

INDIAN OPINION

Founded by
MAHATMA GANDHI
IN 1903

No. 19.—Vol. XXXIII

Friday, May 10th, 1935

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

NOTES AND NEWS

Indian Market Stallholders' Complaint

THE closing of dry produce stalls, in terms of the provisions of the Shop Hours Ordinance, at the Indian Market on Saturday afternoons, which was discussed in these columns some time ago, has formed a subject of protest to the Chamber of Commerce Durban, by the Natal Indian Congress. These stalls, it was argued, had been opened on Saturday afternoon for the past 25 years and had been of benefit and convenience "to a part of the population which is poor and which cannot afford the luxury of shopping on any working day, and who get their wages paid on Saturday afternoons." Some 60 stallholders in the Indian Market are affected by the decision. It was pointed out that these premises are not opened on Friday night like the other stores. "There has been no complaint on the part of the storekeepers in the Victoria and Grey Street areas," according to the Congress statement, "against trading by these stalls on Saturday afternoons. It would follow that if anyone at all was likely to be affected it would be the traders in this area." The Congress has made a request to the Chamber of Commerce asking that it should receive a deputation of the stallholders with two or three of the Congress representatives.

Death Of Shembe

SEMBE, the 69 year-old Native prophet and religious leader of his 30,000 followers is no more. His death took place, as a result of blood poisoning from the sting of a poisonous insect at Kwambonambi, Zululand, on Thursday May 2. The body was brought to his abode, a model village, called Ekupakameni at Inanda, and was laid to rest last Sunday in the presence of thousands of his followers and other spectators, at the spot selected by himself. Shembe's village which used to be the scene of joy and happiness, singing and dancing and chanting of hymns in praise of God which drew thousands of spectators from all over the country was now the scene of deep sorrow. Shembe was buried according to the custom of a Zulu Royal burial. Shembe is survived by his three sons, two of whom are educated. The deepest sympathy of all

those who had the privilege of knowing Shembe will go out to them and to the deceased's followers.

Shembe's Settlements

SEMBE'S church, we understand, will be continued under a board of ministers appointed by him. And his properties throughout Natal will be conducted according to his will which has been drawn up by Mr. G. G. Shepstone, his legal adviser. The name of Shembe's successor has not yet been made public. It is understood, however, that there will be a sort of Cabinet to carry on the settlements and if the Cabinet selects a man to take Shembe's place, he will be appointed.

Chief Danger of The Nation

AT a meeting held in Brits under the chairmanship of Mr. C van der Merwe, M.P.C., Dr. C. L. de Wet, of Potchefstroom spoke on behalf of the Nationalist Party. Dr. de Wet is reported to have stated that the chief danger of the nation lay in the fact that, as a result of fusion, the tendency was to make and keep South Africans British-minded. The influences that brought about this undesirable state of affairs were, he said, the maintenance of the Crown, an English Governor General, Imperial Conferences, the oath of allegiance to both Britain and South Africa for anyone who wished to be naturalised as a South African, the linking of our pound like a slave to sterling, and among other things the oath administered to the youths of the Special Service Battalion. The present Government took advantage of the economic condition of South African youth to make them take an oath of allegiance to the King. As a result, we were ruled not by the new Government, but by a capitalistic, imperialistic section thereof. All sorts of influences were now free to act towards making the people of the country British-minded.

Alleged Failure Of The Repatriation Scheme

The reports of the Select Committee on Public Accounts which have recently been published contain some facts and figures in connection with the working of the repatriation and the assisted emi-

gration schemes. The number of Indians repatriated in 1933, was 1,493 and in 1934 it was only 800. Between 1914 and 1926 a total of 21,236 Indians left South Africa for India. Under the Assisted Repatriation Scheme, which was instituted by Act of Parliament in 1927 after the Round Table Conference, 14,856 Indians have been repatriated up to March this year. In spite of the emigration the Asiatic population of the Union has increased from 136,767 in 1914 to 164,900 in 1933. Of this latter number some 14,000 are of merchant class and the balance are immigrants and their descendants.

Get Rid of a Thousand a Year

MR. P. I. Hoogenhout, Secretary for the Interior in the course of his evidence before the Select Committee suggested that it was worth while continuing the expenditure of working the scheme if 1,000 Indians per annum could be got rid of. We give below the evidence:

Mr. P. J. du Plessis: Here a sum of £20,000 was provided in excess of what was spent. Why was such a large amount provided?

Mr. P. I. Hoogenhout: Instead of 2,500 Indians, 1,000 fewer returned. This money was intended for the repatriation of Indians.

