

Indian Opinion

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NOTES AND NEWS

WE are glad to learn that Mr. Parsee Rustomjee has completely recovered from his illness.

Reuter's Special Service, London, Dec. 3, delayed, states that the *Daily Express* correspondent at Allahabad says that the effect of Mr. Gandhi's non-cooperation movement at the Council elections is regrettably apparent, as only 30 per cent. of the voters polled. At Cawnpore the supporters of non-cooperation beat drums and proclaimed voting to be sinful.

Mr. Stoddard in his book "The Rising Tide of Colour" writes: "We whites will have to abandon our tacit assumption of permanent domination over Asia, while Asiatics will have to forego their dreams of migration to white lands and penetration of Africa and Latin America. Unless some such understanding is arrived at, the world will drift into a gigantic race war and genuine race war means war to the knife."

According to a notice in the Union Gazette His Royal Highness the Governor-General has now dissolved the Cost of Living Commission appointed last year.

General Smuts in the course of one of his election speeches declared that "Of our internal problems the greatest, the most fundamental, the most far reaching, is undoubtedly the Native question, and its present developments are very ominous. The secession movement of the Nationalists and the Bolshevistic tendencies of Labour are not leaving the Natives untouched."

The older generation of Indians in South Africa will learn with regret the passing away of John Chengalroyen Reddy at his home at Overport, Durban, a victim to the 'Flu.'

Mrs. G. F. Ruby Jacob (nee Nayanah) who was before her marriage a teacher in St. Anthony's R.C. Indian School has, also, succumbed to the 'Flu.' The community's sympathy is with the bereaved.

The Indian Burgesses in Ward IV last Sunday were addressed by Mr. S. M. Pettersen who is one of the candidates for the representation of this Ward in the Town Council of Durban. Mr. H. L. Paul presided at the meeting.

The Municipal Ward IV election took place on Wednesday when the poll reflected John Mayhew 294 and S. M. Petersen 269 votes. Mr. Mayhew was duly elected.

The Administrator of Natal (Mr. G. T. Plowman, C.M.G.) will lay the foundation stone of the Wesleyan Indian Methodist Orphanage which is to be named after Mr. Parsee Rustomjee. The ceremony takes place in the afternoon at 3 p.m. on the 22nd December 1920, on Prospect Hall Road, Umgeni.

"With the 2nd Cape Corps thro' Central Africa" by A. J. Desmore, published by the Citadel press, Capetown, is a modest little book in which the author essays to give an account of the 2nd Cape Corps. Much as the Corps appeared anxious to do more—there was as little opportunity to do it in but when they were put to it, the author tells us, they never failed. We however in closing the book, do so with mixed feelings that even in a theatre of war, non-Europeans were permitted to do so much and no more, to go so far and no further because they were the members of subject races. As a book throwing an interesting sidelight on the participation and treatment of a non-European Corps in war it will claim the attention of every worker for his community's recognition.

Next Sunday the Tennis Courts at the residence of Mr. M. Soodyall at Overport, Durban, will be thrown open to the public. And to his friends he extends an hearty invitation.

The Indian community in the Borough of Durban appears to be receiving scant consideration at the hands of the Durban Corporation. The Indian Cricket pitches alone—though repeated applications have been made to the Corporation to put these in playing condition—have been ignored or neglected with the result Indian Cricketers will probably not be able to follow the game this season.

We are informed that European Sportsmen are after the Indian Recreation Grounds in Durban which have been the playing fields of our community for some thirty years and more. But we hesitate to think that Europeans worthy of the name of Sportsmen can so far forget the ethics or the spirit of sportsmanship as to use their power or influence with the Town Council to deprive the Indians of these grounds and we fail to see how the Council can go back on its repeated promises to the Indian community to lay out, equip and maintain these grounds for their sports.

Indian workers in the furniture trade are still out on strike. The men who struck at Messrs. Peach & Hatton were soon followed by their compatriots employed at Messrs. G. H. Upward and at Colnes. They were out for recognition of their Union from their masters and for a minimum pay of £5 a week.

