

INDIAN OPINION

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NOTES AND NEWS

Rev. Andrews On The Report

IT is a strange coincidence that only a few days before the publication of the Colonisation report, Rev. C. F. Andrews, in the course of a letter to us, stated that if the report suggests North Borneo, there could be nothing more absurd. No sane Government would ever think of sending Colonists there—least of all the Government of India. If that colony is mentioned, it becomes a *reductio ad absurdum*. New Guinea is ever less suitable; for white Australia will never for a moment allow it! As for British Guiana I was there myself in 1930 and even then they did not want any colonists until the Colonial Indians had been given the new plots of land; and since the depression they don't want any at all; so also Brazil. Indeed, it is literally true that no colonisation is possible; not only is there no opening, but the cost will be quite prohibitive.

Further Inquiries Futile

BEFORE going to press, we have received a wire from the Rev. C. F. Andrews from Rhodesia stating that the colonies mentioned in the Inquiry Report are impossible for colonisation from the Indian standpoint; therefore, he considers further inquiries are futile.

Colonisation—An Hair-brained Scheme

WRITING to the *Natal Advertiser*, Mr. Stuart Helps deals elaborately with the report of the Indian Colonisation Inquiry Committee. He states, apart from the utter futility of thinking that any other country could be found which is prepared to take our surplus poor Indian population, the cost of carrying out such a scheme which would be colossal and which would have to be borne by the Government of this country. He fails to understand why at the Round Table Conference it was decided that South Africa should take any part in such an hair-brained scheme. The sooner it is realised, he continues, that the Indian problem has its solution in our own country the better for us. He further points out that this country has got to recognise that 83 per cent. of the Indians in South Africa are South African nationals; they are South African born and therefore entitled to that status. He hopes

that in the coming together of a new Fusion Party, wherein they speak of a Christian spirit under which they are coming together, some enlightenment will be given to the leaders on the solving of the Indian problem in South Africa. He cannot conceive why should there be such an extraordinary discrimination between the Malays at the Cape who were given the full South African status by the Nationalist Government in 1925 and the Indians of Natal and the Transvaal.

True Solution Of The Indian Problem

MR. HELPS considers that the true solution of the Indian problem is to remove the provincial barriers and allow the free movement of the Indian population of Natal to settle themselves throughout the Union and in German South-West, he ventures to predict that in 10 years time there will be no Indian problem in South Africa, more especially if the Indians are given the same status as has been given to the Malay population of the Cape. He does not advocate, nor does he consider the Indians do, that the franchise be given to the whole Indian population but it is grossly unjust to deprive a community who have vested interests in this country to the tune of some £30,000,000 and who have to look to some future for themselves.

At The Time Of Union And Now

THERE was a certain percentage at the time of the Union of South Africa, of Indians in Natal, who had both the Parliamentary and Municipal franchise. To-day only a limited Municipal franchise remains and in a few years that will also be wiped out. If, as a start, the 15,000 Indians who are qualified to have the franchise in the Union are given some hope that in the future their claim to equal citizenship will be considered, it would not be embarrassing in any way the European population's prestige, but it would tend to have a happy and contented population instead of having a people who have a continuous grievance owing to the disabilities under which they live. Surely Natal has the right to say that the Union not only shares in the good things but assist in solving and doing the just and right things towards the Indian community.

The 'Natal Advertiser' On The Split

IN the course of a leading article on the Colonisation Inquiry Committee's report, which we intend

reproducing in our next issue, our contemporary concludes with the following homily on the split in the Indian community: "What in the meantime we would like to see, for the sake of the Indians as a whole in Natal, is a healing once more of those differences which have recently split them into two camps, robbing their Congress of its one-time representative character while endowing its late-born rival organisation with little more than the sterility of barren demagoguery." "And if," the paper continues, "a common unity is impossible among them, so long will their well-wishers feel that it is a worthless and futile gesture to stand alongside of them!"

This is rather a heavy price to pay for European sympathy. The difference of opinion among the Indians, as we understand, is of fundamental principles and one cannot easily discard them for a mere mess of pottage.

Indian Opinion

FRIDAY, JULY 6TH, 1934.

POLITICAL BUFFOONERY

THE Report of the preliminary Committee which sat to inquire into the possibilities of settling South African Indians outside South Africa has just been published in Blue Book form. The hush hush policy which was to characterise the work of the Committee had evidently been dropped and the much sought for Report has at last seen the light of day.

The Committee, in endeavouring to ascertain whether there were suitable countries for the settling of Indians, appear to be solicitous of the future of India. For, in considering the East Indian Archipelago, the Committee emphasise on the strategic position which the Archipelago must always occupy in the future trade and protection of India. A more glaring example of political buffoonery cannot be imagined.

The split in the Congress was due to the high-handed action of its officials in agreeing to the preliminary inquiry in South Africa. The undertaking which was given by the South African Indian Congress to the Indian Delegation, and which the Congressmen pride in characterising as a solemn pledge, was definite in its terms. The primary object of the scheme referred to in the undertaking was to found a colony for the settling of the surplus population of India. The preamble to the Report supports our interpretation.

If the object of the inquiry was to found a colony for Indians from India, we ask pertinently, where was the necessity for an Inquiry Committee in South Africa? And that too without the party to the Agreement.

Our afternoon contemporary the *Natal Advertiser* appears to enthuse over the report. Whilst we

agree that Indians in this country should always maintain a united front we certainly do not agree that the report explodes the idea of colonization. We would issue a warning to our countrymen that there is nothing in the report to enthuse over. It is a subtle document and demands very careful reading. "The Committee is of the opinion that a proportion of the Indians resident in Natal be regarded as potential colonists, but it is quite impossible at the present time to say to what extent these potential colonists would participate in any colonisation scheme which may later be formulated." It may be argued that a colorisation scheme may not be formulated. It may or may not, but the principle has been established.

The report goes on to show that in 1910 the sugar industry had 18,270 Indian units; in 1925 the number was 11,444 and in 1933 the number had decreased to 8,020. It would be observed that whereas in the course of a period of 15 years, i.e., 1910 to 1925 the decrease in the units has been 37%; in the course of 8 years, i.e., 1925 to 1933 the decrease is 29%. This enormous decrease is due to the working of the assisted emigration scheme with an enhanced bonus as a bait.

A colony need only be found. No compulsion is needed. The slow process of economic strangulation that is now being felt everywhere will drive the unfortunate Indian who has to fend for himself, to that colony.

It is on this policy that our fears against the Colonisation Inquiry Committee were founded. Need we say that our fears were well founded.

