

Indian Opinion

No. 19—Vol. XXX

Friday, May 6th, 1932

Registered at the G. P. O. as a Newspaper
Price Fourpence.

British India Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.

રૂઢી. કેનીયા

ડીકીના ભાવો

મે તા. ૧૬ મીએ મુંબઈ જવા ઉપરશે.

રૂઢી. "કારાગોલા"

મે તા. ૩૦ મીએ મુંબઈ જવા ઉપરશે

મુસલમાની વીશી. પાઉન્ડ ૨-૧૫-૦ સ્પેશીયલ પા. ૬-૧૦-૦ અને હીંદુ વીશી. પાઉન્ડ ૨-૭-૬

સ્પેશીયલ પા. ૫-૦-૦ ના હીસાબથી ભેવામાં આવશે.

મુખના—હવાઈએ પોતાના મોટા ફાગીના કનીવારે ૧૧ વાગ્યા બપોલ કસ્ટમમાં પહેલિતા કરવા.

સેકન્ડ અને થર્ડર માટે એક મહિના અગાઉથી બુકીંગ્સ કરવો.

ફરેક હીંદી પેસેન્જરે પોતાની ટીફ્ટ અમારી ઓશીસમાંથી લેવી અને બહાર ગમવાના ભાઈએ અમારી સાથે પત્રબહાર કરવાથી પણ થઈ શકશે. રૂઢીમરને લગતું ફરેક કામકામ અમારી ભલી દેખરેખ નીચે ગાય છે.

SHAIKH HIMED & SONS,

390 Pine Street,

Tel. Add. "Karamat," Durban.

વધુ ખુલાસા માટે લખો આ મળે:—હિંદી પેસેન્જર

એજન્ડ રોબ હીમેડ એન્ડ સન્સ,

૩૯૦ પાઇન સ્ટ્રીટ, ડરબન.

YOUR INTERESTS ARE BEST SERVED By Advertising In The INDIAN OPINION

The oldest Indian Paper read by Indian public throughout South Africa.

RATES and SPECIMEN COPIES on application. Indian Opinion, P. O. Phoenix Natal.

ટેલીફોન ૪૮૦૦.

પી. ઓ. બોક્સ ૧૬૧૦.

ધો

ટેલીગ્રાફિક એડ્રેસ

"રૂસ્તમજ"

ન્યુ ઇન્ડિયા એશ્યુરંસ

કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

આમ તેમજ દરેક ભતના અકસ્માત

જેવા કે મોટર કાર, પ્લેટ બ્લાક, ફીરલીટી બોર્ડ, વરકમેન્સ કેમ્પેન્સેશન, વીઝરે અનેક પ્રકારના વીમાને લગતું કામ આ વીમા કંપનીએ શરૂ કરી ચીકું છે.

પોલીસી તેમજ દાવાની પતાવટ ડરબનમાંજ કરી આપવામાં આવે છે.

આખા દાક્ષણ આફ્રિકાના મુખ્ય પ્રતિનાધ:—

સોરાબજી રૂસ્તમજ.

"ઇન્ડિયા ડાઉન્સ"

૧૭ ફેબ્રુ એવેન્યુ,

ડરબન.

Box-247 & 317 Tel. "Khatrl."
HOOSEIN ISMAIL (SARDARGADH VALA)
 Proprietor of Asiatic Hotel.
 Merchant and Transport Passenger Agent,
 Beira, P. E. Africa.

મોક્ષ રજી બને કાગ. ટેલીગ્રાફ નંબર "ખત્રી"
હુસેન ધરમાધલ (સરદારવલ વાલા)
 ટ્રાંસપોર્ટ પેસેન્જર એજન્ટ,
 બેરા, પો. ઇ. આફ્રિકા.

60

કનામી હરીશંકરવાળું—સંવત ૧૯૮૮ ડું
 રાજવેદ પંચાંગ
 કંઈ પણ કામત કે કપાલ ખર્ચ લીધા વગર
 લેખન મફત
 મોકલવામાં આવે છે. આજેજ મંગાવો.
 મહાનગરી કારમણી. ભાનનગર, કાઠીયાવાડ. 68

કીટીંગસ

પાઉડર

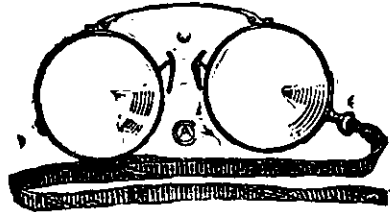
કીટી, ઉધાઈ, માકડ, વંદા, માખી.
 સઘળા જંતુઓને

નાબુદ કરે છે.

બ્રીટીશ બનાવટ. ફક્ત દીનેમાં વેચાય છે. F/A. 75

We give you Optical SATISFACTION!

If you come to us for your glasses, we can promise that you will be satisfied with them. Optical work calls for great accuracy, and you should be careful in your choice of an optician. We have been established for 40 years now, and have already over 70,000 clients. Are you going to be another?



We Specialise in Zeiss Punktal Lenses.

J. Muller & Sons, Ltd.

OPTICIANS,

Corner Longmarket and Parliament Streets,
CAPE TOWN

Branch Establishment: 67 a, Pritchard Street, Johannesburg.

N.B.—We do not employ Travellers.

67

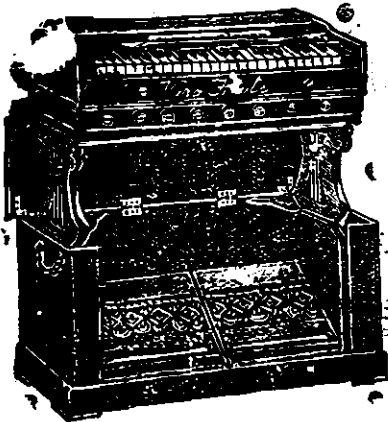
Direct From VARA'S Factory (BOMBAY) INDIA

Hand and Leg Press HARMONIUMS and TABLA.

EVERY MONTH NEW STOCK.

Hand Harmoniums from £3-10-0.

Leg Press Folding Harmoniums from £10-10-0.



We repair all makes of
 HARMONIUMS.

Repair and workmanship
 guaranteed

We stock spare parts As Reeds, Bellows, Buttons etc.

