

Indian Opinion

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NOTES AND NEWS

CAPTAIN J. D. TYSON, I.C.S., formerly Secretary to the Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, P.C., C.H., and to Sir Kurma Reddi, arrived in Durban by the s.s. *Karoo* on Wednesday last. On Tuesday evening news was received that Mr. Tyson had landed at Lourenco Marques and had proceeded overland to Johannesburg. The news naturally kept away the members of the Indian community from being present at the wharf to welcome Mr. Tyson. It was only on the evening of Wednesday that the Congress officials learnt that Mr. Tyson had landed at Durban and had left by the 2-15 p.m. train for Johannesburg. We take this opportunity of extending to Mr. Tyson our heartiest welcome. His presence in this country ensures of an amicable settlement of the Transvaal Licensing Question. He has made a careful study of the Transvaal disabilities and his profound knowledge will assist him in his mission. We wish him every success.

The attention of the Minister of Public Health was drawn on Tuesday last in the House of Assembly by Mr. F. Acutt (S. A. P., Umlazi) to the increasing number of smallpox infected passengers arriving at African ports from India, and he wanted to know what action the Government proposed to take with a view to preventing this menace to the health of the Union. "During recent months, said Dr. D. F. Malan, several vessels have arrived at African ports from India with cases of smallpox among Indian passengers. None of these

cases has actually reached the Union, having been landed and dealt with at East African ports, but a large number of 'contacts' have been brought on by vessels to Durban, necessitating the taking of measures there to safeguard against the introduction of smallpox infection. On Feb. 12 last the Department of External Affairs was requested to call the attention of the Government of India to the facts and to point out that most of the patients were unvaccinated, also to request that steps be taken by the Government of India to ensure that all passengers for Africa coming from smallpox infested areas should be required to carry certificates of successful vaccination, performed at least three weeks before embarkation."



CAPT. J. D. TYSON I.C.S.

Formerly official Secretary to the Rt. HON. V. S. SRINIVASA SASTRI, P.C., C.H., First Agent to the Government of India, and to Sir KURMA REDDI, K.T., B.A., B.L., present Agent of the Government of India, and now Permanent Secretary to the Governor of Bengal.

કેપ્ટન જી. ડી. ટાઇસન આઈ. સી. એસ.

જેઓ અગાઉ હાલ સરકારના પહેલા એજન્ટ રાષ્ટ્ર. એન. વી. એસ. શ્રીનીવાસ સાસ્ત્રી પી. સી. સી. એચ. ના અને હાલના એજન્ટ સર કુર્મા રેડી કે. ટી. બી. એ. બી. એલ. ના મુખ્ય મંત્રી હતા. અને હવે બંગાળના ગવર્નરના અધિકારી મંત્રી છે.

Statements are being prepared by counsel, on the instructions of the Johannesburg City Council, for submission to the Select Committee appointed by the Government to enquire into the anomalous position of the Asiatic traders, says *The Star*. In addition to putting in a statement the Council will probably appoint a deputation to wait on the committee. In Johannesburg there are certain townships where trading by Asiatics is prohibited by the ground title deeds. Other townships again are barred to such traders under the provisions of the Gold Law. According to the 1919 Act, Indians who were British subjects were allowed to remain in areas covered by the Gold Law. Since January 1, 1929, many Indians have not received their trading licen.

ces, as the Council will not grant the necessary certificate. That has been the state of affairs for the past 14 months. Now the Government is taking a hand in the matter, and the City Council is hoping that the superior authority will give them a lead on a very complex problem. The total number of applications for licences by Asiatics this year, which have been held up, is about 600. These applicants are continuing to trade pending the decision of the Government.

We have received the following for publication from the Secretary of the Pretoria branch of the Transvaal Indian Congress:—

The recent deputation of the Branch Congress, Pretoria, met the Town Council in connection with the notice served upon Indians from the Town Clerk, re personal occupation of the stands at the Asiatic Bazaar, Pretoria. Many misplaced statements have been issued to the Press against the Branch Congress, in which it is stated that the Congress has blundered. The Congress has done nothing to affect the rights of the local Indians. During the deputation there were certain misunderstandings between Mr. Hartshorne, who acted as spokesman, and officials of the Congress, which were rectified by a letter to the Town Council and Mr. Hartshorne that the suggestion of Mr. Hartshorne is not acceptable to the local Indians. The local Indians can rest assured that none of the privileges have been taken away, and nothing will be taken away in the future, because at present the Council has no power to interfere with the existing rights of the local Indians. The newly-formed standholders Association, which has been in existence less than a month, has neither the support of the prominent Indians nor that of the biggest standholders of Pretoria.

