

# Indian Opinion

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## NOTES AND NEWS

**M**AHATMA GANDHI writes as follows in *Young India* on the ban on Ali brothers:—  
“The following cable, which I have extended, has been received by me from the Secretaries of the South African Indian Congress:

“At an emergent Executive meeting held at Durban on the situation arising out of restrictions imposed upon the Ali brothers’ contemplated visit to the Union by the Union Government, the subject occupied the earnest consideration of the Committee and the following resolution was passed:

“South African Indian Congress Executive as representing the Indian community of South Africa deeply deplores conditions imposed by the Union Government upon the contemplated visit of the Ali brothers to the Union, and hereby requests the Agent of the Government of India to take all necessary steps for the removal of all such conditions.”

“We know now what the result of the Agent’s intervention has been. The obstinate refusal of the Union Government to waive the restrictions, especially in view of the unsolicited and gentlemanly assurance of the Ali brothers not to engage in any political controversy or discussion during their sojourn in South Africa, shows in what estimate even the Government of India is held by the Union Government. That estimate will persist so long as the Government of India is an irresponsible Government and therefore remains a body whose wishes can be flouted with impunity by any foreign Government, whether it may be one occupying the Dominion Status or one wholly unconnected with Great Britain. I fear that we will have to submit to such humiliations so long as we, through our own disunion, dissensions and the like, remain impotent and powerless to help ourselves.”

A meeting of the Executive of the South African Indian Congress was held at Johannesburg on Saturday last, Mr. A. Christopher presiding. Those present were: Messrs. S. R. Naidoo and E. M. Mall, Joint Secretaries; M. E. Lakhi and I. B. Patel, Joint Treasurers; S. Rustomjee and A. I. Kajeer representing the Natal Indian Congress, M. D. Bharoochi, P. K. Desai, S. B. Medb, Rev. B. L. E. Sigamoney and S. M. Desai representing the Transvaal Indian Congress. After discussion of business of a formal nature, the licence situation in the Transvaal was discussed at length and further developments in the situation noted. The Executive decided to hold the tenth session of the annual conference in Capetown from the 1st to the 4th January 1930, and the Secretaries were empowered to make necessary preparations.

The Portuguese Government has given permission for holding the first session of the South African Moslem Conference at Lourenco Marques. The Conference will be held on the 17th and 18th November. In the enforced absence of Moulana ‘ahomed Ali, Moulana Shaikat Ali will preside. He and Mr. Baloch would embark for India on the 19th November so that they may reach India in time

to attend the national annual gatherings in Christmas week at Lahore. A local theatre is being engaged. A large number of delegates from all important towns of Transvaal, Cape Colony and Natal are expected. All further information may be obtained either from the local Secretary Mr. Amod Sacoor, P.O. Box 439 Lourenco Marques or from Messrs. Coovadia, Gabru and Habib Motan in Johannesburg and Moulvi Abdul Karim in South Coast Junction, Natal. Further information would be given through the press.

At a meeting of the National Indian Association of the Cape Province (Port Elizabeth Branch) held on the 7th October and presided over by Mr. M. H. C. Begg, it was decided amongst other things to organise an Indian Boy Scout movement locally and in that connection to get into immediate touch with the Rev. B. L. E. Sigamoney, leader of the Scout movement in the Transvaal, and to congratulate the Transvaal Indian Boy Scouts on their recognition by the Prime Minister of South Africa who presented them with a union flag and also recognised them as nationals of South Africa. Those who are in sympathy with and desirous of assisting the said movement are requested to communicate with the Secretary Mr. V. A. Pillay, 36 Parliament Street, Port Elizabeth.

With the publication of this issue the New Year of our Hindu brethren will have set in. We wish them every happiness and prosperity.

## ASSOCIATED CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE RESOLUTION

**T**HE Congress of the Associated Chambers of Commerce held at Kroonstaad has unanimously passed a resolution, that legislation should be passed prohibiting Indians and coloured traders from employing European women and that the Government should empower municipal authorities to allocate separate dwelling and trading areas in each town to Europeans, Indians and Natives. In other words, it is asking for the Class Areas Bill again which was dropped as a result of the Round Table Conference which resulted in the Capetown Agreement.

The resolution was proposed by Major Karl Rood, M.L.A., on behalf of Vereening and is the outcome of nothing else but petty trade jealousy. Had the section against whom the resolution is directed been one that possessed the vote and had a voice in

the legislature of the country no such thing would have been done. But the Indian being voteless and voiceless he can be treated anyhow.

Vereeniging is a hot bed of anti-Asiatics who have been striving in vain for years to get their compatriots to boycott the Indian trader and thus oust him. Their wrath has grown worse by the recent establishment of an Indian firm on entirely European standard and doing mostly European trade. European women have been employed in this firm to serve Europeans. The owner of this Indian firm is not living "on the smell of an oil rag," not is his property kept so bad as to deprecate the value of the neighbouring European properties. On the contrary it is one of the best properties in that small town. That he and others are employing European women as shop assistants, as has been protested by Major Rood, only proves that they are not running their business with cheap labour, for certainly no European woman will ever consent to work for an Indian unless she is thoroughly satisfied with her wages and other conditions. This fact has been well explained by a European woman employee in the Bombay Bazaar, Durbani, when interviewed by a press representative. As a matter of fact she consents to work for an Indian when she finds conditions slightly better than under European management.

But while on the one hand it is complained that Indians are employing European women, it is alleged on the other, that one Indian firm in Vereeniging employs 40 Indian clerks indentured from India at the rate of £15 a year and it is complained that "it was absolutely impossible for a white trader employing a staff to compete with a firm whose assistants were hardly paid at all." Though we have no hesitation in saying that this allegation is entirely untrue and that Mr. H. Behrman who made it knew nothing of the Immigration laws which would not make it possible for such men to come out from India, and that he must be ignorant of the Wages Act which could easily put a stop to such a state of affairs, let us, for a moment, take it as a fact. What inconsistency does it show on the part of those who favoured the above resolution? What did they really object to? Did they object to Indians rising so high as to be able to employ Europeans to conduct their

trade competently or to their employing cheap labour and thus becoming unfair competitors of the European traders? Apparently they are a menace both ways. They are a menace if they rise up to the European standard, they are a menace if they sink below it. Therefore their extinction alone would remove the menace!