Write or give a Call at

GOSHALLA'S MUSIC SALOON,

PROP. A. N. GOSHALLA.)

P. O. Box 460.

131 Queen Street, Durban.

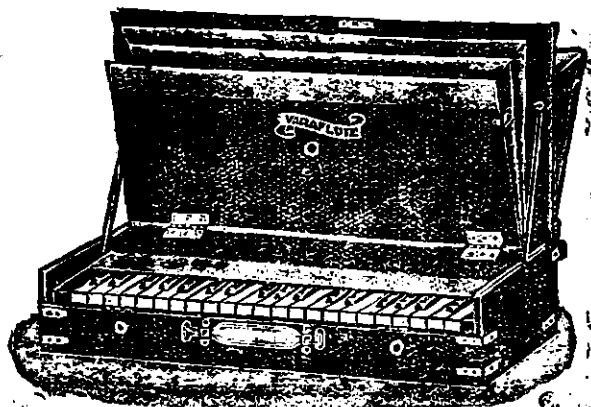
હારમોનિયમ અને તબલા

મન રંબલ માટે દરેક ઘરમાં હારમોનિયમ રાખવાની જરૂર છે એ હમે પુરા પાડીએ છીએ મુંબઈના પ્રખ્યાત "વાર" ફેક્ટરીમાંથી હાથના પંખના, પોર્ટેબલ દરેક ભતના મીઠા અને મધુરા સુરના હારમોનિયમો અહીં સ્ટોકમાં તૈયાર રહે છે તે સીવાય જુદા બાજો ધમણ, સુર, બટન વીગેરે પણ મળશે. દરેક ભતના હારમોનિયમનું રીપેરીંગ કામ ખાત્રીથી કરી આપીએ છીએ લખો વા મળો:—

માગલીયા મ્યુઝીક સલુન,

(પાસીક: એ. નં. માગલીયા.)

પી. એ. બોક્સ ૪૬૦. ૧૩૧ ક્વીન સ્ટ્રીટ, ડરબન.



THE NATIONAL MUTUAL

LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALASIA Ltd.,

Cape Add:
P. O. Box, 666,
Capetown.

Established A. D. 1869

T'vaal Add:
P. O. Box, 2302.
Johannesburg.

THE GREAT PROGRESSIVE COMPANY
WHOSE FUNDS ARE OWNED SOLELY BY ITS
OWN POLICY HOLDERS.

All claims, loans etc., on South African Policies paid in
South African Currency.

LOWEST PREMIUMS : : : BIG BONUSES.
EVERY YEAR A BONUS YEAR.

The first office in the world to apply the surrender value of Life policies
in paying the premiums so as to prevent a Policy lapsing until
the surrender value is exhausted.

RESULTS FOR SIXTY-TWO YEARS.

Amount assured under policies current £83,911,232—9—2

Total amount paid in claims £26,017,753—7—6

Assurance Fund at 30th September 1931 £34,558,433—16—8

No shareholders in the Company but only policy holders are the partners in the Company.

Apply for further particulars to the Company's

Chief Agent for Indian Business:

MULJI G. PATEL,

P. O. Box 4838.

6 Kort Street,

JOHANNESBURG.

નેશનલ મ્યુચ્યુઅલ લાઇફ એસોસીએશન
ઓફ ઓસ્ટ્રેલેશીયા લીમીટેડ

જાનામાં નહાનું પ્રોમીસમ અને મોટામાં મોટું બીઝનેસ

આપનારી આસક વર્ષની જુની વીમા કંપની.

જીવનના વીમા ઉતરાવવાથી શા શા ફાયદા થાય છે તે બજુબુ હોય તો અને કંઈ કંપનીમાં
ઉતરાવવાથી વધુમાં વધુ ફાયદા અને રાહત ઓછામાં ઓછા પ્રીમીયમ ભરવાથી
મળે તે બજુબુ હોય તો મનો:-

મુળજી જી. પટેલ

હિંદીઓના બીઝનેસના ચીફ એજન્ટ.

ઓફસ ૪૮૩૮,

૬ કોર્ટ સ્ટ્રીટ,

જોહાનીસબર્ગ,

Indian Opinion

No. 19—Vol. XXX.

Friday, May 6th, 1932.

Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper.
PRICE FOURPENCE.

THE CAPETOWN AGREEMENT AGAIN

(BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE V. S. SRINIVASA SASTRI)

INDIANS everywhere will be happy to learn that the Capetown Agreement of 1927 has been renewed, ensuring the continuance of friendly relations between the Government of the Union of South Africa and our own Government and the maintenance of the Indian Agent to watch over the interests of our countrymen in that part of the world. The significance of this event is enhanced because it was unexpected. To enable the reader to judge how far this feeling of gratulation is justified I shall attempt below to set forth the circumstances and outline the essentials of the understanding between the two Governments.

The back ground of the South African picture is darkened by the rooted colour prejudice of the dominant community. Whether British or Boer, the white citizen, with honourable exceptions, regards the Indian as an alien whose presence is an economic and political menace and who must be sternly kept down as an inferior to be taxed and ruled but never encouraged to feel that he ever can be an equal citizen. Large sections of the ruling oligarchy continue to believe, in spite of evidence to the contrary, that the Indian is increasing in numbers at an alarming rate; while his Jewish and other trade rivals are able every now and then to work up public feeling against him and compel Government to introduce some anti-Indian measure or other. No measure of relief or help to our community has any chance, so long as those who have the municipal and parliamentary vote are hostile and even bear hatred in their hearts.