The *Star* (Johannesburg) writes:—

The case of a European woman married to a Chinaman, and wishing to transfer her general dealer's licence to another Asiatic gave the Port Elizabeth City Council a pretty little problem at its last meeting. The Licensing Committee recommended the transfer, but in Council immediate objection was raised on the ground that some years ago the Council had definitely limited the number of Asiatic licences which could be granted in the City. As the woman was a European, it was pointed out, it would mean adding to the number of Asiatic licences if she were granted her desire to transfer. Councillors favouring the application pointed out, on the other hand, that if the woman had married a Chinaman she became Chinese in nationality, and consequently a transfer of licence to another Chinaman would not mean adding to the total of the Asiatic licences. A councillor who pointed out that when the licence had been originally granted to the woman it was considered as a European licence, although it was known that at the time she was married to a Chinaman did not help to solve the problem, and the Council eventually decided to refer the matter back to the committee.

The death took place on Wednesday morning at his residence at 393 Loop Street, Maritzburg, of Mr. Justice H. G. Boshoff, Judge-President of the Native High Court of Natal, after a short illness. The funeral took place at the general cemetery, Maritzburg, on Thursday afternoon.

Calcutta, Feb. 28. (Reuter).—Professor Jitendra Lal Bannerjee, a member of the Legislative Council, has been sentenced to six months imprisonment on a charge of sedition in connection with his Presidential speech at a public meeting in honour of Satindra Nathsen, leader of the Passive Resistance Movement in the Barisal district, who was imprisoned last year.

THE INDIAN SOCIAL SERVICE COMMITTEE

THE proceedings of the Indian Social Service Committee at the last four meetings have given responsible members of the Indian community much food for thought. The action of some of the officials of the community, who have thrown to the winds their sense of justice and fairplay, is calculated to do much harm to the community. Certainly it does not in the least redound to the credit of the few who happen to be in power, though how long they will remain in power remains to be seen.

The Indian Social Service Committee was the result of a public meeting that was held under the aegis of the Natal Indian Congress some two years ago. The meeting was called at the instance of the Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri P.C., who delivered an address on "Social Service" and exhorted the members of the Congress to uplift the less fortunate Indians socially. As a result the Indian Social Service Committee was formed as an adjunct of the Natal Indian Congress. Mr. V. Lawrence, one of the Vice Presidents of the Congress was elected to the Chair and the work of the Committee was carried on splendidly for a year. After the First Anniversary differences of opinion arose amongst the officials resulting in some of the members breaking away from the Committee and forming a similar body. The working of two organisations having similar objects tended to widen the gulf. With a view to terminating the feud between the two bodies, Mr. Lawrence took the wise course of placing the matter before the public. Accordingly Mr. Lawrence convened a public meeting on the 26th January last at which Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee was elected as the independent chairman. The meeting after having heard Mr. Lawrence at some length, and after the officials and members of both the bodies having resigned *en bloc*, decided that Mr. Rustomjee should convene another public meeting for the purposes of electing the new officials, and framing the constitution. The spirit and intention of the meeting was that a new body was to be formed.

Acting in accordance with the instructions of the meeting Mr. Rustomjee convened a public meeting on the 2nd February at which the Social Service Committee was reformed, and all documents, moneys and

books that Mr. Rustomjee had collected from the officials of both the bodies were handed over to the newly elected officials. The constitution of the original Committee was taken as a model and a new constitution was framed at the public meeting. Those who attended that meeting left with an impression that the feelings had been cemented and that the members that had enrolled in the newly formed body would work together without showing any differences of opinion. But that was not to be. For at the first meeting of the Committee the Chairman, who was unfortunately absent at the Public Meeting, ruled to the consternation of the responsible members of the community that the present Social Service Committee was not a newly formed body. The attitude that is being taken up by the members of the original Social Service Committee who form a majority in the present body, is against the ethics of justice, for, well knowing that the Chairman was wrong in his ruling, they steadfastly maintained that he was correct. At a later meeting, however, the Chairman revised his ruling. That was not all.

Clause IV in the Constitution of the present body provides for the payment of two shillings and six pence as the membership subscription. Many of the members have already complied with this clause and the Treasurer has collected their subscriptions. The Chairman, at this eleventh hour, suggests that the clause is unjust. *He will refuse to pay his subscription and will advise the members to refrain from paying their subscriptions.*

We regret the attitude of the officials of the Social Service Committee, for it seems they are endeavouring to force their opinions without any regard to the warning expressed by experienced and tried men. This state of affairs will only lead to disruption in the ranks of the members of the Social Service Committee. It should be the duty of the Chairman to avoid such a disruption. All honour to the band of young men who have come together to carry on social work amongst the Indian community, but we would suggest to them that it would be to their benefit if they would only realise that they have a larger assembly to which they have to answer for their actions. We refer to the Public.

The Chairman in refusing to pay his subscription has created an unprecedented

impasse. It is the duty of a chairman to conduct the meetings impartially and to see that the Constitution is followed. It is extremely unfortunate that it should fall to the Chairman to defy the Constitution of his organisation.