Major Rood suggests two ways of dealing with the question. One is by legislation and the other by getting the whites to realise what trading with Indians would mean to white civilisation in this country. But the latter has been tried and has proved a failure and he, therefore, suggests the adoption of the former. "Indians had in a measure," says Major Rood, "evaded the intention of the Legislature on the question of holding land. First they had been prohibited as Indians from holding land, but had found a loophole and had held land through limited liability companies." That, Major Rood protests, was a violation of the spirit of the agreement. Major Rood, obviously, does not know what the Agreement is. In no part of the Agreement has it been said that Indians shall not possess land. If Indians have possessed land by means of companies as they were prohibited to do so as individuals they have exercised what was their legitimate right and nothing more. To prohibit Indians from holding land is to deprive them of their natural right and to keep them helpless and downtrodden. The Agreement promises to uplift the resident Indian population and not to allow it to lag behind other sections of the population but to enable it to rise to the standard of the European. In so far as the Government has failed to fulfil this part of the Agreement the violation of it is on its part and not on the part of Indians. All this talk on the part of Major Rood and his associates is, therefore, irresponsible and little to be taken notice of. But the fact that a responsible body like the Associated Chambers of Commerce should endorse the views and adopt such a resolution is to be greatly regretted and is but another proof of the falsity of the belief that there is a change of heart.

## Indians Must Not Employ White Women

### Indians Must Be Segregated

#### Commerce Congress Resolutions

Kroonstad, Friday, October 25—When the annual congress of the South African Association of Chambers of Commerce met here this morning for the last business day, it tackled immediately the question of Indian trade competition, and after a short debate, which showed remarkable unanimity of opinion among the delegates, passed two resolutions dealing with the subject.

Major Karl Rood, M.L.A., moved on behalf of Vereeniging, "That in the interests of the white race, legislation should be passed prohibiting Indians and other coloured traders from employing European women as shop assistants," and, "that the Government should empower municipal authorities to allocate separate dwelling and trading areas in each town to Europeans, Indians and natives."

Major Rood said that he referred particularly to the Indian position in the smaller towns, because Indian trading in the cities and large towns, although a serious factor, had not assumed the menacing proportions it had in the smaller towns of the Transvaal.

The position in Vereeniging had developed so far that in the Indian shops there were young European women working side by side and shoulder to shoulder with Indian assistants. What that would eventually mean everyone would realise. It would eventually bring about that familiarity which would lead to the downfall of the European's social superiority, and would have most evil consequences.

#### Cannot Compete

As far as the economic issue was concerned it was known to all European traders in the towns. They could hardly make an existence, for the Indian system of living was such that Europeans could not compete against them. Unless some action was taken the European traders in some of the smaller towns must go to the wall. The question was whether they were going to tolerate the continuance of such a system or not, and if it was decided that it must be put a stop to, what was the nature of the steps to be taken.

There were only two possible ways of dealing with the question. One was by legislation and the other by getting the whites of South Africa to realise what trading with Indians would mean to white civilisation in this country. No one knew better than he the difficulties of getting the whites to boycott the Indian. Due to economic pressure there was a large class of whites who insisted that they should deal in the cheapest market, and could not be made to realise the blind folly of their actions. (Hear, hear.)

#### Indian Agreement

It therefore seemed that the solution lay in legislation, and in that connection the question of the Indian agreement arose. There was no question that both the Governments and peoples of India and South Africa should carry out that agreement fully in its true spirit.

Major Rood protested that the Indians in South Africa were not carrying out that agreement in spirit. They had in a measure evaded the intention of the Legislature on the question of holding land, but had found a loophole and had held land through limited liability companies. They had found that by forming companies in which Europeans held a

nominal controlling interest they could hold land. That was a violation of the spirit of the agreement, and if the Parliament were to take the step of merely amending the law so that its intentions could not be evaded, then it could not be considered that the Union was doing something which was in any way against the spirit of the Indian agreement.

The Government must, in view of the serious consequences which such a system held for white civilisation in South Africa, legislate against the employment of white women and girls by Indians. If the Indian community did not like it they would have to accept it, because it was too grave a question to be considered only from their point of view. If the position was allowed to drift there was no knowing how soon the position would become so bad that there would be no means of rescue.

#### £15 A Year

The motion was seconded by Mr. F. Roberts (Pietersburg), who said that the Government must tackle, and quickly, the subject matter of the resolutions.

Mr. P. Behrman (Vereeniging) stated in support of the contention that white traders could not continue to compete with Indians that one Indian firm in Vereeniging employed 40 Indian clerks indentured from India at the rate of £15 a year. It was absolutely impossible for a white trader employing a staff to compete with a firm whose assistants were hardly paid at all.

Mr. S. J. Young (Port Elizabeth) supported the resolution wholeheartedly, and pointed out the fact that the Wage Board determinations applied only to the nine large centres of the Union. This meant that indiscriminate cheap competition was allowed to exist throughout the rest of the Union.

Mr. Grant MacKenzie (Pretoria) said that while it was necessary to exercise fairmindedness towards Indians in this country, it was only necessary to realise that at a place like Nylstroom there were 17 Indian traders to three white ones to see how the Indians were squeezing out the white traders in the small towns.

He had suggested some years ago, and the suggestion had been repeated in the president's address, that the best means out of the difficulty was to bring the Dutch population to realise that in commerce there was a great avenue for the employment of their youth. The sons of Dutch people were being pushed into the professions, and they were largely neglecting commerce.

