

# INDIAN OPINION

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## NOTES AND NEWS

### The Kunwarani On Female Education

ON her return from Capetown the Kunwarani Lady Maharaj Singh touched East London where she attended a hastily convened public meeting in the Council Chamber. Speaking on the necessity for Indian trained nurses Lady Singh is reported to have said that that morning she had spoken to Miss Donald, the head mistress of the East London Girls' High School, and had asked her if it would be possible for a dozen Indian girls each year to attend her classes so that they could carry on up to the eighth standard, which was the standard demanded before they could receive nursing training. The College Street school could give them tuition only up to the sixth standard, and the tuition was of such a poor standard that many of the girls could not write a decent letter in English or read an English book when they left school. She felt sure that the intelligence of the Indian girls was not lower than that of European girls of the same ages—it was simply that they were not given the same opportunities. *She did not ask that the girls who attended the Girls' High School should mix with the European girls in any way; she simply asked that they should be allowed to sit at the back of the class and receive the same tuition and the same chance as the European girls, and she felt sure that if they worked really hard they would be able to do the two years' work of the seventh and eighth standards in one year.*

The above is referred to in our leading article.

### Poor Standard Of Education

IN the same speech the Kunwarani spoke very strongly on the poor standard of education offered to Indians in most centres of the Union. She said that she had seen European schools with the most palatial buildings, half a dozen tennis courts and every conceivable kind of playing field—all free, although many of the girls drove to school in their own cars. The rate of pay offered to teachers in the Indian schools was very low, and the teachers who were satisfied to accept that lower rate of pay were badly qualified. No incentive was given to Indian children to work hard because there were no scholarships or bursaries, although the Provincial Councils received £2,000 revenue yearly from Indians who were paying for their primary educa-

tion. Consequently girls were leaving school after the fourth or fifth standard, uneducated, and they were sitting at home doing nothing, many of them not even competent to run a home properly.

### The Emigrants' Home

THE Emigrants' Home opened by the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association in Bombay for the benefit of incoming and outgoing passengers, we understand, has had to close down from June 1, 1934, owing to lack of support. The Home was no doubt a useful institution but there was apparently not so much need for it in a place like Bombay where most of the passengers alighting and going out were with sufficient means to look after themselves. The need for such an institution, however, is undoubtedly great in places like Calcutta and Madras where mostly repatriates land and are in a helpless condition. Of course Government have made certain facilities for them but it would be quite appropriate for the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association to take personal interest in them and the opening of such a Home in the above-mentioned places would, we think, serve a very useful purpose.

### Mr. Roos And The Central Party

WITH only 13 dissentients, a large meeting at Lichtenburg recently at which farmers predominated, passed a vote of confidence in Mr. Tielman Roos and the Central Party, and at the same time a vote of no-confidence in the Government. Mr. Roos explained the programme of the Central Party which inter alia advocated settlement of Asiatics in bazaars, and was absolutely opposed to employment of white girls by Indians. In regard to the unemployed, Mr. Roos said, there should be a legal definition of work that could be done by natives and work that could be done by Europeans. He was opposed to the employment of natives as chaffeurs. If they prohibited natives from performing this work they would be able to obtain employment for thousands of Europeans. At a meeting at Klerksdorp Mr. Roos advocated that all Asiatic trading should be done in bazaars and that no Europeans should be permitted to enter the employment of Indians.

Who would believe that these words are uttered by an ex-Minister of Justice of the Union? But nevertheless it is so.

**Slums Act**

THE Slums Act has come into operation from June 25. The Durban Town Council it is learned is unlikely to take immediate advantage of the powers now bestowed on Municipalities for the removal of slum areas. It is contended in Municipal circles that the Government should come in on a fifty-fifty basis. If the State agrees to do this then the Durban Town Council would probably be quite willing to seriously consider some scheme.

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## Indian Opinion

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FRIDAY, JUNE 29TH, 1934.

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### POLICY OF DRIFT

THE Kunwarani Lady Maharaj Singh has made a statement in the course of her recent speech in East London which we fear will be taken exception to by all self-respecting Indians. We have reproduced portions of her speech in our Notes and have italicised that portion which we have referred to above. Of course the Kunwarani has made no secret of her anxiety to see Indian girls in this country advancing in education and in suggesting that they should be allowed to sit at the back of the class in European schools, we have not the slightest doubt, she is well-meaning and it only shows how over zealous she is to see her sex progressing. Quite obviously the Kunwarani attaches more importance to learning than to one's honour. We, however, beg to differ from her. The first and most important lesson one should be given from young age, is pride of one's own race and country. It is the lack of that very lesson in India under the present system of education that has given birth to slavish mentality and has killed the very manhood of the Indian people which has brought about India's downfall. Thank God that self-consciousness is once again slowly but surely awakening. We in this country are certainly not disposed to encourage any system of education which would teach either our boys or girls that they belong to a race which is inferior to any other race, and that is indeed what our girls would learn by sitting at the back of her European co-students—just as the untouchables in India have learnt to feel, after having been treated as such for years, that they are untouchables. The inferiority complex is sure to take root in our young boys and girls in such an atmosphere.

We have resented all these years such crumbs thrown in a niggardly manner and those who try to acquire such crumbs for the community are not in the least elevating the community but degrading it. The Kunwarani seems entirely to lose sight of the

fact that our whole struggle in this country has been against any discrimination based on colour or race. It has been a question of vital principle to us and the community has undergone untold sufferings for it in past years. Indeed Mahatma Gandhi had students to sacrifice their studies in order to fight for that principle and is he not doing so even at the present time in India? Are we now to give up those principles? "Pray what principles have you kept?" we might receive a very pertinent retort. The reply to that is simple. It has been our quarrel all along with the Government of India and their Agent in this country that they have not rightly guided us to uphold those principles but are subtly leading us at every step to crush them.

### The Things We've Forgotten.

## Twenty Years Ago

EXTRACTS FROM THE "INDIAN OPINION,"  
JULY 1, 1914

AT a farewell gathering some European friends of the Indian movement together with a number of Indians assembled at the house of Dr. Gool in Capetown on Saturday afternoon in order to congratulate Mr. Gandhi on the passing of the Indians Relief Bill. Among those present were Senators Powell and Marshall, Campbell, and Mr. Meyler M.L.A.; also Miss Colenso and Miss Moltano. Mr. Marshall Campbell spoke for the Senate, and Mr. Meyler for the House of Assembly, both gentlemen referring to their pleasure that the injustice of the (£3) tax was now removed and other outstanding difficulties of the Indian community had been settled. Mr. Gandhi, in replying, referred to the period 21 years ago when he first came to this country, an Agnostic. He had since learned, however, to recognise that there was Divine Purpose in the world, and a Divine Hand guiding events conformably thereto.