In the Transvaal ever since the discovery of gold all coloured persons have been put under disabilities of one kind or another. They cannot acquire fixed property on proclaimed land and their right to occupy stand and carry on trade is subject to serious limitation. These areas within which these restrictive laws do not apply are exceedingly small and are known as bazaars, locations, mining compounds and other places which the Mining Commissioner may from time to time set apart for the purpose. In spite of this harsh legislation, perhaps on account of it to some extent, the policy of the authorities towards the Indian community has never been without some sympathy and consideration. In consequence our people have enjoyed facilities for trade, occupied buildings and shops for that purpose and even acquired fixed property of great value. The vested rights that have grown up these many years are in many cases strictly lawful. But in many other cases they would appear to rest on nothing more than the connivance or passive acquiescence of Government officials. Whenever ill-will towards Indians becomes active, the old prohibitions of law are invoked, and the community is threatened with loss of property and, what is even worse, with deprivation of facilities for trade, which is the only occupation open to the great majority of them. About three years ago this threat became quite serious and certain municipal bodies, chiefly that of Johannesburg, began to withhold or suspend the grant of certificates of leave to trade

in cases where it appeared that the Indian who applied for it had no legal title to occupy the premises in question. The trouble gathered force until a Select Committee of the Union Parliament was appointed to consider the subject. This Committee heard a good deal of evidence, our case being presented ably and skilfully by Mr. Millin, K.C., and by Mr. J. D. Tyson, who during the period of Sir Kurma Reddi's illness acted as Agent of the Government of India. The upshot was a drastic bill which proposed among other things to segregate Indians in locations and compel those who now live elsewhere to remove to them with all their business and belongings within a period of five years. The Government of India made vigorous representations on behalf of our nationals and were able to secure the consent of the Union Government to the inclusion of the Transvaal Asiatic Tenure Bill among the subjects for consideration at the Round Table Conference which it was proposed to hold in the beginning of this year to consider the renewal of the Cape Town Agreement of 1927. The Indian Delegation under the leadership of Sir Fazl-i-Husain had thus a double task before it.

Omitting many details, however important, which the ordinary reader would find it difficult to follow, three main points of first-rate importance were pressed upon the delegation by the leaders of the Indian community, who were present in Capetown in full strength and were taken into frequent consultation. First, existing rights must be protected from further menace; second, provision must be made for future expansion so that coming generations of Indians should not find themselves barred from the profession of trading; and third, both these objects should be attained without the humiliation of any treatment savouring of segregation.

Let me mention in passing a few significant points to enable the reader to understand something of the atmosphere in which the question is involved. How vital trade facilities are for our people may be realised by the fact that, although the right of ownership and of occupation are both valued, the latter is valued far more than the former, and if, owing to pressure of conditions, one of these had to be surrendered, most Indians would surrender the right to acquire and own fixed property. The Bill as now drafted does not in terms provide for the exclusion of whites or natives from locations intended for Indians. Nevertheless in actual practice the segregation of our community will be brought about. The instinct was sound which led them to detect the presence of segregation even where the wording did not expressly mention it. In the province of the Transvaal the Dutch element preponderates and will not hear any arguments based upon the character of the British Empire or allow any rights suppose to flow from citizenship of that Empire. Our appeal must be grounded upon general considerations of humanity and natural justice.

Our delegation urged that the vested interests

which had grown up by the tacit acquiescence of Government officials should receive henceforth the positive consent of the Mining Commissioner, who should be instructed by the Government to exercise the power granted to him under the law to permit coloured persons to reside and trade in particular localities. We were not quite sure that some little legislation would not be necessary to secure our objects fully through this means, but if it was, we hoped the Union Government could secure it with the sanction and support of the Select Committee. If the Mining Commissioner acted in a liberal spirit, he could not only protect existing interests, but provide in fair measure for the needs of the coming Indian generation. It is understood that this suggestion has met with approval of the Select Committee; only, in the place of the Mining Commissioner they have substituted the Minister of the Interior. Also they allowed the deletion of the clause which would have segregated the Indian community. The white people of the Transvaal are very sensitive as to their right to govern their territory according to their own wishes and resent the representations of the Indian Government as amounting to unwarranted interference in their internal administration. To meet this sentimental difficulty it was agreed that the provisions of the Transvaal Asiatic Tenure Bill should not become the subject of formal discussion or resolution at the Round Table Conference. Dr. Malan undertook to place our views fully before the Select Committee, and we stipulated firmly that the renewal of the Cape Town Agreement would depend for its ratification by the Government of India upon the extent to which our representations on the Transvaal trouble received the favourable consideration of the Select Committee.

The agreement itself had always been looked upon with suspicion and disfavour by a powerful section of white opinion. The Government of General Hertzog was denounced by this section as having shown undue weakness and compromised the freedom of action of the citizens of South Africa, who were obliged to submit to the delay and inconvenience of having to hear the views of the Government of India and satisfy this outside power that they were dealing justly and equitably with people who were their own subjects. One circumstance had reconciled them to this undesirable position. This was the assisted emigration scheme, which with the co-operation of the Government of India brought about a certain diminution in the numbers of the Indian community. This advantage, however, had now ceased. Opinion in India was hostile, while in South Africa itself the local Indian Congress had become restive and begun to denounce the arrangement by which numbers of their innocent countrymen were lured to poverty, ill-health and social persecution in the homeland. Was there any means, we were asked, of improving the assisted emigration scheme and reviving the movement of Indians from South Africa to India? Our answer was an emphatic and final negative. Knowing, however, that, if the matter were left there, there was no prospect of the Agreement being renewed, we drew attention to the fact that under the terms of the original agreement the assisted emigration of Indians might be to India or other countries where the climatic and economic conditions were similar to those of South Africa. After a good deal of negotiation, the Conference decided that the two Governments should be advised to co-operate in investigating the conditions of likely countries with a view to promoting plans of colonization by Indians both from India and from South Africa. It was no easy matter to get the leaders of the Indian community to agree to this idea. They asked whether we of the Indian Delegation agreed that they were undesirable and must be got rid of

to the extent possible. Some went further, asserting that their strength lay in their number and they would never consent to its being reduced. We pointed out that the immediate step was only an investigation, and that they never emigrate if the plan was not good enough for the people of the homeland as well as for them. Also we had secured that in the investigation they themselves should participate through a representative. These considerations finally won their consent.