Mr. S. Francis was the recipient of a silver watch and gold chain from the Indian employes of the South African Railways on the eve of his resignation after 15 years service as Sirdar at the Railway Compound in Durban—Europeans also subscribed towards the presentation which was made by Mr. H. R. Buttion, the European Compound Manager.

The funeral of the late Mr. John Livingston, the well-known Solicitor of Durban, took place last Wednesday.

Readers interested in Indian Shipping will be disappointed to learn that the Government of South Africa refuse to treat the Indian Mail Boats in the same manner as they do the Union Castle Boats in regard to preferential berthing. We cannot do better than quote from the Shipping News of the *Natal Advertiser* which records that recently the local agents of the B. I. line, which carries the mails to and from India under contract, and which in consequence keeps a fixed time-table, approached the railway and harbour authorities with a view to having their contract officially recognised, and their boats placed on a preferential footing in the matter of berths similar to that enjoyed by the Union Castle Company's mail-boats. The authorities after considering the matter, have replied that preference cannot be given to these boats. This attitude is somewhat difficult to understand in view of the affirmation that the B. I. mail boats are in all respects on the same footing as the Union Castle Mailboats, and that apparently there are no other mailboats touching at this port entitled in the same way to preferential treatment. The authorities are probably unaware of the exact nature of the contract between the B. I. line and the Indian Government.

The Privy Council has delivered judgment in the appeal of the Indian Immigration Trust Board against Venkatgiri Govindasamy. According to Renter's Special Service from London dated 25th Nov. 1920, the judgment allows the Board's appeal, and reverses the judgment of the appellate Division and restores the judgment of the Natal Provincial Division, to the effect that employers of Colonial-born Indians are liable for medical fees, under Section 50 of Law 25 of 1891. The Board suggested that if the provisions of the Statute were out of date, the proper remedy was by legislation.

Renter Delhi, dated December 6th telegraphs that although the elections for the new Councils are not yet completed, the returns hitherto to hand indicate that the number of votes recorded is poor in comparison with the total electorate.

Many prominent members of the late Legislative Council have been elected, and the new Legislative Assembly will contain a large percentage of members holding moderate views. The results of the polls indicate that the new Constitution has every chance of success, despite the fact that a considerable portion of political influence will remain outside the Council due to Gandhi's non-co-operation propaganda.

THE SOUTH AFRICANS' LEAGUE ON THE WARPATH

WE hope to publish in our next issue the report of Mr. J. Hunter, the Secretary of the South Africans' League, to his general committee on the propaganda meetings he held throughout Natal. It is interesting as much as it is a warning to our people that there is an attempt on the part of the Anti-Asiatics to form and give expression to sentiments and views that are detrimental to the wellbeing and self-respect of Indians. So much is said about our community by the Anti-Asiatics that little or nothing of it can be substantiated—as was shown by their efforts before the Asiatic Enquiry Commission. Apparently the promoters of the League realise this and to neutralise the findings of the Commission should they be in any way favourable to us, these missionaries of menace to the honourable existence of the Indian, would have a Congress convened in February of "every Municipality, Chamber of Commerce, Farmers' Association, Manufacturers and Employers' Organisations, Political Parties, Trade Unions, the Churches and in fact from every body of persons who have a stake in the Province" in order as "Parliament is expected to have the report of the