In the long struggle for the removal of Indian disabilities, a struggle which had absorbed the best part of his life, he had had many a hard knock, and many things had been attributed to him that he had neither done nor intended to do. The method on which he had relied, which he thought was now beginning to be better understood, had nothing in it of a lawless or desperate spirit, but he knew always that it made more demands on a man's courage and endurance than methods of violence could do. . . . All he would ask for the Indian community was that, on the basis of the rights now conceded to them, they should be suffered to live with dignity and honour on the soil of South Africa.

## A Letter From The Rev. C. F. Andrews

This will be rather like a diary than a letter, but it will contain news. It was a great disappointment to me not to have been able to write since I landed in Capetown on May 28th. The fact is that I have been so actively engaged, ever since I landed, that nearly every minute has been taken up and I have put off writing again and again. But now, in Kimberley, an opportunity has occurred.

First of all about South Africa. I had many interviews in Capetown with those who direct the whole Indian policy of the Union and also with the Press.

The South African Press,—in Capetown as well as elsewhere,—has always been friendly to me, and old friendships count for a great deal in South Africa. In all my journeys round the world, there is no place in which the friendships once made hold so firm as in the Union. At the Cape, when Parliament is sitting, there are many people who have learnt to know me as an old friend. This time I found a warmer welcome than any time when I have been here before, and a much more hopeful atmosphere about the future. The spirit of fusion and union was in the air at Capetown, and the economic change for the better which both agriculture and the mines have recently experienced have greatly cheered those who have the interests of South Africa deeply at heart. What a loveable country it is, in spite of its racial cleavages!

Those, whom I met, talked very freely to me and told me how very despondent they had been only a short time ago; then, in a wonderful manner, everything had changed. For it had been decided to pull together, and at the same time to give up the gold standard. Those who came from the Transvaal told me how remarkably everything had altered at Johannesburg and Pretoria; how the long drought had also broken, which had made the farmers glad. I could see that hopefulness was in the air. Everyone told me that the change had been very noticeable since the beginning of 1934, and most salutary for the country. I am simply quoting opinions which I heard in Capetown. Quite possibly there is another side to the storm which I did not hear down there.

Now about India. While I was on board the steamer, coming over, every moment that could be spared for the task had been given up to writing a book on the Great Indian Earthquake. Let me explain what had happened to me in January, so as to make things clear. Only a few weeks after I had left India and reached London the earthquake in Bihar occurred. My first wish had been to go back to India by the next steamer in order to help in the relief work. This would have brought the greatest comfort to my own mind, for I know well these village people in North Bihar, and it seemed impossible to stay away from them when they were suffering in this manner.

Yet cables came to me from Mahatma Gandhi and Babu Rajendra Prasad and the Poet Rabindranath

Tagore telling me *not* to come out, but to remain in England and also visit Europe and America. For the calamity was a world disaster,—just like the Tokyo Earthquake of 1923,—and an appeal must be made to the whole world for sympathy and help.

So after visiting many towns in England, on behalf of the Indian Earthquake Relief Fund, I went over to the Continent of Europe. My first journey was to Switzerland, which is the centre of all international relief work. People gave me a very good reception; and Dr. Pierre Ceresole, the son of the late President of the Swiss Republic, decided to start immediately in order to see things with his own eyes and afterwards in the cold weather bring over an international team to join with the relief workers in all kinds of manual labour and thus show true sympathy in action.

Later on, I went to France and in the midst of other duties spoke also about the Indian Earthquake. But the longest time of all was spent in North Europe, where I visited Holland, Belgium, Denmark and Sweden. The very best opportunities were given me of speaking and in each country I was admirably interpreted. In Copenhagen, I was asked to broadcast on the State Radio and an interpreter was seated by my side at the microphone. He was the Rev. H. Bjerrum from Cuddalore in South India, a member of the Danish Mission, whom I had met at Bangalore with Mahatma Gandhi in 1927, when I reached India from South Africa.

That Bangalore visit brought me into touch with Mr. and Mrs. Bjerrum, and they helped me greatly in Denmark when I was there this year in April. A 'Friends of India Society' has been founded. After I had broadcast on the Radio one young Danish schoolmaster volunteered to come out to India to help in relief work and others were ready to do the same.

Sweden was very cold indeed, even in April, but a more warm-hearted people I could not wish to meet! They also gave me their earnest support and are forming a Friends of India Committee. Here too I met those who had been out in India and had a great affection for India. Mrs. Soderblom, the widow of Archbishop Soderblom, was very deeply interested in India. Her husband, before he died, had written much about Sadhu Sundar Singh, the Indian Christian Mystic, and she wished me to publish this in English and I promised to do so. The Sadhu spent three days with the Archbishop having long conversations with him, and the Archbishop had written about these in a book.

In Holland, I found that the Dutch language was just like Afrikaans; and every now and then, I could read the directions in the public squares, which reminded me of those I had seen in Adderley Street and other places in South Africa, for they are closely related by birth to those who came here with Van Riebeck more than a hundred years ago. A committee of 'The Friends of India'—which sympathises deeply with Mahatma Gandhi and his great struggle for India's national independence,—was formed here as well as in other places. It will take up the Indian Earthquake Relief.

Immediately after I had returned from Northern Europe, I had arranged to start for South Africa. Just at the very last moment, I had a cable from India, sent by Miss Agatha Harrison, asking me *not* to go out till she returned as there was some important work to be done there. But I had already booked my passage and had postponed my journey so often, that I could not do so again. As I had expected, Miss Agatha Harrison had shown her cable (asking me to remain in London) to Mahatma Gandhi, before despatching it and he had told her to send it. So it came from him as well as from her. But I felt so strongly the importance of not delaying any more, that in spite of this, I determined to start for Capetown.

My one wish during this visit is, if possible, to carry back to Mahatma Gandhi in India the good news that just as in India itself all differences have been laid aside in face of the Great Earthquake, so here in South Africa a basis of unity may be found which will allow for the widest differences of opinion. I know, of course, already that this will not be an easy thing to do but I feel certain that the deep love for India which is in everyone's heart out here will help to achieve this object.

(To Be Continued.)

## The Kunwarani In East London

### Appeal To Parents To Educate Their Girls

A very pleasant little function took place in the St. Saviour's Hall, East London, when the Indian community of that town and the Indian-European Women's Welfare Association arranged a social evening in honour of the visit of the Kunwarani Lady Singh, wife of the Agent-General to South Africa, on her way to Durban.

There was a large gathering of Indians and a number of European women present.

The Mayoress (Mrs. Bruce-Bays), in welcoming the Kunwarani, said that the association needed her help and appreciated her coming very much indeed. All those present loved her and had watched her work in South Africa with interest.