We do not wish to belabour the point, for much has been written on the question of colonisation in these columns. Suffice it to say, however, that those who have fathered the preliminary enquiry will have one day to answer for the harm that has been done to the Indian community of South Africa.

The Things We've Forgotten.

Twenty Years Ago

EXTRACTS FROM THE "INDIAN OPINION,"
JULY 8, 1914

The following under the caption "Durban Corporation and Indian Sports," appeared from the Editor's Chair:—

FOR some years the Durban United Indian Sports Association, as representing all the Indian sporting interests in the Borough of Durban, has been in negotiation with the Durban Corporation for properly laid out and equipped Recreation Grounds. It would appear that the Corporation has, owing mainly to the pressure of work upon its department, found it inconvenient to pass the necessary vote for the work to be carried out. As the Ways and Means Committee will probably be meeting some time this month, we would earnestly urge that this question is one which deserves the favourable consideration of the Corporation.

Young's Colonisation Report Its Reception In India

OUR special correspondent from New Delhi in a cable message to us states that the reception the Young Committee's report is receiving in India is cold and hostile. It is inferred that North Borneo is suggested to oblige the North Borneo Company. The report is declined with thanks. It is an advertisement showing India's unfitness to compete with Western power. Colonisation of settled areas or administration of Negro, Hamitic and Bantu territories is Inquiry's major achievement.

'Statesman' calls report as curio and characterises the whole proceedings as the transfer of boots to another leg and as being unhelpful to the solution of African problem; it further adds that African Indians would not be uprooted by Immigration colonisation schemes.

[The North Borneo Company's £1 share to-day is only worth 3/6, vide report.—Ed. I.O.]

Inquiry Committee's Report

**Africa Unsuitable For Indian Colonisation
British North Borneo, New Guinea And
Guiana Favoured**

THE report of the Colonisation Inquiry Committee has been published in the form of a Blue Book above the signatures of the members of the Committee who were: Mr. J. Young (chairman), Mr. G. Heaton Nicholls, M.P., Mr. S. R. Naidoo (representing the S. A. I. Congress) and Mr. P. F. Kincaid.

The items of reference to that inquiry were:—

To undertake a preliminary investigation in South Africa, in connection with the proposals arrived at by the 1932 Round Table Conference, for the exploration of the possibilities of a colonisation scheme for settling Indians, both from India and South Africa, in other countries; and to report as to the country or countries in which further investigation as to the successful operation of such a scheme might advantageously be made, having regard to the political, climatic, and economic conditions in such country or countries, and the extent to which Indians in the Union would participate therein.

The report states that the evidence leads the committee to the conclusion that the scheme contemplated at the Round Table Conference was to be an

Indian scheme on a large scale, which had in view the colonising of some new country by Indians from India in which South African Indians could take part. The Union Government's representatives accepted it as a substitute for assisted emigration to India, which the conference concluded was rapidly drawing to an end.

From an economic point of view, India, with an ever-growing population, which in 1931 numbered more 352,000,000, had a right to seek outlets for the surplus population of her congested areas, and to obtain a colony as other nations had done. Hitherto the sons of India had gone abroad to develop the colonies of others as indentured labourers, and had for the most part remained outside the circle of citizenship in their new homes, because of the stigma of their indentures; and the continued political inferiority of these emigrants, in the countries to which they had gone reacted upon the status of India in the eyes of the rest of the world.

Avenues of Indian employment in Natal, are gradually closing. In all unskilled occupations the Indian is giving place to the natives. In the semi-skilled and better paid occupations there has been no expansion of Indian employment, nor, owing to the white labour policy, is there any immediate prospect of further expansion. Meanwhile, the Indian population of Natal is steadily increasing. The natural inference from these facts would be that economic pressure, which is now throwing the Indian more and on his own resources, would sooner or later compel him to seek fresh avenues of occupation, either in Natal or elsewhere. The members of the younger generation are conscious of the progress which they have already made, and are ambitious and eager to continue that progress, and they might be expected to avail themselves of new opportunities of doing so whether in South Africa or outside.

"The committee," the report continues, "has come to the conclusion that the African tropical belt as a possible field for Indian emigration must be ruled out. The Negro, Hamitic and Bantu peoples in those parts of Africa which are under the sovereignty of the British Crown, or fall within the sphere of influence of the Crown, are relatively numerous and virile, and have already shown intelligence, adaptability and capacity to learn, which has advanced them to some extent along the road to western civilisation. The declared policy, too, of the Governments in Africa is to set aside undeveloped, or partly developed, areas as native reserves, and where native progress is thought to justify such a course, to grant some measure of partial self-government to such native States or territories.

"The East African colonies and territories are open to Indians who are already well established

there as traders and in other vocations. In some territories the Indian already has the monopoly of the retail trade and it would do more harm than good to the growing influence of India in Africa to attempt Indian colonisation on the scale contemplated."

The committee states that the colony of British Guiana would seem to disclose a more promising outlook. Here there was a vast extent of undeveloped land practically uninhabited. The population worked out at only $3\frac{1}{2}$ persons per square mile.

It was, however, to that part of the world known as the East Indian Archipelago that the committee would more particularly direct attention, as affording the greatest opportunities for Indian colonisation; not only because of India's historical association with the principal islands, but also because of the strategic position which the archipelago must always occupy in the future trade and protection of India.

The total area of the archipelago was just over a million square miles of land surface, with a population nearly 80 millions. The density of population, however, was confined to a relatively small area of the archipelago. Thus Java and Madura with an area of 51,000 square miles had a population of 41,719,000, i.e. 818.1 persons per square mile; while New Guinea had approximately only four persons per square mile.

Exploiting Indian Labour

THE decision of the Government of India to re-open non-recruited and assisted emigration to Malaya will be received, says the *Bombay Sentinel*, with mixed feelings in India. The invasion of a large number of Indians, either indentured or otherwise, to foreign countries on a bare wage, not as free workmen but as "coolies" has been most galling to the self-respect of Indians, as it is common knowledge that these men are not well treated in those far-off countries, where they are entirely under the control of planters in the distant interior, living in condition bordering on the primitive.

Cases of flagrant injustice, brutality of the planters and their apathy towards the men have been often noticed in the public press, and there have been many protests raised in India. In 1930 owing to the depression a large number of Indians were stranded in Malaya unable to eke out a livelihood, and also unable to return to India. Though the Government of India have now imposed more stringent terms on the Malayan Government, we are not satisfied with them, and we are firmly opposed to the sending out of Indians as common labourers to distant countries under the guise of semi-slavery.

We do not suppose that the emigration of even 20,000 Indians to Malaya will relieve unemployment either in Madras or any other part of India. For the first year the number is fixed at 20,000 and as years go on perhaps there will be an increase.