We came next upon another difficulty. The Union delegation were dead against the famous upliftment clause. To help the memory of our readers, it may be stated that this clause committed the Union Government to the duty of looking after the Indians under them in the same way in which civilised administrations look after their subjects, and to provide for them the same educational and other facilities which they provided for the other elements of their population. It would appear these propositions raised hopes which could never be fulfilled and the leaders of the Indian Congress tried to discredit the Union Government by constantly flinging the terms of the upliftment clause in their faces. Our South African colleagues would not therefore hear of its being repeated in the new agreement. Our answer was that the upliftment clause was the part of the agreement which made it acceptable to us, and that if it were dropped we should have no use for the agreement. The impasse thus brought about lasted several days during which we discussed an alternative proposal or two, but with no favourable result. The end, however, as we believe and as our readers will perhaps agree, is happy. Our brethren in the Transvaal have been relieved of the worst features of their recent trouble. No Indians will return to India unless they choose to do so. If any pressure is exercised by the officials or Agents of the Union Government in this direction, the leaders of the local Indian Congress will be free to make counter propaganda. The upliftment clause continues. An Agent of the Government of India will, as during the last five years, watch over the interests of our countrymen and be their guide, philosopher and friend, besides serving as the medium of communication between the two Governments. A South African Indian chosen by the Congress will be a member of the committee which explores on behalf of the two Governments the possibilities of colonization for Indians from both countries in such places as Brazil, British Guiana and Tanganyika. No period of years is prescribed for the life of the renewed agreement.

How was this happy ending brought about? The dominant cause without a doubt was the advantage to both sides of mutual friendship and good understanding, which made it expedient as well as right to have an instrument embodying them, such as is recognised in the international sphere. Also the commanding personality of General Hertzog had its own influence, while Dr. Malan, silent, strong and straight, pulled his full weight in the cause of peace because it was the cause of justice as well. And though we as members of the Conference never travelled outside our agenda, it is not improbable that the necessity of cultivating trade relations between the two countries was present to the minds of our Union colleagues and made its own contribution to the result. Our friend Dinabandhu Andrews interposed his good offices wherever and whenever they were required, thus making a great addition to the already immeasurable debt under which Indians overseas lie to him. Sir Fazl-i-Husain in spite of serious illness surpassed all expectation by his patience, tact and skill as well as by the firmness with which he repressed all communal tendencies among our countrymen there. It is impossible to say enough of the services rendered to the cause by Mrs. Naidu, whose personal charm and

great reputation made a singular appeal to all with whom she came into contact, whatever their sex, colour, race or predilection in politics.

POLITICAL FALSEHOOD

WHEN Doctor Malan refused to meet a deputation of the South African Indian Congress with regard to the Asiatic Land Tenure Bill, the Congress next move was to allow its officials to address at the Bar of the House of Assembly and thereby bring to the notice of the hon. members of the House the great injustice that will be done to the Transvaal Indians by passing the Asiatic Land Tenure Bill. The Congress through Mr. Alexander a member of Capetown and a friend of the Indian community sent a petition to be submitted to the House to get such a permission. He asked the House to grant leave to the president and joint hon. secretaries of the S.A.I.C. to be heard at the Bar of the House in opposition to the provisions of the Transvaal Asiatic Land Tenure Bill before the close of the debate on the Second Reading of the Bill. He further claimed that the procedure he was asking the House to authorise was the correct one when there was opposition to a Bill which interfered with private rights and other remedies had been exhausted. Mr. Alexander still went further and said that if the Minister would receive a deputation on the subject he would gladly withdraw the motion; otherwise he hoped the sense of fairplay and justice of the House would grant a reasonable request to be heard by a recognised body of people. Doctor Malan opposed this motion and in doing so he made a statement which is devoid of truth. He said that the Asiatic Land Tenure Bill could under no circumstances be considered an attack on the rights of Asiatics! This is nothing but political falsehood. Those who knew in detail the inner history of the Gold Law of 1908 and its non-operation from the last twenty-five years can at once say without any hesitation that it is a naked lie to say that the Asiatic Land Tenure Bill does not attack on the rights of the Indian community. The Transvaal Indians up to now had the right to trade anywhere in the Transvaal. The Supreme Court of the land had given such a decision. We want to ask Doctor Malan whether his Asiatic Land Tenure Bill does not snatch away the most important right of the community to trade? There is only one vocation in life for the Indian community in Transvaal and that is trade. The Asiatic Tenure Bill snatches away from the community the only means of its livelihood. It curtails and limits the right to trade anywhere in the Transvaal. The question of trade is a question of life and death to the Indian community. Secondly the Indian community had a right to purchase fixed property in any European's name in trust. The Supreme Court of the land held this to be perfectly legal. The Republican Government in this matter even went further and advised the Indian community to buy fixed property in the name of Government official in trust. This right to buy property in European's name which was held legal by the Court is now snatched away in the Asiatic

Land Tenure Bill. Can Doctor Malan deny this? Till yesterday the Indian community had a legal right to buy property in the name of the limited liability company provided that the controlling interest in it should be of Europeans. This right is also taken away in the Asiatic Land Tenure Bill. Can Doctor Malan contradict this? When the proclaimed land is turned into deproclaimed land the provisions of the Gold Law do not apply to such deproclaimed land. The coloured people can freely reside, occupy and trade there without any hindrance. Through the provision of the Asiatic Land Tenure Bill the sections of the Gold Law can now be applied even to deproclaimed lands and thereby prohibit the residence and occupation of the coloured people. Doctor Malan has crushed under his feet this right of the community and yet he has the audacity to declare in Parliament that the Asiatic Land Tenure Bill could under no circumstances be considered an attack on the rights of Asiatics! There is a decision of the highest Court of the land in the case of the Springs Municipality vs. Moosa and Seodat. The Court laid down that the provisions of the Gold Law could not be applied to Springs. Hence the Indian community had full rights to reside, occupy and trade there. The European community very strongly agitated and they asked the Parliament to apply the provisions of the Gold Law to Springs and such other places. The Europeans possess votes, and therefore they are strong people. The Indians are voteless and voiceless people and therefore they are weak. Doctor Malan, a Christian gentleman, sacrificed the right of the weak and poor and gave in before the strong European people and yet he comes forward and throws dust in the eyes of the world by saying that the Asiatic Land Tenure Bill does not attack the rights of Asiatics. It was the policy of the Government from the last quarter of a century not to put into operation Section 130 and 131 of the Gold law of 1908. In 1914 settlement the Government promised to operate the existing laws sympathetically. This was the reason that the Gold law was not put into operation and as a policy the Government did not operate it. When it is really the time to repeal these Sections of the Gold law Dr. Malan made the sections more strict through the Asiatic Land Tenure Bill. By examining one section after section we can prove that the Asiatic Land Tenure Bill does attack the rights of the Indian community. One of the Sections of the Asiatic Land Tenure Bill gives Dr. Malan power to grant exemptions to coloured people to allow them to reside, occupy and trade on the proclaimed land. He can be a little Czar over the Indian community through this power and make the community to dance at his tune. He has even got the right to cancel the exemption that he grants. No self-respecting community would ever agree to submit to this sort of slavery. Let Dr. Malan try and subject the European section of the Union to such

a humiliating measure. We are sure on the very next day he will see an open rebellion against the State! But Indians! There is no one who could look after their rights. The Government of India is powerless, and hence any people can treat Indian as a helot and a serf. We reiterate our opinion and tell the community that it is better to die than to live as slaves and helots. If the Asiatic Land Tenure Bill becomes law we advise the Indian community of the Transvaal not to accept that law and suffer the consequences.