After supper had been served, the Kunwarani addressed the Indian women and girls, making a strong appeal to them to co-operate with those European women who were trying to help them on to higher things. The I.E.W.W.A. was doing all in its power to give them the advantages of a better education, but they must do their part too. They must attend the lectures and they must attend the clinic so that they might become more efficient in looking after their children and in running their homes.

Their great need now was that they should become responsible. She told them of associations in other centres where the women had already become responsible and were looking after their own people—caring for the sick and the poor in their own Indian communities. Many of the Indian women in East London came only to the tea parties given by the association, and stayed away from the

classes and lectures. She felt that their shyness about coming to the lectures was mainly due to their unfamiliarity with the English language, and so she had arranged for English conversation classes to be held, to which she hoped they would all come.

### Call For Education

The keynote of the association should be thought and loving service for other people. Up till now they had been receiving that service from women who were better equipped educationally than they were themselves, but now they must use that service for other people instead of simply accepting it for themselves.

The Kunwarani made a very strong appeal to the mothers to allow their girls to be better educated. She knew that the chief aim of parents for their daughters was marriage, but she pointed out that the Indian men were receiving better education and they were demanding educated wives, so that marriage might be a truer companionship, and if the girls were not educated they would never make happy and successful marriages. It was her great ambition to improve the standard of education for Indian girls in East London. She knew that in their schools here they could not go higher than the sixth standard and she was going to try to arrange for them to go on to the eighth standard, so that they would be able to take up some career. She wanted them especially to become trained nurses. There were Native and coloured nurses in South Africa, but no Indian nurses. That was partly the fault of the parents, who would not allow their daughters to take up careers, and it was also because there were no facilities for education.

## Gujarati Vernacular School

### Foundation Laid By The Agent

The foundation laying ceremony of the Gujarati vernacular school to be built by the Surat Hindu Association in Prince Edward Street, Durban, was performed last Monday morning by the Agent, Kunwar Sir Maharaj Singh, who arrived from Capetown on Sunday accompanied by the Kunwarani Lady Maharaj Singh. Among those present were Shri Swami Adyanandji, the Mayor Mr. Osborn, Mr. Narbeth, Mr. Boxman, secretary of the Agent, Kunwarani Lady Maharaj Singh and a representative gathering of Indians including a number of ladies.

Mr. Govind Mani, the president of the association, in the course of his opening speech from the chair described the work of the association from its inception in the year 1907 and explained the objects of the school. He thanked the Agent for having accepted the invitation to lay the foundation of the school and the other Europeans for gracing the function with their presence. The chairman then garlanded Shri Swami Adyanandji, the Kunwar and the Kunwarani and the Mayor and presented other European guests with bouquets.

The Agent then addressed the gathering and said that every move that has for its object the imparting of education to boys and girls had his wholehearted

support. He laid stress on the need for female education and said he was pleased to see five ladies present at the function but hoped to see fifty in time to come at such functions. He congratulated the association for the very laudable step it had taken and wished the school would grow into a useful institution. The Agent then amid cheers laid the foundation with the help of the contractor Mr. Makan Dayal with the silver trowel presented to him.

The ceremony was followed by speeches by various speakers who wished the venture of the Surat Hindu Association every success.

An amusing feature was that while Shri Swami Adyanandji who spoke in English stressed the need for vernacular education in order to safeguard the ancient Indian culture and gave English a secondary place for the requirements of the conditions of this country, the Kunwarani Lady Maharaj Singh who spoke in the vernacular emphasised the need for English education contending that vernacular should be given a secondary place. At the termination of the function all those present were served with sugar candy.

## Gandhiji And Motor-Car

### "Does Better By Walking"

Mr. H. S. L. Polak writes in the Manchester Guardian:—

It is strange from what apparently small happenings great events may depend, and how one may be the unwitting instrument in the projection of those events.

I can quite clearly recall the youthful enthusiasm with which one historic night, I handed to Mr. Gandhi, at Johannesburg station, my copy of 'Unto This Last,' urging him to read it as soon as possible. As he tells us in his 'Autobiography,' a sleepless but a fruitful night gave him an immediate opportunity, and the book changed his life. It is still in my possession—a cherished treasure and a unique item for any future collection of 'Gandhiana.'

I am hoping, however, that, for a second time. I have not been the unwitting cause of a fateful event in Mr. Gandhi's career. A few weeks ago I read with great interest, both in the weekly organ of his anti-untouchability movement, 'Harijan,' and in private correspondence, how he was touring rapidly, addressing one day a number of meetings in places widely apart and travelling by car from one to another. I thereupon wrote to him gently suggesting, amongst other things, that he had evidently found some at least of the amenities of modern civilisation convenient for the purpose of his campaign.

Mr. Gandhi seems to have received my letter when he had already become immersed in the details of his tour through earthquake area in Bihar, for, contrary to his habit, he asked one of his secretaries to write to me in reply substantially as follows: He strongly differed from me as to the use of motor-cars as a means of forwarding his propaganda. He was convinced that he would succeed much better by walking from village to

village and place to place. The only reason that he had not done so was because of the persuasions of friends and colleagues. He then reminded me the success attending his march with the Indian indentured labourers from Natal into the Transvaal in 1913 in protest against the £3 tax, and his more recent march to Dandi in order formally to commit a breach of the salt revenue laws.

It is clear, as you remark, that through all these years he has never overcome his repugnance to the mechanical side of our civilisation, and that evidently before he came to his present decision to give up the use of mechanical transport in connection with his social reform activities the matter was already causing him some anxiety and much inner questioning.

## Licensing Procedure By-laws

### Amendments

The Administrator in Executive Committee has confirmed the following amendments as passed by the Town Council of the Borough of Durban at a meeting held on the 11th December, 1933, to the Licensing Procedure By-laws for the said Borough published under Provincial Notice No. 286, 1930:—

(i) The following new By-law, to be numbered 7A, is hereby inserted:—

7A. (1) Every applicant for the grant or renewal of a certificate of approval to a licensee in respect of any restaurant, refreshment room or tea room or every holder of such licence who shall apply to the Licensing Officer in terms of Section 4 of Ordinance No. 12 of 1933 for permission to keep open his business until an hour not later than 3 a.m. shall make application for such permission upon the form prescribed in Schedule "C" to these By-laws and shall give public notice of such application in the manner prescribed by Section 6 of these By-laws.

(2) The provisions of these By-laws relating to the hearing of applications and to the lodging and hearing of objections and appeals in connection with such applications shall be followed in disposing of every application for late-hour privileges in terms of Section 4 of Ordinance No. 12 of 1933, save that no fee shall be chargeable in respect of any such application.

(3) Schedule "C" is hereby amended by the addition thereto of the following form:—

(FORM 5.)

#### SCHEDULE "C"

APPLICATION FOR LATE-HOUR PRIVILEGES UNDER SECTION 4, ORDINANCE No 12 OF 1933.

To the Licensing Officer for the Borough of Durban.

