

# INDIAN OPINION

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## NOTES AND NEWS

### Fear of Black Race

THE sentiments expressed on the relations between the White and Black races by Professor Victor Murray, of the New Education Fellowship in the course of his recent lecture in Durban on "Some Aspects of African Education" are worthy of note. There was no fundamental difference between the mentality of the Native and the European, said the learned Professor.

It was a fundamental fallacy, and one of the imperfections of education, to treat individuals as a part of a group or type. One could not have a system of Education for Natives alone, thereby presuming that they were all alike. A specialised as well as a general education was needed. The future of South Africa obviously depended upon White and Black living together in harmony, and it was a mistake to plan education on differential lines. The problem in South Africa was similar to the problem that had faced Europe in the past. The dominant class had always shrieked educating the inferior class. The underlying cause was fear. There was a certain truth in the statement that a people should be allowed to develop along their own lines. But it often obscured the still greater truth that if differentiation came before equality there would never be equality. The Native would have to be provided with education as good as to that of the European. All Natives were not alike, and those who were capable of taking higher education should be allowed to. Fear of the Black race was a bad thing. And to restrict his education was a bad policy. No greater danger existed to any State than to have an unenfranchised, ignorant and uneducated people. When a people were educated the State was able to make use of the power they represented.

### An Indian licence Refused

THE Lichtenburg Town Council decided at the bi-monthly meeting to refuse an application made by an Asiatic to transfer his licence to a new shop which has been erected on the Market Square. No reason was given for the decision, and the whole question was discussed in committee. It is understood that the applicant will now make application

to the administrator. Meanwhile the Chamber of Commerce has decided to give whole-hearted support to the council in its decision.

### Transvaal Municipal Association

AMONG the matters of importance to come before the meeting of the executive committee of the Municipal Association of the Transvaal to be held in the committee room of the Johannesburg City Hall on Saturday next will include the question of Asiatic trading. At the last annual conference a resolution was passed urging on the Government the introduction of legislation granting (a) full powers to demarcate special areas where Asiatics may reside and trade, and (b) full power to curb the commercial activities of Asiatics as far as new licences and the transfer of existing licences are concerned. An intimation was received from the Secretary of the Interior that it was "improbable that any questions of the nature referred to therein will be considered until the commission sitting in connection with the Transvaal Asiatic Land Tenure act, 1932, reports.

### The Plight of Zanzibar Indians

INDIANS in Zanzibar have had thrust upon them a law recently which virtually prohibits them acquiring ownership of land, and deprives them of all the facilities to trade, thus indirectly closing every avenue of earning a livelihood so that the only course they could adopt would be to leave the Protectorate. All this is done of course under the cloak of generosity to Africans and Arabs whose interests are to be safeguarded from the money-lenders. Stating that this pretence on the part of the British authorities in Zanzibar does not stand a moment's examination the *Hindustan Times* of Delhi offers the following comment: "In Kenya, for instance, the Government's concern for native interests did not prevent the highlands being reserved for the Whites, the native reserves and the tse-tse infested lowlands being considered sufficient for the Africans. In Palestine again, the interests of the landless Arab do not stand in the way of Jewish penetration. The trusteeship idea is no doubt very convenient for the British Resident of Zanzibar to advance in his attempt to squeeze out the Indian from the Protectorate but few unbiased observers will be taken in by the pretence. The depression in the clove and copra trade has not been a sudden development

which has taken the Government of Zanzibar unaware. The present measures in Zanzibar are unmistakably expropriatory and not all the sophistry in the world can make them appear different. The Government of India have, by their representation to London, virtually admitted that the position calls for careful scrutiny."

The Agent of the Government of India Kunwar Sir Maharaj Singh was to have gone to Zanzibar to investigate but for some reason he has not gone. We now understand that Mr. Menon has gone to Zanzibar as the representative of the Government of India. We in this country can but offer our sympathy to our brethren in Zanzibar who find themselves placed in a similar position to ourselves.

## Indian Opinion

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 7TH, 1934.

### COLONISATION

EVER since the publication of the Colonisation Inquiry Committee's report there has been a torrent of criticism on it throughout India and South Africa and there is not one instance in which the criticism has been in favour of it. In the European Press in South Africa *The Rand Daily Mail* described the attempt to use the Empire as a dumping ground for the unwanted Indians of South Africa as "a piece of cool cheek." The Rev. Andrews in his articles, published in previous issues of *INDIAN OPINION*, says: "the first point that strikes the reader is the strange anomaly of the Union Government, by the Report, suggesting to the Indian Government what parts of the world are open to colonisation on a large scale from India." He goes on further to say: "as one who was present at Capetown and signed the letter of the South African Indian Congress representatives, I can assert without any hesitation that this present enquiry, under the chairmanship of Major Young, is not that which I anticipated when I signed the Congress letter, nor would I have given my signature, if I had known that the enquiry was to have been from the wrong end. Mr. Andrews describes the report as a *reductio ad absurdum* and clearly shows the utter incompetence of South Africa to look for suitable outlets for the surplus population of India.

We have reproduced in previous issues of *INDIAN OPINION* the views expressed by Anglo-Indian papers of India and even they have no laurels to offer the members of the Committee whose report the *Times of India* describes as the "most curious official document ever received." The nationalist papers see in it, of course, not an earnest desire to seek outlets for India's millions but for getting rid of the Union's unwanted Indian population and as such denounce the report in no uncertain terms. Sir Kurma Reddi, one of the past Agents of the Government of India in South Africa, admits that the enquiry was to take place not for South African Indians but for India's increasing population; and Mr. Sastri, while admitting that the scheme, as conceived by the Round Table Conference of 1932, was for both India and South Africa and not for South

Africa only, we maintain, however, that it was primarily for India, curiously enough says that he does not think the Government of India is likely to take their part in the issue of a Joint Committee of Inquiry because they are not in the position to join in a large inquiry into the condition obtaining in North Borneo, New Guinea and other countries mentioned in the Report, that it is not possible for them to encourage and foster the large colonisation scheme for their nationals, that public opinion is not likely to favour a novel project of this nature and that the financial condition of the country is not such as to justify any considerable outlay in this direction. In that case, he says, the inquiry and the resulting scheme could be undertaken only by the Union Government acting on their own. Mr. Sastri points out to what the Union Government would, in duty bound, have to do to safeguard the interests of Indians for whom they would promote the scheme of colonisation abroad; if, at all, they had their interests at heart. But, "is it conceivable that the Union would take up this attitude of fatherly protection?" Mr. Sastri asks and goes on to reply that: "If they were likely to do so in the least they would not have heard of this Committee or of its report." He does not think it probable that even if the Union Government seriously contemplated the scheme of colonisation, the Indian community would look upon it with any favour, and in the result, he says, the Union Government, balked in this attempt, may fall back on their old policy, which has kept alive for so many years the feeling of animosity between the races. He throws the suggestion that the two Governments will once more have to consult together and explore afresh whatever avenues there may be of reconciliation and concludes by saying that the prospects are by no means bright.