#### Japanese Laundries

Mr. Edward Rowe (Capetown) said that, while he was heartily in support of all that had been said about the Indian question, he thought that the terms of the resolution applying to all coloured traders were a little too all-embracing. There were large Japanese laundries in Capetown and in other country towns which employed many poor whites. The one in Capetown employed 70 to 80 whites, and it would be a hardship upon those people if they were prohibited from being employed on this class of work.

As far as segregation of Indian traders was concerned, Krugeradorp had tried it some years ago and had found that the system was a failure, for even if the Indian was segregated the whites would follow him to his reserve to trade with him. The only way to approach the subject was to drive home to the European that on no account should he buy from the Indian.

Mr. P. V. Gawith (Pretoria) said that he supported the resolutions in principle. The question of Japanese laundries was the same as that of Indian traders. He stressed the idea that the advent of large numbers of Dutch South Africans into commerce the Indian problem would be on its way to being solved.

Congress then voted unanimously in favour of the two resolutions.—*The Star*.

### A Reply To Commerce Resolution

"I don't think anything will come of the resolution that the Government should empower municipal authorities to allocate separate dwelling and trading areas in each town to Europeans, Indians and Natives," said Mr. S. Khiamal, director of the Bombay Bazaar Company, Ltd., Durban, when interviewed by a press representative regarding the decision of the Congress of the Chambers of Commerce at Kroonstaad.

"The Bombay Bazaar," he said, "is the only store in Durban which employs white girls as shop assistants. The wages are good and, in some cases, better than those paid at some of the European stores in West Street. After all, one's body and soul is one's own, and if one chooses to work under Indian management, surely there is no reason why it should not be permitted.

"I employ white girls behind the counter purely because nearly all our trade is with Europeans, who would object if they were served by Indians. By employing these girls who, unless they were satisfied with the conditions would not stay, we are able to compete with the other West Street stores."

#### "All Nonsense"

One of the girl assistants in the store stated that the conditions under which they worked were far more satisfactory than in some European stores.

She said: "It is all nonsense to say that European women work shoulder to shoulder with Indians, and that this leads to familiarity and evil consequences. We hardly ever see the Indian supervisors and, as we have nothing in common with the Indians, we rarely speak to them unless it is on business.

"The Indians who do work behind the counter are kept in one portion of the building, away from European girls. If a white girl wishes to work for an India, from whom she receives more courtesy than in some European stores, surely she should be allowed to do so."

## Rights Of Indian Buyers In Pretoria Market

### Council Takes Assistance Of Sir Kurma Reddi

The Pretoria correspondent of the *Natal Mercury* states:—

Sir Kurma Reddi, the Agent-General for the Government of India, met the Mayor, Councillor F. Dey, and the chairman of the Trading Committee, Colonel R. Van der Merwe, with other members of the Town Council in connection with a problem affecting the Indians on the Pretoria Market.

For some time past the position of Indian wholesalers has been a delicate one, and the Council decided to avail itself of the mediation of Sir Kurma Reddi. The latter, however, was prevented from taking up the matter earlier owing to indisposition.

The position is simply that the Municipality is desirous of making a change in the practice followed by these Indian buyers of disposing of purchases out of hand immediately after buying the balances while auctions are still proceeding and on the same spot. It was hoped that the provision of facilities away from the auction market would meet with no objection, and the Municipality is prepared to place at the disposal of the Indians a complete shed opposite to the auction market. All that would then be required would be for the Indians to transfer

their produce from one shed to the other, and this would leave the auction market purely for auctioneering purposes. The shed proposed to be given to the Indians is at present utilised by farmers and market gardeners, and they would be accommodated in the new shed now in the course of erection.

The Indians apparently were jealous of what they considered their rights. The position of the Council was fully explained to Sir Kurma Reddi, who was then conducted to the market, where an inspection took place.

Sir Kurma intimated that he would hold a separate meeting with the Indians affected and would communicate the result to the Council in due course.

## The Story of My Experiments With Truth

[ BY M. K. GANDHI ]

### Part V. Chapter XXXIV.

#### 'NAVAJIVAN' AND 'YOUNG INDIA'

Thus whilst this movement for the preservation of non-violence was making steady though ever slow progress on the one hand, Government's policy of lawless repression was in full career on the other, and was manifesting itself in the Punjab in its nakedness. Leaders were put under arrest, martial law, which, in other words, meant no law, was proclaimed, special tribunals were set up. These tribunals were not courts of justice, but only instruments for carrying out the arbitrary will of an autocrat. Sentences were passed unwarranted by evidence and in flagrant violation of justice. In Amritsar, innocent men and women were made to crawl like worms on their bellies. Before this procedure, the Jallianwalla Bagh tragedy paled into insignificance in my eyes, though it was this massacre principally that attracted the attention of the people of India and the world.

I was pressed to proceed to the Punjab immediately in disregard of consequences. I wrote and also telegraphed to the Viceroy asking for permission to go there, but in vain. If I proceeded without the necessary permission, I would not be allowed to cross the boundary of the Punjab and be left to find what satisfaction I could from civil disobedience. The question what to do therefore resolved itself for me into a serious dilemma. As things stood, to break the order against my entry into the Punjab, could, it seemed to me, hardly be classed as civil disobedience, for I did not see around me the kind of peaceful atmosphere that I wanted, and the unbridled repression in the Punjab had further served to aggravate and deepen the feelings of resentment. For me, therefore, to offer civil disobedience at such a time would have been like fanning the flame. I therefore decided not to proceed to the Punjab in spite of the suggestion of friends. It was a bitter pill for me to swallow. Tales of rank injustice and oppression came daily pouring in from the Punjab, but all I could do was to sit helplessly by and gnash my teeth.

Just then Mr. Horniman, in whose hands the BOMBAY CHRONICLE had become a formidable force, was suddenly spirited away by the authorities. This act of the Government seemed to me to be surrounded by a foulness which still stinks in my nostrils. I know that Mr. Horniman never desired lawlessness. He had not liked my breaking the prohibitory order of the Punjab Government without the permission of the Satyagraha Committee and had fully endorsed the decision to suspend civil disobedience. I had even received from him a letter advising suspension before I had announced my decision to that effect. Only owing to the distance between Bombay and Ahmedabad, I got the letter after the announcement. His sudden deportation therefore caused me as much pain as surprise.