Name of applicant.....  
 Name of Person, Firm or Company to be inserted in the Permit.....  
 Serial Number of License or Certificate of Approval.....  
 Premises in respect of which the Permit is applied for.....  
 Hour to which it is desired to keep open.....  
 Period for which Permit is applied for.....  
 General Business Postal Address.....  
 Date.....193.....

Signature of Applicant.

No fee or charge is payable in respect of this application.

## Bomb Outrage At Poona

### Attempt On Mahatma Gandhi's Life

Our special correspondent at New Delhi sends the following message dated June 28 in connection with the bomb outrage which took place during the week in Poona in which an attempt was made on Mahatma Gandhi's life:—

"The Poona outrage is universally condemned. A leading Anglo-Indian daily characterises the incident by stating that the bomb has exploded with deadly effect in the citadel of orthodoxy. The same journal however qualifies its condemnation of the action by attributing the outrage to the spirit of defiance against authority created by the Mahatma himself. This biased view is however entirely confined to Anglo-Indian journals. Impartial observers have never failed to realise the historical fact that peaceful Satyagrah has been the only effective check against violence and terrorism a fact which however true is obnoxious to Anglo-Indians.

Mahatma Gandhi has not missed this opportunity to emphasise his uncompromising opposition against all acts of terrorism. In a characteristic statement he points out that the Poona outrage should open India's eyes to the evil of the terrorist cult which, he says, sooner or later must recoil on ourselves.

Happily none have been seriously injured but the deed was evidently attempted on Gandhiji's life. The bomb was thrown as the band struck up the welcome tune at the approaching car preceding Gandhiji's car near the Municipal buildings.

The culprit is not known but presumably the outrage was a sequel to the agitation of the orthodox people against the untouchability reform movement. Recalling the Johannesburg incident when an attempt was made on his life by Pathans during Passive Resistance Mahatma Gandhi publicly expresses the hope that no action will be taken against the bomb throwers.

## Hall For Coloured People

THE question of providing a hall for the Indian and coloured communities in Johannesburg is prominent at the moment. Mr. M. Freeman, the Deputy Mayor, raised the matter at the meeting of the City Council recently, and in view of these facts the following letter, sent by the Mayor of Johannesburg, Mr. D. Penry Roberts, to the General Purposes Committee on June 2, is of interest:—

"During my term of office I have repeatedly been approached by the coloured, Bantu and Indian communities with a view to the use of the City and Selborne Halls for various types of functions, and it has occurred to me that the time is now arrived when the City Council might wisely consider the possibility of obtaining a suitable piece of ground and erecting thereon a building that could be let to the communities in question on the same lines as the City and Selborne Halls are let to the European population." It is understood that this was accepted in principle by the General Purposes Committee and that the matter is being referred to the Town Planning Committee.

[If this means that Indians as a part of the burgeses are to be debarred from making use of the City Hall it is a glaring injustice and it will be a sign not of progress but retrogression.—Ed. I.O.]

## Indian Labour For Malaya

As a result of the depression in the rubber industry, the emigration of unskilled labourers from South India to Malaya was stopped in 1930. This stoppage of emigration and the measures taken to repatriate those labourers who could not find work on suitable terms had the effect of preventing unemployment and steadying wages.

### Malayan Deputation

In December 1932 the Malayan Government represented to the Government of India that not only had practical equilibrium been reached between supply and demand for labour in Malaya, but that acute shortage was likely to occur if there was a sharp rise in the price of rubber and the consequent revival of the industry.

In November 1933 the Malayan Government sent to India a deputation who interviewed the Standing Emigration Committee of the two Houses of the Indian Legislature and explained that owing to the very large repatriation that had taken place in 1930 it was apprehended that the existing supply of labour in Malaya would be unequal to the demand of the revival in the rubber industry and that an urgent decision for the renewal of emigration was called for.

After the visit of the deputation from Malaya, inquiries were started with the Madras Government whether there was any desire amongst the people of the Presidency to emigrate to that country. These inquiries revealed both existence of the demand for labour in Malaya and of the desire for emigration from the Madras Presidency.

### Assisted Emigration

After consultation with the Madras Government and the Standing Emigration Committee, the Gov-



ernment of India have decided that non-recruited and assisted emigration to Malaya should be reopened in order to ensure that this does not lead to oversupply of labour, with consequent depressing effect upon the level of wages in Malaya and possible unemployment.

#### Facilities For Emigrants

They have also decided that emigration shall be subject to the following conditions:—

- (1) Fresh emigration shall be restricted to 20,000 in the first year and
- (2) An emigrant shall be repatriated free any time within two years of his arrival at Malaya on

reasonable grounds, namely, of ill health, unsuitability of work, ill treatment and inability to find work at the standard rates of wages. Even after the expiration of two years, repatriation will be allowed, if conditions justify this.

It also has been arranged that the emigration Commissioner for Malaya in Madras shall supply to the Local Government a monthly report of the condition of employment and that statements of information supplied to intending emigrants shall be corrected as frequently as the circumstances may require.

## SOUTH AFRICA

### NEWS IN BRIEF

#### Indian Girl Guides Arriving

Twenty-two girl guides of the Arya Kanya Maha Vidyalaya which is run in Baroda, India, under the auspices of the Arya Kumar Maha Sabha are due to arrive in Durban under the guidance of the Pandit Anandpriyaji, the principal of the institution, on Wednesday, July 4, by the Kenya. A welcome reception in their honour will be held at the Royal Picture Palace, Victoria Street the same evening at 5.15 under the auspices of the Arya Pratinidhi Sabha.

#### Relief Work For Indian Unemployed

Through the intermediary of the Department of Labour, the Indian community of Durban has appealed to the Town Council to employ the full authorised quota of Indian relief workers eligible for State subsidy. The authorised quota is 300, while the present strength of the Indian relief gangs is 247 and the Natal Divisional Inspector of Labour has now asked whether the municipality is prepared to bring this total up to the maximum figure. Eight months ago the Town Council decided to gradually cut down expenditure on relief works and the Borough Engineer was instructed not to fill vacancies thereafter occurring in the gangs and also not to augment the relief works programme laid down for the following nine months—a period which will shortly expire. A decision on future policy must now be taken and the Borough Engineer has asked for instructions of the Works Committee.

#### Christians Oppose Building Of A Mosque

A meeting was held in the Zeerust Town Hall recently to consider a petition urging the Town Council to sanction the building of a mosque on a piece of ground next to the Post Office, which the Mahomedans had bought some years ago for that purpose. The design showed that it would be a fine building. The Christian section of the community, however, attended in force, determined that the Indians should not succeed in their petition. The Rev. A. F. Bulmer urged the Christian section to allow the Indian suggestion to go forward, but in vain, states a correspondent from Zeerust.

