support would have meant.

But God had willed otherwise. British statesmen had not faith enough in the Congress profession of non-violence. I must confess that the Congress could not pass the test to the satisfaction of a strict though just examiner. Anyway my British friends should have no difficulty in understanding my position. Of course it is open to them to argue that as a war resister I could not even give moral support. I have already said in these columns that I do not hold such a view. It is open to a war resister to judge between two combatants and wish success to the one who has justice on his side. By judging he is more likely to bring peace between the two than by remaining a mere spectator.

Things In General

"The Servitor"

THE first issue of *The Servitor*, which is just published, is an organ of the Society of Servants of South Africa referred to in these columns some time ago. The object of this Society is "to link together social workers and all who desire to become social workers." It will include all kinds of cultural and humanitarian work. And *The Servitor* is to be the means to propagate the said activities. The magazine contains interesting articles on social, political and educational problems. It contains a message from Sir B. Rama Rau. Speaking of the Society Sir Rama Rau says, "it is an association of generously minded individuals actuated by a common desire to serve and uplift their fellow-men (irrespective of colour or caste). At the same time it will not attract any but who are sincerely desirous not only of serving others but also of ensuring that their own lives and actions shall be a model to those whom they serve." The society is based on high ideals. To live up to those ideals is not easy. The organisers have shouldered a heavy task and we can but pray that it may be successfully accomplished. The price of *The Servitor* is 4d., and can be had from The Society of Servants, P. O. Box 1262, Durban.

Two Indians Refused Trading

Licences

The Town Council of Ladysmith, sitting as a Licensing Appeal Board, upheld the licensing officer's decision in two appeals on Tuesday morning. Mr. E. R. Rawlinson appeared for M. I. Vorajee in which he appealed against the refusal of a general dealer's licence. Mr. H. L. Kidman was for the objectors, the Ladysmith Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Kidman appeared for A. R. Karrim, who appealed against the refusal of a fresh produce and mineral water licence for premises near the native location.

Puntans Hill Indian Association

The Hindu Temple hall at Puntans Hill was filled to capacity when that centre's branch of the Colonial Born and Settlers' Indian Association merged into the Natal Indian Association and became one of its branches. The election of officials resulted as follows: President: Mr. R. S. Ram Naidoo, vice-presidents: Messrs. R. R. Veer Naidoo, S. A. Naidoo, A. V. Veerasamy, B. A. Ramsamy and V. J. Naidoo; hon. secretary: Mr. A. Ram Naidoo; hon. treasurer: Mr. R. R. Venketas; committee: Messrs. D. E. Appalsamy, C. Abbai, S. T. Mahabeer, Y. C. Applesamy, Y. R. Venketas, A. E. Applesamy, A. Rammurthie, E. R. Applesamy, D. C. Naicker, Abdool Sataar and G. O. Ram Naidoo.

The Portshepstone Indian Goodwill Club

The newly established Portshepstone Indian Goodwill Club held its fifth weekly meeting at the Government Indian School on Saturday, December 2. Mr. R. Muthukistna addressed the members on "My Reminiscences of the last World War." Mr. S. Khan presided. The speaker discussed the pre-war international wrangle in Europe leading up to the commencement of hostilities and the precipitation of other world powers into the sanguinary struggle. His survey of the fluctuating tide of the war, interspersed by accounts of some of the major land and sea engagements, to the ultimate collapse of the Germans was of great interest. At the conclusion, Mr. Bayat moved a vote of thanks to the speaker. Refreshments were served and the meeting closed at 10.30 p.m. The officials of the club are:—Chairman: Mr. B. W. Charles; vice-chairman: Mr. S. Khan; hon. secretary: Mr. G. Muthukistna; hon. treasurer: Mr. G. H. A. Kadwa.

Indians Welcome Professor

Professor Muhammed Ali Howamani, of the University of Damascus, Syria, has arrived in Durban on a tour of South Africa. A welcome reception was given in his honour on Wednesday at the Parsee Rustomjee Hall by the Young Men's Muslim Association.

