

Indian Opinion

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NOTES AND NEWS

MAHATMA GANDHI is now in his third and the last week's fast. A Reuter's message from Poona dated Monday last stated that doctors were astonished at his condition. They said that it was almost a miracle that he was still so fit. Many will be relieved to feel that by the grace of God two weeks and a half have passed smoothly and will trust in Him to see Mahatma Gandhi successfully through this great ordeal.

THE general election in the Union has resulted in the overwhelming victory for Coalitionists the final figures being Coalitionists 138. Other Parties 12. The latter include 6 Independents, 2 South African Labour Party, 2 Roosites, 2 Natal Home Rulers. The Coalition comprise 61 S.A.P., 75 National Coalitionists and 2 Labour Coalitionists.

THE interesting features of the election are the defeat of Mr. Tielman Roos, who opposed Mr. Piet Grobler, Minister of Native Affairs, at Rustenburg; Dr. D. F. Malan's success in retaining his seat at Calvinia against Mrs. Steenkamp and the success of Mrs. Deneys Reitz in Parktown as the first lady Parliamentarian.

MR. Tielman Roos after his defeat has announced his definite retirement from politics. In view of his extreme views on the Asiatic question and on the non-European question in general the news of his retirement will be received by the non-European races somewhat with a sigh of relief.

COMMENTING on the South African general election, the *Manchester Guardian* says: "One of the strongest governments in modern times—certainly the strongest in any British Dominion to-day—has now been given in South Africa." The paper proceeds to declare that it remains to be seen how the new partners work in double harness, what energy they can give to a common programme of reconstruction and how far General Smuts's influence will secure a liberalising of the future Nationalist native policy.

A statement made before the Transvaal Asiatic Land Tenure Act Commission with regard to the wealth of the Transvaal Indians by Mr. Jajbhay, its secretary of the Transvaal Indian Commercial Association, seems to have been the subject of such great attraction that it has been reentered out as a piece of very interesting news. The statement is as follows:—

Mr. Jajbhay, who was giving evidence, said that the wealthy class of Indians was confined to under 100 individuals. There are men who are worth from £250,000 to £500,000, another class worth say from £75,000 to £100,000 and a third wealthy class worth from £10,000 to £20,000. Then come the shopkeepers, each with a capital of say £1,000 or £2,000.

The large proportion of the Indian population was not rich. They make ends meet."

There is nothing wonderfully exciting in the above fact if viewed comparatively with the other commercial classes in the Union. It, however,

interests us to this extent, that while God has bestowed on some members of our community so much wealth He has unfortunately not bestowed on them the sense of responsibility to their less fortunate brethren. With so much wealth we fail to see why we should be starving for proper education, hospitals and other benevolent institutions which would go a great deal towards our upliftment as a community. Indians in Natal have at least made a splendid gesture in building the Sastri College and in addition they have a beautiful library and benevolent homes. Some of the National institutions in Natal are from the charity of one single individual like the late Mr. Parsee Rustomjee. It is a misfortune of the community that Transvaal Indians can show no such record notwithstanding so much wealth amassed by some individuals.

There is of course one excuse which they can put forward and that is that they had no security of tenure. Not even in locations were they allowed to live in peace. No sooner did they spend money in making the place suitable to live in than they were given notice to quit and "to move on" to another place. This is a sound argument and in any future settlement of the Indian question in the Transvaal it is to be hoped that it will be given due consideration.

THE Krugersdorp Town Council has instructed the Town Solicitor to serve notices on 15 owners of properties occupied by Asiatics, pointing out that occupation is illegal, and stating that unless the premises are vacated by June 30 application will be made to Court to have the occupiers ejected.

THE following letter from "Not Twice-Born" appears in *The Star*, Johannesburg, in connection with Mahatma Gandhi's fast:—

"Sir,—Amidst the amazement of the civilised world, Mahatma Gandhi has entered upon his three weeks' self-imposed fast—for what purpose? Nominally to revolutionise Hindu society and to raise the ban on the age-long inadmissibility of untouchables to Hindu temples; to improve the status of 60 million of India's sons of the lowest strata. But is it so? I have waited for some other pen to point out the real goal, the final outcome of the Mahatma's Machiavelian move.

"Now that India is to attain self-government with representation for all classes, including the untouchables, the Hindus would have been faced by 70 million Mahomedans and 60 million untouchables, both combined to maintain the British connection and the freedom this represents—a formidable combination against the power of Brahminism, which still desires to rule India under its caste-bound system.

"Mahatma Gandhi visualises a struggle for centuries in which the untouchables will be in conflict with the Hindus politically unless he can get them to side with the "ancient regime." So he plans Hinduism to absorb the outcasts, the no-castes, the hitherto non-Hindus into the ruling power of the future—alas, to catch the political votes of the hitherto untouchables by forcing Hinduism to admit them into the temples and so, at one grand sweep, to convert the despised "Mlechas" into full brotherhood with the God-descended "twice-born!"

"Alas for poor India and her future progress if the Mahatma's designs bear fruit. Gone will be progress as seen by Western eyes, and back will the country go to—what? The spinning wheel and decay!"

WE really fail to see why the above writer should bemoan "poor India and her future progress" if he

truly believes that the object of Mahatma Gandhi's fast is to convert the despised mlecchas into full brotherhood with the God descended "twice-born." A country which bases its standard of equality upon a higher level than a lower one indeed shows signs of greater progress both morally and materially. If the perception of "Not Twice-Born" is, therefore, correct it augurs well for the future of India. But "Not Twice-Born" is evidently not so much concerned about the progress of "poor India" as he professes to be. He is rather concerned about the uniting of the different communities in India which might possibly prove formidable to the British Raj which has hitherto maintained its stronghold by keeping them divided.

OUR NEW GOVERNMENT

AT last the storm which has lasted almost six months is over. The storm king Mr. Tielman Roos whose roaring was heard in the beginning, disappeared for a short period in the middle and seemed formidable once again towards the end has also melted away into oblivion, and Coalition has won the day in all its glory. The two heroes Generals Hertzog and Smuts are to be congratulated on the success of their labour. No country can be happy when its rulers are fighting amongst themselves. It is said that the Union which was achieved in 1909 on paper has in 1933 been achieved in the hearts and minds of the people. The *Manchester Guardian* says, the strongest Government in modern times—certainly the strongest in any British Dominion to-day—has now been given power in South Africa.

