

Indian Opinion

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NOTES AND NEWS

WE have devoted a large portion of this week's issue in publishing some statistical information with regard to Townships in the Transvaal where Asiatics are permitted and not permitted to reside or trade. In view of the intended legislation to further restrict the rights of Asiatics to reside and to trade in certain lands in the Transvaal the information will be useful and of interest to our readers.

Sir Kurma Reddi, Agent of the Government of India in South Africa, arrived in Durban last Sunday at 10 a.m. by the Cape Mail and was received at the Durban Central Station by the officials of the Natal Indian Congress and many prominent members of the Indian community. Sir Kurma was accompanied by his son Mr. Gopal Reddi and Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Ricketts. They were all presented with flowers on behalf of the Natal Indian Congress. Sir Kurma looked in good health and after spending a few hours at his residence at Mayville receiving visitors, he went to lunch at the Orient Club at Isipingo where he spent the afternoon. The same evening he dined with Mr. and Mrs. Sorabjee Rustomjee. Sir Kurma Reddi intends staying on in Durban till about October.

The Very Rev. W. A. Palmer, the Dean of Johannesburg preaching recently to Sons of England quoted Froude, the historian, "The fear of God made England, and no great nation was ever made by any other fear." The Sons of England, said the preacher, had set themselves a tremendous standard. No one who had visited England and seen its churches and cathedrals, knew its historical associations, literature, poetry and philanthropy, could fail to realise that it was all rooted in the heart of a very real religion. "It is a noble heritage to which we British people have succeeded," the Dean declared. "I am tempted to dwell on the past. Those of us who have entered into the heritage of the past, must realise that the greatest tribute that we can make to our age is a purified character. It will not only benefit ourselves, but will show its influence in our homes, our city and our nation."

Not only the Sons of England but Sons of India too may benefit by the above sermon. Sons of India who reside in this country may well ponder over their country's brilliant past and not forget that they are the inheritors of that past and owe a responsibility not to besmirch it by any of their misdeeds. The present struggle in India is nothing else but a process of self-purification. Let us in this country too not lag behind but be awake and alert to see that our character is not questionable. That will not only benefit ourselves but it will show its influence in all our efforts to ameliorate our conditions in this country and it will also afford a great contribution to India.

Ladysmith Indian Ratepayers' Association recently sent a letter to their local Town Council objecting to seats in the Town Gardens being reserved and marked "For Europeans only," and requesting the removal of the enamel plates with such inscription. Being rate and tax payers Indians were fully entitled to make this request but their taxation is without representation and hence the authorities concerned would naturally without reluctance turn a deaf ear to their request. So the Town Council of Ladysmith is reported to have done. The matter was submitted to the Electricity Committee of the Council and it was decided that "the Committee is unable to recommend that the plates be removed and a reply to this effect is being sent to the Association."

FALSE NOTION OF BRITISH PRESTIGE

THE *Natal Mercury* has given prominence to reports regarding Indian affairs from its Calcutta correspondent in its issue of June 10, and has based on these reports and some recent Renter's messages its leading article entitled "the Supreme Test In India," appearing in its issue of June 11.

The correspondent states that a number of Indian Princes under the influence of the Maharaja of Patiala are organising a revolt against the tentative proposals for a federal scheme advanced at the Round Table Conference in London, and that they are opposed to an Indian federation in any form. That there is a complete reversal of the attitude taken at the Conference by the Maharaja of Patiala and that he has the keen support of rulers of several other States. Some of the Princes hold quite definitely, it is stated, that federation would conflict with the interests of the Native States; that it would be bound to lead to an infringement of the traditional independence of the Native States. The correspondent further states that it is generally recognised in India that the withdrawal of the Princes would be a very serious blow to the progress of the Federal plan.

Those who are watching with keen interest the great fight for independence in India and are her well-wishers would naturally feel a bit dispondent when they read news such as the above and about communal strifes taking place occasionally in the different parts of the country. On the other hand, those who are not at all anxious to see India advancing unitedly towards her aspired goal, but are, on the contrary, eager to find some fault to ridicule and belittle her in the eyes of the world and to declare her unfit for self-government, would read such news with pride and pleasure, as much as to say, "did we