One thing is quite clear from the above and that is that the Government of India have not played the game. For if what Mr. Sastri says is true to-day the circumstances were certainly not any better in 1932, when the Government of India decided upon a colonisation scheme for India's increasing population. It was, therefore, all a con- game to delay the evil day and the Colonial Bore and British Indian Association was justified in taking the stand it did against the Colonisation Inquiry Committee as it was ridiculously inconsistent

and hypocritical for the Congress to have co-operated with it. The Congress will now reduce itself to absurdity if it attempts to say anything against the report when its representative on the Committee has endorsed the view that "British North Borneo, British New Guinea and British Guiana are countries in which further investigation, . . . might advantageously be made."

H. E. the Viceroy, Lord Willingdon, has made an announcement that the Government of India would shortly address the Union Government regarding the Colonisation Inquiry Committee report and would endeavour to serve the best interests of the Indian community in South Africa. We will wait and see what the India Government's reply will be.

### THE THINGS WE'VE FORGOTTEN.

## Not Twenty Years Ago!

That H. E. the Governor-General Lord Clarendon attended an Indian function arranged by the Congress is being counted as being one of the achievements of the present Agent of the Government of India and even the Congress leaders are under the illusion that this privilege is unique and unprecedented in the annals of the Indian community of South Africa. For the edification of them and the community in general we would refer to a report appearing in *INDIAN OPINION* dated 21 July, 1915 when the Indian community had the honour of presenting an address of welcome to the then Governor-General Lord Buxton in the Durban Town Hall the function being presided over by the then Mayor. The following are extracts from that report:—

#### DURBAN'S WELCOME TO LORD BUXTON

At the Town Hall on Friday evening, a very large gathering of Indians met to honour Their Excellencies, Lord and Lady Buxton. The proceedings were under the auspices of the Natal Indian Association. His Worship the Mayor Mr. W. Holmes presided. Their Excellencies were accompanied by the Hon. Phyllis and Hon. Doreen Buxton and Lord Carlton. As they alighted from their car they passed through a fine body-guard of Indians bearing flags, and in the main vestibule were introduced by the Mayor, Mr. W. Holmes, accompanied by Mr. W. R. M. Henderson, town clerk, to a number of prominent members of the Indian community including Messrs. Haji Dawad Mahomed, chairman of the Natal Indian Association; Omar H. A. Jhaveri and L. Gabriel, secretaries Natal Indian Association, G. H. Miankhan, Parsee Rustomjee, B. K. Khasu, A. Dookan, V. Lawrence, R. Bugwan, Eoonsamy Pather, O. V. Pillai, Gurusamy Ghetty, Rev. Koll Pillay, Suliman J. Jhaveri, M. Thangavelu, M. R. Lazarus, T. G. Moodley, Baldev Singh, R. Dehaion, B. M. Singh, Gopal Pather, S. Emdiamally, G. D. Hansraj, P. V. Sanghavelu, M. B. Naik, A. M. Shaik, R. K. Naidoo, J. M. Lazarus, Bryan Gabriel, L. C. B. Ephraim, Lutahman Panday, and Albert Christopher. The party then proceeded to the hall, where a magnificent greeting ensued. At the close of the National Anthem the Mayor made a few introductory remarks. He said he had very much pleasure in presiding over that gathering of Indians that evening. When they welcomed Their Excellencies

the other day to Durban the Indian population were included in that welcome but the Indian population and the gentlemen before him that evening were very anxious to go a step farther and they wished on their behalf as representatives of the influential Indians of Durban to make a presentation to his Excellency.

Mr. Hajee Dawad Mahomed then addressed the audience in Hindustani, after which Mr. Christopher read the speech in English on his behalf. The address which was contained in an album, bound in purple silk velvet, with clasps, corner pieces and an engraved and pierced device and medallion in the centre engraved with a cipher, was then presented to Lord Buxton.

#### LORD BUXTON'S REPLY

Lord Buxton who was received with cheers, said he valued very much the addresses which had been presented to him, and the terms in which they were couched, and he valued the personal welcome which they had given him on behalf of the British Indian community in Durban and neighbourhood. . . . He thanked them for their personal words of welcome, and hoped that during the time he had the honour of being Governor-General the interests of the British Indian community would always be before him. . . . He felt confident that now, as before, and in the future, their King-Emperor could count on his Indian subjects for complete support, complete assistance, complete loyalty in regard to any matter in which he was interested. . . . They all knew that the Indian soldiers coming from India had shown, as they were certain they would show, very great courage and very great military spirit, and he knew that the soldiers of the King, the English soldiers, were proud to be fighting side by side with the Indian soldiers. Between them they meant to be successful in the war, and they all prayed that the end might not be far distant now. He reiterated his thanks for the welcome to himself and family, and said he was glad to have the opportunity of meeting so many Indian subjects of the King-Emperor.

#### Fountain Of Wisdom

*We must work as a man with one united front, so that the great world difficulties shall be assisted and aided to a truer conception of the reality.*—SIR FRANK SANDERSON.

*Courage without magnanimity, resistance without aggression, to oppose tyranny while loving the tyrant, these are the teachings of Ahimsa.*—MR. CHARLES SANDFORD.

## POET'S CORNER.

## A Prayer For Freedom.

*Bethink thee how the world did wait,  
And search for thee, through time and clime.  
Some gave up home and love of friends,  
And went in quest of thee self-banished,  
O'er dreary oceans, through primeval forests  
Each step a struggle for the life or death.  
Then came the day when work bore fruit  
And worship, love and sacrifice.  
Fulfilled, accepted and complete.  
Then Thou propitious, rose to shed  
The light of FREEDOM on mankind.*

*Move on, Oh Lord, in thy restless path  
Till thy high morn overspreads the world,  
Till every land reflects thy light,  
Till men and women with uplifted head,  
Behold their shackles broken, and  
Know, in springing joy, their life renewed!*

—SISTER NIVEDITA.

## USEFUL HINTS.

## For the Married Couple.

Judge Joseph Sabath of Chicago, who dealt with 40,000 marital disputes during his 24 years on the Bench, advises the following for the married :—

1. Have patience with each other.
2. Work together, play together, grow up together.
3. In all disputes avoid excited talk.
4. Do not conceal little differences until they accumulate to the breaking point; discuss them calmly.
5. Be frank with each other.
6. Sympathy and mutual understanding are the pillars of the home.
7. Good humour in parting in the morning and a cheerful greeting at night.
8. Share responsibilities.
9. Establish a home of your own.
10. Make your bed-time prayers a review of the day and never go to sleep without a clean slate.