Though there is no rubber boom just at present, there is every sign of a revival in the trade, and naturally enough the planters there are anxious to have cheap labour, which they cannot get anywhere but in India. The emigration scheme is not a philanthropic one, and the Government of India would have done well in imposing a minimum wage on the Malayan Government. The question of wages should not be left to the planters or the employers of the emigrant Indians. It should be settled by the authorities in India who encourage Indians to go to Malaya.

The second of the conditions mentioned by the Government in their communique does not contain any mention of the steps to be taken by the employers either for safeguarding the health of the emigrants or for the education of their children. Are we to understand that the children of these coolies are to remain as ignorant as their parents, or, are we to understand that provision is always made by the planters, out of their bounty? As we know too well the type of Indians who emigrate are extremely ignorant and it is useless to expect them to safeguard their own interests in distant lands. These are matters which the Government must guarantee before a single Indian is sent to foreign countries.

A Police Raj

A Review Published In The 'New Statesman'

(By C. F. ANDREWS)

'The Condition of India' published by the Essential News Press, with an Introduction by Bertrand Russell, price 2/6.

Few things are more misleading in England today than the sedulous propagation of the legend that all is well with India and that the people are much happier than they were a few years ago. All is *not* well.

This report of the Labour Deputation, which went out to India in 1932, has already been proscribed in India itself. It is therefore all the more necessary for Englishmen to read it. Bertrand Russell's introduction, summarising its findings, is none too strong in its condemnation of the destruction of liberty which has taken place. The only result of proscribing this book will be to confirm the impression in educated Indians' minds that the Government is afraid to face the truth.

There were peculiar circumstances which led to the delay in the Report's publication, but it has not suffered seriously on that account; for the evils connected with special police powers and faulty jail administration in India are by no means things of the past. They are "hardy annuals" and a fresh presentation of them, even if delayed in the press, is never out of date.

"Poor devils," said a British officer to me once, in a district where punitive police had been stationed, "the whole of this neighbourhood will be looted before they go away."

Anyone who has gained even the dimmest conception of police extortion in India will understand what this officer implied. For where once the order for punitive police has been given, the rest follows as a matter of course; and in the same way whenever a special ordinance is brought in, placing fresh powers in their hands, it is not so much the exact wording that matters as the use which the police will make of it for their own gratification.

For these reasons, the Labour Report, which deals mainly with the administration of law and order, needs to be studied very carefully indeed by all those who desire to know the truth about what has been happening in India in recent years. The Deputation had unique opportunities of seeing things as they really were and of forming a correct judgment about them. We rightly condemn the brutality which ushered in the Fascist and the Nazi regimes. We also refuse to condone the cruelty which accompanied the rise of the Soviet rule in Russia. But the anxious question continually rises, as we read these pages, whether we ourselves are not guilty of committing similar acts.

For over a large part of British India the police have clearly got the upper hand and in certain districts something not unlike martial law prevails. We have here, set down in detail before us, verifiable examples which show us exactly what use the police have made of their extended powers, and no Englishman can read what is written without a sense of shame.

One defect in this Report may be pointed out. Sufficient space has not been allowed for the examination of the excesses of the popular party when they had their upper hand, especially in cities like Bombay. When I was in India a short time ago, I heard that side of the story from those who had suffered. But two "wrongs" can never make one "right;" and the responsibility of the British Parliament for allowing the present police tyranny in India to continue indefinitely is becoming more serious every day. A Commissioner should be sent out at once, who knows fully what is expected from a decent police in this country; and there should be a fearless open enquiry. The Commissioner should also examine at the same time the prison system, and advise improvements there also.

For the corruptions which this Report discloses are still being practised. The jails have still their convict warders, who are grossly subservient to their officers and brutal to those among the prisoners who are unable to find the means to bribe them. While, in ordinary times, it is hard enough to keep such subordinates under strict control, it is impossible when new powers are put into their hands every day and new avenues of corruption are continually being made open to them. Villagers under these conditions are harried beyond all bearing. Exactions are made from them which cannot be refused. It is only necessary to live in close touch with them to know how illegal and unjust these exactions may be. The inevitable result follows. The British rule itself becomes thoroughly unpopular among the masses.

India is a land of villages. The final test of good or bad administration lies there. This Report of

the Labour Deputation shows clearly that the bitterness of injustice is entering deeper every day into the villagers' own minds. It is true that outwardly they have now submitted to superior force and even used flattery towards officials—that most dangerous of all deceits. But inwardly an entire change has taken place during the course of a single generation. Their outlook upon British rule has changed its perspective. For to-day in almost every province there is a seething discontent ready at any moment to break forth.

How that discontent is being actually fomented by the Administration itself is made clear in these pages. Things are bad in other provinces, but in Bengal the Government has been led on step by step to a rule of arbitrary force which punishes the innocent along with the guilty. 'Law' and 'order' have become lawless and disorderly. The violent revolutionary movement has been met with administrative violence. A vicious circle has been formed from which there is now little chance of escape.

Indian Hospital Advisory Committee

Mr. E. M. Paruk convened a meeting of representative Indians of the different sections of the community at the offices of Mr. R. M. Naidoo, 71 Albert Street, Durban, on Thursday the 21st June 1934. Those present were Messrs. E. M. Paruk, T. M. Naicker, S.A.G. Roussouille, S. R. Pather, V. S. C. Pather, M. C. Bassa, Mahomed Ebrahim, M. L. Sultan, V. Lawrence, A. S. Pather, N. K. Chetty, T. S. Pillay, M. Y. Nainar, S. M. Mayet, B. Purmasir, M. D. Essack, H. L. Paul, Hans Magbraj, S. J. Randeria, H. H. Noorbhai, P. S. Nathan, E. Thomas, R. M. Naidoo, J. M. Samuel, Rev. J. M. Sundrum, I. A. Kolia, Dr. M. G. Naidoo, and M. A. Kariac. Mr. E. M. Paruk occupied the chair.

The chairman thanked those present for so kindly responding to his invitation and briefly outlined the objects of the meeting. Some four years ago, he said, he and certain members of the community very seriously considered the question of raising funds to establish an entirely separate Hospital for Indians as the accommodation for our people at the Addington Hospital is of temporary nature and the position there not satisfactory. He further said that the Natal Administration has authorised the erection of a non-European hospital at Congella at a cost of £120,000, which is now in the course of construction. In order to obtain better facilities for Indian patients, the Indians should elect a Committee who shall at all times make representations in regard to matters relating to hospitals where Indians are concerned.