Are you disappointed in the results?
Yes

Dr. N. J. van der Merwe: It seems as if the numbers have suddenly decreased?

Mr. Hoogenhout: It is partly attributable to the fact that the South African Indian Congress, which previously had not opposed the scheme actively, has been doing so in recent years. Also, those Indians who wanted to return had left already.

It seems as if the scheme has broken down?—If it had not been for the depression it would have broken down earlier.

This agreement was entered into between us and India on the understanding that it would have the moral support of the Indian Government?—The Indian Government has done every thing in its power to put the repatriated people in other occupations, but they had been used to receiving a higher remuneration here.

Was anything done to encourage the people?—No, we did have persons for that purpose but the Indians objected against them.

Mr. E. du Souza: The whole procedure of the Government and the money that has been spent— is the expenditure warranted by the few Coolies who are sent back?

Mr. Hoogenhout: Yes, because they increase so rapidly. Since 1926 we repatriated more than 14,000 Indians. It is an agreement with the Indian Government that we send the Indians back at our own expense. I think it is worth while if we can repatriate 1,000 Indians per annum.

Are they the class of Indians of whom we would like to get rid of? We want to get rid of the Coolie who trades in the Transvaal. It is the poor Coolie and the labourer who leaves?—Few of the trading class leave.

Mr. H. A. Tothill: But the children of the poor Coolies may enter into commerce?

Mr. Hoogenhout: That is just what they do.

Benoni Indians Blamed for Increase in Crime

At a meeting of the Benoni Ratepayers Association Mr. W. J. Wilson, the chairman, gave the harbouring of Natives in the Asiatic bazaar as one of the reasons for the increase of crime in that town. Indians, he said, were letting rooms to Natives. One Indian, for instance, was sheltering 36 Natives on his premises. Among these Natives, he said, was a percentage of criminals.

City Licensing Officer

Mr. G. L. Blaver has been appointed Licensing Officer for Maritzburg in succession to Mr. W. H. Walters, who died some months ago. Mr. Blaver was before his new appointment the Senior Clerk in the Town Clerk's office, and has over 28 years' service in the Municipality.

Children Not Vaccinated

European, Indian and coloured parents appeared before Mr. Conway on Tuesday April 30 in the Magistrate's Court, charged under the health regulations with failing to have children vaccinated. They pleaded guilty and were cautioned and discharged. Explanations were offered by several of the accused, some of whom said they had left the matter to their wives, while others said the sickness of the children was the cause of the delay.

Indian Opinion

FRIDAY, MAY 10TH, 1935

JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS

THE Jubilee celebrations which commenced in Durban on Saturday terminated on Monday night with the speech of his Majesty the King which was heard with much eagerness by all.

The official programme of the celebrations was elaborate and from the rush of the people at all hours it is hardly believable that a single item could have been missed by anyone.

One of the features of the celebrations was that while in the general programme all sections of the community joined together as spectators each section, the European, the Native, the Coloured and the Indian, was given a corner unto itself for jubilation, and our Indian leaders unlike in the past thankfully accepted the separation. In the tug of war amongst themselves quite naturally they forgot that they were once again being driven into segregation. It might be said that we are flogging a dead horse. That segregation was an established fact and what was the earthly use in grumbling about it. We have to accept it whether we like it or not and we might as well do so cheerfully. We wish there was courage behind this philosophical view. But we fail to see it. What we are able to see is the lack of manhood, lack of self-respect, utter disregard for the honour of our Motherland India whose ancient culture and civilisation we boast of so much, and make capital of in all our representations for equal treatment. It might well be said: What is the use of it all when we are slaves in our own country. How can we expect to be treated any better outside? We must take what we get and be satisfied. In our humble opinion that is not the right way of think-

ing. The difference between man and beast is that the man has, at least he is supposed to have, a sense of self-respect while the beast is a beast. Bread thrown to a beast will be accepted by the beast with thankfulness. But if it were to be thrown to a man in the same manner as it is thrown at a beast his sense of self-respect will not allow him to stoop so low as the beast. He will refuse it and will rather starve.