not say so!" It is with this latter air that the *Natal Mercury* has discussed India. The editor of the *Natal Mercury*, obviously, belongs to the Churchill school of thought and advocates drastic action. The British Government, it thinks, has an exaggerated idea of the importance of "Gandhi and the extremists of the Congress." Mr. Baldwin's objection to the re-assembly of the London Conference in August or September, it declares, is a warning to the British Government that it is proceeding far too rapidly with its plan for conferring a new constitution on India. "In the optimism prompted by the purely theoretical progress made with the scheme for a Federal Constitution the Government refused to face the realities of the situation," says the paper and describes this attitude on the part of the British Government as "unrestrained and foolish idealism." The Congress spokesmen seem to our contemporary, to be less amenable to proposals for safeguarding minorities than they were, when the Round Table Conference was in session and says that "Gandhi himself is inclined to make demands which will prove quite unacceptable even to a British Government that has gone further than any other Administration along the road of surrender." Our contemporary seems to be better informed than us when it says this! For we do not know of any new demands that Mahatma Gandhi has been "inclined to make" and we have yet to learn what the British Government has done "along the road of surrender," barring the truce that has been arrived at, in which both parties have agreed to fulfil certain terms. Discussing the opposition of the Princes to the Federal Scheme the paper says: "These proud autocrats must have watched with growing alarm the exalted pinnacle to which Gandhi was elevated by the desperate anxiety of the Government to placate the Congress extremists." Our contemporary, however, seems more alarmed than these autocrats at the imaginary picture of its own creation. "The British Government has by its own misplaced confidence been forced into a most humiliating and impossible position in India," raves our contemporary and sees standing before it the ghost of General Dyer as the only saviour of the British Raj and its prestige.

It will not be out of place here to quote a few statements made by Lord Irwin in his first speech after reaching London. At a luncheon given in his honour by the British Indian Union over which Lord Reading presided, Lord Irwin is reported to have said:—

"He knew there was a feeling that if only Government could be, what was called, strong Government, trouble would have been stopped and everything would have gone on happily. That he believed was profound delusion. Even supposing Government in India had been able to enlist to-day the support of public opinion for policy sufficiently ruthless in character extended over a period sufficiently indefinite to achieve its purpose he had no doubt that superficial tranquillity, which would ensue from any such policy, would be tranquillity of sullen acquiescence rather than any tranquillity of agreement. "The advocates of the policy of the strong hand," he said, "were the exponents of an imperial philosophy which was out of date and out of harmony with the present day facts."

Having personally conducted affairs in India for five long years and being in the midst of the bitter struggle which lasted for one whole year our

contemporary will surely have to give Lord Irwin the credit of having a better knowledge of the conditions in India than itself.

But do facts count with those who are mad with a false notion of their prestige? Those who talk of the prestige of the British Raj and believe butchery like that performed by Dyer to be the surest way to safeguard that prestige are, in our humble opinion, living in a fool's paradise. They are doing the greatest disservice to their own country and their nation. The stray cases of violence that take place in India, which are described as lawlessness, are provoked by those like the *Natal Mercury* who argue the affairs of India irresponsibly. If such cases are few in number, as indeed they are, in comparison to other countries that have fought for independence, it is due to the spirit of non-violence prevalent throughout the country.

India is determined to fight her battle through non-violence and she depends neither on the support of the Princes nor any one else. She depends on the justness of her cause and on God.

If those who are concerned about the prestige of the British Raj believe that Dyerism will save their prestige they are welcome to give it a trial. India is fully prepared to face it.

THE WAY OF CONVERSION

(By L. W. RITCH)

"Abstaining from a work by right prescribed
Never is meat!..... But, Arjun!
Abstaining from attachment to the work,
Abstaining from rewardment in the work,
While yet one doeth it full faithfully,
Saying "Tis right to do!" that is "true" (sattvic) act
And Abstinence!"

(B. Gita, Book 18.)

Evolution is a process of Be-Coming. Man's life, in its various aspects and relationships has to be brought, by the Man, into harmony ("Shila") with the Law (Dharma), the microcosmic life to be attuned to the Macrocosmic Life. The nature or characteristics of Dharma are Love—Wisdom, moving to righteousness, in an all-embracing, all-comprehending and irresistible sweep.

The life of the man who is harmonised shews forth as Love in Action, guided by Wisdom. Harmony brings joy and peace; discord, pain and suffering. Ignorance or (perhaps more correctly) Nescience, from which arises Delusion, is the condition of the unevolved.

Man "becomes" (comes to) what he seeks to be, is the child of his own creation, the creature of his own thoughts, desires, aspirations. Truly, are the (Karmic) sins of the "fathers" visited upon the "children!" Thought is dynamic; Kriya-shakti its creative power. For, since man is the seed of Divinity, the creative power is his, too.

Also, within himself, must man seek and find his Redeemer and Regenerator, since just as "each one his prison makes," so, "within yourselves deliverance must be sought." Man eats of the "Fruit of the Tree of Knowledge of Good and Evil," and

through experience acquires discernment and discrimination.