As a result of these developments, I asked by the directors of the BOMBAY CHRONICLE to take up the responsibility of conducting that paper. Mr. Brelvi was there on the staff already, so, not much remained to be done by me, but as usual with my nature, the responsibility became an additional tax on me.

But the Government came as it were to my rescue, for, by its action, the publication of the CHRONICLE had to be suspended.

The friends who were directing the management of the CHRONICLE, *viz.*, Messrs. Omar Sobani and Shankarlal Banker were at this time controlling YOUNG INDIA also. They suggested that in view of the suppression of the CHRONICLE, I should now take up the editorship of YOUNG INDIA, and further, that in order to fill the gap left by the former, YOUNG INDIA should be converted from a weekly into a bi-weekly organ. This was what I felt also. I was anxious to expound the inner meaning of Satyagraha to the public and also hoped that through this effort, I should at least be able to do justice to the Punjab situation. For behind all I wrote, there was potential Satyagraha, and the Government knew as much. I therefore readily accepted the suggestion made by these friends.

But how could the general public be trained in Satyagraha through the medium of English? My principal field of work lay in Gujarat. Sjt. Indulal Yajnik was at the time associated with the group of Messrs. Sobani and Banker. He was conducting the Gujarati monthly NAVAJIVAN which had the financial backing of these friends. They placed the monthly at my disposal, and further, Sjt. Indulal offered to work on it. This monthly was converted into a weekly.

In the meantime, the CHRONICLE was resuscitated. YOUNG INDIA was therefore restored to its original weekly form. To publish the two weeklies from two different places would have been very inconvenient to me and would have involved more expenditure. And as NAVAJIVAN was already being published from Ahmedabad, YOUNG INDIA too at my suggestion was removed there.

There were other reasons besides for this change. I had already learnt from my experience with INDIAN OPINION that such journals needed a press of their own. Moreover, the press laws in force in India at that time were such that if I wanted to express my views untrammelled, the existing printing presses which were naturally run for business would hesitate to publish them. The need for setting up a press of our own, therefore, became all the more imperative, and since that could be conveniently done only at Ahmedabad, YOUNG INDIA too had to be taken there.

Through these journals, I now commenced the work of educating the reading public in Satyagraha to the best of my ability. Both of the journals had reached a very wide circulation which at one time rose to the neighbourhood of forty thousand in each case, but while the circulation of NAVAJIVAN went up at a bound, that of YOUNG INDIA increased only by slow degrees. After my incarceration, the circulation of both these journals fell to a low ebb, and to-day stands below eight thousand.

From the very start, I set my face against taking advertisements in these journals. I do not think that they have lost anything thereby. On the contrary, it is my belief that it has in no small measure helped them to maintain their independence.

Incidentally, these journals helped me also to some extent to remain at peace with myself, for whilst immediate resort to civil disobedience was out of the question, they enabled me freely to ventilate my views and to put heart into the people. Thus, in my opinion, both the journals rendered yeoman service to the people in this hour of trial, and did their humble bit towards lightening the tyranny of the martial law.

## Colour Bar In Britain

### Question To Be Raised In Parliament

Recently Mr. J. Marley, a Labour member of the House of Commons, delivered a lecture on the colour bar problem in England at a meeting of the London Society of Friends, after which it was decided to convoke a conference with a view to forming an association of white and coloured persons to combat colour prejudice in Britain, says a Reuter's message from London.

Further colour bar allegations have been made by Mr. Abbott, a wealthy Chicago negro newspaper proprietor, who was refused admission to 30 London hotels in August.

Mr. Abbott, in a cable to Mr. Marley, complains that he and his wife were debarred from entertainments on board a British liner when they were on their way to America.

Mr. Marley states that coloured persons holding good positions were recently requested to leave a London dance hall in connection with which they had written to Lord Passfield, Secretary of State for Dominions and Colonies.

### Letter From MacDonald

Mr. Marley proposes to raise the matter in the House of Commons. He has received a letter from Mr. Ramsay MacDonald in regard to the hotel ban recently placed on Mr. Abbott in London saying: "It is a very disturbing affair, and is not in accordance with British Hotel practice, but no department is responsible for the ban, and I cannot think of any way in which the Government can intervene."

## Grievances Of Indians In East Africa

### Memorandum To Government Of India

The following is the full text of the memorandum submitted to the Government of India by the East African Indian delegation headed by Mr. J. B. Pandya:—

### The Common Franchise

The main issue in Kenya to-day is the question of a common roll. The present franchise is called communal but it is really racial. In 1923 the Imperial Government decided in favour of communal franchise, but the Indian community did not accept that decision. We strongly represented our case for a common franchise to the Hilton Young Commission. We have consistently refused to enter the Legislative Council through a communal electorate, and Executive Councils altogether since 1928. Our attitude towards municipal bodies has been the same as towards Legislative and Executive Councils, and we recently decided to abstain from municipal councils also in order that our position with regard to the question of a common franchise may not be misunderstood or misrepresented.

The Hilton-Young Commission has recommended a common franchise but subject to the consent of the European community. We are strongly opposed to this consent theory. Why was not our consent to the communal franchise considered necessary in 1923? Would the Imperial Government lay down

that no change in the Kenya constitution could take place without the consent of the Indian community? The Imperial Government is expected to hold the scales of justice even. If they are satisfied about the common roll being necessary for the progress of the country, they should inform the European settlers that they cannot be allowed to block the progress of the country.

Experience of the past few years has strengthened the belief of the Indian community in Kenya that no permanent settlement can be arrived at except on the basis of a common roll. We are prepared to make great sacrifices for the principle of a common roll. In place of the adult franchise which is at present enjoyed by us, we are prepared to accept a limited franchise based on qualifications, on the lines of the Wood-Winterton agreement.