"SLAVE MENTALITY"

(By L. W. RITCH)

"Self-gratulation is like a lofty tower upon which a haughty fool has climbed. There he sits in prideful solitude, observed by none save himself."—(The Voice of The Silence)

THE Editor is to be congratulated on his publication of Dr. Dharendra N. Roy's thoughtful and illuminating article under the above heading. Teachers are accepted because they are regarded as qualified to teach what is of value and the doctrines the teachers profound are adopted because their teachings promise to satisfy a demand or to fulfil some need or desire in the consciousness of the pupil.

Occidental civilisation by reason of its achievements along materialistic ("utilitarian") lines indubitably produced a sort of self-intoxication, and a conceit, that world-crises are only now beginning to shake. Its adoption, or perhaps rather imitation, in the Orient, where such adoption or imitation has occurred, may be ascribed to admiration or envy of the ascendancy occidental civilisation appears to have brought to its votaries, and to a desire to march with the times by emulating the example of the successful.

Both teachers and taught have displayed no lack of eagerness or perspicacity. Indeed, as for example in the case of Japan, the zeal of the convert has become even a little embarrassing to its missionaries! Japan has become a "first class Power" after the regulation western model, and a formidable rival of her aforetime tutors for territorial and industrial "places in the Sun..." Her army and navy challenge comparison with the armies and navies of other first-class powers, and her mass-production commodities are being poured into every available market to prove that competition is indeed "the soul of trade."

Dazzled by the example of the West, Japan set herself to achieve similar "greatness." She desired "the flesh-pots of Egypt" and having concentrated her whole soul upon procuring them, has got what she desired. Some day, satiety, disgust, disillusionment must be hers, even as the western world is presently beginning to experience them.

The phenomenon of "slave mentality" is the outcome of lack of discrimination and discernment. It follows the awakening, or reaction, of a slumbering desire to the glamorous call from without of what promises egoistical satisfaction. Only if at least the germ of desire be present, will the call

elicit response.

The unwise are they in whom desire is not corrected by discernment; who are caught in the web of delusion, mistaking shadow for substance; who know no real freedom in thought or independence in action; but live, move and have their being under a sort of mass-hypnosis. (Many things a more enlightened generation has learned to regard with horror were considered quite respectable, because conventional, a generation or two earlier.)

The plain truth is that, in the main, mankind exhibits little real individuality; rather, do its units share a group-consciousness. This mass-psychology expresses itself as vogue or fashion, observable even in the realms of science, and medicine. The Daniels, who dare to stand alone, are usually flung to the lions!

Man is conditioned by his thoughts and desires. As man thinks, so he becomes. Also, he obtains the fruits of his desires; but having desired and obtained them, he must, willy nilly, eat of them, be they never so bitter! It is all just a question of "Where do we look for our gains?" A matter of *which* "self"—the lower or the higher—is to be subserved; of *what* principle or aspect of the man is to be fed and developed? For, the one must be subordinated to the other. The "self" of spirit and the "self" of matter can never meet. One of the twain must disappear.

Now it is precisely to combat this "slave mentality" that has enmeshed the West, that Gandhi is focussing his energies. Gandhi sees in the prized pomp and circumstance of western civilisation, the tawdry tinsel they really are. Gandhi has insight, and by its aid perceives the corruption that hides beneath its deceptive exterior. Gandhi recognises that our civilisation has landed the world in an "impasse" because we have been conducting human affairs according to jungle ethics. And so, while civilised nations are groping dazedly around for some way out of the maze delusion fashioned for them, Gandhi recommends as a remedy for the world's ills, the abandonment of the ways of the jungle. He reminds us that we are spiritual beings, albeit embodied, that we are souls incarnated, and that, ensnared by egoism, deluded by the glamour of worldly place, power and possessions, we have been worshipping false gods that have betrayed us.

Gandhi offers the world the fruits of his own Experiments with Truth. He testifies to the faith that is in him and the knowledge that is his by challenging the brute-force of an Empire with the soul-force of a single individual. He seeks, in short, to arouse in mankind a sense of its true manhood; to persuade it to turn its face from the world of shadows to the world of realities.

Will he succeed in rescuing us from the bondage of our "slave-mentality"? Yes, if we desire to be rescued; 'no', if we still prefer our chains and find sweeter savour in our flesh-pots than in the manna the heavens offer us for the taking.

Indians At Bar Of House Of Assembly

Mr. M. Alexander (S.A.P., Woodstock) asked the House to grant leave to the president and Joint Honorary Secretaries of the South African Indian Congress to be heard at the Bar of the House in opposition to the provisions of the Transvaal Asiatic Land Tenure Bill before the close of the debate on the Second Reading of the Bill.

Mr. Alexander claimed that the procedure he was asking the House to authorise was the correct one, when there was opposition to a Bill which interfered with private rights and other remedies had been exhausted.

If the Minister would receive a deputation on the subject he would gladly withdraw his motion, otherwise he hoped the sense of fairplay and justice of the House would grant a reasonable request to be heard by a recognised body of people.

The Minister of Interior said he agreed that every section should have the right to state its case, but if the present request were acceded to how would it be possible to refuse similar requests in future? The Asiatic Land Tenure Bill could under no circumstances be considered an attack on the rights of Asiatics. It was a new measure and only dealt with a situation that had arisen as a result of the evasion of existing legislation on the part of certain Asiatics. The Bill was designed to make such evasions impossible, but so far from affecting the rights of Asiatics it extended greater consideration to transgressors than before. He saw no reason why he should receive a deputation as a Select Committee had heard evidence for weeks and the Asiatics had had every opportunity of stating their case.