Sanathan Ved Dharma Sabha

A general meeting of the Sanathan Ved Dharma Sabha, Johannesburg, was held in the Sabha's hall on Sunday, December 3. The secretary in submitting the balance of the Sabha stated that the financial position was very poor and unless some members undertook to help, the Sabha would be placed in a difficult position. A Hindi school had been opened and fifty-six children are attending. Mr. S. Ajodha, one of the trustees, undertook to assist the Sabha.

Sastri College Hall Concert

Miss Thelma Whitcutt received a tremendous ovation on Saturday night, December 2, at the Sastri College Hall when she sang to assist the Durban Indian Women's Association to raise funds for feeding indigent Indian children in Durban. Sketches, impersonations and dancing were contributed by leading Indian and European musical artists. The Mayoress, Mrs. Clare Ellis Brown was the guest of honour.

India's War Purposes Fund

Totals £450,000

The India Office announces that the War Purposes Fund, which was opened by the Viceroy of India (Lord Linlith-

gow) in September, already exceeds £450,000, donations having been received from all over India.

Obituary

Death Of Mrs. P. G. Naicker

The death, after a long illness, of Mrs. P. G. Naicker, wife of Mr. P. G. Naicker, and mother of Dr. G. M. Naicker, took place last Friday at her residence in Leopold Street, Durban. Mrs. Naicker, who was fifty years of age, was well-known among her many friends for her hospitable nature and quiet disposition. She was very energetic and was a source of great help to her beloved husband in all his responsibilities. While performing social duties she contracted pneumonia about two months ago which was followed by bronchitis from which she never recovered. She leaves behind her husband and two sons and two daughters to mourn their sad and irreparable loss. The funeral which took place on Saturday afternoon was attended by a large number of friends and relatives which bore testimony to the high esteem in which the late Mrs. Naicker was held. We extend to the bereaved our heartfelt sympathy.

Thanks

Mr. P. G. Naicker and family wish to thank the many friends who, by messages and personal calls, extended their sympathies in their sad bereavement.

NOTICE.

MADRESSA ANJUMAN ISLAM OF KHOLVAD

Notice is hereby given that the annual general meeting of the said Institution and other Institutions relating to the above will be held at Goldberg's Bioscope, Fox Street, Johannesburg, on the 24th December, 1939, commencing at 11 a.m. sharp.

All Kholvadians are earnestly requested to attend.

Agenda:—

1. Account and balance sheet.
2. New election.
3. General etc., etc.

ISMAIL SULIMAN SALOOJEE,
MOOSA EBRAHIM BAYAT,

Hon. Joint Secretaries.

Doings In India

Mr. Vernon Bartlett On India

"THE Indian Problem" is the subject of a leader page article in the *News-Chronicle* by Mr. Vernon Bartlett who, after examining the present political situation, concludes:—"The obvious truth about India is that she will be an infernal nuisance until she has self-government. She is growing up as a political entity in the modern world. She has reached the stage when she would rather make a mess of things by governing herself than be better governed by others. Any people passing through that stage needs sympathy and is grateful for it. If our Government would shorten the period of the strain, then there would be a million Indians anxious to help the British Empire in its gravest struggle."

"No Other Ministry Than Congress Would Survive"

In an editorial under the caption "Resignation and After" the *Hindu* says: The invoking of the breakdown provisions does not solve the problem that Britain has to face in India. Lord Erskine has expressed the hope that there would be no need to maintain the new and abnormal arrangements for more than a very short time at the end of which it might be possible to find a Ministry that would command a stable majority in the legislature. But his attempts, in strict conformity with the constitution, to discover whether an alternative ministry was possible, should have convinced him that no ministry other than the Congress Ministry would survive for a day. This political fact, apart from other considerations, should make the power that be realise the urgent need for coming to an understanding with the Congress before the situation deteriorates."