We have accepted the principle of reservation of seats in order to assure the European community that the Indians are not out to acquire undue power under common franchise. We have agreed to accept a smaller number of seats than Europeans in spite of the fact that the Indian population is double the European population. We have always been prepared to consider any reasonable safeguard that may be brought forward, in order to allay the apprehensions of Europeans.

The Hilton-Young Commission has recommended a civilization franchise which Indians support in principle. It should be added that the Commission recommended a civilization standard because it would be in the interest of the natives also who would automatically acquire the franchise as and when they qualify themselves for it.

A common franchise is the only guarantee of political equality in the circumstances of Kenya. The Government of Kenya has recently passed an ordinance authorising the appointment of European in place of Indian members, in Nairobi and Mombasa municipal councils, as Indians, as stated above, have abstained from these municipal councils. The Indian community think that this step has been taken on the question of a common roll. It will be realised that the whole question hinges upon the principle of common franchise and until the Imperial Government has decided the issue, we request the Government of India to request the Secretary of State to withhold his consent to this Bill. We also respectfully urge upon the Government of India to support our claim for a common roll.

### Federation

Sir Samuel Wilson, when he was in Kenya recently, is reported to have arrived at certain conclusions on this question. These were that a High Commissioner would be appointed with wide executive powers and a power of veto over legislation, and that there should be associated with him a federal legislative council called the Central Council, which should have an official majority.

In addition to the heads of departments appointed by the High Commissioner each territory will be represented by four members on this council, two officials and two non-officials. The Central Council will have the control of Customs, Railway and Harbours, Defence, Post and Telegraphs, and research. We have opposed this federation on principle on the ground that it would be the thin end of the wedge and would ultimately result in political federation.

The Central Council in due course will acquire prestige and control of the purse. However, in view of the fact that there is a possibility of such a federation of economic interests of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika being accepted by the Imperial Government owing to the support of the European community and some of the Governments concerned, we have pressed that in case the central council comes into existence, one of the two non-official seats in each territory should be reserved for Indians.

It is of utmost importance that the economic life of the Indian community, who have very large commercial and vested interests in these territories, should be safeguarded by having such seats reserved to them in the central legislature. Without such definite reservation, we are afraid from past experience that the various governments would not nominate Indian members on the central council.

### Constitutional Change

We are opposed to the Chamberlain's minority recommendations that there should be a majority of elected and nominated unofficial European members in the Legislative Council. The majority report recommends that official seats should be reduced by four and that the said number of seats be provided for native representation. They further suggest that the substitution of official by non-official members should be progressive. In other words the process should be carried on further in future.

The Commission further virtually recommends that native interests should be represented by Europeans to be drawn from retired officials, missionaries or planters. The constitution of the Kenya Legislative Council at present provides for a strength of 38 members consisting of 20 officials, 11 elected Europeans, 5 elected Indians, 1 elected Arab and 1 nominated European missionary who is supposed to represent native interests.

If the Commission's recommendation is accepted, its immediate result will be that the Council will consist of 16 officials, 16 unofficial Europeans (11 elected and 5 nominated), 5 Indians and 1 Arab. Thus the official majority will disappear and the influence of non-official Europeans will be increased. One step further in the direction recommended by the Commission will lead to the creation of a non-official European majority and the consequent transfer of constitutional control to European settlers. We need not say we are strongly opposed to this.

We ask that the official majority should be maintained as per terms of the declaration of His Majesty's Government regarding native trusteeship, and paramountcy of native interests. But if the official majority is to be disturbed, natives themselves should be nominated to represent their own interests. We know that there are such natives available. If however this is not done at least one seat should be filled by a native and the remaining four should be divided equally between the European and the Indian community. If all seats are given to Europeans it would disturb, to the further disadvantage of Indians, the present balance of racial representation, which is already unfair to them.

### Segregation

The White Paper of 1923 declared that:—

"His Majesty's Government have decided that the policy of segregation as between Europeans and Asiatics in the townships must be abandoned."

We regret to point out that the policy laid down in these words has not been adhered to. In spite of this declaration in the township of Mombasa, plots are being put up for auction with restrictive conditions viz: that the Indians can never bid for nor reside on the said plots. Mr. A. H. Kulerbhoy filed a test case in 1928 on this issue on behalf of the Indian community, but the lower court decided the case against him. On appeal, the Supreme Court, however, decided that Indians could not be prohibited from bidding for the said plots, but that the Government had a right to restrict the occupation of the said plots to Europeans only.

The Government of Kenya has now appealed to the Privy Council against this decision on the first issue and Mr. Kulerbhoy has also applied for an appeal on the second issue. It would be realised that it is difficult for us to meet the cost of engaging



an able counsel for defending this case successfully against the Kenya Government and we therefore request the Government of India to help us in fighting out this issue.

The total area allotted to Europeans in the Kenya Highlands is about 67 million acres. An area of about 900,000 acres is still available for alienation. The number of European occupiers in 1971, while the number of Indian occupiers is only 40, who own amongst them a total of 4217 acres.

The Kenya Government has not yet declared the boundary of highlands and lowlands. We are afraid, therefore, that the definition of highlands may be easily stretched so as to include even coastal areas. It would be of interest to know that out of the total area allotted to Europeans, only 11% has so far been used for agricultural or grazing purposes.

In 1923 the Imperial Government decided to reserve the Highlands for Europeans, and a portion of the Lowlands was offered to be reserved for Indians. The Indian community refused to accept the principle of reservation. It was mentioned in the White Paper of 1923 that the Government of India should depute an agricultural expert to Kenya to report upon the land available for Indian settlement as regards its suitability. We have been requesting the Government of India for the last three years to send an officer for this purpose. We beg to press this point once again as the question of settlement on land is a vital problem to the Indians in Kenya. It is being stated that there is no demand amongst the Indians in Kenya for agricultural land, but we submit that if the same facilities which are afforded to Europeans are also given to Indians and no discrimination is made, Indians would be prepared to take to agriculture.