We as a section of the population of South Africa and interested in the good government of the country must join whole-heartedly in the chorus of blessings showered upon our new Government. But while doing so we are sore at heart. Will this Government bring us any happiness, or will the Coalition prove in our case harsher than ever? Will the new Government impose on us further disabilities and humiliations or will it bring us relief? Does this unity mean a united force of the white people against the voteless and voiceless black or does it mean the advent of a saner regime moved by high ideals of safeguarding the legitimate rights and interests of every section of the community irrespective of class or colour and more so of the weaker sections? These are the thoughts uppermost in our hearts. Whilst the highest ideals of good government have been given expression to by both the great leaders during their public utterances no declaration of policy has been made in regard to the Asiatic question although it is considered to be one of the burning questions of the day. If all the ideals eloquently expressed are to be rightly interpreted we can safely hope for a better future. But will they be is the doubtful question.

The future of the Transvaal Indians is in the melting pot to-day. The question that was laid to rest after a long and bitter struggle in 1914—thanks to General Smuts—has once again been revived with all the bitterness possible and aims at crushing the comparatively few Indians in that Province out of existence. The *Manchester Guardian* has said it remains to be seen how far General Smuts' influence will secure a liberalising of the future Nationalist Native policy. To that we would add, it remains

also to be seen how far his influence will secure a liberalising of the Asiatic policy

There is one thing we can say and that is that we are more hopeful as regards the new Government treating our question more sympathetically than in the past in view of the fact that the harsher elements are no longer at the head of affairs.

Mr. Jan. H. Hofmeyr, the present Minister of the Interior, thus wrote in his foreword to "Sastri Speaks"—

".....Mr. Sastri did more than reveal India to South Africa. He also, in his own inimitable way, did much to reveal us to ourselves; helping us to see.....some of those things wherein we are in danger as a nation of falling short of those high principles to which we owe allegiance.

"I would give but one instance. In that strikingly penetrating Christmas article which Mr. Sastri wrote for the *Natal Mercury*, after emphasising the universality of the range of the commands of Christ, he went on in these words:

'We believe in the essential dignity of every soul on God's creation. This is the essence of every religion which is called a world religion. You cannot please God by benefiting one set of His creatures at the expense of another set of His creatures. The fact that you regard yourself as belonging to the one set and not to the other set is of no consequence. Injury to a part of humanity is injury to humanity and a violation of the purpose of God, who is called goodness and all love.'

"If the publication of this book could only serve the purpose of branding this message upon the conscience of us all it would indeed have rendered an inestimable service to South Africa."

We have every reason to hope for a more liberal policy when one who has expressed the above sentiments is at the head of the Department dealing with our affairs. We pray that our hopes may be realised.

Latest News About Mahatma Gandhi

While going to Press the following cable message was received by us from Poona dated Wednesday, May 24, at 2-30 p.m. from Mr. Devdas Gandhi:—

On the eve of his seventeenth day's fast Mahatma Gandhi's condition was not unsatisfactory compared to what was expected. His vitality however is ebbing and he is unable to move in bed himself or to raise his voice beyond whisper. Gandhiji is ministered to every moment by devoted attendants, specialists and Dr. Mehta. Gandhiji himself is fully co-operating with doctors by avoiding all unnecessary exertion. He still manages to hold his drinking water glass with his own hand and takes large quantities of it. Gandhiji sleeps extremely well. Morning and evening prayers and readings from the Bhagavad Gita and the Ramayana continues. Gandhiji is mentally perfectly peaceful and is absorbed in meditation shutting out thoughts even of untouchables. Though extremely anxious days are ahead doctors are still hopeful.

"EACH FOR HIMSELF"

(By L. W. RITCH)

Few thoughtful observers, and still fewer students of history but agree that "the old order is changing, giving place to the new." The pessimist regards the outlook with gloomy foreboding; the man of faith, insight and imagination with gratitude and confidence. More generally, there is a feeling that the "system," economic and political, that for long centuries has controlled human relationships, has been outgrown and no longer fits twentieth century requirements. What most find perturbing is the question of replacement, the finding of a substitute, an alternative other than chaos.

Now, it is generally conceded that a sickness is half cured if correctly diagnosed. Of a certainty in the absence of correct diagnosis the chances of recovery are remote indeed; and since we are confronted with a sickness that is affecting the whole human organism, there is no part, section or class of mankind that can remain uninterested in the problem. Every organ, every limb, each tiny cell, has a joint and common interest in the health or ill-health of the body—corporate.

One of the purposes of a body, if not its chief use, is to subserve the "growth" of the central life that informs it; to constitute the vehicle of the latter's becoming; to furnish a protecting sheath during the process of its evolving the potentialities latent within it. That central life is also the integrating force that co-ordinates the component parts of the body, whereby the latter is enabled to function as an organic whole.

Harmonious co-operative working of the parts so held together by sustaining life-centre makes for health. War between the members inevitably produces chaos and eventual disintegration. Which last, is precisely the trouble from which the human organism called Mankind is suffering—a war of its members, and worse still a war within each of its members; civil war of the most devastating kind.

Industrially, and politically; racially and nationally, we have lost our sense of duty to the whole of which we all are but integral parts. We have lost sight of this truth, that while each fractional unit of that whole may rightfully concern itself in the expressing of its own uniqueness, its own individuality, the best of which it is capable, it may lawfully do so only in the course of its subservice of the larger organic life to which it belongs and in which it lives moves and has its being. Its individual interests are naturally and properly subordinate to the welfare of the corporate life it shares with its fellow parts. Thus and only thus is individual progress best promoted and advanced. Progress and Service go hand in hand.

Few will dare to question that our "civilisation" has reached a pass where it is scarcely distinguishable from jungle conditions. In place of the keen recognition of racial, national and class interdependence and of the community of interest necessary for the welfare and prosperity of the organism and its members, we have advanced the notion of the right of this individual to exploit his powers for his own selfish ends to a point where the very life of the organism is endangered.

Whether the eye looks Eastwards or Westwards, it observes race occupied in the selfish exploitation of race, nations endeavouring to enrich themselves at the expense of competitor nations, the millions of "have-nots" harnessed to the chariot of Mammon and dependent for their very existence upon the will of the few who by superior astuteness, and protected by the law that sanctifies the "system," have acquired control of the world's purse strings and the power to starve or let live.

The picture that confronts us is one of starving, helpless millions bereft of the human dignity that should differentiate them from the lower animals; the great mass of humanity starved in soul and in mind, as well as in body. The would-be worker cannot work and earn, therefore the distributor cannot find markets. Mechanical inventions that might be utilised for the enrichment of life are converted to death-dealing uses in war, or to further impoverishment of the masses on whose industrial opportunities they are made to encroach.

Even the money-lord finds the outlets for his commodity restricted as never before, and may yet find it completely so; a consumption devoutly to be desired since with it will disappear his controlling power the abuse of which has so long been tolerated.

And the moral? Surely so plain that he who runs may read. What but an object lesson in the folly of self-seeking and indifference to the welfare of other selves? What but an overwhelmingly convincing and complete answer to the age-old question, "Am I my brother's keeper?"