Asiatic Enquiry presented to it some time and it is desirable that members read it in the light shed upon it by the Congress." In other words the Congress is to prejudice the minds of its members so that they may read the Commission's Report in the light of the Anti-Asiatic mind rather than allow them to read the Report for themselves before or at the Congress. Municipal officials in some of the towns lend themselves to sectional work affecting the status and life of another section of its burgesses which in the ordinary course does not fall within the powers of a Municipality. It is regrettable that even officials are not above prejudice. Mr. Hunter evidently made it his business to endeavour the conversion of every European official and lay—with whom he could come in contact, to the objects of his party, to which the Indian is its *belle noir*. We are glad, however, to observe that there are exceptions who have no time for this League as was unmistakably shown in Newcastle—to this the Secretary refers in his report and the moves that are to be made to bring it into line with the League. It is opportune that in these stirring, and uncertain times which are fraught with danger and trouble to the maintenance of even the existing limited rights we have in this country that a meeting of our countrymen from all parts of Natal is to be held in Durban on Dingaan's Day, the 16th December, for the propose of reviving the Natal Indian Congress which has been inactive as is known for a number of years as a result of an Interdict placed upon it by some of its members. There is a spirit abroad that the work of reorganising this Congress of ours should be done at once and this is the spirit that should grow stronger within us if we are to hold and protect our self-respect and existence against the Anti-Asiatics who are really a menace to us.

INDIAN MEDICAL FEES

In an editorial in its issue of the 1st December the *Natal Mercury* delivered itself on the question of Indian Medical Fees in the following terms:—

"The decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on the appeal of the Indian Immigration Trust Board, reported yesterday, settles a point that has been a matter of controversy between employers of Indians and the Board for years past. The Board, in view of the fact that the statutory definition of "Indian immigrant" includes all Indians introduced into Natal under the Indian immigration laws and also their descendants, however remote, has demanded from employers payment of medical fees for all such men, although, under the altered conditions of labour that have grown up in recent years, in many cases neither the employer nor the Indian was likely to receive any benefit from these fees. At the time the law was passed, practically all Indians of this class were provided with quarters and food by their employers, and they looked to them also for medical attention when it was required. To-day there are many thousands of Indians, especially in the vicinity of Durban, who have in effect become industrialised, whose contract with their employers ends and begins with the payment of wages for services rendered, and who, in the ordinary way, would not take the advantage of the medical attendance and hospital treatment provided by the Board. There has therefore been something in the nature of a revolt against the payment of these fees, and indeed, since the commencement of this litigation, now some three years ago, the Board has not attempted to collect medical fees for Colonial-born Indian employes. Whilst the decision of the Court is final, it cannot be denied, as was suggested in Court during the earlier part of the proceedings, that the law is hardly in keeping with present-day conditions. The functions of the Board pass into the hands of Government in the course of a few months' time, and the occasion would not be an inappropriate one to revise

the system to make it more suitable to present-day requirements. The hospital and medical systems provided by the Board have been of very great value to the Indians in the past, and are still of value to many of them. This has been particularly noticeable in time of epidemic. During the malaria outbreak of 15 years ago, the death-rate amongst the indentured Indians was much lower than that amongst those who were engaged upon their own account, and this was entirely due to the prompt treatment, which the indentured men received. A similar state of affairs was witnessed during the influenza epidemic of 1918, whilst at this time the value of the Board's organisation in coping with the present outbreak has been apparent. In view, however, of the fact that the indenture system will soon be a thing of the past, and also that the Government is taking over the responsibilities of the Board, the occasion seems suitable for recasting the hospital system in the country districts particularly. Already, the hospitals are permitted to accept Native patients sent by employers paying Indian medical fees, and it will probably be found advisable to convert the hospitals into general hospitals for the Natives and Indian population. Many Natives who come to work in Natal are entitled, in terms of their contracts, to free medical attention, and the position should be met by a continuation of the medical fees on an optional basis—it is comparatively certain that the larger employers would continue to pay, whilst patients received from outside sources would be charged higher rates of hospital fees, in order to recoup the hospitals for the attention they receive. Such an arrangement would remove the feeling which exists in some quarters on the subject, and would increase rather than restrict the scope of the hospitals which have been established throughout the Province under the aegis of the Board.

DURBAN MUNICIPAL ORDINANCES

The following correspondence has taken place between the Indian Overseas Association and the Colonial Office, London:—

The Indian Overseas Association,
Dages Inn House,
265, Strand,
London, W.C.

The Under Secretary of State,
Colonial Office, S.W.1.