"From food, creatures "become" (B. Gita Book III). Gross (Tamasic) appetites seek coarse foods which, in turn, build up coarse bodies, mental, emotional and physical that are incapable of responding to the finer vibrations. By the law of action and reaction the informing consciousness is correspondingly conditioned. "The soul is fashioned to its like." Pain is the kindly corrector.

A community is but a larger unit, an aggregation of individual humans (jivas) sharing certain dominant characteristics common to them all; fractions, as it were, over a common denominator.

The fulfilment of Man's evolution—his "becoming"—is Self-Realisation i.e. the complete unfoldment of his involved potentialities, his divinity.

"The self of matter, and the Self of Spirit can never meet. One of the twain must disappear." "The Self of matter" is the "I" of sense-life, the self of appetites, wants, ambitions; the "I" that "would have all things perish, so it endure." Self-Realisation, which is At-One-Ment, is incompatible with the "Heresy of Separateness." Ere he can "become" the Self of Spirit, the Man must have abandoned, i.e. transcended, the personality—"I," be "free from the pairs of opposites, likes and dislikes, attractions and repulsions; must have attained equipoise.

.. All of which does not, as is sometimes mistakenly thought, connote abstention from work, from action. On the contrary, "he that abstains to help the rolling wheels this great world, glutting his idle senses, lives a lost life, shameful and vain." (B. Gita Book III). And again, "There is a task of holiness to do unlike world-binding toil, which bindeth not the faithful soul; such earthly duty do, free from desire, and thou shalt well perform thy heavenly purpose." (Ibid).

There are indications that the Spirit of the Vidya is once again stirring the life-blood of Bharata-Varaha, inspiring India's children to cast-off the thralldom that so long has held them in bondage, and, with such adaptations as may have become necessary, to restore ancient Rule. In that Rule Dharma was the key-note of individual conduct and social polity. In that Rule, Rivalry and Co-operation were happily reconciled, since each wrought, and that whole-heartedly, not in the spirit of selfish exploitation or gain but of loving selfless service.

They who are in the forefront of the struggle now proceeding are engaged in no less a work than the world's conversion; conversion from a selfish materialism that has reached a pass perilously near to chaos, to harmonious co-operation founded on the Law that is Love illumined by the Light of Reason. Well shall it be for us, for our children and our children's children if we by our strong prayerful thoughts contribute our humble quota to the valient efforts of the brave devotees whose all is being sacrificed for our sakes on the altar of Progress. Well shall it be for mankind if their labours are blessed with success; but either way, it shall still be well, for they will have striven righteously and we know, of a surety that no righteous effort is ever lost.

Transvaal Townships

While the Asiatic Land Tenure (Amendment) Bill is hanging over our heads like the Sword of Damocles it will be interesting to have some statistical information about what is known as the proclaimed and unproclaimed land in the Transvaal in so far as it affects Asiatics.

The following is a list of the Townships in the Witwatersrand Area:—

CENTRAL AREA.	NORTHERN AREA.	SOUTHERN AREA.
Johannesburg	Abbotsford	Booyens
Ferreiras	Argyl	Booyens Reserve
Marshall's	Bellevue	Forest Hill
Salisbury	Bellevue Central	Haddon
Braamfontein, OLD	Bellevue East	Hill
	Berea	Kamillworth
	Birnam	Klipriviersberg
	Braamfontein West	Late S. H.
	including Hospital	Lakeview
	Hill & Hillbrow	La Rochelle
	Bramley	Ophirton
	Dunkeld	Regents Park
	Fairwood	Rosettenville
	Fellside	Rosettenville Extension
	Forest Town	Springfield
	Gardens	Townshipview
	Highlands	Turfontein
	Highlands North	Turf Club
	Houghton Estate	Village Main
	Killarney	Wemmer
	Linkfield	West Turfontein
	Maryvale	West Turfontein Extension
	Melrose	
	Mountain View	
	Norwood	
	Oaklands	
	Observatory	
	Orchards	
	Orange Grove	
	Parkhurst	
	Parktown	
	Parktown North	
	Parkview	
	Parkwood	
	Rand View	
	Riviera	
	Rosebank	
	Rouxville	
	Saxonwold	
	Sydenham	
	Victoria	
	Victoria Park Estate	
	Wanderers View	
	Waverley	
	West Cliff	
	Yeoville	
EASTERN AREA.		WESTERN AREA
Bertram		Albertskroon
Besidenhout Valley		Albertville
City & Suburban		Albertville Extension
Cleveland		Auckland Park
Denver		Brixton
Doornfontein, Old		Burgendoo
Doornfontein, New		Claremont
Doornfontein, North		Cotteloe
Fairview		East Town
Jeppes		Fordsburg
Jeppes South		Hurst Hill
Judith Pass		Linden
Kensington		Malay Location
Lorentville		Martindale
Malvern		Mayfair
Prospect		Melville
Kensington South		Newclare
Spes Bona		Newlands
Troyville		Newtown
Wolhuts		Patrlshoop
		Richmond
		Rosemore
		Sophiatown
		Sunnyside
		Vrededorp
		Waternat
		West Dene