If necessary the speaker continued, a fund may be established so that any one who is so inclined may give donation. In conclusion he thanked those gentlemen who have so ably assisted him in the past, and invited discussion on the subject.

After a full discussion the following resolutions were passed unanimously:—

That this meeting hereby resolves and establishes a Committee to be known as the "Indian Hospital Advisory Committee," consisting of a chairman, four Vice-chairman, Secretary, and twelve Committee Members.

The objects of which shall be:—

- (a) To obtain better facilities for Indian patients in the Government and other hospitals in Natal,
- (b) To collect funds that may be necessary to help such Institutions and for better carrying on this Committee,
- (c) To advise and assist from time to time such Institutions and generally to carry out the above objects and to do such other things as may be necessary.

The following officials were elected:—

Chairman: Mr. E. M. Paruk; Vice-chairman: Messrs. V. S. C. Pather, Mahomed Ibrahim, V. Lawrence and S. J. Randeria; Honorary Treasurer: Mr. M. A. Motala of West Street, Hon. Secretary: Mr. R. M. Naidoo of 71, Albert Street; Committee members: Messrs. S. A. G. Rousouille, T. M. Naicker, Hans Maghrajh, Rev. J. M. Sundram, M. L. Sultan, E. Thomas, B. Purmasir, H. L. Pauly, Advocate A. Christopher, B. M. Patel, M. A. Karrim and M. C. Bassa.

All the Indian Doctors in the Natal Province were elected as Hon. Members of this Committee.

A vote of thanks was unanimously moved to Messrs. E. M. Paruk, S. A. G. Rousouille, T. M. Naicker and R. M. Naidoo for convening this meeting.

Transvaal Indian Women's Social Centre

(From Our Correspondent)

The Committee of the Social Centre invited the members of the All-India team for an afternoon tea at the Springbok Hall on Tuesday the 19th June. A musical programme was arranged in which the girls of the Red Cross Society took part. The items were:

- National song "Ye Noble Sons of India"
- Song "Welcome All-India" (composed by Mrs. S. D. Royeppen).
- Solo and Chorus "Have you ever been lonely"—Miss Peters.
- Solo and Chorus "Kenty Moon" by Company.
- Piano selection by Miss Gloria Royeppen.
- Song "It's gone a be you" by Mr. Gunas Morgan and Master V. Chetty.
- Solo "Absence" Mrs. Martha Naidoo.

It was one of the most pleasant functions said Mr. Mookerjee, manager of the India team, which they had attended since their stay in the Golden City. The ladies he added, were to be highly complimented on the fine musical programme submitted.

Mrs. Baikum Chetty and Miss Beatrice Francis, joint honorary secretaries, and the members of the Committee had worked very hard to make it such a success. Master Chetty's recitation "Hum Kum Mallum Ney" which was very well delivered, won the approbation of the company. The members of the Indian team rendered songs in Bengali, Urdu and Telugu which were received with cheers.

Mr. Sol. D. Royeppen who acted as M.O. was complimented by the manager and members of the All-India team for the song "Welcome All-India" composed in honour of the visiting team a copy of which was presented to each member of the team.

Plot Against Hitler's Regime Crushed

Conspiracy Among Storm Troopers

Seven Storm Troops leaders are reported to have been arrested and shot following the discovery of a conspiracy to overthrow the Hitler regime. Another conspirator, General von Schleicher, who was Herr Hitler's predecessor in the German Chancellorship, and his wife were shot dead in their villa, whither police had gone to arrest the former. Other leaders of the revolt who have been shot are:—

Captain Heines, Storm Troops leader in Silesia; Captain Ernst, Storm Troops leader in Berlin; and Captain Schneidhuder, Storm Troops leader in Munich.

In addition Captain Ernst Roehm, who was chief of the Nazi Storm Troopers, and also Minister Without Portfolio, has been dismissed from his office, expelled from the Nazi party, and lodged in gaol. Even the Vice-Chancellor, Herr von Papen, was arrested and was released after being questioned and his house searched. The German Chancellor and his Ministers are reported to have taken swift and decisive action. Herr Hitler flew to Munich, which appears to have been the storm-centre of the revolt, where he personally stripped the arrested rebels of their badges. Other plotters were actually intercepted on their way to attend a conference of the conspirators and arrested. The revolt was also promptly nipped in the bud in Berlin, where further arrests were made, and certain portions of the city were closed to the public and strongly guarded by troops. In a statement to the Press General Goering said that a plot by certain leaders of the Storm Troops to overthrow the State and start a revolution was discovered a fortnight ago. A number of these leaders would be tried, some had committed suicide, while others had resisted arrest and were shot. It is stated that these developments are the outcome of Herr Hitler's intention to purge the Nazi Party of all undesirable elements.

Social And Personal

Ordinary members of the South African Institute of Race Relations have elected Advocate Morris Alexander, K.O., M.P., (Capetown), the Right Honourable Henry Burton, P.O., (Capetown), and the Rev. Dr. A. Wilkie (Lovedale) to represent the constituency of Ordinary Members on the Council of the Institute, making a total of six representatives, three—Senator F. S. Malan, the Right Honourable Sir James Rose-Innes and the Kunwar Sir Maharaj Singh—having been elected in an earlier ballot.

Mr. C. E. Blaine, Magistrate at Louis Trichardt has been appointed to the post of Under-Secretary for Justice in succession to Mr. Douglas Smit, who has taken over the office of Secretary for Native Affairs.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald will sail for Canada on July 12 aboard the liner, Duchess of Richmond, accompanied by his daughter. No programme of his movements in Canada has been settled.

Messrs. Fred Kallie, V. P. Pillay, S. C. Paer, R. Singh, E. Manach, and Jamalooddeen of Durban, have returned to Maritzburg from Johannesburg.

We understand that the annual dance at Rev. Shembe's at Inanda will take place on Sunday the 8th inst.

SOUTH AFRICA

NEWS IN BRIEF

Indian Girl Guides Two Weeks Late

The 20 Indian Girl Guides who are to visit this country did not arrive aboard the Kenya last Wednesday, as was expected, but have remained for a time at Lourenco Marques. They will continue their journey to Durban, it is believed, on the Tairea, which is due to arrive here a fortnight hence.

No Election Before 1938

Mr. A. P. J. Fourie, Minister of Labour, addressing a well-attended meeting at Kakamas, gave assurance that there would be no election before 1938.

Stamps On Cheques And Receipts

From last Monday the stamp duty reductions granted by the Government in the last Budget has been passed on by the banks to their customers. These reductions of 1d. on cheque forms and one penny on receipts for amounts over £5, bringing stamp duties on cheques and receipts where they were before the last increase.