Sir,—I have the honour, on behalf of my Association, to direct the attention of the Secretary of State to the issue of INDIAN OPINION of the 20th August, in which appears a leading article entitled "Durban Municipal Ordinances", commenting upon the action of the Natal Provincial Council in regard to the passing of certain two private ordinances promoted by the Corporation of Durban, the one (No. 14 of 1920) being an ordinance "to grant additional powers to the Town Council of the Borough of Durban", and the other (No. 16 of 1920) being "to amend and amplify the laws relating to the conveyance of persons and things by the Town Council of the Borough of Durban."

Apart altogether from the character of the action taken by the Provincial Council in respect of these ordinances and in the face both of the opposition of the Indian community, and as regards the first ordinance, the withdrawal of certain portions of it by the promoters, my Association is of opinion that the Provincial Council has exceeded the powers vested in it by the South Africa Act, 1910, and that it has legislated on what are obviously matters involving racial discrimination, which are specially reserved under the Act to the Governor-General in Council.

On the merits of these enactments, it is clear that an attempt has been made to impose yet further disabilities upon the Indian residents, large numbers of whom are tax-payers within the Borough of Durban,

and it will follow, as a matter of course, that, if this attempt succeeds, the Durban example will be followed throughout the Province and will probably extend to other parts of the Union.

In the circumstances, my Association earnestly requests that the Secretary of State will make urgent representations to the Union Government in order to avoid yet further trouble in South Africa.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sd.) H. S. L. POLAK,

Hon. Secretary.

Colonial Office, Downing Street,
21 October, 1920.

The Honorary Secretary

Indian Overseas Association.

Sir,—I am directed by Viscount Milner to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th October, relative to the two Ordinances passed by the Natal Provincial Council, and to request you to inform your Association that he has no information yet upon the matter, but that a further communication will be addressed to you in due course.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) HENRY LAMBERT.

THE NEW GOVERNOR GENERAL

THE ADDRESS PRESENTED BY THE TRANSVAAL
BRITISH INDIAN ASSOCIATION

To His Excellency the Governor General.

May it please your Excellency,

The Transvaal British Indian Association, representing the Indian community of this Province takes this opportunity of welcoming your Excellency to this Union to assume the high office of Governor General and High Commissioner of South Africa, to which office our most gracious King has been pleased to appoint you.

This is the first occasion in the annals of South Africa that a member of the Royal Family has been so appointed, which augurs well for the future prosperity of this great Union and indicates how near at heart His most gracious Majesty has the well-being of His subjects in this sub-continent.

We pray that under your Excellency's term of office the Union will prosper and that all sections of the community irrespective of race, colour or creed may enjoy peace and happiness.

We pray too, that in Your Excellency's endeavours to approach the various complex questions of the Union in the traditional spirit of British freedom and justice, you may be guided and inspired by the all-wise Providence to deal with them successfully in the interest of all sections of His Majesty's subjects in the Union.

We are,

Your Excellency's Most Obedient Servants,

E. I. ASWAT, Chairman.

P. K. NAIDOO, Hon. Secretary.

E. I. PATEL and AHMED MIA, Hon. Treasurers.

Industrialist, in The World of Labour column of the Natal Advertiser, discussing the threatened deportation of Mr. Clement Kaladie, an educated native of Nyasaland, the Secretary of the Industrial and Commercial Union at the Cape says: "I notice, that this latest attempt at deportation was made, not under the Riotous Assemblies Act, the passing of which caused so much controversy, but under the Immigration Act of 1913, an Act which has been frequently used to deport undesirables from this country. No wonder the natives are up in arms against the business. The sooner such despotic powers are taken away from the hands of the Ministers, the better it will be for every trade unionist, black or white. One never knows whose turn it may be next!"

ઈન્ડિઅન ઓપિનિઅન.

પુસ્તક ૧૯ મં.

શુક્રવાર, તારીખ ૧૦ ડિસેમ્બર ૧૯૨૦

અંક ૫૦

નોંધ અને સમાચાર

અમે બધી ખુશી થયા છીએ કે મી. પારસી ફરતમજી જેઓની સ્થિતિ ગયા અઠવાડિયામાં કંઈક સુધારા હતી. તેમણે હવે તદ્દન સાબ થઈ ગયા છે.