Townships Containing no Conditions of Title

The undermentioned Townships situated within the Mining District of Johannesburg contain no conditions of title, as part of the general scheme common to all the lots, prohibiting residence or occupation by coloured persons:—

Blackheath	Martindale
Comptonville	Mid Ennerdale
Edendale	New Clare
Edenvale	Oaklands
Finetown	Race Course
Hopefield	Rivarsdale
Klipriviersberg Estate	Rouxville
Lake View Estate	Sophiatown

Victoria

List Of Private Townships

Freehold, Leasehold and Mixed Freehold
and Leasehold in Witwatersrand Area

[Notes.—In the following table under "Nature of Township" "F" stands for "Freehold," "L" stands for "Leasehold" and "F & L" stands for "Mixed Freehold and Leasehold." For the text of the prohibition clauses the reader should see the Schedules appearing immediately after the following table.]

Name of Township.	Nature of Township.	Situate on	Remarks as to Prohibition Clause.	
Amardale	F	Unproclaimed land.	Unusual (Schedule 3)	
Alberton	F	"	" " 2	
Albertskroon	F	"	Usual " 1	
Albertskroon	L	"	" " "	
Albertville	L	"	" " "	
Auckland Park	F	"	" " "	
"	L	"	" " "	
Blackheath	L	"	" " "	
Beaupan	F	Proclaimed land and Unproclaimed land held under Mynpacht Brief	" " "	
Bellevue	F	Unproclaimed land	" " "	
Bellevue Central	F	"	" " "	
Bellevue East	F	"	" " "	
Bellevue East	L	"	" " "	
Benoni	F	"	" " "	
Benoni South Extension	F	Proclaimed and Unproclaimed land.	Unusual " 5	
Benoni Further Extension	F	unproclaimed land	" " 4	
Berea	F	"	Usual " 1	
Bertrams	F	"	" " 1	
Bezuidenhout Valley	F	"	Unusual " 6	
Brixton	F	"	" " 8	
Brixton	L	"	" " "	
Boksburg North & Extension	F	"	" " 7	
Boksburg North & Extension	L	"	Usual " 1	
Boksburg West	F	Proclaimed land	Unusual " 5	
Booyse's Reserve	L	Unproclaimed land held under Mynpacht Brief	Usual " 1	
Claremont	F	Unproclaimed land	Usual " 1	
Claremont	L	"	" " "	
Cleveland	F	"	" " "	
Cleveland	F	Proclaimed land	Unusual " 5	
City & Suburban Industrial	F	Unproclaimed land held under Mynpacht Brief	" " "	
Cottesloe	F	Unproclaimed land	Usual " 1	
Crown	F	Proclaimed land	Unusual " 5	
Deville	F	Proclaimed and Unproclaimed land	" " "	
Deby	F	Unproclaimed land	" " "	
Doomfontein	F	"	Usual " 9	
Eastleigh	F	"	Unusual " 10	
Easttown	F	"	" " 1	
Ennerdale	F	"	" " 11	
Ennerdale North	F	"	" " "	
Ennerdale South	F	"	" " "	
Ennersdale South Extension	F	"	" " "	
Elsburg	F	"	" " "	
Fairwood	F	"	" " "	
Fairland	F	"	" " "	
Fellside	F	"	" " "	
Florida Extension	F	"	" " "	
Forest Hill	F	"	" " "	
Forest Hill	F	"	" " "	
Forest Town	F	"	" " "	
Gardens	F	"	" " "	
Grasmere	F	"	" " "	
Geduld	F	"	" " "	
Geduld Extension	F	"	" " "	
Germiston Extension	F	"	" " "	
Germiston Extension No. 3	F	"	" " "	
Germiston Extension No. 4	F	"	" " "	
Greytown	F	"	" " "	
Greytown	L	"	" " "	
Haddon	F	"	" " "	
Hamburg	F	"	" " "	
Hamburg	L	"	" " "	
Highlands North	F	"	" " "	
Houghton Estate	F	"	" " "	
Hunt Hill	F	"	" " "	
Industria	F	"	" " "	
Jeppesstown South	F	"	" " "	
Jeppesstown South	L	"	" " "	
Judith Paarl	F	"	" " "	
Judith Paarl	L	"	" " "	
Kenilworth	F	"	" " "	
Kensington	F	"	" " "	
Kensington	L	"	" " "	
Klipfontein	F	"	" " "	
Krugersdorp	F	"	" " "	
Eastern Extension	F	"	" " "	
Lawley Estate	F	"	" " "	
Lawley South	F	"	" " "	
La Rochelle	F	"	" " "	
Lewisham	F	"	" " "	
Lewisham	L	"	" " "	
Lewisham Extension	F	"	" " "	
Linksfield	F	"	" " "	
Lorentzville	F	"	" " "	
Lorentzville	L	"	" " "	
Malvern	F	"	" " "	
Malvern	L	"	" " "	
Maraisburg	F	"	" " "	
Martindale	L	"	" " "	