Asiatics Barred At Sea Slopes

At the close of the meeting of the Margate Health Committee on Thursday, June 28. Mr. Godwin inquired as to the authenticity of a report that an Arab was endeavouring to purchase a building on Sea Slopes in order to open a store. Sea Slopes is on the Eastern boundary of the Margate Estate, and the Margate Health Committee is seeking power to bring a portion of the property within its jurisdiction. Mr. Ewens, the Secretary, confirmed the statement, adding that there was an anti-Asiatic clause in connection with land on Sea Slopes which prevented the deal going through. It is said that the price offered by the Arab is £2000.

Warwick Avenue Market Site

A recommendation to establish the bulk produce market for Durban at Warwick Avenue was made at a special meeting of the Markets Committee of the Town Council. The Committee's action will entail the moving of the general produce and poultry to the new site if the Council approves. The new building may cost £20,000. The move is held to be necessary to give effect to the scheme recently adopted by the Council for re-organising the Borough Market.

Sixty Years Ago

On the introduction of Indian labour sixty years ago, the *Natal Mercury* remarked:

There were many smiling faces and buoyant steps about town yesterday when it became known that the first of the third series of coolie ships had actually arrived. There was no mistake about the fact this time, and an unspeakable sense of relief was and will be felt by many a planter and merchant, made sick of heart by want of labour, abortive expectations and frequent disappointments. We congratulate not only employers and their agents, but the colonists at large upon the final resumption of Indian immigration.

Farewell Function At Depot Road School

A farewell reception was held in the Government Indian School, Depot Road, Durban, on Friday

June 29 at 3-30 p.m. in honour of Mr. Allam Baboolal, an assistant teacher of the school, who will shortly leave for Edinburgh where he will take up studies in medicine. Mr. Anand Rai, the principal of the school, presided over a large gathering. He said that Mr. Allam would be greatly missed by the pupils and the staff. He then referred to Mr. Allam's career, a career which was worthy to be remembered. The excellent manner in which Mr. Allam discharged his duties, his friendliness towards his colleagues, his great assistance to the staff, his very keen interest in sports, would always be remembered by all those who came in contact with him. In conclusion Mr. Rai wished Mr. Allam health, happiness and success in his undertakings and ambitions. A handsome inkstand was then presented to Mr. Allam as a token of appreciation from the staff and the children. The following also spoke in appreciative terms: Messrs. J. Thomas, E. J. Govindswami, N. J. Ebenezer, P. R. Singh, W. Thomas, T. T. Ram, M. E. Soupen, S. D. Pillay, B. R. Singh, M. A. Pillay, R. A. Naidoo, E. Sigamoney, C. A. Naidoo and R. Balram. Tea and cakes were served. Music and songs were contributed to a successful function by Messrs. Mr. B. R. Singh, R. Balram, P. R. Singh and R. A. Naidoo. Mr. Allam leaves for Europe by the Arundel Castle on July 19.

Greenwood Park Indian School

The annual sports of the Greenwood Park Govt.-Aided Indian School was held on Friday afternoon, June 29. The programme included a five-a-side soccer tournament and various other games for the children. After the termination of the sports the successful competitors were awarded prizes which were distributed by Mrs. V. Naidoo, Mrs. S. M. Moodley and Mrs. Powys. The head teacher Mr. S. Powys thanked those who were present for their welfare and interest in the school. Messrs. D. G. Muthusamy, the sportsmaster, V. Naidoo and K. K. Pillay were the other speakers.

Tongaat Indian Boys' School

A very successful entertainment was given by the pupils of the Tongaat Indian boys' school at the Gokhale Memorial Hall, Tongaat. Many parents of the children, well-wishers and also pupils of the girls school assembled. The programme, which included dialogues, recitations, physical drill, jiu-jitsu, tumbling and balancing stunts, boxing, songs and music, was very ably rendered. The Headmaster of the school, Mr. E. J. Choonoo, thanked the audience for their presence and the interest they displayed in the well-being of the school. Light refreshments were served to the visitors.

Natal Coloured Teachers

The Natal Coloured Teachers' Society held its first annual conference in the School Hall at Umbilo Road Intermediate School last Wednesday at 10-30 a.m. The conference was opened by Mr. J. Lawlor, Chief Inspector of Schools, who is acting as deputy for Mr. H. D. Hugo, Superintendent of Education. It was also addressed by Mr. O. K. Winterton, Mr. R. A. Banks and Dr. W. G. Maconkey, whose subjects were respectively: "The Teaching of History in Primary Schools," "Discipline," and "The Teacher's Job."

INDIA

NEWS IN BRIEF

Another Attempt To Kill Mahatma Gandhi

An attempt to derail a train in which Gandhiji was travelling was made at Kamshet, between Poona and Bombay, when two brackets, used for keeping the rails in position, were placed on the up and down lines, outside the Kamshet station yard, but a patrol man discovered them in time to prevent an accident. A train from Bombay was due at the same time and consequently narrowly escaped derailment. The river Indrani runs close to the rail lines at Kamshet, and if derailed Gandhiji's train would probably have plunged into it. This is the third attempt on his life in five days, says Reuter.

Textile Mission To India

Steps taken by the British Government to counteract certain aspects of unfair trade competition based on deliberate currency depreciation were welcomed by Sir Allan Sykes at the annual meeting of the Bleachers Association in Manchester. Reviewing the effects of the Textile mission's visit to India, he said the mission had contributed a new and better feeling between the two countries and in referring to the results of India's recent negotiations with Japan he thought it reasonable to assume that India would now use not less than an additional 200,000,000 yards of Lancashire made cloth. The increase of Lancashire's textile trade increased. Lancashire was well equipped to take the fullest advantage of any improvement of which there were some signs.

Shared Raft With Tiger

The Assam floods are receding, but many thousands of homeless people are starving, with a grave danger of cholera and smallpox epidemics in many centres. While a family of refugees were floating on a raft in the flooded River Singmari, an Assam tiger, which was evidently marooned on the bank by the rapidly rising floods, jumped on the raft as it drifted past. The refugees rushed to the side of the raft, but the tiger, apparently as frightened as they were, did them no harm and after some hours leaped to an overhanging branch of a tree and escaped.

India's Trade Commissioners

It is definitely understood that Mr. M. L. Ahuja will be appointed as the Indian Trade Commissioner at Milan. Mr. S. C. Gupta, who is now Trade Commissioner at Hamburg or Mr. N. R. Pillai whose terms of office as Deputy Secretary to the Commerce Department expires on July 6 will be appointed as Trade Commissioner at Tokyo. It may be recalled that the appointments of two Trade Commissioners were foreshadowed in Sir George Schuster's farewell speech in Bombay.