નાતાલના એડમીનીસ્ટ્રેટર (મી. જી. ડી. પ્લાઝિમેન સી. જી. એમ.) ના હાથથી ધી પારસી ફરતમજી ઓરફનેજ એન્ડ હોમ ફોર ઇન્ડિઅન ઓરફનેજના મકાનનો પાયા નાખવાની ક્રિયા શુક્રવાર તા. ૨૨-૧૨-૨૦ના રોજ અપોર બાદ ૩ વાગે થનાર છે.

ફરતમજી ખાસ અખરખતી જણાવે છે કે ધી ડેલી એક્સપ્રેસ અહાલ્યાનો અખર ખતી કહે છે કે મી. માધીના અસહકારની હિલચાલની અસર કહિ-સીલની યુટીલિટી વખતે પ્રત્યક્ષ હિલગીરી ઉપજાવે તેવી હતી. કારણ કે ફક્ત ૩૦ ટકા જેટલા જ મતા ધિકરીઓએ યુટીલિટીમાં મત નોંધાવ્યા હતા.

અસહકારને ઉત્તેજન આપવા વાળાઓએ કાનપુરમાં ટોલ વમડારીને બંધ કરવું હતું કે યુટીલિટીમાં ભાગ લેવા તે પાપ કરવા જેવું છે.

યુનીયન જેઠામાં બહેર અખર આપવામાં આવી છે તે મુજબ નામદાર ગવનર જનરલે ગયા વરસે નીમાયલા ફોર્સ-ઓફ-લીવીંગ કમીશનને વિસરવન કરવું છે.

'ઇન્ડિયન સ્ટીમ નેવીએશન કંપનીના લોકલ એજન્ટોએ થોડા વખત ઉપર-બી. બાઇ. લાઇનની મેલ યોટો કે જે હિંદથી અમુક શરતોના કોન્ટ્રાક્ટથી મેલ લઈ જવા લાવવાનું કામ કરે છે અને જે ઠરાવેલા ટાઇમટેબલ પ્રમાણે આવ જ કરે છે તેનો યુનીયન કાસલની મેલ યોટોની માફક પસંદ પડતી લંગર નાખવાની જગા આપવા બાબત રેલવે અને બંદર ખાતાના અધિકારીઓનું ધ્યાન ખેંચ્યું હતું. અને સરકાર સાથેના મેલ લઈ જવા લાવવાનો કોન્ટ્રાક્ટ ઓરીસ તરફથી કબુલ કરવા જણાવ્યું હતું.

આ બાબત ઉપર તે ખાતાના અમલદારોએ ધ્યાન આપ્યા બાદ જવાબ આપ્યો છે કે તમારી યોટોને પસંદ પડતી લંગર નાખવાની જગા આપી શકશે નહિ. આ ઉપર આગળ જતાં 'નાતાલ એડવરટાઇઝર' જણાવે છે કે.

અમલદારોનું આ વરતન નહિ સમજી શકાય તેવું છે કારણ કે બી. બાઇ. મેલ યોટો યુનીયન કાસલ લાઇનની યોટોની માફક બંધારણની છે અને તે સિવાયની આ બંદરે આવતી કોઈ પણ મેલ યોટો અમલદારો તરફથી ચકીયાતા વરતનની આશા નજ રાખી શકે. બ્રીટીશ ઇન્ડિઅન લાઇન અને હિંદી સરકાર સાથેના કોન્ટ્રાક્ટની સંપૂર્ણ વીજોતથી કંદાય અહિંની સરકાર ખીન વાકેફ પણ હોય.