#### Farewell To School Superintendent

The Rev. and Mrs. W. H. Stanton were given a farewell reception by the pupils and teachers of the Sir Kurma Reddi School, Durban North, on the occasion of Mr. Stanton leaving his work as superintendent of the Methodist Indian Mission to take up other duties in the Cape Province. The Rev. R. Choonoo, who presided, Mr. W. Choonoo, the head teacher and Mr. V. S. Naidoo, paid tributes to Mr. Stanton's fine work and genial personality. A beautiful casket was presented to him as a token of appreciation from the staff and the children. Another farewell reception in honour of the Rev. and Mrs. W. H. Stanton was staged at the Methodist Indian School at Cato Manor. Some 700 school-children were assembled; the school choir sang. Mr. B. Barnabas, the headmaster, eulogised Mr. Stanton's work as school manager, and Mr. Stanton was given a fountain pen, with pencil and pocket-knife to match, as a souvenir of his association with Cato Manor. The two smallest girls in the school presented Mr. and Mrs. Stanton with bouquets.

#### Indian Teachers At S.A. World Education Conference

The following Indian teachers from Durban and suburban schools are attending the South African World Education Conference to be held in July at Capetown and Johannesburg:—

Messrs. R. Regnath (General Secretary, Natal Indian Teachers Society, Cato Manor School), R. Chellakooti (Cato Manor School), V. Sirkari Naidoo, B.A. (Sastri College), V. K. Naidoo (Sea View), S. R. Maharaj (Springfield), R. R. Maharaj (Hindi) and R. Chottai (Hindi).

#### Estate Of Indian Merchant

An estate of £13,290 was disposed of by the will of the late A. Abd Ebrahim Asmal, Indian born merchant of Durban, which was filed in the office of the Master of the Natal Supreme Court. Mr. Asmal died on May 3. He bequeathed his entire estate to his widow, Aisha, and to Mr. M. I. Bobat, merchant of Durban, as trustees, to be used for the benefit of his relatives. The estate was composed of flats and dwelling houses in Carlisle Street, Milton Road and

Derby Street, Durban, to the value of some £9,2000 and of £4,000 odd, representing half share in "The Feejee Outfitters" in Field Street and Commercial Road, Durban.

### *Hertzog To Be Present At King's Jubilee*

It is learned that the Prime Minister, General Hertzog, has replied to the invitation to attend the jubilee celebrations of the accession of King George V. to the Throne next May in London. General Hertzog has intimated his willingness to be present at the celebration.

### *S. A. Maize Quota Announced*

It is notified for general information that the Minister of Agriculture has fixed the maize quota for the year June 1, 1934, to May 31, 1935, at 50 per cent., that is, dealers in maize have to provide for the export of half the quantities they buy and receive from producers.

### *City Population*

According to the census taken by the Maritzburg Corporation on March 11 of this year the City population is as follows:—Europeans 22,309, Coloured 2,085, Asiatics 8,183, Natives 13,889.

### *Pretoria's Tribute To Physical Culture*

Mr. A. Sigamoney, instructor to the Pretoria Indian Amateur Physical Culture Club writes:

A grand variety entertainment was given at the O rient Palace, Pretoria on 18th June 1934 by the members of the well-known Mayville Physical Culture Club who are now touring the Union giving free physical culture displays. One of the principal items on the programme was a "Muscle Control" by the instructors of the above club, S. Lgr. Sunny Moodley and S. Lgr. Rajoo. They gave a wonderful account of themselves in a hand-to-hand balancing turn and clever artistic posing and a very valuable demonstration of the various Ju-Jitsu locks and holds. Weight-lifting exhibitions was given by S. Lgr. Sunny Moodley, all being well appreciated. Smiles and thrills were created during the "Blind-Fold Boxing," the referee being also blind folded, never having seen an exhibition of this kind before, which provided a grand finale to an enjoyable evening. The entire exhibitions was new to the audience and earned the artists thunderous applause. On the whole the show was a great success. Silver collections were taken. On behalf of my club I congratulate them as they had to travel 500 miles to encourage physical culture in the Capital where it is lacking.

### *Maritzburg Aryan Benevolent Society*

Mr. R. M. Moorgas, the Hon. Secretary and Treasurer of the Aryan Benevolent Society, Maritzburg, acknowledges with thanks the following gifts in cash and kind:—City Sporting Club £5, Mr. and Mrs. Moorgas Moodley £4 (per Mr. R. N. Moodley for the diningroom sideboard); Mr. and Mrs. G. D-raswami Padayachee of Port Elizabeth £3, (per Mr. R. N. Moodley for a sideboard in the men's

ward); Messrs. Bala Moodley, Sookdeo, and V. Kristy for fruit; Khushal Patel, K. G. Naidoo, Joe Subia, D. P. Padayachee, Cassim Suleman for vegetables; D. J. Padayachee for cakes, Ocean Fisheries and White's Marine Fisheries for fish; Bhayat Bakery and E. Turnbull & Co. for bread; W. Hay & Son for 10 lbs. biscuits monthly; Dalys Ltd. for four dozen minerals monthly; M. B. Society (per Mr. S. Ruthanam) £1 1s., P. M. Burg Cold Storage Co. Ltd. for meat weekly.

### *Union Exports Increase*

The Union's exports for May are £1,353,499 more than for the corresponding month last year, according to the latest Government Gazette. The imports this year show an increase of £1,611,688, and import duties have increased by £231,009. Durban's share of the import duties has risen from £171,377 to £247,032. The totals for May last year and this year are: Import duties, £625,772 and £856,781; imports, £3,757,768 and £5,369,451; exports, £3 944,783 and £5,298,282. Union imports through Durban have increased from £979,545 to £1,401,102. Substantial increases for the five months ended May this year, compared with the same five months for last year, are shown. They are: Import duties, £3,314,342 and £4,114,429; imports, £17,753,201 and £24,699,375; exports (a slight decrease), from £30,230,017 to £29,525,299. Natal Provincial revenue collections, including collections direct by the Province from April 1 to May 31, total £68,943, compared with £62,354 for the same period last year. Collections for May are £37,961 compared to £34,381.

## **Social And Personal**

The Agent-General for India, Kunwar Sir Maharaj Singh, accompanied by the Kunwarani and party, arrived in Durban in the Edinburgh Castle on Sunday last. The Agent's Durban address is 855 Musgrave Road. He will remain here for about four months. Mr. G. S. Bozman, secretary to the Agent-General, and Mrs. Bozman are at the Hotel Osborne. Mr. C. S. Ricketts, assistant secretary, with Mrs. Ricketts, arrived from Johannesburg this week and are living at 82 Springfield Road.

Mr. Douglas Smit, Under-Secretary for Justice, has been appointed Secretary for Native Affairs.