And if this be the correct diagnosis, surely the remedy is obvious. For, just as we have "suffered from ourselves," so the power to stay our sufferings is in ourselves. We, and we alone, can be our own healers.

This monument of our folly, this Frankenstein, creature of our individual and collective unbrotherliness, of our blindness to the Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of mankind must be dethroned. Delusion fashioned it.

Individual, national, racial growth? Yes! But the strength that comes of growth, the uniqueness that constitutes individual place and value in the great Harmony must be consciously and deliberately cultivated for service of the Whole, contributed in glad offering to the Whole—to Mankind.

Competition? Yes! But competition that is brotherly rivalry in well-doing, in the succouring of the weaker, in the advancing of the more backward, in the firm-founding of an order that shall express as a living, realised Truth "Each for all and All for Each."

What lets? What are the difficulties in the way? Fear, principally; fear that God newly refound may prove less reliable than the old deity, tyrant and oppressor though he be. Courage is what is needed. Courage and Faith; for Faith shall arm us with Fearlessness. "Faith, yea, a little faith, shall save thee from the anguish of thy dread." Armed with Faith and Courage, the Truth shall set us free.

Civilisation is rapidly being hurried towards a parting of the ways; the one to life the other to decay and death. If it is to live it can survive only by casting off its old superstitions, by abandoning

its outworn shiboleths, by grasping and realising the meaning of "Give up thy life, if thou wouldst live."

Land Tenure Act Commission Police Inspector's Report

The following memoranda, etc., were sent by the Transvaal Asiatic Land Tenure Act Commission to the Chief Inspector of Police, Johannesburg, for examination and report:—

- (1) Memorandum of the Transvaal Indian Commercial Association.
- (2) Memorandum from European Ministers in charge of coloured congregations in Johannesburg and District.
- (3) Letter from the Federation of Ratepayers' Associations, Johannesburg.
- (4) Letter from the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce.
- (5) Statement of case—Braamfontein and Hospital Ratepayers' Association.
- (6) Letters from Messrs. Berman and Krawitz.
- (7) Memorandum of Coloured Peoples' Welfare Association.

The Chief Inspector of Police has sent the following report to the Commission:—

J.1. JOHANNESBURG BETWEEN PRESIDENT AND COMMISSIONER STREETS (a) (b) (c)

(a) West of Sauer Street.

The details given in regard to Indian or Asiatic occupation are substantially correct. The trades in which such Indians are engaged cover a fairly wide field, but are mainly confined to General Dealers, Tailors, Greengrocers, Tea Rooms and Laundries.

This area may be proclaimed as a prohibited area for natives under the Urban Areas Act in the near future.

This will to a certain extent affect Asiatic traders, but I doubt if the removal of natives will lead to any substantial increase of Europeans. The area is, moreover, a trading centre rather than a residential area.

This is a suitable area for exemption.

(b) Sauer Street to Delters Street.

There are only a few isolated Asiatics trading in this area. The population is almost entirely European.

I agree that the Commission should in this area deal with each individual case merely on its merits.

(c) Delters Street to End Street.

The details given in the memorandum are approximately correct.

The Asiatics trading or resident in this area include small grocers or general dealers, tailors, greengrocers and employees of the local factories.

The influx of Asiatics and coloured people has not caused any noticeable efflux of Europeans.

This area may be proclaimed under the Urban Areas Act later, but Asiatic traders would not suffer unduly. The area is mainly a manufacturing one. As a residential area it is decreasing.

I do not consider it can be exempted as an area, each case should be judged on its merits.

J.2. FERREIRASTOWN

The details given are approximately correct. The Asiatics in this area are engaged in business as storekeepers, tailors, tea room proprietors, hawkers, pedlars, blacksmiths, carpenters, laundry and native eating house keepers.

The proportions of the various races are approximately as follows:—

Europeans 16.1	Asiatics 17.3
Native 32.5	Coloured 34.1

This area may be proclaimed later under the Urban Areas Act, in which case the Asiatic traders would, no doubt, suffer, especially if a better class of European replaced the present native population. This latter possibility is, however, very remote.

I consider this an area where exemption could be favourably considered.

J.3. PROSPECT TOWNSHIP

The details given are fairly correct. Very few Europeans live in this area. The proportions of the various races are approximately:—

Europeans 1.3	Asiatics 2%
Coloured 3.4	Natives 93.3

The Asiatics resident in this area are mainly traders such as General Dealers, Drapers, Greengrocers, Tailors, etc.

The infiltration of Asiatics has not driven away European residents, but the influx of natives, especially after January, 1930, has undoubtedly done so.

This area is a difficult one, surrounded by mine compounds. The European population is small and not likely to increase. If it is retained as a native area I can see no objection to exemption. If declared a prohibited area for natives, then the coloured residents should also go.

J.4. MARSHALLSTOWN

(a) Area south of Main and East of Kruis Streets.

The details given can be taken as correct. The Asiatics in this area are usually engaged in such trades as grocers, tailors, tea rooms, hawkers, pedlars, and the like. A number of Asiatics are also employed in factories, garages and other industries in the area.

This area may be proclaimed as a non-native area under the Urban Area Act, in which case Asiatic traders would lose a lot of their trade.

I do not consider this area justifies exemption. Each particular case should be judged on its merits. I consider, moreover, that while each case should be judged on its merits a very strong case would have to be made out before exemption was granted.

(c) This is an outpost of Ferreirastown. The proportion of the population is approximately:—

Europeans 39.5	Asiatics 4.7
Coloured 7.7	Native 48.1

This area may shortly be proclaimed under the Urban Areas Act in which case Asiatic traders would lose their principal customers.

I do not agree that this area should be exempted entirely, but some sections of it could be favourably considered for exemption.

J.5. BURGHERSDORP

The proportions of the various races in the different sections of this area are roughly:—

European 33%	Asiatic 30.7
Coloured 14.33	Native 22.8

Asiatics carry on the usual callings favoured by them, such as grocers, soft goods merchants, greengrocers, hawkers and pedlars. They are also employed as cab drivers, factory employes and waiters.

This is an area which may favourably be considered for exemption.

J.6. FORDSBURG

The details given are approximately correct.

I propose dealing with Fordsborg as a whole and not under separate divisions shewn in the memorandum.

The Asiatics resident in this area carry on business as grocers, soft goods merchants and the like.

The proportions of the races are roughly:—

Europeans 65%	Asiatic 8.4%
Coloured 17.3%	Native 9.3%

The infiltration of Asiatics has tended to drive away the European population in this area. This first became noticeable about 10 years ago.

Asiatics in this, as in other areas, cannot be said to participate in crime to any marked extent. Some

of the Asiatics, however, act as receivers of stolen property and illioit gold.