Basic Education

The first session of the Basic Education Conference and Exhibition was held recently in Poona. In opening the Conference Acharya Kriplani, General Secretary, All-India Congress Committee said: "The art of a teacher is the highest of all. But even the educationist has to be educated. I shall not do it, but shall echo and expand what a man of genius like Gandhiji has said. Progress has to be maintained in all walks of life as in education. When decadence sets in, the reformers talk of returning to nature, because it is a faulty system to learn from names. In nature names come after the objects. We learn from the objects and then we learn the names. Most of our knowledge is confined to names. Gandhiji's system of education is based on this natural and scientific principle of learn-

ing from nature, from objects. Creative work is the mark of the Almighty. We are like Him only when we create and make things. Science means search after truth with the methods of experiments. Gandhiji has always experimented as is evident from the title of his autobiography, *Experiments with Truth*." Continuing Acharya Kriplani said: "Education to be effective must have high ideals. The ideal of the present education has been to produce Indians who would be different from Englishmen only in the colour of their skin. As Macaulay said, we have become mere copies of Englishmen but even that is not true. If we really had copied the Englishman we would have emulated many good things of the Englishman. But we copied only his faults. It is, therefore, necessary to make a revolutionary change in that system of education." "In order to understand the new system of basic education," Mr. Kriplani said, "we must understand the philosophy underlying all activities of Gandhiji, including the system of education he has propounded. According to his philosophy of non-violence and truth, humanity began with violence and has developed along the lines of non-violence and truth." Concluding Acharya Kriplani said: "He is a fool who thinks that all mechanisation will disappear but he is also a social fool who thinks that individual should be sacrificed to the machine. When power accumulates it breeds corruption. Therefore, it is the function of the new philosophy to remove this corruption and re-establish society on a spiritual basis. Gandhiji's philosophy of non-violence and truth has supplied this philosophy to the world and it will spiritualise socialism and democracy. Even in the sphere of education this philosophy is applied in the form of the basic system of education, and it will lead to the democratisation of education so that it may reach the masses."

Indian Medical Council

Dr. B. C. Roy has been elected President of the Indian Medical Council. "This is the first time," says *The Tribune* (Lahore), "that an Indian has been elected President. An Indian was not elected before, not because no suitable Indian was available, but because the officials, who predominate on the Council, made the post of President a European preserve. At first the President was appointed by the Government and

the office went to the Director-General of Medical Services. Later the office became elective, but that did not make much difference as most of the members, who were I.M.S. officers, would not elect anybody but a European as President. But now the monopoly has been broken and an Indian has been elected President. We have no doubt that under Dr. Roy's capable guidance the Council will be able to bring a national outlook to bear on its business, which it has hitherto conspicuously lacked."

Industries In India

The industrial conditions in India in 1939 are vastly different from what they were in 1914, says the "Times" Trade And Engineering Review." The past 25 years have seen the establishment and growth of a variety of industries. To mention only a few, India has become virtually self-sufficient in cement, sugar, soap, matches, and shoes. In addition, she has greatly expanded her output of such staples as iron and steel, cotton piece-goods, jute textiles, rubber goods (including tyres), chemicals of all descriptions, medicines and drugs, tobacco and cigarettes, paper (including newsprint), starch, the simpler types of electrical equipment (bulbs, switches, fans etc.) and many other articles. Generally speaking, India will not be hard hit by the war, at least not in the early stages. On the contrary, she will be spurred to increased activity.

Muslim University And Military College At Ajmer

A desire to start a Muslim University and a military college at Ajmer was expressed by Mr. Fazl-ul-Huq, Premier of Bengal, while addressing a big congregation of Muslims at the Islamia School, Ajmer. Mr. Huq said that the University should be an ideal one and, besides arts, science and technical education, it should also impart spiritual knowledge and Muslim culture. As for the finance for the University, Mr. Huq stated that he would formulate a scheme to collect funds and gave an assurance that he would put in all his efforts to make the scheme a complete success. He further offered his services to help his community through this University, if need arose. Ajmer, in the opinion of Mr. Huq, was a suitable place for the University, as a large number of Muslim pilgrims from all over the country visited this place,