Dr. Malan added that while refusing to receive a deputation he had invited the Indian Congress to state their views in writing. He had given the fullest consideration to their representatives and was rather inclined to meet them on one or two points. The motion was negatived.

Hon. E. Baring's Successor

Mr. G. S. Bozman who is appointed as the Secretary to the Agent of the Government of India in the Union arrived by the last steamer to Durban. He was met by the officials of the S.A.I.C. and N. I. Congress on board the ship and welcomed on behalf of the South African Indian community. Mr. Bozman for the last two years was Secretary to the Indian Tariff Board connected with the Department of Commerce. In an interview to the Press Mr. Bozman said it was too early for him to make any statement on the prospects of trade between India and South Africa. He had certainly heard mention of the appointment of an Indian Trade Commissioner in South Africa. Discussions at Ottawa between representatives of the two Governments might lead to the exploitation of avenues of trade. The Orient Club at Isipingo invited Mr. and Mrs. Bozman to lunch. He was welcomed by the chairman of the Club, Mr. Omar Javery. Mr. Bozman responded briefly to the welcome extended both to himself and to Mrs. Bozman.

On behalf of the South African Indian community we heartily welcome Mr. Bozman as the Secretary to the Agent of the Government of India in South Africa. His task is a very difficult one in this country. We hope he will be able to pull on like his predecessors.

Petition to Allow to Address At the Bar of the House of Assembly.

To the Honourable the Speaker and Members of the House of Assembly of the Union of South Africa in Parliament assembled:—

The petition of Sorabjee Rustomjee, President, Abdoola Ismail Kajee and Ponnusamy Ruthnam Pather, Joint Honorary Secretaries of the South African Indian Congress, an association that has been duly constituted to represent the Indian community of South Africa, respectfully sheweth:

That your petitioners were authorised to make representations on the Transvaal Asiatic Land Tenure Bill which is now under consideration of your Honourable House, as in their opinion grave injustice will be done to the Indians in the Transvaal if the said Bill becomes law.

That your petitioners approached the Honourable Minister of the Interior for an interview in order that your petitioners may have an opportunity of submitting the objections of the Congress to the provisions of the Bill, but the Honourable Minister has regretfully declined at this stage to grant your petitioners their request for an interview.

Your petitioners therefore feel that the only course now open for them is to address at the bar of your Honourable House before the second reading is taken on the Bill.

Wherefore your petitioners respectfully pray that that this petition for permission to address at the bar of the House may receive the favourable consideration of the House.

And for which your petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray.

Dated at Durban this 20th day of April, 1932.

Another Petition to the Speaker and the Members of the House

That your petitioners were authorised to make representations on the Transvaal Asiatic Land Tenure Bill which is now under consideration of your Honourable House, with a view to the complete withdrawal of the Bill.

That your petitioners beg to submit that if the said Bill is passed into law, it would bring untold misery and hardship upon the Indian community of the Transvaal, and would gradually reduce them to the position of serfs and helots.

That the Bill seeks to deprive the Indian community of its rights to hold land in the name of European nominees and by forming companies, hitherto enjoyed by it, and to place further restrictions upon trade and residence.

That your petitioners beg to submit the objections of their Congress to the various clauses of the Bill which adversely affect the Indian community in the Transvaal, and more particularly beg to draw the attention of the Honourable House as to the effect of some of the clauses of the Bill, which are as follows:—

CLAUSE 1.—Under Section 130 of the Gold Law, it is made a punishable offence for any holder of a right acquired under Law No. 15 of 1898 or prior Law to transfer, or sublet, or permit to be transferred, or sublet any portion of his right to a Coloured person, to reside on or occupy ground held under such right. The addition proposed by this clause not only makes the occupation of proclaimed areas by a Coloured person illegal but a punishable offence.

CLAUSE 2.—This repeals Sub-section I of Section

131 of the Gold Law. Under the repealed Section only occupation on proclaimed land in districts comprising in Class 'A' was permitted. It is now sought by this clause to prohibit occupation as well as residence.

This clause further creates a new position by bringing within the provisions of the Gold Law, Townships such as Springs, where Asiatics possessed uncontested rights to reside and occupy. In point of fact, the Gold Law had no application whatsoever to Townships such as Springs. Recently the question of residence by Asiatics on a certain stand at Springs, who were sought to be ejected under Section 131 (1) of the Gold Law was tested in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, and the Chief Justice decided in favour of the Asiatics by observing that proclaimed under Section 52 stood in a peculiar position and was not intended by Parliament to be hit by the provisions of the Gold Law in its application to proclaimed land. The effect of this clause will be to nullify the judgment of the Court and to take away rights which were hitherto enjoyed by Asiatics. Although the existing interests of Asiatics are safeguarded, it excludes any fresh rights which were open to them from being acquired.

CLAUSE 3.—Under this clause, powers are given to the Minister for the issue of a certificate withdrawing any land from the operation of the provisions of Sections 130 and 131 of the Gold Law, in so far as they prohibit the residence or occupation of land by a coloured person. This apparent relief is no relief of any material value, in as much, it only affects Government Townships as long as they remain leasehold. Immediately they are converted into freehold, the anti-Asiatic clause will apply in terms of the Township Act 1908, and in the opinion of your petitioners, the certificate of exemption issued by the Minister will *ipso facto* be unenforceable.

There is no indication in this clause that the power to exempt land in semi-Government and private Townships, which always contain prohibition against Asiatics from residing and occupying.

The argument of your petitioners is further strengthened by the fact that any interested standholder has the right to enforce the anti-Asiatic clause against the Asiatics. Thus then it will be seen that the power given to the Minister to exempt under this clause is limited to Government Townships only.

CLAUSE 4.—This clause purports to safeguard rights lawfully acquired, as declared by the recent decision of the Appellate Court in the case of Springs Municipality vs. Moosa and Seet, and such like places. While safeguarding existing rights in this respect, it restricts any fresh rights of a similar nature in the future. No provision is made for the transference of such rights to successors or heirs of present holders, who were in perfectly legal occupation of their stands.