This area may be later proclaimed under the Urban Areas Act, in which case Asiatic traders would lose many of their customers.

I do not consider Fordsburg should be exempted as an area, except the portion Lillian Road to East end of plan. Other portions should be judged on their merits.

J.7. CITY AND SUBURBAN

The details given are approximately correct. The proportion of the various races to population are approximately :—

European 25%	Asiatic 1.8%
Coloured 9.4	Native 63.8

The few Asiatics in business follow the usual callings of grocers, general dealers and the like.

This area may in future be declared a prohibited area for natives under the Urban Areas Act, and this would, no doubt, adversely affect the trades carried on by Asiatics. I doubt, however, if the efflux of natives will bring back many Europeans. In this area I do not consider that the full area should be exempted, but each case should be dealt with strictly on its merits.

(b) REMAINDER OF TOWNSHIP

This is practically a European area. I do not consider exemption justified. Each individual case should be judged on its merits.

J.8. JOHANNESBURG

(a) West of Sauer Street and the Block Fraser-Sauer-Kerk-Pritchard Streets.

The details given are not entirely correct. Indians do not predominate.

The Asiatics in this area are engaged in business as grocers, general dealers, greengrocers, tailors, tea room and laundry proprietors, etc.

The proportions of the various races are approximately :—

European 75%	Asiatic 20%
Coloured and Native 5%	

These figures are not based on any census—they are police estimates only.

There is no particular criminal element with which the Asiatics have any close connection.

This area will probably be proclaimed under the Urban Areas Act, but if so it will have little effect on Asiatic traders.

This is an area where each case should be judged strictly on its merits.

(b) Europeans are in the majority in this area, and there is no case for special exemption—each application should be judged on its merits.

(c) "Balance of locality." There are only a very few isolated Asiatics trading in this area, and I consider that each case should be strictly judged on its merits.

J.9 LA ROCHELLE

The details given are approximately correct. Asiatics in this area are engaged in business as general dealers, grocers, tailors, laundrymen and like trades.

The proportion of the various races is :

European 87.3%	Asiatic 1.4
Native 9.3	Coloured 2%

The infiltration of Asiatics has been going on for the last ten years. As a rule they bought stands and built on them.

This area is generally a law-abiding one, and the Asiatics resident there are not connected with any criminal elements.

The area is already prohibited under the Urban

Areas Act for natives, although a few still remain there.

I do not consider that what the memorandum terms "The island" should be exempted. Each case should be judged strictly on its merits.

J.10. OPHIRTON

The population is as follows :—

European 48.4	Asiatic 3.2
Coloured 24.6	Native 28.3

The Asiatics here are mostly in business as grocers, general dealers and hawkers.

I do not consider this to be an area for total exemption—the European population is too large to justify that. It is, however, what I consider a border line area. In many respects it is suitable for exemption.

J.11. LAKE VIEW

The population in this area consists of approximately :

European 7.8	Asiatic 2.5
Coloured 11.5	Native 7.2

There is only Asiatic trader—a Chinaman, who has a general dealer's shop.

This is not a suitable area for exemption. Each case should be considered on its merits.

J.12 NORTH DOORNFONTEIN

This Township is very unappropriately named. It really adjoins and could be grouped with Spes Bona and Wolhuter.

The particulars given as to residents are not quite correct, the proportion of the various races to population being nearly as follows :

Europeans 34%	Asiatics 7%
Coloured 12.9	Native 54.4

The infiltration of Asiatics has not affected the European population greatly, but the large increase in the native population has undoubtedly done so.

Should the area be proclaimed under the Urban Areas Act the position would be greatly changed, and a fair number of Europeans would probably return.

This is an area where exemption can be favourably considered.

J.13 and 13a. JEPPESTOWN

The population in this area consists of :

European 86.7	Asiatics 1.3
Coloured 3%	Native 9%

The businesses in which Asiatics engage in this area are the usual ones—general dealers, grocers, soft goods, greengroceries, etc.

It is a well behaved area, and the presence of Asiatics does not tend to crime.

This area has already been proclaimed under the Urban Areas Act.

It is an almost European area, and I would suggest that the whole of the Township north of the railway and west from where the railway crosses Park Street, should be an area where Asiatics and coloured persons may not reside or occupy business premises.

In the remainder of the area each case should be considered strictly on its merits.

J.14 DENVER

(a) North of the Railway Line.

The particulars given are approximately correct. The population is estimated to comprise :

Europeans 51.3	Asiatics 5.6
Coloured 20.7	Natives 22.4

I consider that this is plainly an area where coloured persons should not be permitted to reside or occupy business premises.

(b) South of the Railway Line.

The entire area has been declared a prohibited



area for natives, and since they were evacuated there has been steady return of Europeans to the area. There has also been an increase in the coloured population.

This area has in the past been a particularly notorious one for illicit liquor, but with the departure of the natives there has been an improvement. Asiatics do not take part in the illicit liquor traffic, but many of the coloured class do.

In the area south of the railway line there is a big coloured population, and I consider in this portion each case should be considered on its merits.

J.15 OLEYBLAND

There are no Asiatics and only a few native and coloured persons. This area should be one in which the residence of Asiatics and coloured persons is prohibited.

J.16 SPES BONA AND WOLHUTER

This area is in nearly all respects similar to J.12 North Dornfontein.

(a) SPES BONA.

The figures given as to population are correct. It is estimated that the proportion of the various races is as follows:—

European 36.4	Asiatic 1.1
Coloured 9.2	Native 53.3

It is probable that this area may shortly be proclaimed under the Urban Areas Act.

(b) WOLHUTER

The population consists of:

European 78.5	Asiatic 1.3
Coloured 1.0	Native 19.2

This area will be shortly proclaimed under the Urban Areas Act, in which case only a few Asiatics and coloured persons will remain.

The closing of the Wolhuter and Meyer and Charlton Mines has caused this area to deteriorate, and there is very little hope of its recovery.

I consider this to be one of the areas where exemption for Asiatics and coloured persons could be favourably considered without causing undue prejudice to the interests of the European residents.

J. 17 CLEVEDON

Asiatics and coloured persons should not be permitted to reside in this area.

J.18 PAARLSHOOP

The details given are approximately correct. This is a European area. There has been a gradual infiltration of Asiatics during recent years.

I do not consider that general exemption should be given in this area, but that each case should be considered on its merits.

J.19 BOOYSENS. J.20 BOOYSENS RESERVE

There are no Asiatics in this area and only a few coloured residents. Each case should be judged strictly on its merits.

J.21 TURFFONTAIN

The details given as to the number of Asiatics is approximately correct.