## SO-CALLED SCIENTIFIC CRITICISM OF ORIENTALS

(By DHIRENDRA NATH ROY, PH.D., Head of the Department of Philosophy, University of the Philippines)

(Reproduced from the "MODERN REVIEW")

(Continued from last week)

ARE the Orientals mean and treacherous? If they really are or used to be, no foreigners could ever think of establishing themselves in the Orient. The proverbial hospitality of the Orientals is inconsistent with any kind of meanness. It is rather the indiscriminate generosity of the Orientals that has brought about their present misfortune. Time and again the foreigners, under the very shelter of some Orientals, proved faithless and intriguing and yet they were forgiven because they were guests. It was the spirit of extreme generosity, almost bordering on imprudence, that could trust a foreigner with a most responsible official position upon which rested the welfare of the people, and that was why an Italian Marco Polo could be a Governor in China. Had the Orientals been a little more inhospitable, it would certainly have been a real blessing for them. They would have been, then, suspicious and cautious in their dealings with the foreigners and thus prevented the latter, while there was time yet, from carrying out their wicked design. The result is that the Orientals are now the pariahs even in their own lands. The foreign guests have shown their gratitude for the generous hospitality of the Orientals by seeking to rob them and having robbed by going even so far as to put the Chinese and dogs together out of their pleasure park built in China. Why, the Orientals must obligingly receive in their own countries these foreigners and never

interfere with their free movements,—the very foreigners who, in their own generous spirit, may proudly shut their doors against all Orientals by openly branding them as undesirables.

Similarly, it is not difficult to show the various other humiliating generalisations about the Orientals as unjust and cruel. If they are regarded as timid, it is because they have shown an undue spirit of patience and tolerance in the face of deliberate interference and brute aggression. A long tradition of cultured life invariably chastens the man and consequently he hesitates to express his violent passion even when bitterly annoyed or wantonly attacked. This spirit may be aptly described by the popular Indian saying, "If the dog bites you, you must not bite the dog in return." But this very spirit of self-restraint in the case of extreme provocation has been misinterpreted. Besides, the moral value of humility, as recognized by the Orientals in their daily life, cannot be understood by those for whom the greatest heroism lies in the exhibition of violent spirit.

And lastly, the Orientals may be considered as conservative, if by it is meant firmly tenaciously adhering to those principles which are honestly held as very ennobling. They have a sort of traditional dislike for that hypocritical show of "civilized" life in which practice and profession are consciously set at variance. If certain principles are

undeniably recognized as good, why should human life be ever lived contrary to them simply because they happen to be old? But probably the term "conservative" is taken here in a negative sense, unprogressive. Yet, to generalize a people as unprogressive without first satisfactorily defining progress is no sign of scientific thinking. And who can give a standard definition of progress knowing it well that the progress of a people is determined by its own ideal and different peoples may have different ideals? Whether or not the Orient people are progressing can be determined only by the fact whether or not they are struggling to realize more and more their own ideals. If it must be admitted that the Orientals have failed, in this sense, to progress at the present time, it is because of the countless hindrances placed before them by those who are pleased to call them unprogressive. The Orientals have been using the best of their energy to resist these hindrances in the path of their progress or it could certainly have been used in the direction of greater realization of their ideals.

There is hardly any need of taking up some more generalizations of the kind we have just studied to show how unfairly these have been used to describe the Oriental people in general. But this is just what the authors of those generalizations do not like to understand. On the contrary, they seek new facts which, if available, are presented in lurid colour so as to divert the mind of the world from such explanations against them. The unfortunate Orientals are quite inexperienced in this peculiar game. Besides, there are two characteristic virtues in their life which seems to serve as obstacles in the way of their desire to counteract the effect of misrepresentation. Firstly, they are extremely shy of advertising themselves and singing eulogies of their own qualities. When they have to advance facts in support of their own qualities they seem to feel rather small and as such very hesitant. Secondly, they do not see any virtue in the profession of looking for other people's faults, since they know that they themselves are not perfect and should spend their time in freeing themselves from their own faults. They do not like to judge others as bad, for they do like others to judge them in the same way. So they have observed silence for a long time, even though they have been aware of such worldwide misrepresentation. But this very silence has worked against them, for it had been misconstrued as the impossibility of the Orientals to deny those generalizations. The world has, therefore, taken them as true. And when in their dealings with the world they find how awfully and egregiously it has been impressed and prejudiced against them through misrepresentation, they can no longer help being helpless and seeking some way to counteract its effect.

Nor is this all. They notice to their great helplessness that this persistent policy of misrepresentation has made the greatest possible contribution toward minimizing in the eye of the world the enormity of what may be rightly called as the most relentless aggression in the various spheres of Oriental life, especially political, economic, and religious. Every act of aggression or rather oppression is so skilfully whitewashed with the pretext of "carrying civilization" that if there happens to be any Oriental courageous enough to raise his voice of protest

he is regarded as a silly agitator or as a dangerous extremist and if he gives real facts describing the incredible sufferings of the people these are regarded as nonsense.

(To be Concluded)

## Love of Ego

### The Root Cause of Man's Miseries

In a beautiful discourse at Santiniketan, recently, Post Tagore characterised man's miseries as being mainly due to his exclusive grabbing for materialistic satisfaction.

The greater his gravitation towards the achievement of earthly ends, the Post said, the further would he be shunted off from all inroads leading to the Kingdom of Truth. Love of ego was the root of all evils that ate into the vitals of modern civilisation. The veil of his worldly desires that filmed man's true vision of reality could only be removed by a transcendental realisation of the inner possibilities that were his. Buddha suggested the noble path of love as a solution to this problem. The Rishis of ancient India declared, in unambiguous language that man could not only know God, but also live in the truth of divine life. The modern solution through leagues and kindred institutions had its inspiration in the vicious circle in which man moved, knowing nothing beyond the fulfilment of his extrinsic needs that were deemed necessary, to the building up of a better order of things. But the outer had never the power to help in such an extraordinary undertaking, so long, the inner life of man had not its proper illumination. Nevertheless, the endeavour was there, and therefore, the hope which held out the promise that man had a great future in his career on earth.

## M. K. Gandhi Library

and

## Parsee Rustomjee Hall

### Thirteenth Anniversary

The celebration of the thirteenth anniversary and the thirteenth annual general meeting of the M. K. Gandhi Library and Parsee Rustomjee Hall will take place on Friday September 7, at 7-30 p.m. All are requested to attend.

O. H. A. JHAVERI,

Chairman.

B. M. PATEL,

Hon. Secretary.

# WAGE AND INDUSTRIAL LEGISLATION COMMISSION

## COLONIAL BORN AND SETTLERS' INDIAN ASSOCIATION GIVES EVIDENCE

### INEQUALITY OF ECONOMIC TREATMENT

**I**NEQUALITY of economic treatment was advanced as a reason for evasions of wage legislation by Indian employers and employees, in a memorandum of evidence submitted to the Wage and Industrial Legislation Commission on behalf of the Colonial-Born and Settlers' Indian Association by Messrs. A. Christopher (president), S. L. Singh, D. S. Chetty, A. Haffjee (joint hon. secretaries), P. G. Naicker and M. John (jt. hon. treasurers).