We hope the officials will take heed of our warning.

Mahatma Gandhi Issues An Ultimatum

Civil Disobedience Proposals

A letter containing an ultimatum, to be followed by civil disobedience if the ultimatum is not accepted, was handed by Mahatma Gandhi after prayers on Sunday night to an Englishman named Reginald Reynolds, to be delivered personally to the Viceroy. It is noteworthy that on a former occasion Mr. Gandhi selected an Englishman named Pearson to deliver the letter to the Viceroy. Though the plan of the campaign has not been disclosed, it is understood that Mr. Gandhi himself will lead the first batch of civil disobedients at Gujerat, where salt is manufactured. If he is arrested, leadership will be assumed by Vallabhbhai Patel, a brother of the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly and leader of the "no tax" fiasco in Bardoli last year.

Patel has declared "a war unprecedented in the history of the world will start in a few days, beginning at Gujerat. Those who are afraid of death should go on pilgrimage. Those possessed of riches should emigrate."

Mr. Gandhi's secretary, who has returned from a visit to the Government salt deposits at Gujerat, states that if the depots are raided, the raiders will be fired on, but "everyone can manufacture salt over the whole coastline."

When the disobedience starts, the village officers will be called on to resign en bloc.

A social boycott will be declared against Government servants, and non-payment of taxes will be advised.—Reuter.

Indian Traders At Springs

At a recent meeting of the Springs Town Council some discussion ensued over the application by an Indian, Hassen Mahomed, for a grocer's, soft goods, and cycle dealer's licence on Erf 66, Second Avenue, Springs. Mr. Ivan Davis appeared for the applicant.

Mr. Harrison stated they now had the Bombay Bazaars, Matwadia and Co., and several Indian firms in this locality, and it appeared that there must be a certain amount of overcrowding. He moved that the matter be referred back until the premises were described in the manner required by the Council.

Mr. Davis stated that the applicant was present and would give any information required. He therefore submitted that the Council could not refer the matter back on the ground stated by Councillor Harrison.

Mr. Brink said he understood that a licence had already been issued in respect of Stand 6, and he supported Councillor Harrison in that the matter be referred back until the applicant submitted a plan of the buildings in which it was proposed to carry on this business.

Mr. Harrison said if the applicant were a European he would strongly oppose the granting of the licence to trade in the combination of soft goods,

groceries and cycle dealing in this part of the town. But because they were Asiatics they appeared to be privileged traders.

After further discussion the matter was referred back for further information.

Not Under The Gold Law

The Mayor stated that the Springs Municipality had not been proclaimed as mining ground under the Gold Law of 1908; in fact, they had been inadvertently omitted, and in connection with this matter a select committee was now sitting and the Springs Town Council had given evidence.

"Parliament is with us, and there is every hope that the omission will be remedied and Springs brought under the scope of the Gold Law," continued the Mayor. "The Council had granted licences to Asiatics under protest with the proviso that in the event of the alteration to the law renewals would not be granted and neither would the applicants receive compensation. This, however, did not apply to licences granted prior to the 1919 Act."

Dutch Church Resolution

Scandalous And Thoughtless

A European sympathiser with the Indian trader writes as follows to the Editor of *The Star* :—

Sir,—In your issue of the 18th Feb., I read a report by your Bethal correspondent stating that the Council of the Dutch Reformed Church had passed a resolution practically aiming at boycotting the Indian traders in this town.

As a Dutchman who stands for fairplay and justice, I wish to protest most vigorously against the attitude of the said "Kerkeraad." It is scandalous in every respect, as it casts a slur on a law-abiding section of our community without giving motives. And motives of a commercial nature might be very difficult to find. Why does the Kerkeraad not also urge for a boycott of the Jewish traders as well? Do they treat the people better than the Indians do?

I buy all my goods at a certain Indian store near the Bethal market square, and on account of my own experience, and the experience of poor farmer friends, I dare to say that the proprietor of that Indian store at least is whiter than any other store-keeper who may boast of his European descent.

A religious body should be the very last to preach racial hatred or to take actions which will further racialism.

The following appears in *The Star* above the nom-de-plume "Bystander" :—

Sir,—The action of the Council of the Dutch Reformed Church at Bethal, relative to trading with Indians, calls for comment. Church leaders are to call from house to house asking their members not to buy from Indians. We are wondering if this is legal and what reply the Minister of the Interior will make to the resolution regarding this boycott. What may be the next thing to come under the ban of the Church?

Indians give very long credit to the farming population and, should the trader press for settlement, Oom Piet would be hard hit. We cannot see how the Church is affected by the Indian trader who distributes his goods at a small margin of profit; this fact alone means that he is rendering a service to the community. The public, by their strong support of the Indian trader, show that they buy where goods are cheapest. The action of the Dutch Reformed Church, we feel sure, will not be supported by sister Churches. The resolution is a thoughtless one and will prove a first-class advertisement to the trades concerned.