The proportion of the various races to the population is as follows:—

European 84%	Asiatics 1.8
Coloured 11.3	Native 2.9

The infiltration of Asiatics has been in progress since 1923. Most of them bought their own stands and built thereon.

The area has been proclaimed under the Urban Areas Act, and the few natives left will leave as soon as accommodation can be found.

Many of the shops occupied by Asiatics have been established for some years.

I do not consider any portion of Turfffontein should be exempted either for Asiatic or coloured residents. Each case should be judged strictly on its merits.

GENERAL REMARKS

The position with regard to each area can be briefly stated as follows:—

J.1 JOHANNESBURG BETWEEN PRESIDENT AND COMMISSIONER STREETS (a) (b) (c).

(a) West of Sauer Street.—This is an area where exemption for Asiatics and coloured persons could be favourably considered.

(b) Sauer to Delvers Street.—This is entirely a European area, and each individual case of coloured or Asiatic occupation should be judged strictly on its merits.

(c) Delvers to End Streets.—Although there is a large coloured population I do not consider the area should be exempted; each case should be judged on its merits.

J.2 FERREIRASTOWN

This area could be favourably considered for exemption.

J.3 PROSPECT TOWNSHIP

This is a doubtful area. It is surrounded by mine compounds. If proclaimed under the Urban Areas Act it should not be exempted, and if not so proclaimed then I consider it should be exempted.

J.4 MARSHALLSTOWN

(a) South of Main and East of Kruij Streets.—This area is not considered suitable for exemption; each case should be judged on its merits.

(b) The remainder except (c).—There is no justification for exemption; each case should be judged strictly on its merits.

(c) West of Sauer Street.—This is really an outpost of Ferreiraastown. I consider this an area which could be favourably considered for exemption.

J.5 BÜRCHERSDOEP

This is an area where exemption could be favourably considered.

(6) Newtown.—As this area does not, apparently, fall within the purview of the Commission I have no remarks to offer.

J.6 FORDSBURG

(a) Portion Crown Road and Mint Road Stands 1/2, 133, 1141. I do not consider this is an area where exemption could be favourably considered; each case should be judged strictly on its merits.

(b) Lillian Road to Eastern end of plan.—This is an area where, in my opinion, exemption could be favourably considered.

(c) Balands of the Area.—I do not consider that exemption is justified in this portion; each case should be judged strictly on its merits.

J.7 CITY AND SUBURBAN

(a) Portion north of Main Street.—This is an area where applicants for exemption may be favourably considered; but I do not consider that the area should be thrown open for Asiatic and coloured occupation.

(b) Remainder of Township.—Each case should be judged strictly on its merits.

J.8 JOHANNESBURG

(a) West of Sauer Street and the Block Fraser-Sauer-Kerk-Pritchard Streets.—Exemption not recommended; each case should be judged on its merits.

(b) The same remarks apply as in (a).

(c) Each applicant should be required to make out a strong case before exemption is considered.

J.9 LA ROCHELLE

I cannot recommend exemption; each case should be judged strictly on its merits.

J.10 OPHIRTON

This is perhaps a border-line area. In my general report I have not recommended exemption because of the fairly large European population.

It is really a question of deciding whether this is to be a European or a coloured area. Owing to its situation Ophirton can be said to be a suitable area for Asiatics and coloured persons, while on the other hand there is a large European population of the poorer class who merit consideration.

The fairest course I can recommend is for each case to be judged on its merits.

J.11 LAKE VIEW

I do not recommend exemption. Each case should be considered on its merits.

J.12 NORTH DOORNFONTEIN**J.16 SPES BONA and WOLHUTER**

The above two areas can be taken together. I consider the question of exemption for Asiatics and coloured occupation could be favourably considered for both.

J.13 and 13a. JEPPESTOWN

I would suggest for consideration that no Asiatic or coloured occupation be permitted north of the railway line and west from where the railway crosses Park Street.

In the remainder of the area each case should be considered strictly on its merits.

J.14 DENVER

(a) North of the Railway Line.—Asiatic and coloured residents should not be permitted.

(b) South of the Railway Line.—Each case should be considered on its merits.

J.15 CLEVELAND

Asiatic and coloured residents should not be permitted.

J.16 SPES BONA and WOLHUTER—See J.12.**J.17 CLEVEDON**

No Asiatic or coloured persons should be granted authority to reside here.

J.18 PAARLSHOOP

I do not recommend exemption; each case should be judged on its merits.

J.19 BOOYSENS.—The same remarks apply as to Paarlshoop.

J.20 BOOYSENS RESERVE.—The same remarks apply as to Paarlshoop.

J.21 TURFFONTEIN

Each case should be considered on its merits.

The foregoing remarks cover the points raised by—

- (1) Memorandum of the Transvaal Indian Commercial Association, and
- (2) Memorandum of the Coloured Peoples' Welfare Association.
- (3) Memorandum of European Ministers in charge of Coloured work in Johannesburg.

This memorandum is mainly concerned with the removal of natives which does not fall within the scope of the Commission.

The right of residence of coloured persons in the various areas has been dealt with already in this report.

(4) Letter from the Federation of Ratepayers.

The points raised have also been dealt with. With regard to paragraph (c) this does not appear to fall within the scope of the enquiry.

(5) Letter from the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce.

The main point raised is the question of the date after which occupation by coloured persons would be considered as justifying removal. See paragraphs 3/4. This matter appears to be somewhat outside the scope of a police report, although I agree that many Asiatic and Coloured persons took advantage of favourable legal decisions in order to acquire or occupy property in areas where they had no legal rights.

The question of date seems to be one for decision by the Commission when dealing with the merits of each individual case.

Where areas are exempted the difficulty regarding date of occupation will not arise.

I am in agreement with the general policy advocated in the letter.

(6) Braamfontein and Hospital Hill Ratepayers' Association.

As already reported under J.8. (c) Johannesburg, the Braamfontein area is one where the presence of Asiatics and Coloured persons is not desirable.

Braamfontein is not a suitable area for exemption. Each case should be judged strictly on its merits.

(7) Letter from Berman and Krawitz, dated 14th February, 1933.

This is an individual case, and lies outside the scope of this report.

From a Police point of view neither the Asiatics nor coloured persons present any serious problem.

Asiatics are very law-abiding, and such offences as they do commit are not particularly influenced by environment.

The main offences with which they are concerned are contraventions of the Insolvency Act, Gold Law, Receiving Stolen Property and Fraud.

The coloured population is not so free from crime. Many live quite respectably, but a fair number are concerned in house-breaking and theft, theft, illicit liquor and assaults.

The main trouble from a police aspect arises from natives residing in European areas, and that is not within the scope of this report.

I am severing my connection with the Force on the 20th of May, 1933, and future reports will be dealt with by another officer of whose name you will be advised at an early date.—(Sgd.) R. S. MITCHELL, Chief Inspector, Divisional C. I. Officer.