Indian Women Vote For Peace

Two hundred outstanding women leaders of Indian thought, assembled in Calcutta in the All-India Women's Conference, have given leadership to women in many countries whose peace interest more often makes the headlines. Urging the election of a woman as one of the delegates of the

Government of India Deputation at Geneva, and dedicating themselves to arduous work in India for peace, the conference condemned war as inhuman and criminal, and pledged unremitting aid to all efforts to surmount barriers of race, creed and nationality.

Mr. Krishnamurti In California

*Jadu Krishnamurti, once hailed "The Second Messiah," has landed in Los Angeles from New Zealand. He is staying at Arya Vihara in Ojai, a Theosophist colony not very far from Los Angeles. He will hold at Ojai a series of camp meetings. "I have given up all the property I ever owned," he said to the representatives of the press. "It is not right for men and women to have material possessions. I am infinitely content to be penniless." Krishnamurti added that he dissolved the Order of the Star, which he formed several years ago, because he believes such organisation tend only to divide the peoples of the world and to hinder their spiritual development.

Two-Mile March To Greet Mahatmaj

After halting at Salar and Bhagabatpur, Gandhiji and party arrived at Kendrapara and addressed a largely attended public meeting. A feature of the reception was that a large number of Mussalmans marched in procession to meet Gandhiji at a place two miles from Kendrapara and garlanded him amidst shouts of Allahu-Akbar.

Whole Towns Submerged

Another appalling catastrophe has befallen north-east India. After the Bihar earthquake Assam is now suffering, and hourly reports are coming, disclosing the magnitude of the disastrous floods sweeping down the mighty Brahmaputra and Assam valleys. Raging torrents from the Khasi valleys are adding to the swollen rivers and have swept away all vestiges of riverine villages. Even towns have been partly or wholly submerged, accompanied by hundreds of thousands of pounds worth of damage and heavy loss of life. The steamer "Mishmi," crowded with refugees from ill-fated villages and townships, is missing and is believed to have sunk between Dhubri and Goalpara, on the Brahmaputra. All communications have been destroyed and rail tracks submerged and people are living on roof tops. Officials are working against the most desperate odds and are appealing incessantly for food, clothing and money for the thousands rendered entirely homeless, rescued from the swirling waters with the greatest difficulty.

Recent Fight For Untouchables

Although the Sanatanists, a militant section of orthodox Hindus who are opposed to Gandhiji's campaign for the emancipation of the untouchable classes, strongly dissociate themselves from the three recent attacks on Gandhiji there is evidence of the powerful growing hostility of Hindus throughout India against Mahatma Gandhi. The Hindus particularly resent Gandhiji's attempt to secure for the untouchables the right to enter Hindu temples, to draw water from wells and wash at pools all of which were hitherto exclusively reserved for the use of orthodox Hindus.

Gandhiji is now on his way to Karachi, which, owing to the grave danger of another attempt on his life, plain-clothes police officers are constantly in personal attendance, and detectives and police guard him at public functions. He will stop at Lahore en route, where the Sanatanists are proposing large-scale hostile demonstrations, while at Benares, the Hindus' most sacred city, both the Sanatanists and the untouchables are likely to combine in hostile demonstrations.

The Bill, sponsored by Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer, a prominent Hindu reformer, will be discussed by the Central Legislature this session, seeking the rights of untouchables to enter temples, but fierce opposition is already indicated by the number of condemnatory opinions of orthodox Hindu members and similar bodies throughout the country. Meanwhile a test of strength between caste Hindus

and Hindu untouchables is progressing in a village near Madras, where, as a result of the Hindus banning the use of the village pond to untouchables 1,000 of the latter have refused to work the Hindus' fields and consequently they are starving, while the Hindus' crops are perishing.

Heavy Floods In India

Heavy floods have been experienced on the Indian North-West Frontier and the South-Eastern Provinces and Afghanistan. Reports from the latter state that 40 families, numbering over 400 persons, were drowned in a cloudburst at Baghlan. Other fatalities occurred at Badakshan. Ten perished when they were engulfed in a whirlpool in the Kabul River, only the boatman and two children being saved.

THINGS IN GENERAL

Ceylon Abandons Free Trade

Ceylon has abandoned free trade for the first time in its history. The States Council, by a big majority, passed a scheme for protective tariffs levelled against eggs, ghee and other foodstuffs from India.

Fiji And Swami Adhyanandji

In referring to our welcome of Swami Adhyanandji in Durban, the *Fiji Samachar* says, Fiji also looks to welcoming India's theologians and hopes to have the privilege of welcoming such distinguished and eminent personalities as are in the Swami Vivekanand and other Indian Missions so that this Colony may have an opportunity of knowing something of the cultural and religious back ground of Indians who have made Fiji their permanent home. The Hindu Mission of Trikonswar Temple Kalighat Calcutta, or the Sarva Deshik Arya Pratinidhi Sabha, Delhi, may be pleased to consider sending a Sanyasi out to these neglected corners of the world.

Welcome To Overseas British Subjects

Every British subject who comes to London from overseas will, in future, be officially welcomed by the Overseas League if he calls at Vernon House the League's headquarters near St. James's Palace.

A special "Welcome Committee" has been formed by the League

It will welcome all British subjects, but if the visitors are members of the League they will be introduced to dozens of home members, invited to lunch, dinner or tea, by members of the committee, and almost "snowed under" with vouchers for free visits to many of London's show places.

"The main object of this new committee is to make British subjects from abroad feel thoroughly at home in the Mother Country," Mrs. Cooper Day, the honorary secretary of the committee, told Renter in an interview.

"Every afternoon a hostess appointed by the committee is detailed to receive members and to introduce them to other members. In the few weeks of the committee's existence we have personally welcomed more than 250 visitors from all parts of the world.

"Some come from South Africa, some from India, and others from China." As she was speaking a page entered and announced a young man who had just arrived from Canada. He knew no one in England, so Mrs. Cooper Day immediately introduced him to the Welcome Committee hostess—and within an hour he had made at least a dozen friends.

To Avert Impending World War

One of the rarest spectacles in the World—a Buddhist carnival of purification—will be seen in Shanghai and Hangchow shortly. It will be conducted by the Panchen Lama, since the death of the Dalai Lama, spiritual head of Tibet. This elaborate and profoundly mysterious ceremony is to take place "because World Powers are busy sharpening their tools of aggression. . . . the second World War has already had its seed sown. . . . and unless the strength and power of Buddha himself is upon us, we shall have no way out of this impending disaster." Part of the ceremony, which is called "Shih Jun Chin Kang Fa Hwei" (which means, roughly "Scriptural Wheel of Life,") consists in the baptism of thousands of converts to Buddhism. The Panchen Lama pours "holy long life wine" upon the head of the convert and into the palm of his hand. This the convert drinks. Then a verse from the "holy long life" chapter of the Buddhist Scripture is read, and the newly baptised man is exhorted to magnify the way of Buddha. The whole ceremony is almost inexplicable to people of the West. It has its roots deep in the antiquity of Buddhism. The last time it was performed was in Peiping many years ago.