Women Appeal To Senate

Enfranchisement Bill Fears

At an emergency meeting of the Pretoria Women's Reform Club on Friday last, it was decided to send the following letter to members of the Senate:—

"The Pretoria Women's Reform Club refuses to accept statements that the Senate intends to throw out General Hertzog's Bill to enfranchise women, and earnestly calls upon you to vote for the measure. Any further delay of this tardy act of justice will only create the lamentable bitterness experienced in Europe and do incalculable harm to the political party responsible for again wrecking the Bill."

The following telegram was sent to Colonel Stallard:—

"The women suffragists of Pretoria have read with amazement the statement in the *Rand Daily Mail* that you intend to abstain from voting on the Enfranchisement of Women Bill. In view of your professional standing, and more especially in view of the traditions of your nationality, a broader and more advanced attitude towards this question, the inevitable outcome of modern conditions and education, was expected. It is never too late to mend. Hoping for an eleventh hour repentance, we are, etc., Pretoria Women's Reform Club."

A telegram was sent to General Smuts and Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr requesting them to use their influence with their party to vote unanimously in favour of the Bill.—*The Star*.

Fighting The Indian Trader

"Boycott"—The Only Weapon

The following letter signed by a section of the European community of Ermelo has been addressed to the *Highveld Herald*:—

Sir,—Some three years ago, certain of the inhabitants of Ermelo, with a realisation of the grave position which was being established throughout the country by the encroachment of Indian traders in towns, caused a public meeting to be held in the Town Hall to discuss the question. This meeting, which filled the Hall, was addressed by Col. W. R. Collins, our Parliamentary representative, and Mr. Simon Bekker, now Ermelo's member in the Provincial Council, both of whom spoke at length on this menace to the prosperity of the European population. It was felt by the meeting that one solution of the problem would be the segregation of the Indian and a resolution was accordingly passed: "That this meeting of the public of Ermelo expresses its wish that Col. Collins, M.L.A., for Ermelo, shall give his full support to the Class Areas Bill now being introduced in the House of Assembly."

At the same time it was considered that a system of boycott would considerably ease the position and the following resolution was also carried: "That everyone present pledges himself and herself not to deal with Asiatics." We all know what happened to the Class Areas Bill, and we do not expect our Government will be prepared to antagonise the Indian and British Governments by bringing in a measure which may be considered by the latter to interfere with the liberty of the subject—for, after all said and done, the Indian too has his rights as well as any other subject. We fear, therefore, we cannot expect much, if any assistance from the Government in this connection, and the idea of segregation or compulsory expatriation and com-

pensation for vested interests will remain on the shelf for a considerable time to come, if not for all time.

But what of the resolution not to support Indians? How many, we wonder, have given any further thought to their pledges since they made them? Judging from the obviously increasing business of the Indian trader to-day, we would say none. That their trade is increasing is beyond question and this cannot come about except by the support of Europeans. Although Indians cannot be registered holders of landed property, Indian ownership is camouflaged by transferring property to the name of a Company, and the Government is aware of this but is powerless as the law stands to-day. In our own Dorp property is held by such companies not only for business but also for residential purposes, and in this way the Indian is digging himself in further. There seems to be a spirit of apathy over this vital question on the part of Europeans who give no thought where and to what their support is leading themselves and the future generation. There is no question as to the wide gulf between the economic status of the Indian and that of the European. Competition is for this reason in the former's favour and there are certain towns in the Transvaal where the European traders have been almost, if not entirely ousted. We are reliably informed that in Vereeniging one Indian business employs forty assistants at a salary of £5 per year! Can it be wondered at that in Vereeniging, European traders find it impossible to exist? Further, we have been informed that in the Waterberg district a number of farms are under the control of Indians, one of whom employs no less than five White "byowners" on his farm! Without European support this state of affairs could not possibly be.

And what of the future? Already we find European men and girls in the employ of Asiatic stores. If the present position increases to the same extent as it has done during recent years, very few European stores will be seen in our dorps in the very near future. It would seem that Europeans themselves do not care one way or the other, but they will waken up to the position some day—when it is too late. By their support of the Indian, Europeans are creating unemployment amongst their own race—for Europeans cannot compete under the existing conditions, with a result that curtailment of services becomes necessary; they are making the position such that in course of time, and a very short time at that, their children will be faced with no other alternative than to enter the service of an Indian—and the Indian is not now confining himself to trading only. We believe hundreds of boys throughout the Union leave school at the end of every year; occupation of some kind or other must be found for them and we all know how difficult this has been during the last few years. What is going to happen to these youths when European avenues of employment are closed to them? The picture turns one cold.