**Trade Commissioner**

The Indian trade mission who recently visited East Africa have recommended the appointment of a Trade Commissioner for East Africa. We support this suggestion and hope that the necessary appointment would be made without any further delay. We are of the opinion that such a trade commissioner should be an unofficial one having some practical experience in the commercial line. It is further necessary that he should be a man knowing the Gujarati language as the major portion of the traders in East Africa happen to be from the Bombay Presidency.

**Education**

The question of education for Indians in Kenya is also of very great importance. On its proper solution depends the future position and self-respect of the Indian community. In Kenya the latest available figures reveal the following position with regard to the proportion of European and Indian children under instruction:—

**Europeans**

School-going age 1513; Attending Government School 896; Attending Private School 286; Receiving no education 337; 22%.

**Indians**

School-going age 5284; Attending Government School 2062; Attending Private School 351; Receiving no education 2871; 54%.

The following table illustrates the position with regard to educational expenditure on Europeans and Indians:—

	Europeans.	Indians.
1929 ... ..	£52,564	£25,599
Per head ... ..	£59	£12-10
Capital Expenditure estimated	£215,812	£60,000
State aid.		
1924 ... ..	£13,000	£9,901
1929 ... ..	£31,000	£8,540

Education in Kenya is financed by means of special taxes levied for the purpose. Every community is required to provide the funds needed for the education of the children. Thus racial considerations have been allowed to be introduced into the sphere of education also. Indian protests against this policy have remained unheeded. There are two education taxes, one direct and the other indirect. The direct tax is levied separately on Indians and Europeans. The indirect taxation is collected by means of a tax on liquor. It is supposed to be spent on European and Indian education in proportion to the contribution which the European and Indian communities make to it. It is not included in the figures given above for two reasons. In the first place the tax is objectionable on principle. In the second place the percentage of the tax placed to the credit of each community is determined in an arbitrary manner.

At any rate the basis of the calculation has never been explained. Indians feel that their share of the revenue from the tax is much greater than what has been assigned to them so far. It should be noted that in spite of this there are only two Government schools for Indians in Kenya and that many schools in small centres upcountry do not even get grants-in-aid from the Government.

The position with regard to educational facilities in Uganda is worse than in Kenya. There is not a single High School in Uganda.

We therefore request the Government of India to negotiate with the Kenya Government for the deputation of an educational officer to East Africa to enquire into the question of Indian education.

**Medical Facilities**

Except to a limited extent in Mombasa, no medical facilities have been provided for Indian indoor patients in Kenya and Uganda. Hospitals for the exclusive use of Europeans are maintained from the public revenues in several places, while no attention is being given to the pressing demands of the Indian community in this matter.

**Indians For Higher Services**

Although no statutory restriction exists, no Indian has yet been appointed to any superior posts in any department of Government in Kenya, Uganda or Tanganyika. Again in Kenya, while Europeans in Government service have increased by more than 11% since 1921, Indians remained stationary except in the Kenya and Uganda Railway, where they have been reduced by 8 per cent. The substitution of Europeans in posts which Indians have been occupying cannot be justified.

Over 19% of the Indian population in Kenya is engaged in Government services and their treatment and status is a question of great importance to the community there. There exists discrimination in leave and passage regulations as between Europeans and Indians. Land is granted to European Civil Servants on retirement on special terms, while no such concession is made in favour of Indians.

A Committee has recently been appointed in England to consider the question of recruitment to Colonial Services, of which Dr. Drummond Shield, the Under-Secretary of States for India is a member. We urge the Government of India to make strong representations to His Majesty's Government to obtain opportunities for Indians to rise to higher positions in the colonial service.

**Uganda Legislative Council**

When the Legislative Council was inaugurated in Uganda in 1921, the constitution of the Council provided for three unofficial seats, two of which were allotted to Europeans and one to Indians. The Indian community strongly protested against this unequal representation and refrained from accepting the one seat offered to them. They contended that

in view of their numbers, vested interests, and the part they have played and they are still playing in the development of the country, they are entitled to at least the same number of seats as Europeans, if not more.

Indians control two-thirds of the cotton trade and they number about 11,000 as against a European population of under 2,000. In 1925, however, when a deputation of the Indian community waited upon the present Governor, Sir William Gowers, the Indian community were assured that the acceptance of one seat would in no way prejudice their claim for equal representation with Europeans. The Indian community on the strength of this assurance accepted the seat so offered; but when representations were later on made for a further seat, they were told that as the Governor nominated such unofficial members as were qualified to advise him, the question of racial representation did not arise at all.

Had the Governor even once nominated two Indians and one European, this explanation might have been regarded as satisfactory, but as things are it cannot be accepted by Indians. We request that the Government of India should support our claim for equal representation with Europeans.

### Tanganyika Legislative Council

In Tanganyika also Indians have the same grievance as in Uganda. While Indians number about 19,000 the British population numbered about 3,000 only. Yet out of seven unofficial members nominated to the Tanganyika Legislative Council, five are Europeans and only two Indians. The preferential treatment accorded to Europeans should be done away with and Indians should be allowed the same representation on the Legislative Council as is enjoyed by Britishers. There is no justification for the existing racial distinction in a mandated territory.

### Claims Summed Up

The following is a summary of our requests. We ask the Government of India:

1. To support our demand for a common franchise which should not be subject to the consent of the European community.
2. To oppose the federation of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, but if it is introduced in spite of our protests Indian interests should be represented in the central Council by reserving one out of two unofficial seats provided for each territory for Indians.
3. To oppose any constitutional change in Kenya which might disturb the present official majority. But if the majority recommendations of the Hilton-Young Commission are to be enforced, the seats intended for the representation of native interests should be filled by the natives themselves. If this is not accepted, two out of the four seats reserved for native representation should be filled by Indians.
4. To support Indians in the segregation case before the Privy Council and meet the costs of the same.
5. To appoint a Trade Commissioner in East Africa.
6. To depute an Agricultural Expert to report on land suitable for Indian settlement in Kenya.
7. To depute an Educational Officer to enquire into and report on Indian education in East Africa.
8. To support our demand for higher grades in the public services.
9. To support our demand for adequate medical facilities in East Africa.
10. To support our demand for equal representation with Europeans on the Legislative Councils of Uganda and Tanganyika.—*Kenya Daily Mail*.