Segregation thrust on us may unavoidably be tolerated by us under protest until we find our strength to actively fight against it. But that does not necessarily mean that we should accept it as the established principle. And that is what we are being led to do by the leaders, whose false idea of prestige of their individual selves is keeping them at loggerheads with one another, thus giving ample scope to the common enemy to get the better of them and to trample under their heels the rights and aspirations of the community. This is what we have learnt from our participation in the Jubilee celebrations. In the past on such an occasion we would have insisted on equality of status, and failing to achieve it we would have kept aloof and quietly sent a message. Instead of which we were more jubilant than even a section of the rulers of this country thus giving an impression that we were thoroughly satisfied with our lot. This unsatisfactory position will only grow worse unless our leaders forget their small "i" and utilise their sense of self-respect and prestige, which they seem to have ample in stock to quarrel among themselves, in fighting for the better interests of their community.

JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS

THE KING'S SPEECH

INDIAN children from all the Durban Indian Schools, as well as their parents, numbering in all about 15,000 thronged the green spaces of Albert Park on Monday to celebrate the twenty fifth anniversary of the King's Accession to the throne. After speeches were made by the Deputy Mayor Mr. W. E. Langton, the Superintendent of Education Mr. F. D. Hugo and the Inspector of Schools Mr. R. A. Banks the children's sporting events went on successfully, the last item on the programme concluding about three o'clock in the afternoon.

Curries Fountain

There was a large gathering of about 3,000 at the Curries Fountain Sports Ground, where the Indian Sports Ground Association was responsible for adult sports. There were about 200 competitors for the various events. All the items were keenly contested, the motorcycle races practically providing thrills. In the open air at Curries Fountain great pots of currie and rice were cooked and 1,200 Indians sat down and feasted royally.

Similar feasts were provided for in other parts of the Union. More than 600 Moslems were fed in the Mosque Alazhar, Capetown and at the residence of Imam A. Bassier. Imam A. K. Gamilidien proposed the following resolution to be sent to the Prime Minister in London: "Kindly convey to his Majesty the King the congratulations of the Imams and the Moslem people of South-Africa and our sincere prayer that his Majesty may long be spared." 500 Indians were given free meal at the Hindoo Young Mens Association Hall Maritzburg.

The King's Speech

In a voice full of emotion the King addressed his people throughout the Empire which was heard through the radio in Durban:

"I must speak to my people everywhere. Yet how can I express what is in my heart" he began. "Words cannot express my thoughts and feelings.

"I can only say to you, my very dear people, that the Queen and I thank you from the depths of our hearts for all your loyalty and, may I say, the love which this day and always you have offered.

"I look back from the past with thankfulness to God. My people and I have gone through great trials and difficulties together. They are not over. In the midst of this day's rejoicing I grieve to think that numbers of my people are still without work. We owe to them and not least to those who are

suffering from any form of disablement all the sympathy and help we can give.

"I hope that during this Jubilee Year those who can will do their utmost to find them work and bring them help. Other anxieties may be in store, but I am persuaded that with God's help they may be overcome if we can meet them with confidence and courage. So I look forward to the future with faith and hope. It is to the young that the future belongs.

"I trust that through the fund that has been inaugurated by my dear son, the Prince of Wales, to commemorate this day many of those throughout the country may be helped in both minds and character to become useful citizens.

"To the children I would like to send a special message. Let me say this: To each of them whom my word can reach, the King is speaking to you.

"I ask you to remember that in days to come you will be the citizens of the Great Empire. As you grow up always keep the thought before you, and when the time comes be ready and proud to give to your country the service of your work, your mind and your heart.

"I have been greatly touched by all these greetings which have come to me to-day from my Dominions and Colonies and from India and from this whole country. My heart goes out to all who may be listening now. Whether you may be here in town or village or in some far-off corner of the Empire or on the high seas, let me end my words to you with those that Queen Victoria used at her Diamond Jubilee 38 years ago:

"No words could more simply express my own deep feeling now: 'From my heart I thank my beloved people. May God bless them all.'"

India's Loyalty

Among the many messages of loyalty the following was sent from India by Lord Willingdon (Viceroy of India):

Loyalty to the King Emperor is and always has been the abiding faith of the Indian people, and while it is impossible in these days of changes and developments to expect the many millions of India to be free from all stress and strain which comes with the desire for political advance his Majesty the King Emperor can rest assured that he is held to be above and apart from such movements and that we are all devotedly loyal to the King's throne and person. We gratefully thank him for the constant and abiding interest he has always taken in the welfare, prosperity and progress of all his subjects in India.

South Africa's Message

General J. C. Smuts (Acting Prime Minister) sent the following message:

We are profoundly grateful that in the period which is one of the most poignant in all human history and during which other Empires of the world have disappeared his Empire has survived grave dangers and has on the contrary received a new birth of freedom and equality in the rise of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

The Union of South Africa in particular rejoices in her own Jubilee which coincides with that of the King and in her emergence as a united free nation in that Commonwealth. While we rejoice over our good fortune during his Majesty's reign we specially treasure the high example of personal service and single-minded devotion to duty which his Majesty has set all his subjects during that great epoch. To him and to the Queen we respectfully give our devotion, loyalty and affection.