And what is the remedy—perhaps we should say the preventive? It stands to reason that a determined boycott would put an end to the menace and if every European would carry out such a boycott the so-called "Indian question" would very soon be settled. Europeans may say they are buying in a cheaper market, but what is the terrible price they ultimately pay?

Wholesale houses could lend their support in this direction by refusing supplies to Asiatic businesses, but, on the contrary, it would seem that Indians receive encouragement from some of the

wholesalers; as a matter of fact, we are aware of instances where—all things being equal—certain Indians can always obtain better terms and longer credit than is afforded to certain European merchants.

The boycott is the only weapon left to us, and it is not only the town dweller but also the farmer who should make use of it. Truly, the position is a serious one and we would urge every man and woman to give it his and her earnest thought, and to resolve not to support the Indian in any form, thereby upholding European status and ensuring the future welfare of their children—otherwise we fear the outlook for us all is a very black one.

Indian Social Service Committee

Constitution

The following is the Constitution of the newly formed Indian Social Service Committee, passed at a public meeting held at the Parsee Rustomjee Hall, Durban, on Sunday, 2nd February 1930 and presided over by Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee:—

1. **NAME.** The name of the Committee shall be the Indian Social Service Committee.
2. **OBJECTS.** (a) To propagate clean, healthy and personal hygienic conditions of life among and proper and better housing for the Indian community.
(b) To provide free medicine for the poor and destitute Indians.
(c) To co-operate with other bodies or institutions which work for the well-being of the Indian community.
3. **MEMBERSHIP.** Any Indian interested in the work of the Committee and of the age of 18 and over shall be entitled to become a member on a written application which shall be approved by the Executive, provided such applicant has previously attended either three consecutive meetings or three consecutive Social Services. Any member who absents himself from three consecutive meetings without good and reasonable cause, shall cease to be a member.
4. **SUBSCRIPTION.** Every member shall pay an annual subscription of two shillings and six pence sterling, due first January in each year and payable within the first quarter.
5. **EXECUTIVE.** There shall be an Executive, consisting of the Chairman, an Hon. Secretary, an Hon. Treasurer and seven members, to be elected annually. Five to form a quorum. Any vacancy in the interim to be filled by the Executive.
6. **MEETINGS.** (a) The Executive shall meet as often as may be considered necessary.
(b) The Committee shall meet on every Tuesday at 6 p.m. at any suitable place. Special Meetings may be called when deemed expedient by the Executive, or on a requisition signed by not less than twenty-five duly enrolled members.
(c) In the absence of the Chairman, whether at the Executive or Committee

or General Meetings one of the Executive shall be elected to preside.

(d) Two days' notice of all meetings, except those fixed by the Rules shall be posted by the Secretary at the M. K. Gandhi Library, in Queen Street, at Essop Cassim's Tea Rooms, in Grey Street, at Peter's Cafe, Grey Street, and at Kapitan's Tea Room, Grey Street, Durban,

7. **FINANCE.** There shall be a Banking Account opened in the name of the Committee and the Chairman, Treasurer and Secretary shall sign the cheques.
8. **ANNUAL REPORT.** In the month of February in every year, there shall be an Annual General Meeting, at which the Executive shall present a report of the work done during the past year, together with an audited Financial Statement.
9. **AUDITOR.** An Auditor shall be appointed at the Annual General Meeting.
10. **AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION** } Amendment of the Constitution may be made at a General Meeting after seven days' written notice, by a two thirds majority of the members present and voting thereat.

Indians In Kenya

Lack Of Mutual Understanding

Mr. Sastri Makes Many Suggestions

New Delhi, March 4 (Renter).—Mr. Srinivasa Sastri's report on his mission to East Africa, which has been published, deplores utter lack of mutual understanding politically between the Indians and Europeans of Kenya. He hopes that the Labour Government will make a clear statement on the policy of assigning the Indian population equal partnership and status.

Mr. Sastri suggests that the Government of India should:

(1) Press for inquiries as regards a basis of civilisation and franchise common to all races alike.

(2) Invoke the good offices of the Colonial Office and the Government of Kenya with a view to securing the consent of the European community to the establishment of a common roll.

(3) Oppose the grant of Responsible Government to Kenya or any institutions leading to such.

(4) Oppose the establishment of a central council on the lines proposed by Sir Samuel Wilson.

(5) Demand, in the event of the establishment of such a body that the unofficial representatives of each Province should include an adequate number of Indians.

(6) Advocate the continuance of the official majority in the Kenya Council.

(7) Demand that Natives be represented on the Kenya Council by Natives or Europeans and Indians in equal proportions.