## Games And Sports

The following address of Mr. Henry Tall, Director of Physical Culture of the Punjab University, delivered at the Multan Government College Hall before the students of the College is reproduced from *The Volunteer*, an interesting monthly published in Bombay and edited by Dr. N. S. Hardikar, Hubli, the aim of the magazine being "to propagate the ideas that are necessary to build up a peaceful disciplined National Army for the fight for India's freedom":—

Physical culture, sports and games every civilised people value.

The olympic games had a long history and a sacred history going back to the great days of Greece and Rome when glory of human form was considered to be a necessity and the laurel in the games the highest prize one could aspire to. The subject of physical culture would play a prominent part in the future history of the world. In the pre-historic days, said the speaker, muscle development counted much. It was sheer strength of body through which the man lived. In Persia and Egypt no picture was thought complete unless it was physically depicted. About three thousand years ago, the Grecian Empire which was federation of several states, was connected through the common bond of games.

### Games In Childhood

Just like men, women were also trained in games. The womanhood was developed by means of various exercises. There was a law in Greece to take all the newly born children to the hills and those who possessed weak and diseased bodies died, the others were thought to be the future hopes of the country, and fit children to make good citizens.

### Olympic Games

The Greeks had great passion for physical development. It was the reason for which they started Olympic games. The trophy was given to one man who won the championship of all games. His name was on every lip. During the month the games were played, solemn truce was declared between the nations. The representatives from all countries came to watch the games held at Olympia. These tournaments were so much of importance that historians recorded events by calculation of Olympic. Their standard of counting miles was judged by the races the competitors had run.

### Intellectual Development

The Olympic games not only comprised of bodily competitions but intellectual competitions were also held. The competitions in arts and literature were rather more keen.

In Milne there was a place where statue was beautifully built and it was kept there to show to the people of Greece the standard of beauty. The proportionate body of that man was deemed to be the standard body.

The Olympic games continued for about 400 years. There were shows for amateurs as well. The laurel wreaths were won by the champions.

### Decline Of Olympic Game

The cause of the decline of the Olympic games was to a great extent the Roman conquest of Greece. They had no passion for beauty. They had pleasure loving shows. The fun lay in some one or the other being killed on the stage. The Olympic games gradually declined, and even in the times of the Romans, the Christian Church preached about



the development of the soul and ignored the body totally.

### Renaissance Period

In the Renaissance Period there was revival of old activities and the ancient learning and much attention was paid towards the physical side.

#### English System

The English system was not a fun. It was a definite fundamental system towards the advancement of physical culture.

#### German System

The Germans were very fond of games. They were experts in gymnastics. They loved Rings, Horizontal Bars, Parallel Bars, and like other things.

#### Denmark And France

The Danes copied the German system but they went a step further, that is, they introduced physical training compulsorily in all schools of Denmark.

In Sweden a new movement was introduced, i.e., military radical system based on scientific study. They also tried to remove the insanitary effect at home and school. All these activities lack the reactionary element.

France went a step further. They taught gymnastics by means of music. It was useful for girls only.

#### American System

No less interesting is the story of game development in America. The American system was latest and best. The English people migrated to America and carried their games with them. Similarly the Germans, the Swedish etc. put new spirit in games. But there was one advantage to all these people, i.e., all of them sat together and took up what was best.

#### Present Education

In modern days the physical education meant health. In India the majority of people were weak and had defective vital organs. Out of two thousand students examined at various colleges at Lahore, 50 per cent. had defective eyes, 40 per cent. defective nose and ears and 30 per cent. were suffering from liver and spleen. There was a good number of students in colleges who had defective lungs and hearts.

In India there was a common complaint of child-death. One child out of three survived. The average life of man in India was 25 years but in America it varied from 40 to 50.

It was very essential that young people should be taught the principles of hygiene. All superstructure was based on this fundamental rule. People knew about the machinery of motor cars but could not regulate their digestive system. Motor cars could be repaired if broken but the body once spoiled could never be improved.

#### The Art Of Living

People in India did not know the art of living. They could not keep their rooms clean, their bodies in order and houses and drains in perfect condition. In India there was a habit found amongst the ascetics that they sometimes tried penance standing on certain portions of their bodies. The result was that those portions could not work and circulation of blood stopped. Similar is the condition of our younger generation; if they are lazy and do not take exercise their organs become also dead. Lazy people often suffer from constipation, weakness and other diseases. The golden rule for life is to work for eight hours, to play eight hours and to sleep eight hours. The normal active man if he played games could work for 12 or 16 hours while the lazy could

hardly have the capacity to work even for eight. In eight hours' games, visiting cinema shows and other activities were included.

An American student who visited a doctor and told him that he had read in a newspaper that to sleep four hours was the sign of health. Was it proper to sleep four hours or eight? The doctor replied that it did not matter much whether he slept four hours or eight but it was necessary that he got sound sleep.

Physical exercise meant the killing of poisonous germs by taking oxygen. The students should take exercise even ten minutes and they can be as fresh as ever.

#### Games In Schools And Colleges

To keep up life it is necessary to take exercise. It is a duty of the school authorities to create opportunities for boys to take regular exercise. In colleges the students generally give up manly games. The position of Indian people is still worse in after-life. In America physical exercise is a general rule even in the life of grown up people but in India they talk of having no time for exercise even if they admit that it is not needless.

Manly games such as hockey, cricket and football were advocated for the young people. It was absolutely necessary to play combined games.