The Sporting World

Seaman Chetty Returning

SEAMAN CHETTY, Durban Indian feather-weight, has sailed for the Cape after only one contest in England this trip. He lost on points to Rinty Monahan, of Newcastle, recently. His manager, Jimmy Wilde, the famous ex-fly-weight champion of the world, who saw Chetty off said, "It is a great pity he had to leave as several fights were fixed up." Chetty was also disappointed but his young 18-year-old wife's health made a return to relatives imperative and she is unable to travel alone.

Charity Boxing And Wrestling

A mixed boxing and wrestling tournament has been arranged by Benny Singh to be held at the Market Hall, Pinetown, next Saturday evening. Indian market gardeners of Pinetown district are suffering considerably as the result of the destructive hailstorm a few weeks ago, for not only was their produce destroyed but their land was rendered unusable for some time—and crops take time to grow. A fund has been raised for their benefit and it is to aid this that the tournament has been arranged. Hero Barry and Black Panther will come together in

a six rounder, and then the programme will change over to the boxing. Young Veeran, who aspires to the national non-European feather and bantam titles, is to take the ring against Young Sullivan over the ten rounds distance, while the ex-champion, L. Veeran, is matched with Freddie Smith, an old rival. To complete the bill, Tottie Smith meets Speedy Phillips and it is agreed that this most attractive programme should provide really good sport. The tournament is under the patronage of the Mayor of Durban (Councillor R. Ellis Brown), the Magistrate of Pinetown and the Protector of Indian Immigrants.

Cricket At Currie's Fountain

On Saturday afternoon, December 2, at Currie's Fountain the "B" section continued their cricket matches, all three games being won outright. Central carried on from 11 for three wickets to ultimately end at 81, which necessitated Greyville batting for the second time to acquire 10 runs and this was knocked off for the loss of one wicket. Scores: Greyville, 124 (for three wickets declared), 11 for one wicket. Central, 52 and 81. Marigold put up a better show in their second innings to hit up 79, but this

was insufficient to stave off defeat as their opponents, Bharat, quickly rattled up the required runs to win by 10 wickets. Scores: Bharat, 86 and 27 (for no wicket). Marigold, 32 and 79. Verulam continued their first innings against Sparks which stood at 127 for seven, but with the addition of only five runs the whole side was out, giving them a lead of 44. Sparks set the pace in their second attempt, but could not knock up a score sufficient to put up a fight for an outright win. Verulam left with 38 runs for full points, managed this with the loss of one wicket. Juggath was the outstanding player for the winners, both with the bat and ball. Verulam Temple, 132 and 49 for one. Sparks, 88 and 81.

On Sunday afternoon cricket was washed out in the "A" section owing to the rains rendering the pitches soft and playing fields under water. This set of fixtures is an important one as it will have a large bearing on the destiny of the League Cup, as both Sastri College and Muslims who were down to play, are leaders of the log.

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ઈન્ડિયન ઓપિનિયન

મહાત્મા ગાંધીજીના હસ્તે
સને ૧૯૦૩માં સ્થપાયું.

પુસ્તક ૩૭ મું.

શુક્રવાર, તારીખ ૮ ડિસેમ્બર ૧૯૩૬

અંક ૪૭.

“ઈન્ડિયન ઓપિનિયન”

શુક્રવાર, તા. ૮ ડિસેમ્બર ૧૯૩૬.