Commission Hears Evidence

Following tours of inspection of the city and suburbs by the Commission appointed to inquire into the occupation by coloured persons of proclaimed land in the Transvaal, the three commissioners, Mr. Justice R. Festham (chairman), Mr. H. Britten, and Mr. D. J. Stewart, held their second public sitting on Friday, May 19, to hear evidence and arguments in support of requests by the Transvaal Indian Commercial Association on behalf of all the Asiatic interests concerned.

The commission dealt with the general principles of the questions that have arisen without entering into details.

In a comprehensive survey of the position of Asiatics, Mr. G. V. Brink, K.C., representing the Transvaal Indian Commercial Association, enlarged upon points put forward by the association in their recent memorandum. The Association, he explained, came into being as a result of the appointment of the Commission to represent the opinions of all Indians affected by the Gold Law. Most of the Indians in the Transvaal were Bombay Mahomedans who were traders. In his remarks he would

try to allay the fear of an Asiatic menace. To-day there was no such thing.

He traced the origin of the Gold Law. The object of it in spite of the purpose of law 3 of 1885 being quoted as for sanitary and not economic reasons, was to deny to Asiatics the rights of citizenship and the right to become owners of property.

"To-day," he said, "no Asiatic who is in occupation of a stand on proclaimed land is safe for a moment. The owner of the stand who commits him to occupation is liable to be interdicted by other persons under sections 130 and 131 of the Gold Law." As the Act stood to-day it was apparently the intention of the Government to enforce the Gold Law.

Mr. Brink emphasised a number of points in favour of the Association's requests. He quoted General Smuts in support of his contention that there was no more fear of unlimited immigration from India. He referred to the police report in which Asiatics in the Transvaal were described as very law-abiding citizens. Act No. 15 of 1931 gave the Government power to deport any person who committed an offence, so that naturally Indians were careful not to break the law. It was a principle enunciated by the Government that ways and means should be devised for the uplifting of their population.

Referring to the recent inspections, Mr. Brink referred to the insidious way in which people advised expulsion of Asiatics from their areas. They had not been at all helpful. The areas visited in Wolhuter, Spes Bona, Prospect Township and North Doornfontein were unsuitable for higher classes of Indians to live in.

"They cannot be held to be suitable for decent, respectable Asiatics. Because of this the association has asked this Commission to allow them parts of Fordsburg, Burghersdorp and Market Street near End Street, which are in a better situation for an Indian to live in."

Some wealthy Indians were sending their children overseas to be educated, and when they came back it was natural that they would expect to live in some decent locality in the town.

Indians to-day were indulging in sports, and advancing along the line expected of them.

About 50 per cent. of the Transvaal Indians were South African born.

At the most there were altogether 20,000 Asiatics in the Transvaal—a very small proportion of the population, which could increase in the natural way.

Dealing with other points, he said Asiatic traders could not be put into locations. They had to be given convenient access to the public with whom they traded. This contact with the public was very important in connection with their request for certain "island" occupations.

MR. FRETHERM explained that in some of the areas the association had applied for natives were residing who in the course of two years or so would, under the Native Urban Areas Act, have to move into locations, and that would leave room and set free other areas.

Mr. Brink said the Indians could not be expected to live in these areas unless someone spent money to improve them. The Asiatic was merely a tenant and could not be expected to do so.

In concluding his remarks, Mr. Brink said his association was opposed to some of the proposals put forward by the municipality.

At this stage it was decided to take evidence in support of the Transvaal Indian Commercial Association's memorandum.

MR. MAHOMED JAJBHAY, joint secretary, gave

evidence confirming statements in the memorandum which, he said, was drawn up at his instigation. He gave outline of public buildings in which the Asiatic community had an interest. In one case a wealthy Indian had given £6,000 towards a school for Indian children.

He described the deterioration of certain districts, saying that first they were occupied by the best type of European. Gradually as his position improve he moved to a new area, perhaps to a new township. His place was then taken by the poor white, who, in turn, was followed by the decent coloured man more or less on the standard of the whites. Then came the Indian and finally the native. These areas could not be occupied by Europeans again, and only by Indians if they were properly improved.

As an instance of European migration he gave Fordsburg, Doornfontein, Norwood and Houghton Estate as a typical graduation of location according to improved circumstances. Mr. Jajbhay contended that Indians were assimilating western ideas of civilisation. In Johannesburg 90 per cent. of Indian children were now sent to school whereas before parents did not bother about it. They were taught a hygienic life, they established clinics and were taking part in sporting activities of a healthy nature.

Rack-renting would follow the total restriction of the areas, said Mr. Jajbhay. A certain latitude was necessary to prevent this. Warehouses and factories were likely to encroach on the areas in the next few years, and this would tend still further to restrict occupation.

Where the Indian went he carried improvements, and he commented on the fact that there were European shops, such as were to be found near the Johannesburg Library, where natives and coloureds were attracted in large numbers by the display of native goods for sale and by the playing of gramophone records suitable to the tastes of the natives.

The Transvaal Indian Commercial Association, said Mr. Jajbhay, did not believe in segregation. Indians placed in certain areas had no influence with the municipality. They had no voting power.

The association was also opposed to Indians being placed in areas occupied by disused mine dumps. They want no segregation. "We want full rights—if we can get them."—*The Star*.

South African Institute Of Race Relations

European-Bantu Conference

Arrangements are being completed by the South African Institute of Race Relations for the holding of the European-Bantu Conference in the Town Hall, Bloemfontein on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, July 5, 6 and 7. The Conference will be preceded by a Conference of Joint Councils of Europeans and Bantu and Native Welfare Societies on Tuesday, July 4, to discuss Joint Council organisation. The following subjects will form the main part of the agenda of the European-Bantu Conference:—Urban conditions with special reference to the administration of the Urban Areas Act; Native Unemployment as relating to land and labour policies; Native Economic Commission Report; Public Opinion on European-Bantu relations as reflected in Parliament, Press and Education; Native Taxation—incidence, methods of collection and allocation; Native Education. There will also be a large number of motions on other matters. All organisations in any way interested in the matters to be

discussed are invited to send delegates to the Conference. The names and addresses of all delegates must be sent to the Hon. General Secretary of the Conference (Mr. Leo Marquard, B.A., Grey College School, Bloemfontein) not later than June 15th, with a statement as to whether or not accommodation is to be arranged and the date of arrival in Bloemfontein. The Local Committee will do its best to secure accommodation for delegates as follows:—Europeans from 7/- a day, Bantu about 2/6 a day (in Bantu homes in the Location). It is hoped to arrange for a Bus to convey Bantu delegates at low fares to and from the Location. Further information may be obtained from the Convener, Mr. J. D. Rheinallt Jones, P. O. Box 1176, Johannesburg.