Sir William Clark, British High Commissioner in Canada, will succeed Sir Herbert Stanley as High Commissioner in South Africa. Sir Herbert Stanley is to be Governor of Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald's medical advisers have recommended him three months' holiday from all official work as soon as possible, states the *Daily Mail*.

## **Answers To Correspondents**

Mr. M. S. PILLAY.—Rumours are not to be heeded.—Ed. I.O.

SPORTING SPECTATOR.—Publishing your letter will serve no purpose.—Ed. I.O.



## THINGS IN GENERAL

### *India To Participate In Empire Games*

The prospect of India participating in the British Empire games which will take place in England from August 4 to 11 has definitely improved, and the Indian athletes are to sail from Bombay on June 21. Hitherto financial difficulties had been in the way of organising India's participation in the games. Two athletes will join the team in England and six will proceed from India, of whom three will be wrestlers and three athletes. The team will be in charge of Mr. Memby of Lucknow. The British Empire Games Committee are paying £260 towards passage and each of the athletes is personally contributing Rs. 700 towards expenses.

### *Shock For Stamp Collector*

Twelve Indian four-anna blue and red stamps, dated 1852, fetched the remarkably high price of £650—£200 more than was expected at the sale in London of a section of the famous £100,000 stamp collection formed by the Mr. Arthur Hind, an American millionaire. The whole of this collection is now being auctioned in the London market. Among the experts who watched the bidding rise was a retired Indian Army Officer who had been a stamp collector in his youth. Thirty-five years ago he had sold the same 12 stamps in London for £14, and had congratulated himself on a good deal.

### *Present Position In Malaya*

The decision of the Government of India to reopen assisted emigration of unskilled labour to Malaya has been criticised on the ground that nothing has been done to ensure political equality for the emigrants or opportunity for settlement for such of them as may not wish to return to India. Enquiries in authoritative quarters show, says an A.P.I. message from Simla, that the criticism is the result of misapprehension. Indians in Malaya have exactly the same political rights as other British subjects. The Federal and the four State Councils in the Straits settlements Legislative Council consist only of nominated members, official and non-official, and there is no franchise. Indian members sit on all these except on one of the State Councils. Several Indians are nominated members of Municipal Councils and Sanitary Boards. Indians have been made Honorary Justices of Peace. There is also no bar to Indians acquiring immovable or any other form of property and settling down in Malaya. For the benefit of those Indian State labourers who may wish to make Malaya their permanent home facilities for land settlement were made available experimentally some time ago and these are said to be proving successful.

### *Magistrate's Suggestions To Motorists*

The following suggestions for courteous motoring are part of a series compiled by Mr. F. T. Neale, additional magistrate, Johannesburg.

(11) After overtaking go back to the left side of the road, but not before you can do so without inconvenience to the person overtaken.

(12) Do not cut in. Remember the right-hand side of the road belongs first to on-coming traffic. Never overtake, therefore, unless it is clear that you can pass and get back to the left side of the road again without making either the person overtaken or a person approaching from the opposite direction check speed or alter direction suddenly.

(13) When being overtaken by another driver try to help and not to hinder. Never accelerate at such a moment! Keep well to the left and if the road

is clear signal him on. A signal does not absolve the overtaking driver from the duty of satisfying himself that he can overtake with safety.

(14) Take special care at corners and bends to leave ample room for on-coming traffic.

(15) No vehicle has a "right-of-way" at cross roads, but it is the duty of a driver on a minor road when approaching a major road to go dead slow and to give way to traffic on it. Nevertheless when you are driving on a major road always keep a sharp look-out and drive cautiously at cross roads and road junctions.

### *Near East Pact Being Discussed*

Important consequences are expected to follow the visit of the Shah of Persia to Turkey. Official talks have opened on the basis of a lasting friendship with complete independence. It is rumoured that a new alliance is being discussed, which will form the foundation of an Eastern pact, comprising Turkey, Persia, Iraq and Afghanistan, and which will also link Persia and Turkey by rail. The Shah is prolonging his stay in order to visit with Kemal Pasha strategical points in Western Anatolia, including Smyrna and the Straits.

### *Germany's "Right" To Colonise*

General Ritter von Epp, organiser of the Nazi Stormtroops, speaking at a gathering at Berlin, declared that Germany would recover her colonies as soon as she wanted them. Germany, he said, had an indisputable right to the return of her overseas possession. General Von Epp's appeal was supported by Dr. Albert Scabnee, a former Governor of German East Africa, who declared: "Our youth demand that Germany should again have a share of colonies through the return of the possessions of which she has been robbed."

## INDIA

### NEWS IN BRIEF

#### *Bombay To England Flight*

A unique instructional air flight from India to England concluded its outward journey when four machines flown by Indian pupil aviators arrived at Heston Aerodrome. The tour was carried out under the auspices of the Bombay Flying Club. The airmen experienced thrills in the eight countries traversed. At one aerodrome the aviators and tribesmen had to hold the machines down for nine hours amid violent duststorms. One machine was blown 270 yards with its human load before it could be buttressed by sacks of corn. The return flight is projected for Aug. 16.

#### *Next Congress Session In October*

The next ordinary session of the Indian National Congress will be held it is stated, at Bombay in the first week of October, 1934.

#### *Bomb Meant For Gandhiji*

A bomb was thrown at a car in which the assailants believed Mahatma Gandhi was travelling. Mahatma Gandhi however, was not in the car, but seven of his supporters were wounded. Mahatma Gandhi recently foreswore cars and other vehicles in order to follow Buddha's example. Mahatma Gandhi's escape was due to a mistake of the Boy Scouts' band, who, believing he was in the car, began playing a welcome tune, whereupon the

(Continued on page 291)

# THE SECOND TEST

## INTERESTING PLAY EVER SEEN IN DURBAN

### ALL-INDIA WON BY TWO GOALS TO NIL

**C**OLD gusty torrents of rain had no effect whatever on the enthusiasm of the huge crowds that filled the grandstands and surrounded the playing field at the Indian Sports Ground on Saturday afternoon when South Africa met India in the second football test.

For Indians interested in soccer—and it seemed that in Durban there are very few who are not—it was a red-letter day. With two teams matched evenly enough to make a really spirited struggle of their game, with players both on the South African side and on the All-India side noted as exponents of the finer points of the game, and with close on 4,000 people to introduce the cup-final atmosphere it was only to be expected that the day would be a memorable one. And expectations were not disappointed.

From the first whistle to the last the game was fought with a keenness that put a fine edge on the skill of all the players. From only a short while after the first whistle it was evident to many that the visitors were the more skillful players, but the South Africans were putting enough of their superior energy into the game to make the result anything but a foregone conclusion. South Africa lost but they were not disgraced. They played a splendid game and deserved a share of applause. The enthusiastic vocal support that was accorded the visitors was well merited. The visitors did not get too much praise for their game—but the South Africans certainly did not get enough. In the circumstances the home side could not be expected to let themselves go completely. It is generally recognised that the home side has a natural advantage in any match, but on Saturday this order was reversed. They must have felt very far from home some times when cheer after cheer went up for their opponents.