Indian Sports At The Beach

George Bernard Shaw was not only an interested spectator, but he was one of the events of the sports meeting, organised by the Indian Jubilee Celebration Committee at the Beach on Sunday. To the thousands of on-lookers who viewed the sports Mr. Shaw made a characteristic speech. "I am here to bid you good morning," he said. A loud good morning was the answering response from the large crowd. "I said that" he went on, "to find out if you could hear what I am saying. I am afraid you all cannot hear, so I will address myself to those closer around me. "I am now nearly 78 years of age," said G. B. S. in a strong voice. "May you see many more years," shouted the audience at the tall, erect figure. "I attribute the fact," went on G. B. S., "that I have reached the advanced age to have taken no exercise that I could have helped or performed any gymnastic feat that I could avoid. "If I have reached the age of 78 without physical exercise the athletes would, I am sure, prolong their lives. They could confidently expect to live to 200 years. I now invite them to go on with their exercises without any interruption. The exhibition by the various physical culture schools was followed with interest by the large crowd of both Europeans and Indians. The Durban Indian Surf Livesaving Club also contributed to the programme. The Masked Marvel was one of the judges.

PRIME MINISTER'S NATIVE BILLS

SUMMARY OF PROVISIONS

THE following are the main points of the two Native Bills, on which the Select Committee has now reported.

Prohibition of further registration of natives as Parliamentary voters excepting those who enjoy that right at present. They will elect four Senators, in addition to those nominated by the South African Act, the Union to be divided into four areas each with electoral colleges which in each area will elect one Senator.

The Natives in the Cape will be represented in the Provincial Council by two extra Councillors.

A Native Representative Council for Union will be formed consisting of 22 members with the secretary of Native Affairs as chairman, which will consider all matters affecting native interests. It will be consulted first, before any Bills or draft Ordinances are introduced involving financial proposals in connection with the purchase of land, education, etc. It will report to Parliament through the Minister of Native Affairs. The passing of laws will still remain in the hands of Parliament but this council will give the natives their first voice in the conduct of their own affairs.

The Native Trust and Land Bill proposes to add to the existing scheduled areas approximately 7,021,000 morgen.

The Trusts object will be to buy up land in the "released" and scheduled areas for native settlement, the white man to confine himself to his own areas.

How They Affect The Rights Of Africans

Mr. J. D. Rheinallt Jones, Advisor to the S. A. Institute of Race Relations, in the course of an interview with the *Umteteli Wa Bantu*, remarked that after 9 years of consideration by Parliament the Native Bills were now available. In many respects they were not materially different from the original bills, and they appeared to offer some hope that the long-deferred discussions on the matters covered by the Bills could be brought to some finality. They must be very carefully scrutinised and fully discussed before a final opinion is expressed on them.

Nevertheless, Mr. Rheinallt Jones thought he might express the following views as a result of what he had read in the Press.

On the point of the franchise, he felt that the new bills were not as favourable to Africans as the original bills published by the Prime Minister in 1926. In the original bill, 7 European members were to be elected by the

Native Electorate to the House of Assembly in Capetown. In the present Bills, 4 Europeans will be elected to the Senate. In the original Bill, the Cape, Natal, and Transvaal Africans were to have two representatives each, and the Orange Free State one. In the new bill whilst the Cape is to have two Senators, one for the Transkei and the other for the Ciskei and the Cape generally, Natal will have one, and the Transvaal and the Free State will combine to elect one Senator.

On the other hand, whilst in the original Bill, the European representatives of Africans in the House of Assembly were to be prevented from voting on certain measures, especially where a motion of no confidence would be involved in the present Bill the Senators will have exactly the same status as the other Senators. In this respect, the position of the representatives of Natives in the Senate will be better than that of the members in the Assembly in the old Bill.

Cape Franchise To Die Out

Mr. Rheinallt Jones proceeded to state that the position of the present African electors in the Cape is that they will not lose their franchise rights as was proposed in the original bill, but that no new African names will be placed on the Cape voters' Roll. About 11,000 Natives are at present on the roll in the Cape and the Transkei. This apparently, means that the Native franchise will eventually disappear, except in one respect. In the Cape Provincial Council elections, Africans will be able to vote for Native or non-Native provincial councillors to represent Natives—one for the Ciskei and one for areas outside. At present, Natives are eligible as members of the Provincial Council without restriction. If, however, Native education, hospitals for Natives and roads other than national roads are taken out of the jurisdiction of the Provincial Council, this special representation will cease.