Mr. Sastri says that though the relations with Europeans are better in Tanganyika and Uganda than in Kenya he is surprised at the vigour with which the Indian claim for equality of representa-

tion on the Uganda Council was resisted, although the Indians, by reason of their numbers, wealth and capacity, are entitled to more than parity representation. He says that Tanganyika will also be the cause of pessimism if the general attitude of the White settlers, which is similar to those of Kenya, is not countered by the Mandate of the League and the high-minded, courageous character of the present Governor.

In Memory Of The Rev. J. Doke

A life of the late Rev. Joseph Doke by Mr. William E. Cursons, F.I.C.S., one time secretary of the South African School of Mines, has been published by the Christian Literature Depot with the title, "Joseph Doke, the Missionary-Hearted."

Mr. Doke will be remembered by many in Johannesburg as the former minister of the Baptist congregation.

He came to Johannesburg from Grahamstown in 1907. Shortly after his arrival he became involved in the Indian question. Those were the days when the Asiatics were using measures of passive resistance and when the presence of Mr. M. K. Gandhi gave rise to many sensational events.

Mr. Doke was even drawn into active participation in at least one incident attending the Asiatic unrest. When Mr. Gandhi was assaulted in the streets of Johannesburg by some excited Pathans he was carried to Mr. Doke's house and tended there. One chapter in the book, describing the final stages of the passive resistance struggle, is written by Mr. Gandhi himself.

In July 1913, Mr. Doke and his son Clement left for the Congo border to visit the lonely mission station at Kafalafuta. His chief aim was the spreading of evangelising work northwards. He never returned, for he died at Umtali the following month. The proceeds from the sale of the book are, most fittingly, to be devoted to the missionary cause in Northern Rhodesia.—*Rand Daily Mail*.

Dr. C. F. B. Pirow's Death

The death occurred in Pretoria late on Wednesday night (Feb. 26) of Dr. C. F. B. Pirow, after a brief illness. Dr. Pirow, who practised in South Africa for many years as a doctor, was the father of Mr. Oswald Pirow, K.C., the Minister of Justice, Dr. Hans Pirow, the Government Mining Engineer, and Mrs. Gerard Moerdyk, the wife of the well-known South African architect.

Both Mr. O. Pirow and Dr. Hans Pirow were recalled from Capetown, where they were attending the Parliamentary session, when the illness of Dr. Pirow took a serious turn. They arrived on Wednesday evening, shortly before the death of their father.

The late Dr. Pirow was born in North Germany, and after his marriage emigrated to South Africa. The last 40 years of his life were spent in South Africa, and all his children were born here. During the last ten years he lived in retirement in Pretoria. He was 70 years of age.

Remarkable Man

Dr. Pirow was in many ways a remarkable man. For himself, he never courted fame and desired no

publicity, but he was passionately interested in the welfare and progress of his children, in whose education he played a personal and important part. In the early days, when educational facilities were of the scantiest, he undertook the education of his children himself, and was so successful that they were able to go to the University without ever having attended school in the ordinary and generally accepted sense of the word.

He was a man of wide culture and of great and sound intellect. His death has come as a great shock to his friends, and is widely and deeply regretted in Pretoria.—*Rand Daily Mail*.

News In Brief

At Overport on Saturday night a young married Indian woman was discovered in a mass of flames. It is stated she soaked herself and her clothes with paraffin and then applied a lighted match to them. The ambulance was speedily called, but she died soon after.

For the theft of apples from the market, an Indian, Ramsingh, was sentenced by Mr. Whitelaw to six months' imprisonment with hard labour. The prosecutor, Mr. Hobson, produced a list of 13 previous convictions against the accused, mostly for theft, all of which were admitted excepting one.

A Native, who was accused of attempted murder at Umkomaas, died in the train on Tuesday on his way to Durban for trial. During the struggle which led to the charge he himself received a stab wound, and it was to this he succumbed on his journey to Durban.

A Native woman, who was found guilty of stabbing a ricksha boy in the thigh, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labour by Mr. C. W. F. Atkinson on Tuesday last in the Durban Magistrate's Court.

The Tongaat Post Office was burgled on Wednesday night (Feb. 26). Letters and parcels were opened, but nothing of value was removed. An entrance was effected by the breaking of a pane of glass in one of the windows. Despite prompt action by the police, which included the employment of police dogs, no traces of the culprit could be found, as the rain which fell had obliterated all traces. This is the second burglary in Tongaat in a few weeks an Indian store having also been rifled.

Peter Moodley, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, with hard labour on Saturday last, by Mr. C. W. F. Atkinson for the theft of 25s. from a Vryheid Native, a stranger to Durban. It was stated that Moodley, after offering the Native employment, had been given the money at his own request with which to buy suits for the Native. He then disappeared. Accused admitted five previous convictions for theft.