Among inequalities from which the Indian employer suffered was that he could not follow a trade or choose a site advantageous to any commercial undertaking which he might consider would be profitable if pursued. In some cases the lands are burdened with an anti-Asiatic clause, and favourable sites in the hands of anti-Asiatics cannot be purchased.

Recently an Indian desired to acquire from the Durban Municipality a site for an oil mill, but he was unsuccessful. "If the municipality," it was stated, "had granted him a site the oil mill would not only have been an acquisition to Durban but it would have also given employment to many."

An Asiatic could not obtain a trading licence anywhere in Durban. Licences granted elsewhere were usually endorsed with restriction to trade in certain classes of goods only or with a certain class of persons. In one case a glass beveller's licence was endorsed restricting the Indian licence-holder from trading with any class of people except his own. In this manner the trade or business of the Indian was so narrowed down as to make it impossible for him to pay the wages in accordance with the wage determination.

### No Women Workers

The customers on whom the Indian employer had to depend were mostly Indians and native workers, whose rates of pay were low. The Indian employer could not send travellers to the native territories. Although Zululand was in the province of Natal, the Indian trader was precluded from trading therein. Indian storekeepers could not open branch stores in different parts of Natal or open multiple stores in other provinces, because of the provincial barriers.

In view of the fact that Indian females had not taken up work in shops, the European employer had a distinct advantage over the Indian employer in that he was in a position to employ a ratio of women in his establishment where the latter could not. This necessitated the Indian employer footing a higher wage bill than the European competitor.

The imposition of higher Customs duties on Indian commodities had a marked effect on Indian business.

From the Indian worker's side it was emphasised that the white labour policy was driving him out of employment; further, Indian workers, even though members of trade unions, did not enjoy the benefits of trade unionism. Altogether the Indian worker, by reason of his colour, was placed in an invidious position. He was denied a just place in the industrial fabric of the country. He was asked to conform to industrial legislation but was denied the

benefits accruing therefrom. He was also asked to demand equal pay for equal work, but he was denied equal opportunities in the labour market.

### Forced Out of Country

There were evasions by some European and Indian employees. If an Indian became a party to an evasion there was no doubt that he was driven to be a party—not by choice but by economic and race pressure. The unequal economic factors against him were yearly forcing Indians in large numbers to leave the country under repatriation, while others suffered from unemployment.

Better working of the industrial legislation would be secured by abolition of the white labour policy as a means of displacing Indian labour and by establishing a minimum wage for all unskilled workers. The European worker should be encouraged to work alongside the Indian trade unionist with a like qualification and subject to the same rates of pay and conditions of employment. There should be no differentiation in wages rates based on sex.

They urged the Commission to consider that both the Indian employer and Indian employee have not equal opportunity or conditions in the economic field and that when all things are equalised it will be found that all Indian employers and Indian employees conform to the letter and spirit of industrial legislation and uphold Western standards.

### Social And Personal

Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr, the Minister of Education, will visit Durban on September 14 to attend and deliver an address at the valedictory function to Mr. B. M. Narbeth, who retired from the principalship of the Natal Technical College at the end of last year.

Lord Rothermere and his son, Hon. Esmond Harmsworth, and some prominent journalists from Northcliffe House are shortly visiting the Union.

The Pretoria Indian women's Association held a welcome tea-party last Friday in honour of the visiting Indian Girl Guides at the Orient Hall, Asiatic Bazaar.

Mr. Hajee S. A. Bhabha, of Carolina, returned to the Rand from an extensive tour of the East. He went on the Haj pilgrimage to Mecca, and after performing the Haj visited several places in Arabia. From Arabia he went to India, and visited Kashmir, Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta, Lahore, Patna, Lucknow, Ajmer and other places of interest.

# INDIAN LETTER

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

Salem, August 4.

## PANDIT MALAVIYA'S RESIGNATION

**P**ANDIT MALAVIYA and Sjt. M. S. Aney have resigned from the Parliamentary Board of the Indian National Congress, having failed to convince their point of view before the Congress Cabinet. Both the leaders insisted quite unsuccessfully that the Working Committee should not adopt an attitude of neutrality towards the British Government's award on the Indian communal question but should oppose it whole-heartedly. Otherwise that would give just cause for complaint to all nationalists particularly Hindus and Sikhs. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad has been elected to the leadership in the place of the Pandit and will be in charge till the return of Dr. Ansari from Europe.

As for the reaction of these resignations on the nation, the general feeling is that the official Congress policy will triumph. Even if Malaviyaji forms his own party in the Legislative Assembly, the Congress will get the fullest co-operation from him on all matters other than the communal question. So in this respect the Government and other opponents of the Congress will be sorely disappointed. The policy of the Congress on which the election manifesto is based is as follows:

### WHITE PAPER

"The White Paper which in no way expresses the will of the people of India has been more or less condemned by almost all Indian political parties and falls far short of the goal of the Congress, if it does not retard progress towards it. The only satisfactory alternative to the White Paper is a constitution drawn up by a Constituent Assembly, elected on the basis of adult suffrage or as near it as possible with power if necessary to important minorities to have their representatives elected exclusively by electors belonging to such minorities.

The White Paper lapsing the Communal Award must also lapse automatically.

Other things it will be the duty of the Constituent Assembly to determine the method of representation of important minorities and make provision for otherwise safeguarding their interests.

### THE COMMUNAL AWARD

"Since, however, different communities are sharply divided on the question of Communal Award, it is necessary to define the Congress attitude on it. Congress claims to represent equally all communities composing the Indian nation. Therefore in view of the division of opinion Congress can neither accept nor reject the Communal Award as long as division of opinion lasts. At the same time it is necessary to re-declare the policy of the Congress on the Communal question.

"No solution that is not purely national can be propounded by the Congress. But the Congress is pledged to accept any solution falling short of the national which is agreed to by all parties concerned and conversely reject any solution which is not agreed to by any of the said parties. Judged by the national standard the Award is wholly unsatisfactory besides being open to serious objections on other grounds."

"It is however obvious that the only way to prevent the untoward consequences of the Award is to explore the ways and means to arrive at an agreed solution and not by an appeal on this essentially domestic question to the British Government or any other outside authority."

## FRUITS OF OTTAWA

An analysis of the working of the Ottawa agreement clearly shows that this policy if further pursued will amount to a "second conquest of India by Britain." This will rank as an important issue in the forthcoming elections.

In respect of many articles Ottawa preferences had no effect on Indian exports to United Kingdom. In respect of some others they caused only a diversion of trade without increasing the exports. It is only in linseed that increase is noticeable but this was due to failure of these crops in other countries.

## THE MICE WILL PLAY WHEN THE CAT IS AWAY

The Legislative Assembly where the Congress element is absent is supporting the introduction of two retrograde measures, namely, The Indian Steel Protection Act alias Preference to United Kingdom Act and the Bengal Suppress of Terrorism Act. The Temple Entry Bill also will come up before the present session but the reactionaries will obstruct its further progress.

## DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE TO PAY

### DAMAGES

Damages were claimed as a sequel to a lathi charge in Peddapuram (Andhra) in 1931 when a picnic party was dispersed by the police and several prominent people including Mr. P. Venkatanarayana, Zamindar, were injured, some seriously. The suit was decreed against the defendant, the Deputy Superintendent of Police at Cocanada.

## COMMUNIST ORGANISATIONS

The Government have declared all communist organisations in India as unlawful associations.

## AHMEDABAD MILL LABOUR DISPUTE

Owing to other preoccupations Gandhiji who was one of the two arbitrators in the dispute between the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association and the Labour Union had to delegate his work to Mr. Manu Subedar.

## GANDHIJI

Gandhiji has finished his great Harijan tour begun a year ago. The tour has caused a great revolution in the outlook of India's millions on social matters. His prophetic message has reached the masses and ere long Untouchability will be a sin of the past.

Wherever he went he received royal welcome. The enthusiasm surpassed description. But the most remarkable fact is that Madras and Bengal which are depicted by interested parties as the strongholds of Gandhiji's opponent's (the former in respect of removal of untouchability and the latter in the observance of non-violence) extended warmest welcome within historic memory. Liberal subscriptions were made to the Harijan Fund in these two places.

## INDIA'S TALENT FOR SERVICE

At the Chittaranjan Seva Sedan, Calcutta, laying the foundation stone, Gandhiji said:

"Is it not surprising that Lala Lajpat Rai and Deshabandhu Das who were the foremost political leaders in their time, who passed their entire life in the political struggle, should at the time of their death assign all their property not for a political but for a purely philanthropic and charitable object? It shows that our essential talent runs all in the direction of service and philanthropy but that we are forced into politics against our will owing to extraneous circumstances with the result that our innermost urge for constructive work is smothered

and unfulfilled. This was what the late Lokamanya lamented. This again proves the fact that although today politics might seem to engross our entire being, the ideal that our soul craves for is service. Our innermost bent is religious not in the narrow or parochial sense but in the broadest sense of the term. If we are compelled to engage in politics it is in order to clear the way for the exercise of our constructive talents"

At the Seva Sedan he received a purse collected by nurses and patients.

## SOUTH AFRICA

### NEWS IN BRIEF

#### *The Name "Grey Street" Resented*

A PETITION, urging that the section of the Grey Street extending from West Street to the Esplanade, be re-named, has been presented to the Town Council by owners and renters of business houses, hotels and boarding-houses, and residential flats, lying within the area of Grey Street mentioned. The petitioners suggest that "Esplanade Street" would be a suitable name. The intent of the proposed change is to distinguish that portion of Grey Street mainly occupied by Europeans from the section traversing the recognised Indian quarter.

#### *Durban's Population*

DURBAN'S population at the end of June was 221,050, according to the annual report of the Borough Medical Officer of Health, which has just been published. Of this total, 80,150 were European, 71,240 Asiatic, 64,610 Native, and 5,050 Coloured. The total population of the Old Borough was 127,920 and of the newly incorporated Areas 94,130, but of the latter figure only 19,130 were Europeans. The Indians in the new areas numbered 51,900.

#### *Organising Sale of Indian Work*

The Kunwarani Lady Maharaj Singh is organising a sale of Indian work in Durban and one later in Johannesburg, the money is to go to assist the distress among the Indians. Lady Singh has had some wonderful woodwork, carvings and embroideries sent from India.

#### *Third Party Motor Insurance*

The Natal Provincial Gazette announces the composition to inquire into the question of compulsory third party motor insurance. The committee will consist of Messrs. W. V. Dyer, M.E.C. (chairman), C. H. Hills, M.P.C., S. J. Smith, M.P.C., A. F. W. Springorum, M.P.C. and P. H. Taylor, O.B.E., M.P.C. Mr. C. A. B. Peck, clerk of the Provincial Council, has been appointed secretary to the committee, which in the Gazette announcement, is to "inquire into and report upon the desirability of the promotion of legislation providing for compulsory insurance against third party risks by owners of all motor vehicles, or any particular classes thereof, and, if such legislation be considered desirable, to recommend the form it should take."

#### *Third Party Insurance For Buses And Taxis*

Recently the Transvaal Provincial Council passed the Motor Vehicles Ordinance, which provided among other things that all public service vehicles, which includes Motor buses and taxis, shall take out third-party insurance or provide a guarantee to insure passengers. It is expected that this new provision will be put into force from the beginning of next year, when the new licences become due. No public service vehicle will be issued with a licence which has not complied with the new law.

#### *Trade Commissioner for Durban*

In the course of his speech in the Indian Legislative Assembly the Viceroy Lord Willingdon foreshadowed the appointment of trade commissioners to foreign countries, including one for South Africa who will be stationed in Durban.

#### *Colonisation Committee Report*

The Viceroy is reported to have also said in the Legislative assembly that the government of India would shortly address the Union Government regarding the colonisation enquiry committee report and "would endeavour to serve the best interests of the Indian community in South Africa."

#### *A Farewell Reception to Mr. M. Chengiah*

Last Sunday at Greenwood Park a Farewell dinner was given in honour of Messrs. M. Chengiah and M. Ragavaloo (Harry) who are leaving for India on a short visit on September 13. The former a public worker holding numerous official positions in the community is the head of the M. C. supply stores. The tables were well laid and the hosts were Messrs. Tathiah Bros. the well known sportsmen and public workers of the Greenwood Park area. Mr. Anand Rai presided. Among others present were Messrs. E. M. Chin, G. Thomas, H. Nyanah (Zulu-land) E. M. Pillay, S. Keddu, M. Appanah, G. A. Naidoo, B. Sooriya, Chinniah, P. Jogiah, S. Jimmy, M. B. Maharaj. Mr. Rai spoke of the high esteem in which the guests were held by the community. He referred to Mr. Chengiah's good work and wished them bon voyage and happy return. After several others had spoken in the same strain, Mr. Chengiah suitably replied and the happy function came to an end.

#### *Saraspathee H. S. Sabha (Maritzburg)*

The Annual Celebration of the Saraspathee Humsathveni Sangeetha Sabha, was celebrated at the residence of Mr. R. R. Rajah, 5, Olive Road, Maritz-



burg. Messrs. R. M. Moorgas, M. S. Williams, P. Reddy, members of the Sabha and many others were present. The Sabha's orchestra were in attendance and the Maypole girls sang the prayers and many national songs, which were enjoyed by those present. Mr. M. S. Williams presented a photo each to the Maypole girls on behalf of the Sabha, in recognition of their services in collecting funds for the Aryan Benevolent Home Building Fund. The Fourth Annual General Meeting of the Sabha was then held and the following were re-elected Office-Bearers for the ensuing year:—Patron: Mr. R. N. Moodley, Hon. Life Vice-President: R. Manicum, President: R. H. Rajah, Vice-President: M. S. Naidoo, Hon. Secretary & Treasurer: N. P. Reddy, Manager: K. Hendry, Music Conductor: K. Murugan, Tutor: S. Chinsamy, and the following Committees:—Messrs. A. G. Moodley, C. N. Naidoo, C. O. Rajah, C. G. Moodley and S. Valla.