The Native Electorate

The Native electorate will consist, throughout the country, of recognised and appointed chiefs, members of general and local council, Native Reserve Boards of Management, and urban Native Advisory Boards. Thus, urban and rural Africans are to be associated in the same representation. He doubted the wisdom of this.

Members of Union Native Council

With regard to the Union Native Council, proceeded Mr. Rheinallt Jones, this will consist of 22 members, of whom

12 will be elected by the Native electorates already mentioned, and four will be appointed by the Governor-General. In the Council there will also be five Chief Native Commissioners and the Secretary of Native Affairs who will be chairman. All matters affecting Africans, financially and otherwise, will be submitted for the opinion of this Council; but there is nothing in the statements so far published, to indicate whether the holding of the Council meetings could not be subject to the discretion of the Government as at present. The last Union Native Council meeting was held several years ago, and the views then expressed were directly contrary to Government policy! No indication is given as to whether the Council will be able to initiate discussion on any matter. Apparently no provision is made whereby the Native representatives of the Senate can keep in touch with Native opinion through the Union Native Council; and, there is therefore no link between the Union Native Council and the Union Parliament.

A Bantu View

The following letter appears in the *Natal Mercury* which gives the Native view of these Bills:—

Sir,—It is too early yet to decide finally on the merits and demerits of the Government's Native Bills, but a few preliminary remarks on their main provisions may not be out of place. There are some very disquieting features about these Bills, at any rate, from the point of view of the educated Native for whom I shall presume to speak. Let us leave aside for the moment the Native Land Bill and confine our attention to the Native Representation Bill.

The Bill provides that four Europeans will be elected into the Senate by the Native Electoral Colleges. No reasons have been advanced as to why these four Senators should be Europeans instead of Natives. When these Bills were under consideration some years ago we were given the impression that qualified Natives would go to the Senate; once again we have been let down. One reason which has been advanced against the Cape Native franchise is that it is degrading to White Parliamentary candidates to pander to Native voters at election times. One would like to know why it will not degrade Europeans soliciting the vote of an Electoral College at election times? Failing Black Senators, is it too much to ask that the Transkei and the Cape Native Electoral Colleges should return Bantu Senators and to provide that the other

Province may return European or Bantu Senators?

The Bill goes on further to say Native Commissioners may attend the sessions of the Union Native Council, but it does not provide that the four Senators who will ostensibly represent Natives should, as they may profitably do, attend the Union Native Council meetings. To my mind this is a serious defect. For 25 years four Senators have represented Natives in accordance with the Act of Union, and our complaint has been that these four Senators were not directly in touch with responsible Native opinion. To my mind it should be a statutory requirement that they attend, even if just to listen, the Union Native Council meetings.

The Cape and Transkei are to have one Provincial Councillor each. Well and good. There were Native members of the Provincial Council in the Cape before. But why will Native representation in the Cape Provincial Council cease "should at any time Native Education, Native Hospital needs and subsidiary roads cease to be matters in respect of which the Provincial Council may make Ordinances." Education and Hospitalisation do not by any means exhaust our mutual interests. Natives

should always be members of the Cape Provincial Council to represent us in the many and complex problems of our inter-racial contacts which every Ordinance touches.

I come now to the most disturbing part of this Representation Bill. The principle of sound representation is that the people should be represented by the most enlightened of their group. This Bill negatives that principle. The Natives of South Africa will be represented by the most backward of their group. The Government has shown unctuous regard for tribal Natives; of course, it has an eye to the tribal Native of the Protectorates. In the category of 'chiefs and headmen, local and general councils, Native Boards of Management and Rural Advisory Boards' urban Native Advisory Boards with their progressive ideas and their experience in administration are in effect left out. From the above category will come the members of our Electoral College and our Union Council members. Educated Natives—I do not mean sophisticated Natives—will get in by accident, and they will be swamped by their tribal kinsmen. Nor is it likely that so bucolic a Council will choose the best European Senator or the most informed Native Councillor. Some of us educated Natives are devoting time, thought and study to the so-called Native problem, and the Bill gives us no chance of making our voice heard in the

Councils of the Nation. We are trying to meet our inter-racial problems in a Christian spirit and in the spirit of a sweet and reasonable compromise; but the Government deliberately leaves us out. Is this good for the Natives? Is this good for the Europeans? The Union Council should reflect truly and fully Native views in the country, and much depends on its Native personnel. As the Bill stands, there is a danger of its work being stifled by tribal and ignorant Natives who may not understand the procedure and to whom the subjects under consideration may be foreign.