#### Development Of Muscles

The bulky people or the professionals increase their muscles and fat. Generally heavy people die of heart failure. It is no good increasing the mere bulk of the body. Hockey and football players were never bulky and possessed strong and robust health. Some students are in the habit of carrying weight on one part of the body or another. The result is that they got the other parts quite useless. An active and vigorous life would be the aim of all young or old. Boys must remain boys full of life and youth, take exercise, join sports and games; and old men must regain their youth and bar out age by constant and regular exercise.

## Johannesburg Indian School

### Further Donations

The Principal of the Johannesburg Indian School desires gratefully to acknowledge the further contributions towards the Sports and School Fund ranging in amounts from £3 3s. downwards from the following donors:—

Messrs. Salley Ebrahim & Co., Morar Hira, I. E. Dadabhai & Co., M. M. Dadoo & Son. Ltd., Ahmed Mia. C. U Ghanchi, D. Fakira, M. Purshottam, P. S. Patel, I. A. Cajee, B. Ukabhai, Mahomed Ebrahim and Co., Narsai Daya, W. F. Begg, I. I. Hazaree, Bhanabhai Manga, P. D. Patel, Saloojee & Co., N. B. Patel, Daya Bhana, Naran Hira, Ritz Market, R. Vallabha.

(Sgd.) S. ZWARENSTEIN,  
Principal.

### इमो लाडे आपवाना छे

इर मे इमना इसेट अने तेनी साथे नवी आधिली डायन अने  
आधकनी विजेरनी सगवड वाणे भाणे लाडे आपवाने छे

समे या भणे,

ROOKNOODEN, इंडोवरीन,  
94, Prince Edward Street, Durban.

**In The Magistrate's Court  
FOR THE DISTRICT OF DURBAN HELD AT DURBAN**  
No. 13882/1929.

In the matter between CHENGAMMA, No. 63673 of Point, Durban, Free Indian Immigrant—Plaintiff versus VENKETRAM REDDY, No. 108708, lately of Point, but whose present whereabouts to Plaintiff is unknown. Free Indian Immigrant—Defendant.

To the above-named Defendant: Take notice that a summons has been issued against you in this Court by CHENGAMMA, No. 63673, of Durban, for divorce a vinculo matrimonii on the ground of malicious desertion and costs of suit and that an order has been made that the publication of notice of such summons shall be deemed to be good and sufficient service of the summons on you. You are hereby required to enter an appearance to the summons on or before the 20th day of November 1929, and if you do not do so judgment may be given against you in your absence.

Dated at Durban this 23rd day of October 1929.

(Sg.) DENZIL D. WILL,  
Clerk of the Court, Durban.

JAS. W. GODFREY,  
Plaintiff's Attorney,  
437, Smith Street, Durban.

**IN THE SUPREME COURT OF SOUTH AFRICA  
(WITWATERSRAND LOCAL DIVISION)**

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Gey van Pittius. (Johannesburg), Tuesday, 8th day of October, 1929.

In the matter of MARIA JAMES PALANYANDI, born Van Rooyen—Plaintiff and JAMES MARRIMOOTHO PALANYANDI—Defendant.

Upon hearing Counsel for the Plaintiff and the evidence adduced in this action for the restitution by the Defendant of conjugal rights, and in default thereof for dissolution of the marriage;

The Court orders the Defendant to return to or receive the Plaintiff on or before the 14th day of November, 1929, failing which to show cause, if any, to this Court on the 25th day of November, 1929, why the bonds now subsisting between the Defendant and the Plaintiff shall not be dissolved, with costs, why the Plaintiff shall not be granted the custody of the minor children of the marriage, why the Defendant shall not be ordered to pay maintenance for the said minor children at the rate of £5 per month and why the Defendant shall not be declared to have forfeited the benefits of the marriage in community of property.

By the Court,  
(Sg.) P. J. ERASMUS,  
Assistant Registrar.  
Supreme Court of South Africa,  
(Witwatersrand Local Division.)

I. I. HAZAREE,  
Attorney for Plaintiff,  
12, New South Street, Johannesburg.

Telephone 3484 Tel. Add. "SURATEE"

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નં. ૧ બનાના ૨૫/કેસ, આદુ ૬ પેની રતલ, રેલેવ  
જુડી (સી. એ. ડી.) લખો ઉપલા સરનામે.  
ફરેક જાતનું તાજુ ફ્રુટ અને વેજીટેબલ સાર પેકીંગ  
કરી સી. એ. ડી. થી મોકલવામાં આવશે.

**तमारा ग्राहको मार्को  
जालो छे**

स्टाઇફલ "सुट" मार्कोना कपडानी जहरे भयर  
सभस्त देखना नेदीव जापाजोमा प्रसिद्ध बाय छे भने  
तेतुं मोडुं वेमाथु बाय छे.

तमारा ग्राहको ते जाले छे भने मागे छे. स्टાઇફલ  
"सुट" मार्कोनुं कपडुं रोड कशे भने तसे सहेलाउथी  
वेची अकरी।



जा "सुट" ना  
मार्कोनी तपास राख  
जे भने धुमिरेअनथी  
चेतता रहेजे.

सोल जेज-ग्रे:  
अभ्य. जेस्पर स्मीथ जेन्स डु. (पीटी)  
लीमिटेड.

जोहानीसबर्ज, डेपार्टम, इरवन,  
पाइ'मेलीकायेथ.

**જાહેર ખબર**

ફરેક જાતનું તાજુ ફ્રુટ, વીજીટેબલ, સીગારેટ, તમાકુ  
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મહેનતે મજાલુ મીયાલ માવથી ખરીદી મોકલીએ  
અને માટે એક વખત જોઈરે મોકલી ખાતી કરશે.

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**વેચવાની છે**

જોહાણ મહેરજાની ૧૯૨૮ ના મોડલની ફાઈ મોટર  
ફ્રેન્ ૮૦૦૦ માર્કલ જાલેલી છે. મોટ પાટુ ટુરેલો નથી.  
વધુ માહીતી માટે લખો:—

**A. M. BADAT,**  
Box 49,  
Piet Retief.