#### Sound S. A. Defence

Summed up in a few words, the match resolved itself into a contest between the brilliant All-India forward line and the ragged South African defence. Ganguly, Lakshminarayan, Ramana, Bhattacharjee and Choudhuri were an outstanding combination. They were fast. Their movements were well timed. Their ball control was a feast for the eye. On the other hand, the South African forward line was weak. Too often they lost each other. Their ball control was uncertain. A slightly better forward line would have given the visitors a rough time, for the All-India defence was almost certainly not better than the home defence.

The teams lined out as follows:—

**ALL-INDIA:** Mir Husein Shah, S. Mazumdar, Mohammd Hussain, K. Nassim, Aqil Ahmad, S. Chakravartee, Anand Ganguly, Lakshminarayan, Ramana, Bhattacharjee and Choudhuri.

**SOUTH AFRICAN:** P. Nadasen, George Singh, G. S. Naidoo, Chobnd, G. Ramab, R. A. Naidoo, P. Nulliah, E. Sallie, P. Naraidoo, N. Pather, Cassim Akbar.

Mr. B. Mansingh was in charge of the whistle.

India won the toss and elected to play with the wind, a decision that gave South Africa the opportunity of making an early raid on the visitors' territory. Ganguly proved the first thrill of the afternoon when he took possession from his backs to make a clear run down three quarters of the field; neatly side-stepping most of the South African defence en route. South Africa was severely inconvenienced by the heavy wind which penalised all high kicking towards India's goal. Taking possession of a ball that sailed down to him on the wind after it had been kicked by a South African player, Ganguly took another shot at goal before the game had progressed more than a few minutes, missing by a few feet.

#### Boisterous Wind

India probably expected far more help from the wind than they actually got. True enough, they had only to touch the ball to send it rocketing down the field towards South Africa's territory, but this advantage was also a disadvantage as it was often the cause of the ball passing out of control in its too-speedy career with the wind. Time and time again India were robbed of what seemed certain goals by the habit the ball had of moving faster than the man behind it, thereby making the net kick at goal more or less a random affair. Ramana missed several times through failing to get that last kick right, and Ganguly and Choudhuri on the outside frequently sent the ball behind.

The first goal was scored after 20 minutes play. The India forward line, keeping the ball among themselves in a way that made attempts to rob them almost laughable, slowly and relentlessly worked their way up the field for Ramana to tip the ball into the South African net with the greatest ease. The movement that resulted in this goal being scored was repeated three times, with Ramana always in his right place. The fact that the second goal was so slow in coming is something of which the South African defenders may exclaim with pride. There was only one way of dealing with the clever visitors and that was to "fall right in" and give them less time for leisurely and precise passes; and this South Africans did.

The game was very open. The South Africans indulged freely in long-range kicking, but the lack of proper co-operation among the forwards often resulted in the long shots landing at the feet of their opponents, who, adopting the slower and more sure method of dribbling and passing, were able to make much more solid progress in all their attacks.

The interval arrived with the score India 1, South Africa 0.

**Crowd Drenched**

Rain had been falling at intervals while the first half was being played, and in the interval there was another sudden downpour, sending hundreds of people stampeding towards anything that looked as though it might offer shelter—including the grandstand, which by this time was crowded far beyond the capacity for which it was designed.

In the second half India continued to attack relentlessly. And soon after missing several times and after being actually repulsed by the South African backs a score of times, the visitors sent the ball into the net for the second and, as it happened the last goal of the match. Ramana passed back to Lakshminarayan who scored with a splendid shot that took Nadasen quite by surprise. Nadasen had sent back several balls that he might have been pardoned missing. This one came from over the heads of several players in front of the goals and was in the net before he knew what had happened.

After several showers the playing field became very slippery and several players slipped and fell heavily. It was still drizzling when the last whistle was blown, giving the visitors the victory by two goals to nil.

There must have been very few disappointed among the four thousand people who thronged out of the gate on their way home. South Africa had lost but they had put up a very fine game. Indeed South Africa was unlucky not to have scored; Cassim Akbar, always last on the outside left, missed on one notable occasion when a goal was almost certain.

Still, there need be no regrets for it was a splendid game played in a splendid spirit of sportsmanship.

**Natal Singles Championship**

**"Dr. M. R. Peters Trophy"**

The following are the results of the Natal Singles Championship "A" Division Tournament played on the 3rd June for the above Trophy at the Central and Derby Courts. The Quarter and Semi Final were played on the 17th at the Central Court.

1st. ROUND: N. Thumbe beat M. K. Naidoo 6--0, 6--0; G. Visanthaven beat A. P. Singh 7--5, 8--6; Wesley Thomas beat K. R. Pillay 6--1, 6--2; G. Narain beat R. M. Govender 6--3, 6--4; S. Rajpaul beat D. G. Chetty 6--1, 3--6, 6--3; J. Mahabeer w.o. P. B. Singh; R. P. Soni beat P. C. Pather 6--2, 8--6; R. C. Moodley w.o. A. E. Shaikh; S. S. Pather beat N. N. Pillay 8--6, 6--2.

2nd ROUND: V. Thumbe beat J. Mahabeer 5--7, 6--1, 6--3; S. Rajpaul beat S. S. Pather 6--2, 6--2; G. Narain beat G. Visanthaven 6--3, 3--6, 6--3; Wesley Thomas beat R. C. Moodley 6--2, 8--0; R. P. Soni bye.

3rd. ROUND. Wesley Thomas beat R. P. Soni 6--4, 6--2; V. Thumbe beat S. Rajpaul 6--2, 6--5; G. Narain Bye.

SEMI FINAL: V. Thumbe beat G. Narain 6--4, 6--2; Wesley Thomas Bye.

The date of the Final between Wesley Thomas and V. Thumbe has not been fixed yet.

**India News In Brief**

(Continued from page 289)

bomb was thrown. Mahatma Gandhi arrived five minutes later. Five arrests were made.

**India Through British Eyes**

"I came to India believing what I have been told from childhood that 'natives' were a race of dirty, stupid, diseased, immoral, heathen, inefficient, irresponsible blacks. But what I saw actually in India was quite the reverse" says Miss Cecily Farmer in her unconventional and outspoken book, *Smiles Over India*.

"The retired Anglo-Indians, as we call them in England, who are responsible for these prejudiced notions, do not seem even to know," she says, "that the peculiarly offensive term 'native' is no longer current among the British in the sub-continent. The fact that the Indians have one of the finest philosophies of the world and a culture and literature worthy to take their place with those of the West does not enter into their calculation. In India, wherever I went, I have found gentleness and charm, spirituality and culture among the Indians I have been privileged to meet."