Lastly, I wish to protest against the Natal idea of praising the Bills simply because they are supposed to approach very nearly the policy of Sir Theophilus Shepstone or that of the South African Native Affairs Commission of 1903-1905. Sir Theophilus Shepstone was dealing with a homogeneous Native people and in one Province. That was 70-80 years ago. To-day the Natives are not one class. There are Natives and Natives. The Bills in several respects fail to take account of this fact and they should be censured, not praised. By all means let us have uniformity in Natal policy, but let us not sacrifice justice to mere uniformity. We do not like segregation in principle, but segregation is inevitable in this country. However, let us have segregation with honour.

SELBY D. B. NGCOBO

AMERICAN MILLIONAIRE'S INTERVIEW IMPRESSIONS ABOUT MAHATMA GANDHI

"THE most amazing paradox in the world is that a Hindu Messiah is conquering the greed and oppression of one of the most powerful Christian nations by actually practising the precepts of Jesus Christ, only the Holy Cross wanting," said Mrs. Cromwell (*nec* Doris Duke), the American heiress, as she emerged out of the premises of the All-India Village Industries Association, Wardha, where she and her husband had a brief chat with Mahatma Gandhi says the Bombay correspondent of the *Hindu*.

"I would rather leave the shores of India without visiting any part of this wonderful country than without seeing Mr. Gandhi," said Mr. Cromwell to his wife at the commencement of the journey. A close student of Economics and a reformer representing the New Deal Western Machine Economy, he was anxious to see the Mahatma, the greatest exponent of the anti-machine economy and discuss with him his opposition to machines. In other respects, Mr. Cromwell is in full agreement with Gandhiji in his opposition to violence. Though possessing several millions, the Cromwells are like Gandhiji, extremely simple in their dress and habits.

The Cromwells reached Gandhiji's residence at Wardha fifteen minutes earlier than the appointed time. Punctually at three in the afternoon, Mahatmaji came out of the meeting of the All-

India Village Industries Association, to meet the visitors, who were sitting on the floor in Gandhiji's chamber a few yards from the meeting place. Gandhiji warmly shook hands with them and expressed his delight in meeting them.

In the discussion that followed, both Gandhiji and Mr. Cromwell agreed that the condition of the masses must be improved. Mr. Cromwell held that that object could better be achieved by reforming the present machine-economy than by Gandhiji's theory of returning to primitive methods. The American emphasised that the machine was after all an extension of the machine power and by reforming the present system, the needs of the masses could be fully met and they could be given more leisure to enjoy art, literature and nature.

Mahatmaji referred to the vast unemployment and destruction of food stuffs in America and added that they constituted an indictment of western economy.

Mr. Cromwell replied that unemployment in the United States was not caused by over-production but by the breakdown of the monetary system. There was superabundance of goods on the one hand and there was demand for the goods on the other hand and the present stagnation of commerce could only be due to the insufficiency of the medium of exchange. Mr. Cromwell submitted that a scientifically designed

monetary system, operated by the Government would ensure equitable employment and distribution of wealth.

Gandhiji replied that he was not opposed to the Western machine-economy which might be beneficial to America but he held that it could not be applied to conditions in India. Indian peasants did not own lands to use the tractors. Lands in India belonged to landlords. There was no evil in machinery itself, but machinery was being used to exploit the masses. Its application in India under the present conditions would only make the bad situation worse.

The discussion abruptly terminated as Gandhiji who was working against time was wanted in conference. It is understood the discussion would be continued through post.

Summing up their impressions of Gandhiji, the Cromwells said that they felt throughout their conversation that they were talking to a new Messiah who could be compared to Confucius, Buddha, Prophet Mahomed or Jesus Christ. They were greatly impressed with Gandhiji and sympathised very much with his efforts to eradicate untouchability.

Mrs. Cromwell told me that she admired Mahatmaji's courageous fight for the emancipation of Indian women.

KEY TO INDIAN FREEDOM IS IN INDIA

PROF. HAROLD LASKI'S WARNING TO INDIANS

A PROTEST against the reactionary nature of the India Bill was registered recently by the India League which had a successful Conference in the Farringdon Hall, London, when a large number of Indian and English people were present. The Conference was followed by a public meeting when Miss Ellen Wilkinson, who visited India to gain first hand information about the political situation, was in the chair.