Maryvale	F	"	"	"	"	Spea Bona	L	"	"	"	"
Melville	F	"	"	"	"	Sydesham	F	Unproclaimed land	"	"	"
Mellville	L	"	"	"	"	Spring	F	Proclaimed land	"	"	"
Melrose	F	"	"	"	"	Spring Ex-					
Mountain View	F	"	"	"	"	tension	F	"	"	"	"
Nancefield	F	"	"	"	"	Springfield	F	"	"	"	"
Newclare	F	"	Unusual	"	14	Springfield	L	"	"	"	"
New Doorn-						South Kensington	F	Unproclaimed land	"	"	"
fontein	F	"	"	"	5	South Germiston	F	Proclaimed land	"	"	"
New Doorn-						South Germiston					
fontein	L	"	"	"	1	Extension	F	"	"	"	"
Newtown	F	"	"	"	"	South Germiston					
Newtown (new						Extension No. 2	F	"	Unusual	"	21
series of leases)	L	"	Unusual	"	19	Sophiatown	L	Unproclaimed land	Usual	"	1
Newlands and						The Hill	F	Proclaimed land	"	"	"
Extension	F	"	Usual	"	1	Townsvlew	F	Proclaimed land	"	"	"
Newlands and								held under			
Extension	L	"	"	"	"			Mynpacht Brief	"	"	"
New Redruth	F	"	Unusual	"	15	Troyeville	F	Unproclaimed land	"	"	"
North Doorn-						Troyeville	L	"	"	"	"
fontein	F	Unproclaimed land	Usual	"	1	Turf Club	F	Proclaimed land	Unusual	"	5
		held under				Turfontein	L	Proclaimed and			
		Mynpacht Brief						unproclaimed land	Usual	"	1
North Doorn-						Vrededorp	F	Unproclaimed land	"	"	1
fontein	L	Unproclaimed land				Village Main	F	Proclaimed land	Unusual	"	5
		held under				Waterval Estate	F	Unproclaimed land	Usual	"	1
		Mynpacht Brief	"	"	"	Waterval Estate	L	"	"	"	"
Nerwood	F	Unproclaimed land	Unusual	"	16	West Cliff	F	"	"	"	"
Oakleigh	L	"	Usual	"	1	West Dene	F	"	"	"	"
Oakdene	F	"	"	"	"	Webber	F	"	"	"	"
Oakdene	L	"	"	"	"	Wemmer	F	Proclaimed land	Unusual	"	5
Orchards	F	"	Unusual	"	16	" Extension	F	"	"	"	2
Orange Grove	F	"	Usual	"	1	West Turfontein	F	Proclaimed and			
Observatory	F	"	Unusual	"	17			Unproclaimed land	Usual	"	1
Observatory						West Turfontein					
Extension	F	"	"	"	5	Extension	F	Proclaimed land	"	"	1
Parktown	F	"	Usual	"	1				Unusual	"	20
Parktown Ex-									as to certain lots.		
tension	F	"	Unusual	"	5	West Krugersdorp	F	Unproclaimed land	Usual	"	1
Parktown North	F	"	"	"	16	Witfield	F	Proclaimed land	Unusual	"	4
Parkview	F	"	Usual	"	1	Wolhuter	F	Unproclaimed land			
Parkhurst	F	"	"	"	"			held under			
Parkhill Gardens	F	Proclaimed land	"	"	"			Mynpacht Brief	Usual	"	1
Parkwood	F	Unproclaimed land	"	"	"	Wolhuter	L	Unproclaimed land			
Paarlshoop	F	Proclaimed land	"	"	"			held under			
Primrose	F	"	"	"	"			Mynpacht Brief	"	"	"
Prospect	F	"	"	"	"	Yeoville	F	Unproclaimed land	"	"	"
Randfontein	F	"	Unusual	"	18						
Randgate	F	Unproclaimed land	Usual	"	1						
Randview	F	"	Unusual	"	1						
Regents Park											
Estate	F	Proclaimed land	Usual	"	1						
Regents Park											
Estate	L	"	Usual	"	1						
Richmond	F	Unproclaimed land	"	"	"						
Rosettenville	F	Unproclaimed land									
		held under									
		Mynpacht Brief	"	"	"						
Rosettenville Ex-											
tension	L & F	Proclaimed and									
		unproclaimed land									
		held under									
		Mynpacht Brief	"	"	"						
Rosmore	F	Unproclaimed land	Unusual	"							
Salisbury Claims	F	Proclaimed land	"	"	4						
Saxonwold	F	Unproclaimed land	"	"	4						
Spea Bona	F	Unproclaimed land									
		held under									
		Mynpacht Brief	Usual	"	1						