News In Brief

THE new South African Parliament meets this afternoon (May 26). On Wednesday, May 31 (Union Day), the Minister of Finance, Mr. N. O. Havenga, is expected to deliver his Budget speech. The following day, June 1, the Minister of Railways, Harbours and Defence, Mr. O. Pirow, K.C., will deliver the railway budget, and on June 2 the Union's delegation, with the exception of General the Rt. Hon. J. C. Smuts, will sail for London from Capetown. The Minister of Mines, Mr. Patrick Duncan, K.C., will reply to the Budget debate on behalf of the Government, while Mr. Richard Stuttaford, Minister without portfolio, will reply for Mr. Pirow to the railway budget debate. Colonel Deneys Reitz, Minister of Lands and Irrigation, will act for General Smuts as Minister of Justice. The latter leaves for London by air on May 31.

Mr. George Bernard Shaw who has completed his round-the-world tour and returned to London has visited 29 countries on the voyage and stopped at 89 ports. Asked by a press reporter as to which of these he thought was the best country to live in, "I should say heaven" was Mr. Shaw's emphatic reply. "In general, on my tour, I found," said Mr. Shaw, "that wherever people are civilised they are unhappy and anxious, but wherever they are uncivilised they appear happy and carefree."

Mr. W. F. Boustred, president of the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce, in the course of his address at the recently held annual meeting of the Chamber, said, "overtrading and lack of experience were responsible for a large proportion of the insolvencies which had been experienced in South Africa in recent years."

Mr. Pratt, who is a retired civilian, in the course of a speech in London, criticising the present enormous military expenditure, said that the Government were maintaining in India a great army for the purpose of warding off foreign aggression though the only European power once capable of, Czarist Russia, had crashed. It must further be remembered that even during the days of the Czarism, when Russia was considered capable of aggression, India's military expenditure was below Rs. 20 crores. It is Rs. 47 crores now. And yet we are told that there is no scope for further reduction.

The Indian National Congress held in Calcutta last month passed amidst lathi charge the following resolutions drafted by the Subjects Committee:—

- (1) re-affirming complete independence as the Congress goal,
- (2) holding Civil Disobedience as a perfectly legitimate weapon for the attainment of the goal,
- (3) re-affirming the decision to strengthen and extend the civil disobedience movement by calling upon people to pursue it with greater vigour,

(4) calling upon the people not to buy foreign cloth and concentrate on boycotting of all British goods,

(5) declaring the White Paper not worthy of acceptance nor even consideration as it was devised "to perpetuate foreign domination in this country" and,

(6) reiterating its old statement of "fundamental rights."

British postal orders for transmission overseas are to be reintroduced into the Union from June 1. This concession has been made by the Government following widespread dissatisfaction with the South African postal orders, which were not negotiable overseas. South African postal orders will continue to be in use for remittance within the Union.

Mr. Maurice Wilson, a member of the London Aero Club is flying with the hope of placing a Union Jack on the summit of Mount Everest. His colleagues of the Aero Club think he has not the slightest chance of reaching Everest but Mr. Wilson is very determined to try.

The King has approved the appointment of Mr. Hyde Clarendon Gowan (a member of the Executive Council of Governor of the Central Provinces, India) to be Governor of the Central Provinces in succession to Sir Montagu Butler on his appointment to be Lieutenant Governor of the Isle of Man.

Mr. V. V. Naidoo, of the magistrate's court at Estcourt, has been transferred on promotion to Dundee as Indian interpreter at the court to fill the vacancy occurred owing to the sudden death recently of Mr. M. M. Naidoo.

According to a statement published of persons, (convicted under the ordinary law and the Central and Provincial Acts which replaced Ordinance X of 1933), undergoing imprisonment in connection with the Civil Disobedience movement in India there were 13,674 prisoners in British India as a whole at the end of February 1933. They were distributed in the various Provinces as follows:—Madras 1,034, Bombay 8,441, Bengal 1,586, United Provinces 2,665, Punjab 240, Bihar and Orissa 2,434, Central Provinces 181, Assam 197, North-West Frontier Province 1,651, Delhi 125, Coorg 92, Ajmer Merwara 28.

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Mr. C. F. ANDREWS:—I came into closest contact with Mr. Natesan, owing to his devoted work on behalf of South African Indians, and I carried a message of affection from him to Mahatma Gandhi when I departed from him in Madras for South Africa at the end of November, 1913. The cause of Indians abroad has found in him, an indefatigable worker, and now, in the Council of State, I have named him "The Member for Indians Overseas."

Mr. H. S. L. POLAK:—I well remember the gallant support you gave and were instrumental in procuring in the critical days of the South African troubles before the War, and ever since the problem of the disabilities and state of Indians abroad has been ventilated in the *Review* with unflinching regularity.

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ઈન્ડિયન ઓપિનિયન.

પુસ્તક ૩૧ મું.

ફ્રીડેઝ, શુક્રવાર, તારીખ ૨૬ મે ૧૯૩૩

અંક ૨૧

નોંધ અને સમાચાર

મહાત્મા ગાંધીજી

મહાત્મા ગાંધીજીના અપવાસનું આ ત્રીજું અને છેલ્લું અઠવાડિયું ચાલી રહ્યું છે. સોમવારના રૂટે જણાવ્યું હતું કે હાલ તરે ગાંધીજીની હાલત બેધને તાજુબ પામ્યા છે. આઠલા અપવાસ પછી તેઓની અપાર શક્તિ અદ્ભુત છે. દીન દયાળુ પ્રભુએ અઠી અઠવાડિયાં સહીસલામતીથી વીતાડ્યાં છે એથી મણુનાં અંતઃકરણને શાંતિ થઈ છે અને બાકી રહેલા થોડા દિવસો પુરા કરી ક્ષમા ગાંધીજીને મહાન કષ્ટમાંથી અને સમસ્ત હિંદુસ્તાનને મહાન ચિંતામાંથી ઉગારે એવી અંતઃકરણથી પ્રાર્થના કરશે.