રંગદેશપર ડો. કાઉઝ

પ્રી ઠોરીયા ખાતે પાઠરીઓની મંડળી સમક્ષ ભાષણ કરતાં ડો. એફ. ઈ. ડી. કાઉઝ, જેઓ અગાઉ ટ્રાંસવાલની સુપ્રીમ કોર્ટના અને ત્યાર બાદ અપીલેટ કોર્ટના જડજ હતા, તેમણે યુનીયનમાં નેટીવો તરફ બતાવવામાં આવતી ગેરવર્તણૂકની સખત ટીકા કરી હતી. ડો. કાઉઝે કહેલાં કેટલાંક વગ્ન સત્યોથી અમને જરાયે તાબુથી નથી થઈ. કચડાયેલા લોકો પ્રત્યેની તેમની લાગણી અમે સારી રીતે જાણીએ છીએ. પોતે ન્યાયાધીશ હતા ત્યારે ન્યાયાસનપરથી પણ એ લાગણી વ્યક્ત કરતાં તેઓ સંકેત્યાયા નથી. ડો. કાઉઝના જેવા નિષ્પક્ષપાતી અને ને કાયદામાં અન્યાય જણાય તો કાયદા બંધનારોની પણ અટકણી કાઢતાં સંકેત્યાય નહિ તેવા ન્યાયાધીશ યુનીયનમાં બીજા મળવા મુશ્કેલ છે.

આજે જ્યારે આપણી આસપાસ ડુન્યવી વસ્તુઓ અને સત્તાને માટે નયા ગાંડપણથી માનવસંહાર ચાલી રહ્યો હોઈ, ઈશ્વરનું અસ્તિત્વ સર્વથા વીસરાઈ ગયું હોઈ અને ન્યાય, મનુષ્યત્વ અને એવા અનેક ખડાનો હેઠળ, હિટલરવાદનો સખત વીરોધ થઈ રહ્યો હોઈ, મનુષ્યની તુમાખી શાંત પડવી જોઈએ અને શરમથી તેનું મરતુક નીચું નમવું જોઈએ તેવે સમયે ડો. કાઉઝના શબ્દો જેમને અંતઃકરણ છે તેવા હરેક મનુષ્યના હૃદયમાં ઉઠે ઉતરી જવા જોઈએ. પરંતુ ઉતર્યા હશે કે નહીં એ હજી જોવાનું રહ્યું છે.

હિટલરવાદ સામેના યુમખરાડને દક્ષીણ આફ્રીકાનો દમનનીતીથી કચડાયેલા લોકો તો મરકરી તરીકે જાણી કાઢશે. લોકોના જાનનો તત્કાળ અંત આણી દેવો અથવા

ઈશ્વરને શરણે તેઓને ફેંકી દેવા એ, અમારા મત પ્રમાણે, લાખો અને કરોડો માનવીઓને કાયમને માટે શુદ્ધાશીમાં સખડાવ્યા કરવા અને છતાં તેઓનો ઉદ્ધાર કરવાનો ડાળ કરવો તેના કરતાં વધારે ઇષ્ટ છે. ધીમું જેર આપવા કરતાં ગમે તેવું ઘાતકી છતાં તાત્કાલિક મરણ વધારે પસંદ કરવા જેવું છે. છતાં દક્ષિણ આફ્રિકાના કહેવાતા લોકશાસન હેઠળ બીન-ગોરી પ્રજાઓની સ્થિતિ અને પ્રીટીશ શાહીવાદ હેઠળ હાંકની ચાળીસ કરોડની પ્રજાને તો ધીમું જેર અપાઈ રહ્યું છે. વળી ચાહુદી પ્રજા, કે જે નાહીના ત્રાસની દુઃખદ ફરિયાદ કરી રહી છે, તેની જ પેઢીમાં એક માણસ બીન-ગોરી પ્રજાનો હોવાના જ માત્ર કારણે-પછી ભલે તેણે ગમે તેવાં સારાં કપડાં, પહેરેલાં હોય કે ઉચ્ચ હરજીને ધરાવતો હોય તો પણ-લીફ્ટમાં દાખલ થવા દેવામાં ન આવે અને તેના તરફ લેહલાવવાળી વર્તણૂક બતાવવામાં આવે એ અનુભવ હૃદયને ફોરી નાખનારો છે. આવા કડવા અનુભવ પછી જો એવો ઉદ્ગાર કાઢવામાં આવે કે “નાહી-વાદમાં નવનતા કશી નથી; હાલ જે ત્રાસ અન્યત્ર પ્રવર્તી રહેલો છે તેના કરતાં તેનું પ્રમાણ માત્ર વધારે છે.” તો તેમાં ખોટું શું ગણાય ?