List of Semi-Government Townships

Freehold, Leasehold and Mixed Freehold and Leasehold in the Witwatersrand Area

Name of Township.	Nature of Township.	Situate on	Remarks as to Prohibition Clause
Booyens (portion of)	F	Proclaimed land	Usual-Schedule 1.
Booyens (portion of)	L	"	"
City & Suburban	F	Proclaimed and unproclaimed land held under Mynpacht Brief	"

City & Suburban	L	Proclaimed and unproclaimed land held under Mynpacht Brief	"	"	"
Denver	F	Proclaimed land	"	"	"
Denver	L	"	"	"	"
Fairview	F	"	"	"	"
Ferreira	F	"	"	"	"
Florida	F	Proclaimed and unproclaimed land	"	"	"
Fordsburg	F	Proclaimed land	"	"	"
Fordsburg	L	"	"	"	"
Georgetown	F	"	"	"	"
Georgetown	L	"	"	"	"
Germiston	F	Proclaimed and unproclaimed land held under Mynpacht Brief	"	"	"
Germiston	L	Proclaimed and unproclaimed land held under Mynpacht Brief	"	"	"
Germiston North	F	Unproclaimed land held under Mynpacht Brief	"	"	"
Germiston North	L	"	"	"	"
Germiston East	F	Proclaimed land	"	"	"
Germiston East	L	"	"	"	"
Germiston West	F	"	"	"	"
Germiston West	L	"	"	"	"
Jeppes town	F	"	"	"	"
Jeppes town	L	"	"	"	"
Luipaardsvlei	F	"	"	"	"
Marshalla	F	"	"	"	"
Mayfair	F	Unproclaimed land	"	"	"
Mayfair	L	"	"	"	"
Rodepoort	F	Proclaimed land	"	"	"
Rodepoort North	F	Unproclaimed land	"	"	"
Rodepoort North	L	"	"	"	"

Schedules

The following are the clauses referred to in the above table prohibiting ownership or occupation by coloured persons and Asiatics as contained in the titles:—

SCHEDULE NO 1

The Lot, or any portion of it, shall not be transferred, leased or in any manner assigned or disposed of to any coloured person; and no coloured person other than the domestic servants of the registered owner or his tenant, shall be permitted to reside thereon, or in any other manner occupy the same.

SCHEDULE NO 2

No Asiatic of any description nor any coloured person shall be permitted to become the registered owner or Lessee of the aforesaid Erf, nor shall any of the afore-referred-to persons be permitted to carry on business of any nature thereon.

SCHEDULE NO 3

That no Coolie, Arab, Chinaman or coloured person whatsoever shall become at any time hereafter the registered owner or owners, or the lessee or Lessees, or the Sub-Lessee or Sub-Lessees, of the property hereby transferred, nor shall the above-

mentioned persons carry on business of any kind thereon.

SCHEDULE NO 4

The Erf or any portion of it shall not be transferred, leased, sold or in any other manner assigned or disposed of to any Native, coloured person, or Asiatic or any Company, Corporation or Syndicate whose shareholders or any of them are natives, coloured persons or Asiatic other than the domestic servants of the registered owner or his tenant shall be permitted to reside thereon or in any other manner occupy the same.

SCHEDULE NO 5

The Erf or any portion thereof shall not be transferred, leased or in any other manner assigned or disposed of to any Cape Malay, coloured person, aboriginal native or Asiatic or Company the controlling interest wherein is held by Cape Malays, coloured persons, aboriginal natives or Asiatics, and no Cape Malay, coloured person, aboriginal native or Asiatic, other than the domestic servant of the registered owner or his tenant, shall be permitted to reside thereon or in any other manner to occupy same.

SCHEDULE NO 6

That no coloured people other than servants will be allowed to occupy the said Plot.