મી. સ્ટોડાર્ડ "જતી બેદની વધતી જતી ભરતીઓ" નામના લુકમાં (રાષ્ટ્રીય ટાઇમ્સ ઓફ ઇન્ડિયા) લખે છે કે— આપણે ગોરાઓએ એશિયાટીક ઉપર જાણકી સર્વે પરી પશુની આપણી ગુપ્ત-ધારણાઓને તિલાંજલી આપવી પડશે. અને એશિયાવાસીઓએ ગોરાઓના દેશોમાં વસવાટ કરવાના

અને સાઉથ આફ્રિકા અને અમેરીકામાં પ્રવેશ કરવાના તેમનાં સ્વપ્નાં ને દેશવટો દેવા પડશે.

અખર જે આ પ્રકારની કંઈ સમજુતી ઉપર નહિ આવી એ તો દુનિયા એક મહાન જતી લડાઈમાં ઉતરી પડશે. અને ખરી જતી લડાઈ એટલે આખરની લડાઈ સમજવી.

હિંદ જતી આવતી સ્ટીમરોની હિલચાલમાં હિત ધરાવનાર વાંચકોને જણાવે અસંતોષ થશે કે સાઉથ આફ્રિકાની સરકારે હિંદથી મેલ લાવનારી મેલ યોટોને યુનીયન કાસલ લાઇનની મેલ યોટોની માફક પસંદ પડતી લંગર નાખવાની જગા આપવાને ના પાડી છે. આ બાબતમાં નાતાલ એડવરટાઇઝરની સ્ટીમરોની હિલચાલની નોંધમાંથી અમે નીચેનો ઉતારો આપીએ છીએ:—કે જેમાં નાતાલ એડવરટાઇઝરનો અખર ખતી જણાવે છે કે.

બ્રીટીશ ઇન્ડિઅન સ્ટીમ નેવીએશન કંપનીના લોકલ એજન્ટોએ થોડા વખત ઉપર-બી. બાઇ. લાઇનની મેલ યોટો કે જે હિંદથી અમુક શરતોના કોન્ટ્રાક્ટથી મેલ લઈ જવા લાવવાનું કામ કરે છે અને જે ઠરાવેલા ટાઇમટેબલ પ્રમાણે આવ જ કરે છે તેનો યુનીયન કાસલની મેલ યોટોની માફક પસંદ પડતી લંગર નાખવાની જગા આપવા બાબત રેલવે અને બંદર ખાતાના અધિકારીઓનું ધ્યાન ખેંચ્યું હતું. અને સરકાર સાથેના મેલ લઈ જવા લાવવાનો કોન્ટ્રાક્ટ ઓરીસ તરફથી કબુલ કરવા જણાવ્યું હતું.

આ બાબત ઉપર તે ખાતાના અમલદારોએ ધ્યાન આપ્યા બાદ જવાબ આપ્યો છે કે તમારી યોટોને પસંદ પડતી લંગર નાખવાની જગા આપી શકશે નહિ. આ ઉપર આગળ જતાં 'નાતાલ એડવરટાઇઝર' જણાવે છે કે.

અમલદારોનું આ વરતન નહિ સમજી શકાય તેવું છે કારણ કે બી. બાઇ. મેલ યોટો યુનીયન કાસલ લાઇનની યોટોની માફક બંધારણની છે અને તે સિવાયની આ બંદરે આવતી કોઈ પણ મેલ યોટો અમલદારો તરફથી ચકીયાતા વરતનની આશા નજ રાખી શકે. બ્રીટીશ ઇન્ડિઅન લાઇન અને હિંદી સરકાર સાથેના કોન્ટ્રાક્ટની સંપૂર્ણ વીજોતથી કંદાય અહિંની સરકાર ખીન વાકેફ પણ હોય.

જનરલ સ્મટ્સે તેઓની પાર્લામેન્ટની યુટીલિટીના બાપણો દરમિયાન એક બાપણમાં જણાવ્યું હતું કે જે આપણા આંતરીક સવાલોમાં કોઈ સહી યોટો અમલનો, અને ફર-અંદેશી ભરેલા સવાલ હોય તો તે ખતીતજ નેટીવ સવાલ છે. અને તેની ચાલુ કારકીર્દીઓ પણજ અપશુકનોથી ભરેલી છે. નેસનાલીસ્ટોની મેકેની હિલચાલો અને જેખર પાર્ટીની બોલવણીક પ્રવૃત્તીઓ નેટીવોને અસર કર્યાં સિવાય રહી નથી.