Miss Ellen Wilkinson briefly stated her reasons why she was opposed to the Government's constitutional proposals for India in the form of the India Bill. She also gave her reasons why she was not enthusiastic about the Minority Report of the four Labour members of the Joint Select Committee. Her fundamental point was

that Great Britain had no right to draft a constitution for India without the consent of the people of India and to enforce such a constitution on the unwilling people.

Hypocritical

Dr. Miss Maud Royden who since her return from India has been carrying on a crusade in the country against the India Bill was given a warm reception as she rose to speak. She reiterated with emphasis that the Government was blind to the realities of the situation in imposing the new Bill on the Indian people. She argued that the Government ought to have taken notice of the Sapru Memorandum and should have, at least, consulted the more responsible people of India before drafting the Bill. She said it was hypocritical of the Government to have invited delegates to the Round Table Conference and after sending them backwards and forwards to have ignored their suggestion. She reminded her English audience that Mahatma Gandhi was not in a great hurry. He was prepared to wait and wait patiently if the Government was prepared to draft a constitution that was acceptable to the people of India.

Send Premier To India

"We ought to say to India," she said, "to draft her own constitution since it is her own concern. Then the whole atmosphere will change. Is it really impossible for our statesmen some time to admit their mistakes and start afresh? Let us remember that the destiny of the second nation of the world is being discussed and we must do the right thing. Let us remember that Indian leaders came to England and spent several winters in response to the invitation of the Government to co-operate with it in the drafting of the constitutional reforms proposals. Now it is our

turn to send if not our greatest Englishmen at least our Prime Minister or the Secretary of State for India out to that country to study the Indian problem at first hand and to inform the Cabinet the depth of bitter resentment against the present India Bill"

All Human Beings Are Equal

Mr. Frank Horrabin, Labour ex-M.P., spoke at length as a Socialist and a Socialist student of world problems. He was opposed to the Government's proposals as it appeared to him to be perfectly natural and inevitable development of British policy which from its very beginning had been one of exploitation.

"Just as no man is good enough as another man's master," continued Mr. Horrabin, "so no people were good enough to be other peoples masters. My democracy is not a belief that all white people are equal but all human beings are equal. If British policy had been based on a sincere belief that Englishmen by virtue of their race were superior to Indians and if starting by that principle British record had been really disinterested in India then one might show respect for that Englishman. Until you abolish capitalism in Britain neither India nor any other dependency will ever get self-government. The proposal put forward by the Indian National Congress to convene a Constituent Assembly was the best solution and I hope that Constituent Assembly will contain certain safeguards for Indian workers."

Mr. Horrabin made a fervent appeal to his fellow British men and women to join together to fight the Government's India Bill.

Prof. Harold Laski's Speech

Prof. Harold Laski apologised to the audience that he made bold to speak that evening on the Indian question in spite of the fact that he had never visited that country. However, his study of the Indian problem convinced him that the India Bill was most reactionary and was not in the interest of India. Those who cared for India, he added, could treat the India Bill with the contempt that it deserved.

In his opinion the duty of the English people in the matter of the Indian problem was three-fold. They ought to learn something about India, because ignorance was lamentably grave. Then they ought to begin to fulfil their knowledge in their party—the Labour Party to which all of them belonged. Mr. Laski reminded the audience that in 1929 a Labour Government was in power with a policy indistinguishable from the

policy of the present Government. The Labour Secretary of State for India, Mr. Wedgwood Benn, even refused to release the Meerut prisoners some of whom were ultimately found not guilty of the charge made against them. He asked his English friends "How many of you tried to make Mr. Wedgwood Benn to feel as a Labour Minister that he was upholding the actions of his Conservative predecessor?" If English people were going to realise their obligation, they ought to understand that in putting fetters of new slavery on Indians they were putting those very fetters on themselves. "Every time a clause of this Bill goes through," warned Mr. Laski, "a greater opportunity goes of translating these clauses for our people."

Three Classes

Prof. Laski pointed out that he put Indians coming to England in three classes. There were those who came to England to accommodate themselves with the attitude of every Englishman. He had intense condemnation for them and more so particularly for those who ran down Indian nationalism worse than a diehard Englishman would do. That was the second type of Indians who visited England. In the third class, Mr. Laski put those Indians who came to England to fit themselves for the service of India. That type of Indian student Mr. Laski respected. "I would like to say here if the love of India in the average Indian student translated itself as in the case of Mr. Krishna Menon, the Secretary of India League, then English education of Indian students will have made profound impression."