#### *Arya Samaj Maritzburg*

The fourth annual general meeting of the Arya Samaj Maritzburg, was held recently at the residence of Mr. F. Sathapal, East Street. The chair was occupied by Mr. R. B. Maharaj. The minutes of the last annual general meeting and the reports of the President and Treasurer were read and confirmed. The Samaj thanked Mr. Omar Singh for his kind gift of a harmonium in memory of his late son. The following officials were elected for the ensuing year:—Patron: Dr. Bhagat Ram Shagal, President: Mr. R. B. Maharaj, Vice-President: Mr. F. Sathapal, Treasurer: B. Maharaj, Secretary: Mr. T. Ramklowan, Assistant Secretary: Mr. R. R. Maharaj, Auditor: Mr. R. O. Pillay, Committee: Messrs. P. N. R. Naidoo, Omar Singh, G. R. Maharaj, G. S. Maharaj and L. B. Mohan. The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chair.

#### *Indian's Gift To Europeans*

At a Council meeting at Greytown a special sub-committee appointed to go into the matter of recreation ground reported that the deed of gift had now been completed in consultation with Mr. M. E. Lakhi, in regard to two acres of land donated by Mr. Lakhi for the purpose of a recreation ground for the European burghesses of the town, such to be known as the Lakhi Sports Ground, on which the donor undertook to build a pavilion.

#### *Municipal Barracks Free School*

The 14th Annual General meeting and elections of the Municipal Barracks Free School was held in the Barracks School hall on the evening of the 28th August 1934. Mr. G. P. Nair presided. The Secretary's and the Treasurer's Reports were read and were adopted. Preceding the Meeting the President Mr. G. P. Nair and the Secretary Mr. V. Chengiah intimated that they were not standing for re-election. The President in his opening remarks paid high tributes to the various officials for their untiring services and hoped the new officials will do their best in the interests of the people of the barracks and the school. The following election then took place:—Patrons: The Mayor of Durban, Kunwas

Sir Maharaj Singh. President: Mr. M. D. Pillay. Hon. Secretary: Mr. M. Morgan, Asst. Secretary: Mr. G. Murugan, Vice-Presidents: Mr. D. M. Hoosen re-elected, Mr. J. Abrahams, Hon. Treasurer: Mr. S. B. Maharaj re-elected, Executives: Hindi classes Messrs B. Souniall and B. Jugedoo, Telugu classes Messrs P. Ramiah and A. Chengiah, Tamil classes Messrs M. Pookree and G. P. Nair, English classes Messrs V. Chengiah and Y. P. Naidoo. The newly elected President Mr. Pillay spoke highly of the retiring officials specially Messrs G. P. Nain and V. Chengiah who have rendered most valuable services to the school board as President and Secretary respectively, which Mr. Pillay said could never be forgotten in the history of the school and thanked the members for electing him as President of the school and hoped that all the members would help him as they did the officials in the past.

#### *Bharat Samaj (Lourenco Marques)*

Mr. Nanji Kalidas Mehta writes to us from Lugazi, Uganda, in a letter dated August 13.

"It has of late come to my notice that a society named 'Bharat Samaj,' has recently sprung up in Lourenco Marques and the organisers are collecting funds for this Samaj telling the people that this is being at my instance and that I am the Trustee of this Samaj. In order that the public who have any faith in me may not be misled by the workers of this society I beg to advise the general public that I have no connection whatsoever with this society and I know nothing about their aims and objects for which the society has started its activities. I have therefore to request the public that they should make full inquiries of the genuineness of the society and its workers before they put any faith in this society simply because the workers are wrongfully associating my name with their organisation, with which I have no concern whatsoever.—Yours faithfully, p.p. NANJI KALIDAS MEHTA, (Sgd.) K. N. MEHTA.

[NOTE.—We are informed in connection with the above by Mr. V. J. Patel, secretary of the Bharat Samaj that no public fund has been made by the Samaj and that no occasion for it has yet arisen and that the information received by Seth Nanjes Kalidas is incorrect.—Ed. I.O.]

#### *Need For A Temple In Boksburg*

A general meeting was held on 20th August, 1934, at the residence of Mr. N. P. Naidoo, of Boksburg. The object was to bring the Tamil community of Boksburg together and to decide to erect a Siva Soobramaniam Temple in that locality though it is forty years since the location has been established. It was unanimously agreed that a temple be erected and a committee consisting of the following was formed:—Chairman: Mr. V. C. Sardar, Vice-chairman: P. Padiachi, Joint Hon. Secretaries and Treasurers: Messrs. V. A. Pillay and N. G. Naidoo.

## THINGS IN GENERAL

**Mahatma Gandhi Scholarship in British Guiana**  
A "Mahatma Gandhi scholarship" worth £800 has been created for Indian boys and girls in British Guiana. The announcement of the scholarship was made by Mr A. E. Seeram, an Indian leader, who is an elected Member of the British Guiana legislature. He also announced that four scholarships had been offered by Mr. F. Kawell, an Indian merchant in British Guiana, to enable four Indian girls to qualify each year as teachers. Mr. Seeram intends visiting England shortly to make a personal appeal on behalf of Indians in British Guiana, to Indians resident in Britain.

### **America Will Not War**

In an interview at the White House Mrs. Roosevelt is reported to have said: America will never become involved in another war except as a last resort in self-defence. There is a feeling that although she financed the last war she got nothing in matters which did not concern her.

### **Pan Pacific Scouts Jamboree**

Fijian boys will be among the most interesting participants in the Pan-Pacific Scouts Jamboree to be held in Melbourne next January in connection with the Centenary Celebrations. Scouts whose ancestors only a generation or so back were among the fiercest cannibals

in the world will make up the party, says Austral News. The total attendance of scouts at the Jamboree will be about 15,000.

### **Was Shylock A Hero?**

We cull the following from the *Rand Daily Mail*:—  
Was Shylock a hero or a villain? The question, which has been canvassed for some years among literary critics, has now been brought forward by the Board of Deputies of British Jews as a matter which affects them wherever "The Merchant of Venice" (or Mary Lamb's story of the play) is taught in schools.

It is urged by the Board that the "unsympathetic interpretation" of the character creates a prejudice in the minds of schoolchildren against Jews.

No objection is taken to the play, the greatness of which is recognised, but it is felt that either the play should not be taught in schools or that the character of Shylock should be "interpreted" by the teacher in such a way that the dignity and nobility of the Jew should not be obscured by the less pleasant traits of his character. It may be remembered that in the opinion of some critics, Shylock, by contrast with the other male characters, emerges as a heroic figure. No action is at present contemplated by the Board, but the position is being carefully watched. If necessary they will protest to the Board of Education.