કરબન સહેરમાં વસતી હિંદી કોમ ઉપર, કરબન કોરપોરે-
શન તરફથી ભાગ્યેજ ખ્યાન આપવામાં આવતું હોય એમ
ભેવામાં આવે છે.

હિંદીઓને ક્રીકેટ રમવાની જગ્યાને ફક્ત રમવા જેવી સ્થિતિમાં
સુધારવાની બાબતમાં કોરપોરેશનને વારંવાર અરજીઓ
ક્યાં છતાં કમિશન ખ્યાન આપવામાં આવ્યું નથી અને
પરિણામે હિંદી ક્રીકેટ રમવા વાળાઓ કદાચ ચાલુ મોસમમાં
ક્રીકેટની રમત ન પણ રમી શકે.

હરનીચર બનાવવા વાળા વેપારીઓને લાં કામ કરતા
હિંદી કારીગરોની હડતાલ હજુ ચાલુજ છે.

મેસરસ. પીચ એન્ડ હેટનની પેટીમાં કામ કરતા કારીગરોએ
કામ છોડ્યા બાદ થોડાજ વખતમાં મેસરસ જી. એચ. અપવરડ
અને કોલનસને લાં કામ કરવા વાળા તેમના સાથીઓ પણ
હડતાળમાં સામેલ થયા હતા. તેઓની માગણીઓ નીચે
મુજબ છે. એક તો તેઓના યુનીયનનો તેમના શોરોએ
સ્વીકાર કરવો. અને બીજું દરવીકનો ઓછામાં ઓછો
પેઠા ૫-૦-૦ પગાર આપવો.

ગયા રવિવારે મી. એચ. એલ પોલના પ્રમુખપદે કરબન
સહેરના નંબર ૪ વોરડના રહીશોની એક મીટીંગ રાત
આયોરકોપ વાળા હોલમાં મળી હતી.

જેમાં મી. એસ. એમ. શીટરસન કે જે કરબન ટાઉન
કાઉન્સીલના આ વોરડના પ્રતિનિધી તરીકેની ઉમેદવારીમાં
ખદાર પડ્યા છે તેઓએ આ વોરડના હિંદી મતાધીકારીઓને
તેમની નીમણુંક માટે મત આપવા બાબત લાપલસકર્યું હતું.

સાઉથ આફ્રિકાના લુના હિંદી રહીશો બજારીને દિલ્હી
ચલે કે એક મી. જોન ચંબલરાંચન રેડી કરબન આવેરપુર
માં તેમના મકાનમાં ધનકલુએન્ડાના ભોગ ચક્ર પડી દેવ-
લોક પામ્યા છે.

એ. ઇ. ડેસમોરની કલમથી લખાયેલી "વીધ ધી સેન્ડ-
કેપ કોરપસ" નામની શુકમાં તેઓ કેપ કોરપસને લગતી
બાબતો ઉપર અજવાળું પાડે છે. તેઓ જણાવે છે કે
કોરપસ બહુ કામો કરવાની તત્પરતા બતાવે પણ તે બળવવાને
તેમને થોડીજ તક આપવામાં આવતી હતી. પણ જ્યારે
જ્યારે તેમને કોઇ કામ સેપિવામાં આવતું ત્યારે તેઓ
ફતેહમંદીથી તેને પાર ઉતારતા હતા એમ લેખક જણાવે છે.
પણ શુક બંધ કરતાં અમને ભિન્ન ભિન્ન લાગણીઓ લાય
છે. લડાઇના મેદાનમાં પણ યુરોપીયન સિવાયના લોકોને
અમુકજ કરવાની રજા મળતી અને તેથી વધારે નહિ.
અમુક હદ સુધીજ જવું અને તેથી બિલકુલ વધારે નહિ—
કારણકે તેઓ તાબા હેઠળની પ્રજાઓના મેમ્બરો છે.