SCHEDULE NO. 7

The purchaser shall not let or transfer to, or in any way give, suffer or allow the occupation in part or in whole of the said building Lot or any of the buildings thereon to or by any Arab, Malay, Chinaman, Coolie, Indian or any other coloured person, nor shall the purchaser allow to be located on the said Lot, or any part thereof, any such person as aforesaid unless he is in the bona fide employ of the purchaser, his tenant or tenants, and is engaged in carrying out the duties for which he is employed by the Purchaser, his tenant or tenants, on the said building lot.

SCHEDULE NO 8

The Stand or Lot or any part thereof shall not be sold, transferred or sub-let or hired to any Arab, Malay, Chinese, Coolie, Indian, African Native or coloured person, and no Arab, Malay, Chinese, Coolie, Indian, African Native or coloured person shall be allowed or permitted to occupy the Stand or lot or any part or portion thereof, or the buildings thereon unless he or she be a servant and be in the bona fide employ of the person occupying or owning such stand or lot.

SCHEDULE NO 9

That no Coolie, nor Indian, nor Asiatic, nor Native, nor any other coloured person; nor any body of coloured persons, whether incorporated or not, may be located on the lot or lots herein mentioned or occupy the same unless he or she is in the bona fide employ of any lessee or owner for domestic or menial purposes; nor may the lot or lots mentioned herein be sold, transferred or leased either directly or indirectly, to any Arab, Malay, Coolie, Chinaman, Indian, Kaffir, or any coloured person or to any body of coloured persons, whether incorporated or not.

The foregoing shall be construed as covenants running with the lot or lots herein mentioned and shall remain in force for ever.

SCHEDULE NO 10

That no coloured people, other than servants will be allowed to occupy the premises transferred hereunder.

SCHEDULE NO 11

That no Coolie, Arab, Chinaman or coloured person whatsoever shall at any time hereafter become the registered Owner or Owners, or the Lessee or Lessees, or the Sub-Lessees of the property hereby transferred, nor shall the above-mentioned persons carry on business of any kind thereon.

SCHEDULE NO 12

Specially subject to the condition that no transfer or alienation of the property hereby transferred or any portion thereof, shall be made to any Kaffir, Chinaman, Coolie, Indian or other coloured person whether Asiatic, African or from elsewhere, nor shall such persons except in so far as they may be labourers and employed on or about the said property be allowed to squat or live thereon.

SCHEDULE NO 13

That no coloured person whatever other than domestic or menial servants are allowed to reside, occupy or dwell on the said lot.

SCHEDULE NO 14

The township being laid out with a view to provide accommodation for coloured persons, no whites shall be permitted to reside on the Township (The Township Owner excepted.)

SCHEDULE NO 15

That no Assyrian, Arabian, Asiatic, Native or any other Coloured person shall be permitted to reside on or in any other manner occupy the said Lot or Lots, unless he or she is a bona fide servant employed for domestic purposes on the said Lot or Lots, by any registered owner or tenant thereof, nor may the said Lot or Lots be sold, transferred or leased either directly or indirectly to any Assyrian, Arabian, Asiatic, Native or any coloured person whatsoever, nor shall any Kaffir Eating House or Slaughter Pole be erected or allowed on said Lot or Lots.

SCHEDULE NO 16

That no coloured people, other than servants will be allowed to occupy the property transferred hereunder.

SCHEDULE NO 17

No Arab, Malay, Chinese, Coolie, Indian, or other coloured person may be located on the said Lot, unless he or she is in the bona fide employ of the Transferee for domestic or menial purposes, nor may the said property be sold or leased either directly or indirectly to any Arab, Malay, Chinese, Coolie, Indian, or other coloured person.

SCHEDULE NO 18

The Erf or any portion of it shall not be transferred, leased, sold or in any manner assigned or disposed of to any native, coloured person or Asiatic, or any Company, Corporation or Syndicate whose shareholders or any of them are natives, coloured persons or Asiatics and no native, coloured person or Asiatic, other than the domestic servants of the registered owner or his tenant shall be permitted to reside thereon or in any other manner occupy the same, nor shall any Asiatic or Company, Corporation or Syndicate whose shareholders or any of them are Asiatics be permitted to trade thereon either as principal or on behalf of a European principal.

SCHEDULE NO 19

That the said Lot hereby leased or any portion thereof shall not be transferred, leased, sold or in any other manner assigned or disposed of to any natives, Asiatics, Cape Malays or coloured persons, or to any company, Corporation or Syndicate, the

controlling interest wherein is held by natives, Asiatics, Cape Malays or coloured persons, and no native, Asiatic, Cape Malay or coloured person other than a caretaker or watchman or the bona fide servant of a European residing on the said lot in terms of Clause 11 hereof, shall be permitted to reside thereon or in any other manner to occupy it.