The question has arisen whether a Capetown bus company can obtain a municipal licence to cater for European passengers only. This arose from an announcement that a certain Sea Point omnibus

service intended to exclude non-Europeans which has caused a controversy in the correspondence columns of the *Argus*. Inquiries show that there is no power conferred by the Ordinance under which a licence discriminating between European and non-European passengers can be granted by the City Council. Any licensed bus has to carry non-Europeans as well as European passengers. It is pointed out, however, that a conductor or driver may assign particular seats, or a part of any omnibus, to any passengers, but he must take all fares offered if he has accommodation in the bus.—*The Star*.

New Delhi, Feb. 26. (Reuter).—Lieutenant Hawkers, of the Royal Engineers, was murdered while asleep in his bungalow at Landi Kotal. The assassins, who are believed to be robbers, escaped.

It is officially announced that the Egyptian delegation, headed by the Prime Minister, Nahas Pasha, will arrive in London during the week beginning March 24 to negotiate an Anglo-Egyptian agreement. It is learnt that the High Commissioner for Egypt and the Sudan will be requested to be in London during the negotiations.—Reuter.

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The attention of those interested is invited to the list of vacant posts in Schools for Indian children appearing in a supplement to the *Transvaal Provincial Gazette* of the 26th February 1930.

Applications must reach the School Boards not later than the 15th March 1930.

Copies of the supplement may be obtained on application to the various School Boards in the Transvaal, or to the Secretary, Transvaal Education Department, Pretoria.

F. S. MALAN,

Secretary,
Transvaal Education Department.

ઈન્ડિઅન ઓપિનિઅન.

પુસ્તક ૨૮ મું.

ફ્રીનીક્સ, શુક્રવાર, તારીખ ૭ માર્ચ ૧૯૩૦

અંક ૧૦

નોંધ અને સમાચાર

મી. ટાઇમન આવી પહોંચ્યા

ના. શાશીજી અને સર કુર્મા રેડીના આગળના સેક્ટરી મી. જે. ડી. ટાઇમન બેરોંગા માકસ ઉતરી નેહાનીસર્ગર્જ બધા ઉપડી ગયા છે એવા સમાચાર ગયા મંજળવારે મળ્યા હતા. પરંતુ મી. ટાઇમન ગયા બુધવારે સવારે સ્ટીમર "કરોઆ" માં ડરબન આવી બપોરની ૨-૧૫ ની મઝીમાં નેહાનીસર્ગર્જ બધા ઉમડી ગયા હતા એવા ખચર બુધવારની સાંજે કેમ્બ્રિજના અમલદારને પડ્યા હતા. આ પ્રમાણે બનવાથી મી. ટાઇમનને હોંદીએ બંદર ઉપર હાબર રહી આવકાર આપી શક્યા ન હતા. નેહાનીસર્ગર્જમાં તેઓ કેપ્ટાઈન બતાં પહેલાં ટ્રા. ઈ. કેમ્બ્રિજના અમલદારો તથા કમીટી સાથે સીલેક્ટ કમીટી સમક્ષ હોંદીએનો ફેસ રબુ કરવા સંબંધી મસબત ચલાવશે.

મી. ટાઇમન ટ્રાંસવાલના હોંદીએના લાઇસન્સના પ્રશ્નનું સારૂ જ્ઞાન ધરાવે છે જે તેમને તેમના કર્મમાં મદદ રૂપ થઈ પડશે. આ દેશમાં તેઓની દાબરીથી ટ્રાંસવાલમાં લાઇસન્સના સવાલનું સંતોષકારક નિરાકરણ આવશે એવી અમે સંપૂર્ણ આશા રાખીએ છીએ. અમે આ ટાંચે મી. ટાઇમનને ખરા અંતઃકરુણથી આવકાર આપીએ છીએ અને તેઓના કાર્યમાં સંપૂર્ણ સફળતા ઇચ્છીએ છીએ.

ગાંધી નાહ પરંતુ ગ્રાંડી

'ગ્રાંડી' પત્રની અંદર વિલાપતમાં હાલમાં બનેલો એક રાજ્ય કિસ્સો પ્રસિદ્ધ થયો છે. વિલાપતમાં હાલમાં જમતનાં પત્રિ કેટલાં ગાળ્યો, અમેરીકા, ઇંગ્લેન્ડ, ફ્રાંસ, ઇટાલી અને જાપાનની એક નેવલ કોન્ફરંસ મળેલી છે. ઇટાલીના પ્રતિનિધિઓ, સીગનેર ગ્રાંડી જેઓ ઇટાલીના પરદેશ આવાના પ્રધાન છે તેના વડપણ હેઠળ કોન્ફરંસમાં ભાગ લઈ રહ્યા છે. નેવલ કોન્ફરંસની પ્રથમ બેઠક ખુલ્લી મુઠાયા બાદ સીગનેર ગ્રાંડીને એક ગુરસા બરેલો પત્ર મળ્યો જેમાં લખ્યું હતું કે આ કોન્ફરંસમાં તમારું શું ફાટ્યું છે? તમે તો બ્રાંટીક સામાજ્યના દુસ્મન છો, અને હોંદ વિલાપતથી છુટા છેડા લઈ લે એવી અળવળ તમે કરી રહેલા છો! આ રમુજ બરેલો પત્ર લખનાર કોઈ અંગ્રેજીબ દશે એમ આપણે માની શકીએ. લખનારે ઇટાલીના પરદેશ આવાના પ્રધાન સીગનેર ગ્રાંડીને હોંદના માંધી માની લઈને ઉપરની મતલબનો પત્ર લખ્યો. અંગ્રેજોની અતાનવી વિષે આપણે શું ધારવું?