## INDIA

### NEWS IN BRIEF

#### **Post for Sayed Raza Ali**

The Hon. Syed Raza Ali, C.B.E., ex-Member Public Service Commission, and one of the members of the Paddison Delegation that came to inquire into the conditions of Indians in South Africa, has been elected President of the Board of Trustees of the Hewett Muslim High School, Moradabad, the premier Muslim educational institution in the Rohilkhand division.

#### **Drain of Gold from India**

The total value of gold exported from Bombay since Great Britain went off the gold standard up to the end of July 1934 amounts to Rs. 1,94,19,47,378.

#### **Tray Fetches Rs. 5,000 in Auction**

A silver tray on which the civic address was presented to Mahatma Gandhi at Calcutta was auctioned by him and from Rs. 1,000 the bid rose to Rs. 5,000 and the tray was purchased by Mr. Hanumanprasad Poddar, M.L.C.

#### **Protest Against Colonisation Committee Report**

Under the auspices of the "Sarvajanik Sabha," a public meeting was held at Tilak-Mandir, Poona with Mr. J. S. Karandikar, Editor of the *Kesari* in the chair. A resolution moved by Prof. V. G. Kale, protested against the recommendation of the South African Colonisation, the meeting characterising

them as unjust, harmful to the Indian interests and causing racial differentiation. The meeting requested the Government of India, not to accept the recommendations. Mr. Soman and Acharya Bhagwat supported the resolution after which it was carried unanimously. The remarkable feature about this meeting was that the members of all the political parties in Poona participated in the proceedings.

#### **No State For Aga Khan**

According to the London Correspondent of a Bombay paper, His Majesty's Government have summarily rejected the recent request made by His Highness the Aga Khan, for the grant of territory, as a reward for his services to the Empire.

#### **Fast Unto Death**

Moved by the distress of her half-orphan sisters of Assam who are dying of starvation, Srimati Amrit Kaur, wife of Sardar Jamait Singh, is reported to have declared to "fast unto death" as a protest against the indifference of the people of the country towards the flood-stricken people of Assam. If she died, she said, let her body be thrown into the ditch to be eaten by dogs and vultures like the dead bodies of her Assamese brothers and sisters. Her determination has caused a stir in Bombay and people are flocking to her house with clothes. Some students have also started collecting funds. On the

assurance given, by Indian leaders that they would do the needful she has now broken her fast,

### New Constitution For India

In the course of his speech in the Indian Legislative Assembly Lord Willingdon said, he hoped the curtain had finally fallen, on civil disobedience, due to the sturdy good sense of the mass of the people. He declined to anticipate the recommendations of the Select Committee but promised that the new constitution would be applied very expeditiously when Parliament enacted it. The Viceroy foreshadowed a complete system of broadcasting throughout India and important developments in civil aviation.

### A Maritzburg Wedding

LAWRENCE — DANIEL

The Methodist (Indian) Church, Thompson Street, Maritzburg, was the venue of a pretty wedding on last Saturday afternoon, between Miss Faith Victoria, the eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs. Mathew Lawrence, of Maritzburg, and Mr. Manion George, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. M.G. Daniel, of Maritzburg. The church was so overcrowded that a number of people had to be content to remain outside. The church was suitably decorated, and the Rev. A.J. Choonoo, conducted the ceremony, Mr. J. Thomas being at the organ. The bride who was given away by her father, was charmingly dressed in a beautifully-designed embossed silver chanelle voile, bridal veil and shoes to match. Her bouquet consisted of snow-white carnations, decorated with maidenhair fern. She was attended by Miss Jane Samidass as bridesmaid, who was dressed in a blue embossed chanelle voile; the little flower girls were Grace Lawrence and Rannis Harris; The best man for the bridegroom was Mr. P. Vengedsamy.

After the signing of the register, over 500 guests from all parts of Natal, resorted to the adjoining school hall, where the reception was held. The hall was also beautifully decorated, by Mr. S. E. Kader. The guests were welcomed by Mr. and Mrs. Daniel and Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence. Tea and light refreshments were served at 4.30 p.m., and dinner at 6 p.m. Among the speeches on the toastlist were the Rev. A. J. Choonoo, Mr. J.M. Harry, Mr. M. Lawrence, Mr. Vincent George, Mr. G. Vasuthevan, Mr. Sally Nair, Mr. Z. Gabriel, Mr. E. Thomas, Mr. Isaac Anthony, Mr. E. Royppen, Mr. Manion George, Mrs. Reed, Mr. V. Vinden, Mrs. Lundley, and Mr. P. Vengedsamy. In the evening many friends gathered in the Wesleyan Schoolroom, where a concert and dance took place. A special Spanish dance was given by Mr. Jonni Singh, of Maritzburg, the music for the occasion being provided by Mr. A. Seepie and others.

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Fruit and Vegetable Exporter.

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## SPORTING NEWS

### Soccer

#### All India Beat Mombasa Europeans By Five to Nil

The All India Football Team on their return to India alighted at Mombasa where they had a friendly match with the local European team, the latter being defeated by five goals to nil. A player from the European side says the *Kenya Daily Mail*, was injured by hit from the ball kicked by one of the Indian players which was such as to make him double up and sit down on the field. The nearest Indian players immediately ran up and gave him first aid. He went out of the field temporarily and later on rejoined the game.

#### Tongaat Indian School Old Boys' Club vs. Tongaat B

A very exciting match between the two local teams was played on Sunday. Although it was the first match of the Old Boys, the team spirit and the true essentials of sportsmanship, learnt during their scholastic days, were clearly portrayed. The Tongaat B team, on the other hand, seemed somewhat selfish, with the result that the Old Boys defeated their opponents by 2 goals to nil. At the close of the match, the Tongaat Old Boys Club entertained the Tongaat B to tea at Naidoo's Caf.

#### Soccer At Richmond

The annual eleven-a-side soccer tournament of the Richmond Indian Football Association will take place on Sunday September 16th, at the Indian Sports ground, Richmond, commencing at 9 a.m. The competition will be played for Mr. Williams trophy, the tourney is open to any Indian team of eleven in Natal. The entries close with the Hon. Secretary Mr. D. V. Naidoo P. O. Box 45, not later than September 15.

#### Natives Beat Indians At A Friendly Soccer

The annual event of a great interest took place at the African football ground, Maritzburg, on the Edendale road, when an Indian football association team met one from Maritzburg District Native Football Association. The game resulted in a win for the natives by five goals to one. The match was played in a very friendly spirit.

### Obituary

It is with deep regret that the headmaster and staff of the A.Y.S. Indian School, Mayville, give publication to the death of one of their fellow teachers Mr. M. Rippen Baichen (Sewpersad) who passed away peacefully on Tuesday Sept. 4 at 11 a.m. Mr. Baichen was in bad health for some time but never failed to attend to his duties. In fact he was on duty only three days prior to his death. By his death the members of the teaching staff have lost one who was an honest, conscientious, hardworking and efficient co-worker. Deceased leaves a young widow who was married only a year ago and a widowed mother with little ones. Profound sympathy of the Headmaster and staff of the above school is extended to the bereaved family.