Wedding At Capetown

Miss F. Singh—Mr. G. J. Golding

More than a thousand people crowded into St. George's Cathedral to witness the marriage between Miss Frances Singh, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. B. Singh, of Walmer Estate, Capetown, and Mr. Geo. J. Golding, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Golding of Ladismith, Cape.

Bishop Lavis conducted the ceremony, Mr. Alban Hamer was at the organ, and Miss B. Brook provided the solo during the service. The Cathedral was beautifully decorated with palms and flowers.

The bride wore a very pretty dress of windswept ivory satin trimmed with horsehoes of ivory beads. A very heavily embroidered tulle veil, with a tiara of orange blossoms, and arm lilies with mother-of-pearl leaves, together with a lovely sheaf of gold lacquered arm lilies, made the bride look most charming. Her ten attendants, made up of five very charming little flowergirls, made a sight not easily to be forgotten.

The chief bridesmaid was Miss Jane Fuchs, of Wynberg and she was assisted by Miss Nell Singh, sister of the bride, Miss "Ohriss" Cerff and Miss Mary Dean, and Miss Vera Fuch. The flowergirls were preceded by Miss Prem Singh, daughter of the Agent-General of the Government of India (Kunwar Sir Maharaj Singh) and the Kunwarani Lady Singh. She was followed by Miss Iris Golding, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Golding, Miss Valerie Desmore, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Desmore, Miss Dreen Singh, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Percy J. Singh, and Miss Marilyn Masters, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Patel Masters.

The bridesmaids wore graceful frocks of ring velvet, and had hats to match, the colours being of autumn tints, shading from pale gold to dark gold, and pale green to dark green. The exquisite shower bouquets of the bridesmaids were of beautiful autumn-tinted roses.

But the most impressive of all, barring the bride, were the little flower girls, whose dresses coincided with those of the bridesmaids, the only difference being that instead of hats and bouquets, they wore dainty caps of velvet leaves, and each had a pretty muff of autumn-tinted roses.

The bride's mother, Mrs. B. Singh, looked charming in a lovely frock of fawn georgette ensemble, and had a bouquet of pink roses, while the bridegroom's sister, Mrs. M. van Eck, looked very pretty in a frock of black and white georgette with accessories to match. She had a lovely bouquet of red carnations.

The best man was Mr. Otto Richards, of Wynberg.

Immediately outside the Cathedral a guard of honour was formed by student teachers of Zonnebloem College, this being the school where Mr. Goldberg received his education. The student teachers held up T squares, draped with the traditional red, yellow and green—the colours of the college.

A reception was afterwards held in the City Hall, where a lovely solo was rendered by Miss Madge Hendricks.

The toast of the bride was proposed by Kunwar Sir Maharaj Singh, and that of the groom by Bishop D. H. Sims. Mr. M. J. MacCallum proposed the toast of the

bridesmaids, to which Mr. Otto Richards very ably responded, Mr. Roland Botha carried out his duties as M.C. in a very commendable manner.

Numerous telegrams were read from friends of the bride from Durban, Pietermaritzburg, Johannesburg, Pretoria, Kimberley, Port Elizabeth, East London, De Aar, Heidelberg (Cape), Riversdale, Swellendam, Lady-smith (Cape), Wellington, Paarl, Stellenbosch, Robertson, and Worcester.

The excellent catering service was in the capable hands of Mr. C. Castello of Cape Town.

At Edendale

The residence of Mr. S. Dookie of Edendale was the scene of a popular wedding on Sunday 24 June, when Mr. Balgobin Maharaj, eldest son of the late Mr. Mahabeer Maharaj of Maritzburg was married to Kumari Madhuri Devi, fourth daughter of the late Mr. Luchman Singh, of Maritzburg. About 500 guests from all parts of the province had assembled in the Pandal which was prettily decorated. The nuptial ceremony was performed by Pandith Sewnarain Panday of Pentrich according to Vedic rites.

At Richmond

The wedding took place at the residence of Mr. Udith Singh, of Green Hill, Richmond, on Sunday 24 June, of his eldest daughter with Mr. D. A. Singh, fourth son of Mr. and Mrs. Alak Singh of Maritzburg.

The ceremony was conducted by Pandith Sandanand Doojay of Richmond and Pandith Ramdew Maharaj of Maritzburg according to Saathan rites.

Obituary

The Late Mrs. V. M. Naidoo

The Indian community of Durban has lost a well-known figure by the death of Mrs. V. M. Naidoo, at her residence, 73 May Street, on Wednesday 20 June after a short illness, at the age of 29. The funeral took place on Thursday afternoon, at the Clairwood Indian cemetery and was attended by more than 200 people. The late Mrs. Naidoo who was popular among her sex and was ever willing to help those in need, leaves behind her husband, two children, and a large number of relatives to mourn their loss.

Death Of Mrs. Lakkhan, Of Glencoe

The death occurred of Mrs. Lakkhan of Glencoe on Sunday 24 June at her residence. Her remains were cremated on Monday afternoon at the Glencoe Indian crematorium according to Vedic rites by Pandith Bunwarie of Glencoe before a large gathering of friends and relatives.

SPORTING NEWS

Soccer

All-India Soccer Team

South Coast at Clairwood lost to All-India 7 goals to one.

Frontier Beaten

Complete ball control and thorough organisation in the field enabled the All-India touring team to beat a Frontier Indian team at East London by nine goals to nil. The game provided one of the best exhibitions of soccer yet seen on the border.

Another Victory For All-India

A crowd of about 2,000, including many Europeans, saw the All-India Soccer team beat the Eastern Province Indian team at Port Elizabeth by six goals to one.

The tourists were two up at half-time, Ganguly and Ahmed scoring. Hutton scored for the Easterns shortly after the interval, after which there was only one side in the picture, as the 'visitors' made rings round the locals, scoring four goals. Battacharjee, Lakshminarayan, Ganguly and Guba were the scorers.

The Newcastle Match

It has now been decided that the All-India soccer team will play the Northern Districts Indian soccer team at Newcastle on July 15 at 8 p.m.