યુનીયન પારલામેન્ટની ચુંટણી

યુનીયન પારલામેન્ટની ચુંટણીમાં કોંગ્રેસીસનની મોટી કતેલ થઈ છે. છેવટના આંકડા મુજબ કોંગ્રેસીસનને ૧૩૮ બેઠકો મળ્યા છે અને બીજી પાર્ટીઓને ૧૨ મળ્યા છે, જેમાં ૬ ઇન્ડિપેન્ડન્ટ, ૨ સા. આ. લેબર પાર્ટી, ૨ રસ પાર્ટી અને ૨ નાટાબની હોમ રુલર પાર્ટી. કોંગ્રેસીસનને ૬૧ સા. આ. પાર્ટી, ૭૫ નેશનલીસ્ટ અને ૨ લેબર કોંગ્રેસીસનિસ્ટ મળ્યા છે. ચુંટણીની ખાસ બાબત એ છે કે મી. ટીલમાન રસ જે રસ્ટનબર્ગમાં નેટીવ એક્સર્સ ખાતાનાં પ્રધાન મી. પીટ પ્રોબલરની સામે પડ્યા હતા તે હારી ગયા છે. ડો. મહાન કે જેમની સામે કેલવીનીયામાં મીસીસ સ્ટીનકેમ્પ ઉભાં થયાં હતા તે પોતાની બેઠક સાંચવી રખી શક્યા છે અને પાર્ક-ટાઉનમાં મીસીસ ડેનીઝ રીટઝ પારલામેન્ટના પહેલાં બાલુ મેમ્બર ચુંટાયાં છે.

રાજપ્રકરણમાંથી રસનું રાજનામું

મી. ટીલમાન રસે પોતાની હાર થયા બાદ રાજપ્રકરણમાંથી રાજનામું આપવાનો પોતાનો ચોક્કસ ફરવ બહાર કર્યો છે. એશીયાટીક સવાલ ઉપર તેમજ સામાન્ય રીતે યુરોપીયનેતર પ્રબળોના સવાલ ઉપર તેમના આંત ઉષ્ણ વિચારોને લીધે હિંદીઓ તેમજ અન્ય યુરોપીયનેતર પ્રબળો મી. રસના રાજનામુંથી જરાયે ખેદ નહિ પામે.

'મેનચેસ્ટર ગાર્ડિયન' ની ટીકા

સાઉથ આફ્રિકાની ચુંટણી ઉપર ટીકા કરતાં 'મેનચેસ્ટર ગાર્ડિયન' લખે છે કે હાલના વખતમાં, ખાસ કરી બ્રીટીશ સંસ્થાનોમાં, સૌથી મબજુત સરકાર સાઉથ આફ્રિકામાં અમલમાં આવી છે. વધુમાં તે પત્ર લખે છે કે હવે જોવાનું રહેશે કે નવા લાગીદારો બેવડા હારનીસથી કેવું કામ કરે છે, સામાન્ય રચનમુક મર્ચન્ટમાં કેટલું જોર બતાવી શકે છે અને ભવિષ્યની નેશનલીસ્ટ સરકારની નેટીવો તરફની નીતીને વધારે ઉદાર બનાવવાને બંધર-સ્મરસ. પોતાની વગ કેટલે દરબને સલામી શકે છે.

નવી પારલામેન્ટની બેઠક

નવી પારલામેન્ટ આજે (મે તા. ૨૬ મી) બપોરે બેસશે. શુક્રવાર, મે તા. ૩૧ મીએ નાણાખાતાના પ્રધાન મી. હવેંગા પોતાનું બજેટનું બાબતું કરશે. જુન તા. ૧ લીએ રેલવે, હારબર અને સંરક્ષણખાતાના પ્રધાન મી. પીરો પોતાનું રેલવેનું બજેટ રજુ કરશે અને જુન તા. ૨ જીએ જનરલ સ્મરસ સિવાયના યુનીયનના ડેલીગેટો આર્થિક પરિપક્ષમાં હાજરી આપવા લંડન રવાના થશે. ખાણના પ્રધાન મી. ડંકન સરકાર તરફથી બજેટનો જવાબ વાળશે અને મી. રીચર્ડ સ્ટટફર્ડ મી. પીરોના રેલવે બજેટનો જવાબ વાળશે. ન્યાયખાતાના પ્રધાન જનરલ સ્મરસ મે. તા. ૩૧ મીએ લંડન જવા ઉપરશે અને તેમની જગ્યા જમીનખાતાના પ્રધાન કરનલ ડેનીસ રીટઝ સંભાળશે.

કૃમસીડાર્પના હિંદીઓને રૂબસદ

કૃમસીડાર્પની ટાઉન કાઉન્સિલે એશીયાટીક તરફથી વસાયેલી પ્રોપર્ટીઓના ૧૫ માલીકોને નોટીસ આપવાની ટાઉન સેલી-સીટરને સુચના આપેલી છે કે જે પ્રોપર્ટીઓપર એશીયાટીકો જેરકાયદે વસવાટ કરી રહ્યા છે અને જે જુન તા. ૩૦ મુધી માં ખાલી કરાવવામાં નહિ આવે તો તેઓને કાઠી મુકવાના હુકમને માટે કોર્ટને અરજી કરવામાં આવશે.

ટ્રાંસવાલના માલદાર હિંદીઓ

ટ્રાંસવાલ એશીયાટીક લેન્ડ ટેન્ચર એક્ટ કમીશન સમક્ષ જુબાની આપતાં ટ્રાંસવાલ ઇન્ડિયન કમર્શીલ એસોસીએશનના જી. સેકેટરી મી. ઝાઝલાઇએ ટ્રાંસવાલના હિંદીઓની શ્રીમંતાઇના સંબંધમાં જણાવેલી હકીકત યોરાઓને એટલી આકર્ષક થઈ થઈ પડી છે કે રૂટે તેને બહોળી પ્રસિદ્ધિ આપેલી છે. એ હકીકત નીચે પ્રમાણે છે:

મી. ઝાઝલાઇએ જણાવ્યું હતું કે માલદાર વર્ગના હિંદીઓની સંખ્યા એકસોની છે. કેટલાકની પાસે અઠીથી પાંચ લાખ પાઉન્ડની મુડી છે. બીજા વર્ગની પાસે પેચો લાખથી એક લાખ મુધીની છે અને ત્રીજા વર્ગની પાસે દસથી વીસ હજારની છે. ત્યાર પછી દુકાદારો આવે છે કે જેમની પાસે હજારથી બે હજારથી મુડી છે. હિંદીઓનો મોટો વર્ગ શાવકાર નથી. પોતાઈ યુબરન ચલાવી શકે છે."

પદ્મસે શ્રીમંત પશુ હૃદયે કંબુસ!

યુનીયનના અન્ય વેપારી વર્ગોની શ્રીમંતાઇની સાથે સરખામણી કરવામાં આવે તો ઉપલી હકીકતમાં ખાસ ઉત્કેરણ જવાનું છે. તેમ જાણવું છે હકીકતપરથી એક વિચાર આવે છે કે કૃમસે આપણી કામના કેટલાક લાઇઓને મોલદાર બનાવ્યા તે સાથે જો પોતાના એક લાખ સાથી બાઇઓ પ્રત્યેની જવાબદારીનું જ્ઞાન પણ આપણું હોત