આ પુસ્તક ગોરા સિવાયની બીજી-કોમો સાથે લડાઇમાં
કેવી વરતણુંક રાખવામાં આવે છે તે ઉપર સારું અજવાળું
પાડે છે અને દરેક કોમી કામ કરનારું પોતાની કોમ માટે
સરખાપણાનો દાવો કરવાનું ખ્યાન ખેંચી શકે તેવું છે.

અમને ખબર મળ્યા છે કે યુરોપીયન ખેલાડીઓ કરબન
માં હિંદીઓની રમવાની જગ્યા "રીક્રીએશન કાઉન્સિલ"
લેવા મથી રહ્યા છે. કે જે જગ્યા હિંદી કોમની રમત રમવાની
જગ્યા તરીકે ૩૦ અમર ખેલક તેથી પણ વધુ વરસથી છે.

પણ અમારા માનવામાં નથી આવતું કે જે ગોરાઓ
ખેલાડીઓના નામને લાયક છે તેઓ ખેલાડીપણાના હેતુઓને
શુધી જાણ અને ટાઉન કાઉન્સીલ સાથે તેમની સત્તા અમર
લાગવગ વાપરી હિંદીઓ પાસેથી આ જગ્યા પકાવી લે. અને
અમે સમજી શકતા નથી કે ટાઉન કાઉન્સીલે પણ તેઓએ
હિંદી કોમને વારંવાર આપેલાં વચનોનો ભંગ કરી આ
જમીન ખાલી કરાવી ગોરા ખેલાડીઓને તેમના ઉપયોગ માટે
અપાવી શકે.

"ઇન્ડિયન ઓપીનીયન"
ગુકવાર, તા. ૧૦ ડિસેમ્બર ૧૯૨૦.

નામદાર શ્રીનિવાસ શાસ્ત્રી સ્વર્ગવાસી મહાત્મા ગોખલેની
માઠીએ છે. પણ કરીને તેઓ શ્રી
અસહકાર અને સ્વ. મહાત્મા ગોખલેએ પસંદ કરેલા
મહાત્મા ગોખલે નિયમો પ્રમાણે ચાલવાનું સ્વીકારે
છે. જે મહાત્મા ગોખલે આજે
જીવતા હતા તો તેઓ શું કરત એ સવાલ ધણાના મનમાં
કુદરતી રીતેજ થાય. મહાત્મા ગોખલેનાજ શબ્દો નીચે
આપવામાં આવે છે તે ઉપરથી વાંચનાર જોઇ શકશે કે
તેઓ આવા વખતમાં કેવા પગલાં લેત.

નીચે ઉતારેલાં શબ્દો તેઓ કમિયન્ટરીમાં બોલ્યાં હતા.
તેમના માનમાં જે ખાણું આપવામાં આવ્યું હતું અને જેમાં
બીક-સપીકના મેયર કાઉન્સીલર ટી. પ્રેટલી પ્રમુખરથાને
બીરાજ્યા હતા તેમજ બીજા પણ ધણા આગેવાન યુરો-
પીયનો હાજર હતા તે વખતે એ લાપલસ આપવામાં આવ્યું
હતું.

England in India had stated her policy on
many occasions, and on every occasion she
had said that she was there as the trustee
for the people of India. Her sole aim and
intention was to advance the people of
India gradually to a position of equality
with the people of England themselves.
This promise was made in acts of Parli-
ment and Royal Proclamations, and there
would be no going back on that policy.
*Any attempt to go back would result not
Only in failure, but in disaster.* x x x
x x x x x x + x x x "They
(Indians). willingly owned allegiance to the
Empire, because they believed that under
the Empire they would steadily advance,
until at last they reached a position where
they would have the respect of the civilised
communities of the Empire. There were
two conditions which must be fulfilled in
order that a policy like that must be
successfull. On the Indian side nothing
should be done or attempted which would
ever raise a doubt about their loyalty to the