પરંતુ ઉપર જણાવેલા બંને ત્રાસ પાપ-રૂપ છે અને બંનેનો નાશ થવાની જરૂર છે. ન્યાય, સ્વતંત્રતા અને મનુષ્યત્વના નામે હિટલરવાદનો નાશ કરવાને સઘળી માનવ-શક્તિનો ઉપયોગ થઈ રહ્યો છે. પરંતુ લોકોએ પોતાના જ કૃત્યો તરફ જોવું જોઈએ, અને ઈશ્વરે હિટલરને જેઓ તેના જેવું જ વર્તન બતાવી રહ્યા છે તેઓને પાઠ શીખવવાને જ શું નથી મોકલ્યો એ

પ્રશ્ન પોતાના અંતઃકરણને પુછવો જોઈએ અને પોતાનું વતન સુધારવાનો પ્રયત્ન કરવો જોઈએ.

પ્રીટોરીયાનાં પાઠરીઓનાં મંડળ સમક્ષ ડો. કાઉઝે આપેલું ભાષણ આ બાબતમાં આંખો ઉઘાડનારું થઈ પડવું જોઈએ. વ્યાસપીઠપરથી અહર્નિશ થઈ રહેલા ધર્મોપદેશના કરતાં એ વધારે ક્રીમતી છે.

ડો. કાઉઝે જણાવ્યું હતું કે પાશ્ચાત્ય સંસ્કૃતિના વિકાસને એ કલંકિત કરનારું છે કે દક્ષિણ આફ્રિકામાં સામાન્ય નાગરીકને અનુસરવાના કાયદાની સંખ્યા એટલી બધી વધી ગયેલી અને ભયંકર થઈ પડેલી છે કે એક ચા ખી જ કાયદાભંગને માટે તેને અદાલત સમક્ષ ખડો કરવામાંથી જો તે છટકી જવા પામે તો નશીબદાર જ ગણાય.

“મને કહેતાં જરાયે સંકાય નથી થતો કે આપણા કેદખાતાની ૬૦૦૦૦ નેટીવ વસ્તી પાસને ભગવા કમવદ્ધ કરતા કાયદાના અમલ અને બીજા ધારાઓના ભંગને પરિણામે કેદખાતામાં છે... એટલે મારે ભારપુર્વક જણાવવું જોઈએ કે આપણે નેટીવ કેદીઓ ધણા છે પરંતુ નેટીવ યુનેઆરો ધણા જ થાડા છે.

ડો. કાઉઝે વાજબીપણે જણાવ્યું કે હાલનો પા. ૧ નો કર નેટીવોને મળતા પગારના પ્રમાણમાં અને તેના પર આઠકત્રી રીતે નખાતા અન્ય કરો જોતાં ઘણા જ વધારે પડતો છે. ડો. કાઉઝે જણાવ્યું કે એ કર છે કે તે કરતાં અરધા કરી નાખવો જોઈએ તો તેઓને તે બેજારૂપ નહીં થઈ પડે, તેમણે જણાવ્યું કે પાસની રૂઢી અન્યાયી છે.

“હું ધણી વખત કહી ચુક્યો છું કે એક માગડામાંથી માખડીયા નેટીવ જો સહેરમાં દાખલ થાય તો જો તે ચોવીસ કલાકની અંદર પોતાને કેદમાં પુરાયેલો નહિ જાય તો નશીબદાર જ ગણાય. આ હકીકતને ખોટી પાડવાને હું કામને પણ ચેલે જ કહું છું. મેં વખતો વખત આ પાસની રૂઢીને સંદંતર નાણુદ કરી નાખવાનું જણાવેલું છે અને તેના બદલામાં ઓળખવું