Tennis

Veerasamy Maistry Memorial Cup

The Maritzburg Indian Lawn Tennis Club, held its annual tournament on Sunday 24 June at the Indian sports ground for the Veerasamy Maistry Memorial Cup (Doubles.) The following players competed in the competition namely—Dr. M. R. Peters, Messrs. G. H. A. Bayat, M. Pillay, M. Engar, I. S. Cassimjee, M. S. Naidoo, A. H. K. Vanker, M. O. Hanea, Y. S. Cassimjee, G. D. Soni, Cyprian Zachariah, K. K. Moodley, H. S. Cassimjee, A. George, V. Nobin, C. S. Rajah, D. O. Andrews, and V. O. Samuel. After a keen competition and highly enjoyable days' play it resulted in a win for K. K. Moodley and Cyprian Zachariah.

The President, Dr. M. R. Peters presented the trophy to the winning couple and congratulated them on their fine play.

Estcourt Soccer Result

On Sunday last at Estcourt, the Royals met the Plough Football Club for the Dhevlia Reddy Cup. The teams lined up under the refree-ship of Mr. O. A. Lalla. The game was well contested on both sides, and the match resulted in a win for Plough by one goal to nil.

Wrestling

American Wrestler To Meet Gama

A message from Johannesburg in the *Tribune* states, that negotiations have been opened to induce Jack Sherry, regarded as American unbeatable wrestler, to have a bout with Gama, the famous Indian wrestler and world champion. The negotiations have started as a result of Jack Sherry defeating Dusek with two straight falls.

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To Correspondents

Correspondents are requested to kindly send their reports or matter intended for publication to reach here not later than Wednesday morning.

Manager, Indian Opinion

ઇન્ડિઅન ઓપિનિઅન.

મહાત્મા ગાંધીજીના હસ્તે
સને ૧૯૦૩માં સ્થપાયું.

પુસ્તક ૩૨ મું.

શીનીક્સ, શુક્રવાર, તારીખ ૬ જુલાઇ ૧૯૩૪

અંક ૨૭

નોંધ અને સમાચાર

વિવિધ સુચી

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માંધીજી ઉપર ફક્ત પાંચ દિવસમાં ત્રાજો હુમલો

પૂ. મહાત્માજી પુનાથી મુંબઇ જતા હતા ત્યારે પાટાની વચ્ચે લોહાના બાર મુકી ટ્રેનને ઉલ્લાવી નાખવાનો કોઇનો ઇરાદો હતો પણ તે રસ્તે જતાં કોઈ માણસે જોયું અને તે બાર આઘા ખેસડી નાખ્યા. આ પ્રમાણે હુમલામાંથી પૂ. ગાંધીજી બચ્યા. જો આ બનાવ બન્યો હોત તો કામચેત સ્ટેશનની પાસેની નદી ઇદ્રાનીમાં તે ટ્રેન પડત. આ ત્રીજો હુમલો ફક્ત પાંચ દિવસમાં થયો હતો.

“ઇન્ડિઅન ઓપિનિઅન”

શુક્રવાર, તા. ૬ જુલાઇ સન ૧૯૩૪

દીનબંધુ એન્ડરૂઝનો અભિપ્રાય

વધુ તપાસની જરૂર નથી

દીનબંધુ એન્ડરૂઝનો રોડસીયાથી અમારા ઉપર તાર છે. તે જણાવે છે કે કમીટીના રીપોર્ટમાં જે દેવો બતાવ્યાં છે તે હાંદીઓની દ્રષ્ટિથી સાવ નકામા છે. તેથી તેઓવું કહેવું છે કે વધુ તપાસ અથવા અર્થ કરવી તદન નકામી છે.

કોલોનાઇઝેશન રીપોર્ટ

હાંદુસ્તાને રીપોર્ટનો કેવો સત્કાર કર્યો

ન્યુ ડિલ્હીથી અમારા ખાસ ખબરપત્રી તારથી જણાવે છે કે કમીટીના રીપોર્ટને હાંદુસ્તાને નાપસંદ કર્યો છે. ના. બોર્નિંગીની કંપનીને રાજ કરવા માટે અને તેમના શરનો ભાવ વીસ શીર્લીંગમાંથી શી. ૩-૬ ઉપર આવી ગયો, એટલે આ ટાપુ હાંદીઓને વસાવવા માટે સારો ઠેકચો છે. રીપોર્ટ એમ દર્શાવે છે કે હાંદીઓ દશ વસાવવાને માટે બેરાઓ બેટલા લાગક નથી. હાંદુસ્તાનના પત્રોનો મત એવો છે કે સા. આ. ના હાંદીઓના કુન્બ ઠાળવા માટે આ રીપોર્ટ તદન નકામી છે.

રાજનીતીની ઠઠાબાણ

કોલોનાઇઝેશન ઇન્કવાયરી કમીટીનો રીપોર્ટ બહુ મુઠ્ઠામાં પ્રગટ થયો છે. એવી અફવા ઉડેલી કે રીપોર્ટ દ્વારા દેવામાં આવશે પણ તે સફળ નહિ થતાં આખરે રીપોર્ટ બહાર પડ્યો છે. કમીટી એમ દર્શાવે છે તપાસ હાંદુસ્તાનની પ્રગતિને માટે ઘટ રહી છે. ઇસ્ટ ઇન્ડિઅન આર્થિપેલેગો (નો. બોર્નિંગી-ન્યુગીની અને ગીયાના) એ જગા હાંદુસ્તાનના વેપાર તથા રક્ષણ માટે ઘણી સારી છે. આના કરતાં રાજકારી ઠઠાબાણ બીજી વધારે શું ધમ શકે? કોંગ્રેસમાં એ મત પડવાનું કારણ એ છે કે કોંગ્રેસે ઇન્કવાયરી કમીટીને સહકાર આપ્યો હતો. સા. આ. મં. કોંગ્રેસના આગેવાનો અભિમાન ધરાવે છે કે તેઓએ ઇન્ડિઅન ડેલી-એશનને વચન આપ્યું હતું, અને તે વચનાનુસાર સહકાર આપી રહ્યા છે.

આ ઇન્કવાયરી સ્થાપવાનો મુખ્ય હેતુ એ હતો કે હાંદીની વધારે પડતી પ્રબલ્લને માટે એક ટાપુની શોધ કરવી. અઃ વાત રીપોર્ટની પ્રસ્તાવના ઉપરથી સિદ્ધ થાય છે. જો આ કમીટીનો હેતુ હાંદુસ્તાનની પ્રબલ્લને માટે ટાપુ શોધવાનો હતો તો ડ. આ. માં આ કમીટીની શું જરૂર હતી? અને તે પણ હાંદુસ્તાનની સામેલતા વગર.