CLAUSE 5 (1).—This sub-section creates new disability against Asiatics by amending the Gold Law. Although a proclaimed area in which Asiatics are prohibited from occupying, ceases to be a public digging before the 1st May 1930, it will nevertheless be considered as a proclaimed area, thus taking away the rights of Asiatics to reside and occupy land in a deproclaimed area. It moreover protects the rights of Asiatics as to residence and occupation lawfully acquired up to 1st May, 1930, but this protection does not extend to their heirs and successors.

CLAUSE 5 (2).—This sub-section whilst giving power to the Minister to exempt land, expressly

excludes Asiatics from their right of occupying deproclaimed land which they will be entitled to, where the land is deproclaimed after the mining is worked or closed.

CLAUSE 6 (a, b & c).—This clause is of a far-reaching nature. It in effect, reduces Act 37 of 1919 to a dead letter, for it takes away the protection given under that Act. In the case of the Krugersdorp Municipality vs. Daqq Ltd., 1920, the Courts have interpreted the Act to mean that a British Indian was exactly in the same position as any other person in the Municipality, and just as if he were not a coloured person, in other words, just as if he were a European, who had all the rights under the Gold Law. It is respectfully pointed out that British Indians who on 1st May, 1919, were carrying on business on proclaimed land or in Townships, and their successors in title, as well as their bona fide servants, were exempted from the Gold Law, and were permitted to reside and occupy land in the same Township.

This clause proposes to restrict the scope of the Law by laying down contrary to the intention of Act 37 of 1919, that persons so protected shall not hold any land or area in excess of that held by him on 1st May, 1919. In other words, it means that if a person occupied subsequent to this date, any fresh stand which is an extension in the same Township, such stand will be declared to have been illegally acquired. What is allowed by Act 37 of 1919 is not only snatched away, but no protection is given for vested interests acquired under that Act.

CLAUSE 6 (3).—This clause takes away the existing rights enjoyed by Indians. Under the Gold Law of 1898 and according to the ruling of the Court in Khota's case, the right to occupy land existed. It is necessary to quote the judgment of the Chief Justice in that case. He ruled that "Section 92 of the Gold Law of 1898 certainly forbids the issue of a stand licence to any but white persons; no coloured man, therefore, can hold a stand licence. But it does not say that White man shall not let his stand to a coloured person, nor does it say that no coloured person shall occupy a stand. That being so, it seems to me that neither of those things are illegal." Subsequent to this, the new Gold Law of 1908 was introduced, when it was made clear by the then Attorney General, referring to representations made in regard to Sections 130 and 131, that the intention was not to restrict Indian trade, but as a matter of sound police and sanitary legislation, to regulate the residence of coloured persons in the populous mining areas of Witwatersrand, and more especially outside Municipalities. It was also made clear that the restrictions which are contained in Sections 130 and 131 on the residence of coloured persons aimed not at Indian traders but at idlers and loafers. This is fully borne out by the fact that the provisions of Sections 130 and 131 were not enforced against Indians who were allowed to acquire vested interest in regard to residence and occupation. This then was in keeping with the assurance given by the Attorney-General to the Under-Secretary for the Colonies, when controversy was raised in regard to the New Gold Bill. This clause as introduced, sweeps away those assurances and even refuses to recognise vested interest acquired thereunder.

CLAUSE 7, Sub-section 2.—It is respectfully pointed out that the saving clause to clause 7 contains a serious omission in prohibiting successors in title to hold the property. It limits an Asiatic to deal with his property, only by way of inheritance, and the choice of dealing with a lawfully acquired property during his lifetime is totally prohibited.

CLAUSE 7, Sub-section 2 (4)—This sub-section introduces a new disability and sweeps away existing rights in relation to holding of properties in trust by Europeans for Indians. Europeans held properties for and on behalf of Indians since Law 3 of 1885 was enacted, and this was held to be valid by the Supreme Court. The present provision of the Bill makes it illegal and a punishable offence for a person to hold fixed property on behalf of Indians after 15th May, 1930.

This clause further gives no right to transfer properties so held to any other person, and if a European holding a fixed property on behalf of an Indian dies, no provision is made for the nomination of another Trustee.

CLAUSE 7, Sub-section 3 (4)—This clause is objected to on the ground that transfer of shares or debentures, after the 1st May, 1930, of an Asiatic company to any other person is prohibited, which is unjust.

All shares in a private company which has acquired property after May, 1930, are forfeited to the State. This in effect will vest all properties owned by that company before May 1930 in the State, by virtue of the shares having been confiscated by it. This is a distinct hardship.

Having regard to the history and incidence of the laws of the Province of the Transvaal which differentiate against Indians, your petitioners venture to submit respectfully that the submissions set forth in this petition warrant the serious consideration of the House, in order not to curtail and limit the existing rights hitherto enjoyed by the Indians in that Province, but to afford relief to them so that they may be freed from unjust and oppressive laws which harshly operate against them.

Wherefore your petitioners respectfully pray that your Honourable House may be pleased to take into favourable consideration this humble protest from the Indian community and to reject the Bill in question.

And for which your petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray.

Dated at Durban this 20th day of April, 1932.

The Orientalism And Occidentalism

Mr. Masaatsu Yasuoka is a Japanese writer who is playing an important role in propagating the principles of Oriental morality as against Occidental intellectualism. In the *Japan Magazine* he writes on the contrast between Occidentalism and Orientalism:

This fundamental principle of positiveness and negativeness may again be applied to relations between man and woman. Man is the typical example of the law of positiveness in human life, whereas that of negativeness is obviously represented by woman. It is intuition rather than theory that teaches us what is manlike and what is womanlike. Sinewy muscles, clearness of brain and overflowing ambition give a manly feeling. As for womanliness, on the contrary, it is a more spiritual and internal factor than such material and external superiority possessed by men; affection rather than clearness of brain, altruism than ambition, and virtue than talent, afford the more agreeable feeling of womanliness. These are the most conspicuous differences between manhood and womanhood.