Miss Farmer goes on to recommend that eight out of every ten British women in India should be banished, because they are adding nothing to the country and show no interest in Indian women and their welfare.

**Jawaharlal Loses 8lbs**

Mr. R. S. Pandit, who interviewed Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on May 25, in the District Jail during the course of his talks with the *Hindustan Times* special correspondent said that Panditji was cheerful as usual but looked rather pale. His weight, which was 140 lbs. before he went to jail was now only 132 lbs.—a loss of 8 lbs.

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# ઈન્ડિઅન ઓપિનિઅન.

મહાત્મા ગાંધીજીના હસ્તે  
સને ૧૯૦૩માં સ્થપાયું.

પુસ્તકક ઉર યુ.

ફીનીક્સ, શુક્રવાર, તારીખ ૨૬ જુન ૧૯૩૪

આંક ૨૬

## નોંધ અને સમાચાર

### વિષય સુચી

નોંધ અને સમાચાર	૨૭૬
પાછળ પસંદવાની નીતી	૨૭૭
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ઈસ્ટ લંડનમાં કુંવરાણી	"
બીજી ટેરટ મેચ	૨૮૧
૬ આફ્રિકાના ફંક ખબરો	"
વિષય વર્તમાન	૨૮૨
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ગીતા મંથન.	"
૬ આફ્રિકા : તેની પ્રભુઓ અને પ્રસનો	૨૮૫

જનતાએ એ સંસ્થાનો ઉપયોગ કરશે. અને પછીએ જીએ કે સોમવારે નખાયો પાયો મળ્યુત થશે અને તે પર ચનારી ઇમારત હાલની અને ભવિષ્યની ઓહાહોની નૈતિક અને કેળવણીવિષયક ઉભતિ કરનારી એક જીવંત સંસ્થા થઈ પડશે.

### સી કેળવણી ઉપર કુંવરાણી

કલકાતિનથી પાછા ફરતાં કુંવરાણી ભેડી મહારાજ સીંગ ઇસ્ટ લંડન ઉતર્યાં હતાં જ્યાં કાઉન્સીલ ચેમ્બરમાં તેમને માટે તાકીદથી જોડવાયેલી એક મીટીંગમાં તેમણે ભાષણ કયુ હતું. પોતાનાં ભાષણમાં તેમણે આ દેશમાં હાલની નસોની ધણીજ અગતતા જણાવતાં કહ્યું હતું કે :

“એજ સવારે તેમણે ઇસ્ટ લંડન ગર્લ્સ હાઈ સ્કુલની હેડમીસ્ટ્રેસ મીસ ડોનલ્ડની મુલાકાત લીધી હતી અને તેણીને પુછ્યું હતું કે દર વર્ષે પોતે ડાનેક હાઈ સ્કુલમાં પોતાના વર્ગમાં શાખલ કરી શકે કે નહીં કે જેથી તે આઠમાં ધોરણ સુધીનું શિક્ષણ લઈ શકે કેમકે તે સિવાય નસોની તાલીમ તેનાથી લઈ શકાતી નથી. કોલેજ સ્ટ્રીટ સ્કુલમાં તેમને માત્ર છઠા ધોરણ સુધીજ શિક્ષણ મળે છે અને તે શિક્ષણ પણ એટલાં હલકા ધોરણનું હોય છે કે ધણી છોકરીઓથી અભ્યાસ પુરે કર્યાંબાદ અંગ્રેજીમાં એક સારો કાગળ પણ નથી લખી શકાતો કે અંગ્રેજી પુસ્તક પણ નથી વાંચી શકાતું. કુંવરાણીએ જણાવ્યું કે “મને ખાત્રી છે કે હાઈ સ્કુલમાં છોકરીઓની બુદ્ધિ સમાન થયતી અંગ્રેજી છોકરીઓના કરતાં કંઈ ઉતરતી નથી. માત્ર તેઓને તક આપવામાં આવતી નથી.” વધુમાં કુંવરાણીએ જણાવ્યું કે : હું એવું નથી માંઠતી કે બહારની હાઈ સ્કુલમાં જતી છોકરીઓએ કેઈ પણ રીતે અંગ્રેજી છોકરીઓની સાથે ભળવું. હું માત્ર એટલું જ માંગુ છું કે તેમને વર્ગની છેક પાછળ બેસાડવામાં આવે અને અંગ્રેજી છોકરીઓના જેવુંજ શિક્ષણ અને તેમના જેટલીજ તક તેમને આપવામાં આવે. તો પછી તે પુરતી મહેનત કરશે તો મારી ખાત્રી છે કે સાતમાં અને આઠમાં ધોરણનું એ

### આખરે બગી

વસ્તુની અર્થ આજે વર્ષોથી થયા કરેલી છે અને જેને માટે સુરત હાઈ એસોસીએશનના કાર્યકર્તાઓને ધણા પ્રહારો સહેવા પડ્યા છે તે વસ્તુનો આખરે પ્રારંભ થઈ રહ્યો છે એ વસ્તુ તે ગુજરાતી સ્કુલની સ્થાપના. અમા સોમવારે એસોસીએશને પ્રીન્સ એકવર્ડ સ્ટ્રીટની પોતાની પ્રોપર્ટીપર સ્કુલને માટે મકાનનું ખાતમુકુર્તા કુંવર સર મહારાજ સીંગના હસ્તે કરાવ્યું છે અને શુભ સંકનની સાકર બધાને ખવાડાવી છે. અંગ્રેજીમાં કહેવત છે કે “બેટર લેઃ ધેન નેવર.” એ ગુજબ આટલી મોટી પણ બગૂતી આવી એ ખુશી થવા જેવું છે અને જેઓ આજ સુધી એ બાબતમાં જબરી અજબજાબ અલાવી રહ્યા હતા તેઓને પોતાની મહેનત સફળ થવા બહલ સંતોષ થશે. એક સારી ગુજરાતી સ્કુલની જરૂર તો ધણા વખતથી છે અને જે તે સામાન્ય કામની સ્કુલ થઈ હોત તો મહલું સુંદર ગણાતે. પરંતુ સુરત જીલ્લાના વલીઓની વસ્તી અહાં મોટી છે અને તેની એસોસીએશનના આશય હેઠળ સ્કુલ ખુબે એ પણ ઠીકજ છે. એક વાત સંબંધમાં આવે છે એ જરા ખેદ ઉપજાવનારી છે. તે એ કે સુરતી અને અન્ય કોઓ વચ્ચે બેદલાપ બત્તમવાઈ રહેશે છે. અમે આશા રાખીશું કે એસોસીએશન આણું સુંદર કામ કરીને સંકુચિત દ્રષ્ટિ તો નહિજ વાપરે અને કેઈ પણ જાતનો ભેદ રાખ્યા સિવાય સામાન્ય