SCHEDULE NO 20

The erven or any portion thereof shall not be transferred, leased, sold or in any other manner assigned or disposed of to any aboriginal native, coloured person or Asiatic or Company, the controlling interest wherein is held by aboriginal natives, coloured persons or Asiatics other than the domestic servants of the registered Owner of the erven, or in any manner to occupy them.

SCHEDULE NO 21

This Erf or any portion of it shall not be transferred or leased or in any other manner assigned or disposed of to any coloured person as defined in the Precious and Base Metals Act No. 35 of 1908.

No coloured person shall be permitted to reside on this Erf or in any other manner occupy it without the permission in writing of the Germiston Town Council.

Review Of Lord Irwin's Regime

Many historical happenings have taken place during Lord Irwin's term in India as Viceroy, which expired on the 18th April 1931. A review of his regime will therefore be of very great interest to all who are interested in India's fight for independence. A vivid account appears in the *Mahratta* (Poona) which we reproduce below for the interest of our readers.

Lord Irwin, when he came to India, declared to the citizens of India that he was a lover of peace, good-will and harmony between different communities and that the interests of farmers were very dear to his heart. Immediately on his arrival riots broke out in Calcutta. An unprecedented feature of the riots was the attack on temples and mosques. There were over 40 deaths and more than 500 were injured. The feeling of bitterness between the Hindus and the Mahomedan communities became intense and the Hindus who were recognised as brothers were being termed as "Kuffrs." The Government of Bengal gave encouragement to the Mahomedans by issuing a one-sided order in connection with the question of music before mosques. The Mahomedans of Rawalpindi followed the Mahomedans of Calcutta. Extreme communal sensitiveness of the Mahomedans prompted them to make severe encroachment on the liberty of their fellow-citizens. Riots also broke out in Dacca, Allahabad, Patna, Delhi and other places in the same year.

Demands Of Minorities

The feeling of bitterness between the two communities has reached the climax, and Hindu-Moslem unity now become practically impossible. The Government not only disregarded the time-honoured practice of Hindus to play music on the roads siding the mosques at certain places, but also encouraged the spirit of communalism by filling up vacancies in the high and low grade services on the basis of communal interests. Efficiency took the place of preference for caste and religion. Even the City of Bombay had to witness the ghastly riots two years ago. There is not a

single province in the whole of India which has not suffered by these riots and the recent Cawnpore riots have surpassed all the previous ones in bloodshed and in incendiarism. Lord Reading spread the seed of communalism, Lord Irwin's Government watered the plant, trimmed it when necessary and looked after its growth and spread it all over India. He held the view to the last day that the minorities' demands, even though inimical to the Indian nationhood, should be recognised by the majority community and they should be prepared to grant them those privileges for such time as, of their own choice, the minorities are, with substantial unanimity, prepared to let them go. This can be easily seen from his reply to the farewell address presented by the Muslim Committee of Bombay. And alas! Lord Irwin left the shores of India, and India has to taste the bitter fruits for a pretty long time. The Hindus and the Mahomedans who lived together and prospered for hundreds of years, began to feel that their life was insecure in the hands of the other communities. Does this all go to show that Lord Irwin was a lover of peace in the country?

Currency Muddle

As a guardian of peasants and farmers, he has got practically nothing to his credit. Instead of farmers being enriched, they are impoverished. With a view to carry out the Currency Commission's recommendation of stabilising the ratio, the natural ratio of 16d. was raised to 18s. and the farmer was unknowingly robbed to the extent of 12%. It gave an impetus to the Imports and a set back to the Exports. The year 1925-26 ended with a record figure (16 crores) of the balance of trade, Exports being 397 crores and Imports 236 crores. While at the end of 1930, Exports have fallen to 251.81 crores and the Imports have come down to 184.78 crores. The net Imports of private treasure have dropped down to 25 crores from 92 crores in the year 1925. Does it speak for the prosperity or poverty of the masses? But even if we leave aside the figures of 1930, as it was a period of world-depression, we shall find that there was a gradual fall in the Exports and Imports of this country. The figures given below for the last three years will substantiate our statement:—

EXPORTS.

	(In crores of rupees.)		
	1928	1929	1930
Private merchandise...	329.5	321.5	251.8
Gold and silver...	2.9	1.3	3.6
Total Exports	332.4	322.9	255.4

IMPORTS.

	(In crores of rupees.)		
	1928	1929	1930
Private merchandise...	248.0	248.6	184.7
Gold and silver...	38.5	29.4	28.8
Total Imports	286.5	278.0	213.5
Net Balance...	45.9	44.9	41.7

(To be Continued)

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