The death of Dr. J. J. van der Lseuw who spent a year in India with Tagore and established an experimental school on new educational lines in Australia, came as a great shock to many in South Africa who met him during the New Education Fellowship Conference.

# ઈન્ડિયન ઓપિનિયન

મહાત્મા ગાંધીજીના હસ્તે  
સને ૧૯૦૩માં સ્થપાયું

રવિવાર ૩૨ મું. શ્રીનીકેસ, શુક્રવાર, તારીખ ૭ સપ્ટેમ્બર ૧૯૩૪. અંક ૩૬

## નોંધ અને સમાચાર

### વિષય સુચી

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વિદેશ વસવાટ (અંગ્રેજી)	૩૬૬
ગાંધીજીના હિંદીઓ	૪૦૦
સ્વદેશનો પત્ર	૪૦૧
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શું 'સડાઈ' ફરી પાળી જાય?	૪૦૮
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### કાળા લોકોનો ભય

એન્જલેશન ફેલોશીપના પ્રેક્ટિસર વીક્ટર મરેએ આફ્રિકાની કેળવણીની પદ્ધતિની કેટલીક બાબતો એ વિષય ઉપર ડરબનમાં વ્યાખ્યાન આપતા કાળા અને ગેરાં વચ્ચેના સંબંધ વિશે કશીવા કટલાક વિચારો નોંધ લેવા ચોખ્ખા છે. વિદ્વાન પ્રેક્ટિસર કહ્યું કે કાળા અને ગેરાની મનોહસા વચ્ચે કંઈ અગત્યનો તફાવત નથી. બંનેને અમુક જાતના એક જામ તરીકે ગણવી એ એક ખોટી ભ્રમણા અને કેળવણીની ખામી છે. કાળાને માટે 'કેમ' બલુ તેઓ 'સવળા' એક સરખાજ હોય તેમ કેળવણીની ખાસ વ્યવસ્થા ન હોઈ શકે. ખાસ તેમજ સામાન્ય એમ બંને જાતની કેળવણી હોવી જોઈએ. દક્ષિણ આફ્રિકાના ભવિષ્યનો આમાર દેખીતી રીતે ગેરા અને કાળાએ એકરામથી સાથે રહેવા ઉપર રહેશે છે. અને કેળવણીના જુદાં ધોરણો પાડવા એ ભ્રમણા છે. દક્ષિણ આફ્રિકાનો સવાલ જાતકાળ માં જેવો યુરોપની સમુખ આવી પડેશે તેવો છે. સમજ વગેરે હમેશાં ઉતરતા વર્ગને કેળવણી આપતાં ડરતો હતો. તેનું મૂળ કારણ ભય હતું. એક પ્રબલ પોતાનેજ ધોરણે પોતાનો વિકાસ કરવા દેવો જોઈએ એ વાતમાં કેટલુંક સત્ય છે. પરંતુ પ્રણી વખતે, સમાનતાની પહેલા અસમાનતા બતાવવામાં તો સમાનતા કહી આવેજ નહિ, એ વધારે મોટાં સત્યને તે કાઢી દે છે. કાળાને ગેરાના જેટલીજ સરી કેળવણી આપવી જોઈએ. સવળા કાળા લોકો સરખાં નથી

હોતા અને જેઓ ઉચ્ચ કેળવણી લઈ શકતા હોય તેઓને તે આપવી જોઈએ. કાળા લોકોને ભય રાખવો એ ખરાબ વસ્તુ છે. અને તેની કેળવણી ઉપર પ્રતિબંધ મુકવો એ ખરાબ નીતી છે. પોતાના કાંઈ પણ લોકોને મતાધિકાર વગરના, અજ્ઞાત અને અજાણવાયેલા રહેવા દેવા એ કરતાં વિશેષ ભયભરેલું એક રાજ્યને માટે બીજું કંઈજ નથી. લોકો કેળવાયેલા હોય તો રાજ્ય તેઓની શક્તિનો સદુપયોગ કરી શકે છે.

નામજુર થએલું હિંદીનું લાયસેન્સ  
હિંદીમતનગરોમાં એક હિંદી ભાષાને પોતાનું લાયસેન્સ એક નવી દુકાનમાં ડ્રાસર કરવાને ટાઉન કાઉન્સિલને કરેલી અરજી કાંઈ પણ કારણ બતાવ્યા સીવાય નામજુર થઈ છે. એની સામે એક પીટીટીયનને અપીલ કરવાનો ધરોહો એ ભાષતો છે એમ ખબર થતાં લાંબી એમ્બર ઓફ કામસે એ હિંદી વિદ્વા કાઉન્સિલને ફરક રીતે મદદ કરવાનો ઠરાવ કર્યો છે.

નામની સુખ  
ડરબનમાં એ સ્ટ્રીટ એ હિંદીઓનાં લતા તરીકે પ્રખ્યાત થઈ ગઈ છે. મોઝ યુરોપીયન એ સ્ટ્રીટનું નામ સાંભળે તો એમજ સંમંજ લે કે હિંદીઓનું એ ધામ છે. પરંતુ વેસ્ટ સ્ટ્રીટની પેલી બાજુથી એસએનેક સુધીનો એ સ્ટ્રીટનો લતો હિંદીઓથી વસાએલો નથી. આ યુરોપીયનોની દુકાનો અને હોટેલો અને યુરોપીયોને રહેવાના ઘરો આવેલાં છે. તેઓનું સ્થળ પણ એ સ્ટ્રીટ તરીકે ઓળખાય એ દેખીતી રીતે તેઓને ગમે નથી. તેથી લાં વસનારાઓએ એ ભાગને એ સ્ટ્રીટ કરતાં જુદો પાડી તેનું 'એસએનેક સ્ટ્રીટ' નામ રાખવા ડરબન ટાઉન કાઉન્સિલને પીટીશન કર્યું છે.

ડરબનની વસ્તી—સૌથી વધારે ગેરાઓ  
વડરસ્તી ખાતાના અમલદારના પ્રાથિક રીપોર્ટ મુજબ ગયા જુનની આખરીએ ડરબનની કુલ વસ્તી ૨,૨૧,૦૫૦ ની હતી. આમાંથી ૮૦,૧૫૦ યુરોપીયનો, ૭૧,૨૪૦ એશિયાટીકા, ૬૪,૬૧૦ નેટીવો અને ૫,૦૫૦ કલડ હતા. જુનના ડરબન ખરેખરી વસ્તી ૧,૨૭,૬૨૦ ની હતી અને નવાં જોડવામાં આવેલા લોકોની ૬૪,૧૩૦ ની હતી. પરંતુ આ ૬૪,૧૩૦