It is very interesting to find that Oriental culture sharply contrasts with that of the Occident in relation to this law of relative positiveness and negativeness. From various living examples we may safely judge

that Occidental civilisation is remarkably positive, while Oriental civilisation involves many factors distinctly negative. In other words, the culture of the West is of markedly extensible nature, hence materialistic, intellectualistic, utilitarian, and rather masculine. In keen contrast to it, Oriental culture is very retrogressive, spiritual and negative. It is more æsthetic than utilitarian, more virtuous than intellectual, and rather womanlike than manlike. It is an undeniable fact that while the Occidental civilisation has a tendency to differentiate a single one into an infinite multitude, thus tending to express itself by shaping a form, Oriental civilisation is always inclined to unify complicated distinctions so as to comprehend as many as possible.

Asiatics To Quit

Following a recent judgment in favour of the Rongopoot-Maraishburg Town Council in the Witwatersrand Local Division of the Supreme Court, it has been decided that an order to quit by the end of June is to be served on all Asiatics affected by the judgment.

Steps will be taken to obtain a site suitable for a coloured township.

Statement Submitted By S.A.I.C.

To Government Of India Delegation

(Continued from last week)

INDIAN EDUCATION; INDUSTRIAL AND TECHNICAL

In pursuance of the "Uplift" clause in the Capetown Agreement the Natal Provincial Council instituted an enquiry into the matter of Indian Education in Natal.

The Capetown Agreement made a frank admission of the grave situation of Indian education in Natal, and the importance given to the "Uplift" clause in the Agreement was an indication that in the matter of education the Natal Provincial Council has not done its duty to the Indians. Prior to the Education Enquiry Commission there were 30,000 Indian children of school going age in Natal, and of this number only 9,900 children were in schools. Twenty thousand Indian children were receiving no education at all. That was not all.

The method of arriving at the figure for subsidy purposes is in our opinion not the correct one. The subsidy is based on the number of children who attended the Schools the previous year. This method will not in any way assist Indian Education. If the amount of subsidy were arrived at by basing on the number of children expected to attend Schools for any current year, we are firmly of the opinion, that in a few years time the 16,000 children who are not receiving education would be in Schools.

The difference between the subsidy given by the Union Government for European education and that given for Indian education is very large. The subsidy for the education of European children is granted at the rate of £16.7.6 in respect of Government Schools. The subsidy for Indian education is as we have stated above, granted at the rate of £5.5.0 per head. The cost of conducting the Sastri College and other few Government Schools takes a large portion of the subsidy thereby leaving a smaller sum to maintain and conduct Aided Schools, which

by far outnumber the Government Schools. In 1928 there were nine Government and forty-three Aided Schools. Though there has been an improvement it will seen however that to every Government School there are five Aided Schools as compared with four or five European Government Schools to every European Aided School. Thickly populated districts in Natal, like Clairwood, Cato Manor, Sydenham, Stellawood, Fairbreeze, Tongaat, Verulam, to quote a few, are still without Government Schools. In Clairwood there are 700 children attending School in Cato Manor over 500 children, in Fairbreeze there are over 300 children. We have urged from time to time that these large Schools should be converted into Government Schools and we again emphasise the urgent necessity for their conversion.

The Sastri College built with money contributed by members of the Indian community forms a big charge on the subsidy. This College alone costs £18 15 5 per head. It is felt very strongly that the Union Government should subsidise the Sastri College separately.

There is an urgent necessity for the creation of new Schools to absorb the considerable number of children who are receiving no education. Most of the existing schools are refusing to admit any further children for want of accommodation. The Carlisle Government School, the Depot Road Government School, Durban, the Clairwood Government Aided School, the Fairbreeze Government Aided School, and the Cato Manor Government Aided School are all refusing admittance. Districts such as Merebank, Dannhauser, Sea View, South Coast Junction, Pentrich, which have large Indian population require schools.

Indian education in Natal has not progressed considerably during the term of the Capetown Agreement. Beyond placing 5,000 children in the schools during the last five years little has been done to improve the state of affairs as they existed before the Agreement.

If the "Uplift" clause is to be given effect to then it is imperative that the Indian children should be given every opportunity and facility to educate themselves. It is wrong to ask them to conform to Western Standard of life if education which is the first essential to the attaining of such standard is denied them.

The Indian Technical Education Committee comprising Indian members formed in Durban eighteen months ago have for some time been conducting Continuation and Commercial Classes. Adult Indians who have not had the benefit of education in their younger days are now receiving education of a nature suitable for their daily requirements. The Apprenticeship Act requires possession of Sixth Standard Certificate before any person could be apprenticed. The Continuation Classes serve that need. In 1930 over 15 Students gained their Sixth Standard Certificates.

Our community feels the necessity for the establishment of Technical and Agricultural Classes. Recently a class for Domestic Science was formed and this has been taken up very eagerly by young Indian women. In the same way if classes were opened for agriculture, Cabinet making, Building Carpentering, etc., hundreds of our people would take advantage of these classes. The Union Government in 1931 subsidised the Commercial Classes to the extent of £150, and for the year 1932 the subsidy has been increased to £300. We need hardly emphasise that for a population of 68,000 in and around Durban, the sum would hardly touch the fringe of the question.

It might be mentioned that the continuation Classes are staffed by Indian teachers who beyond receiving about £25/- for their travelling expenses receive no salary. They have served in that capacity for the last eighteen months.

(To be Continued)

South African Indian Congress

Twelfth Annual Conference

Notice is hereby given that the Twelfth Annual Conference of the South African Indian Congress will be held at the Parsee Rustomjee Hall, 140, Queen Street, Durban, on the 29th and 30th days of May, 1932, commencing at 10 a.m. on the 29th May.

AGENDA—

1. Minutes.
2. Presidential Speech.
3. Secretarial Report.
4. Financial Statement and Treasurer's Report.
5. Transvaal Asiatic Land Tenure Bill (Amended).
6. Capetown Agreement and matters referred to therein.
7. Election of Officers.
8. General.

SORABJEE RUSTOMJEE,
President.

A. I. KAJEE } Jt. Hon.
P. R. PATHER } Secretaries.

Notice

INDIAN UNEMPLOYMENT

Will employers of Indian labour kindly notify the undersigned of any vacancies in their establishment.

WRITE:—Hon. Secretary, Sir Kurma Reddi Unemployment Relief Committee, 175 Grey Street, Durban, or Phone Central 3506.



SNOEK—Prime Red. Oily
Snoek at lowest market prices.
Quotation on request.

COAST TRADING CO., 917 Kershaw St., Capetown