એન. મી. બેરોંગ

ગયા શુક્રવારે સાંજે એન. મી. બેરોંગ કેપ્ટાઈન નેહાનીસર્ગર્જ બધા પહોંચ્યા હતા. કેમ્બ્રિજના અમલદારો તેમને રોકેને મળ્યા હતા. તેજ દિવસે રાત્રે મી. રીચને ઘેર એડવોકેટ મીલીન મી. બેરોંગ અને કેમ્બ્રિજના અમલદારોની એક કોન્ફરંસ થોડી રાત સુધી બેઠી હતી. સીલેક્ટ કમીટી પાસે જુદા જુદા મંડળો તરફથી પડેલી જુખાનીઓ અને બલાપણો ઉપર વિચાર ચલાવી કેમ્બ્રિજ સીલેક્ટ કમીટી પાસે ગયા ધોરણે ફેસ રબુ કરવો તેની ચર્ચા ચલાવવામાં આવી હતી. કમીટી વારે સવારમાં આઇ. સી. આજ્ઞાબાધને લાં ઉતાવળથી એક સભા બોલાવવામાં આવી હતી. જેમાં બહુવાકી વેપારીઓ મેક્સવેલ આર્ડી, ત્રીકમહાસ બ્રધર્સની પહેડીવાળા ગોપાળદાસ, દાઉદ પટેલ, મુસાહસેન, ફારીર સાલેજ લહેર, બી. કે. પટેલ, મોલવી મીયાં, ઇશ્વરભાઈ પટેલ ઉપરાંત કેમ્બ્રિજના અમલદારો હાબર હતા. મી. બેરોંગે ટુંકમાં ટ્રાંસવાલના હોંદીએ ઉપર થોડી મુશીબત આવી પડેલી છે તે સમજાવ્યું હતું અને એકબ મંજળ મારફતે સર્વેએ એકત્ર મળીને સીલેક્ટ કમીટી સમક્ષ હોંદીએનો ફેસ રબુ કરવાની અમલ પતાવી હતી. મી. ભરૂચીએ કેમ્બ્રિજ તરફથી મી. બેરોંગને આભાર માન્યો હતો. મી. બેરોંગ રાતની માડીમાં ડેલાઓઆને મી. ટાઇમનને મળવા ઉપડી ગયા હતા અને શુક્રવાર સુધીમાં નેહાનીસર્ગર્જ ખાતે પાછા ફરવાના હતા.

ઇજ્જતની સંધી સંબંધી

લંડનથી રટરનો એક તાર સમાચાર દર્શાવે છે કે ઇજ્જતના વડા પ્રધાન નદાહ પાશાના વડપણ હેઠળ એક ડેલીએશન ચાલુ માર્ચની આખરીમાં લંડન પહોંચી જશે અને ઇજ્જત તથા ઇંગ્લેન્ડની વચ્ચે જે સંધીની શરૂઆત કેટલાક સમય પહેલાં જાહેર કરવામાં આવી હતી તે અનુસાર એક એગ્રીમેન્ટ તૈયાર કરવામાં આવશે. ઇજ્જત અને સુદાનના લાઇકમીશનરને પણ એ પ્રસંગે લંડનમાં હાબર રહેવાનો હુકમ થયો છે.

સીલેક્ટ કમીટી અને કેમ્બ્રિજ

એન. મી. બેરોંગના જણાવ્યા મુજબ સીલેક્ટ કમીટી લોન્ડનની સરકારના પ્રતિનિધિ તરીકે મી. જે. ડી. ટાઇમનની તા. ૧૪ મી માર્ચે પ્રથમ જુખાની લેશે. તેમની જુખાની લેવાયા બાદ તા. ૧૭ મીએ ટ્રા. ઇ કેમ્બ્રિજ તરફનો ફેસ સંબળશે. કેમ્બ્રિજે એડવોકેટ મીલીન તથા મી. એલ ડબલ્યુ. રીચને મોકલા છે. કેમ્બ્રિજ તરફથી રબુ કરવાનું સ્ટેટમેન્ટ આ

૧૧	૧૨	૧૩	૧૪	૧૫	૧૬	૧૭	૧૮
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