"I wish the Indian student who comes here," continued Mr. Laski, "will regard his career here as an opportunity of ultimately serving India and fit himself for that job. I would like them to go back and work in educational service. To work above all in the Trade Union movement. I would like them to realise that that is the only way in which they can repay India the advantages of millions of Indians which made it possible for him to come to England."

To the Indian people Mr. Laski warned not to make a mistake about the attitude of average Englishman. "Indians will make a great mistake," he said, "if they will place any reliance on Englishmen. The keys to India's emancipation are in India and not in England. No people can win its freedom unless it takes its freedom. By believing that by converting stray Englishmen to their point of view Indians are making great error of judgment. England will not believe in reality of India's self-government until

there is no possibility of avoiding that demand. England will readily respond to the Indian demand and even will forgive those she has grievously wronged, if the people of India made a united frontal attack on her. That is the essential genius of British history."

Breach of Pledges

The meeting passed the following resolution, which was adopted at the afternoon's conference:

"This conference considers that the India Bill now before Parliament constitutes a breach of the pledges given to India by successful British Governments,

totally disregards the desires and the demands of the Indian people provides no solution at all to the problem of India in relation to Britain.

"This conference urges the Government even at this late stage, to withdraw this reactionary measure which if proceeded with will only serve to increase bitterness and further complicate the very problem which it is the ostensible purpose of the present legislation to solve. It calls upon the Labour Opposition in Parliament, the Labour movement and all sections of democratic and progressive opinion in the country

to protest against and dissociate themselves from the measure.

"This conference declares its conviction that it is imperative that the principle of self-determination for the establishment of full self-government for India should be implemented forthwith. The conference, therefore, supports the demand of the Indian people for a Constituent Assembly to be elected in India on the basis of an adult franchise, thus empowering the real representatives of the Indian people to draft and formulate a Constitution in accordance with their desires and the interests of the Indian masses."

SOUTH AFRICAN NEWS IN BRIEF

End Of Parliament

THE session of the Union Parliament ended on last Saturday.

Protest Against Jubilee

A pledge to work for a Republic and a motion of protest against the celebration of the King's Jubilee were taken unanimously at a large meeting of Afrikaans-speaking citizens. The meeting was organised by the "Vryheidsbond" as a protest against the celebration of the King's Jubilee at the initiative of the Government.

Mr. A. S. Van Hees, a former M. P., who was the principal speaker, said that no Afrikaner denied the English-speaking section the right to honour the King, but as far as South Africa was concerned his Majesty had been King 25 years too long. He blamed the Empire for the sufferings of the past and present poverty of a section of the people. Unless the national aspirations of people were satisfied there can be no economic survival and the national aspirations of the Afrikaner people were to have Republic.

Reminding the meeting that General Hertzog once said that a Republic would come as soon as the people asked for it, "Well let us ask for it,"

Mr. Mulder van der Ahee, conveying the greetings of "thousands of Afrikaners on that Rand" said the Imperialism and the British Monarchy were parasites which had to be removed, if need be by force. The Union Jack to the Afrikaner was the symbol of a thief and murderer. How could the Afrikaner be expected to honour a King who was represented by this flag. He suggested a boycott as the strongest weapon against British Imperialism.

Insolvency Bill

The select committee on the subject of the Insolvency Act Amendment Bill, which was appointed in the first fortnight of the session, presented its report on Monday afternoon, April 29 regret-

ting that it had been unable to complete its deliberations and bring up an amended Bill. The committee recommended that the House appoint another select committee next session to continue the work. The committee did, however, reach the conclusion that it is desirable to amend the Insolvency Act, as follows:—

(1) The Masters of the Supreme Court have the right of a veto of the trustees appointed by the creditors, and the right to appoint a provisional trustee in any estate to act until the first meeting of creditors, such provisional trustee to have all the powers of the final trustee.

(2) The sheriffs be empowered to make attachments of all assets upon publication of the notice of a voluntary surrender and to report thereon to the first meeting of creditors.

(3) The repeal of statutory assignments.

Taxation Unchanged In Natal's Budget

The Natal Provincial Administration without any new taxes expects to have £308,786 more to spend this coming year than it had last and is budgetting to spend £223,047 more.

Public Selling Silver

Cape has reacted promptly to President Roosevelt's policy of raising the price of silver. Owners of old silver, broken hairbrush sets, snuff boxes, cigarette cases, Kruger tickets and Georgian coins are taking their relics to the jewellers and selling them for twice the amounts they would have received a few days ago. "The rush to silver has not been so sensational as the gold boom," a Capetown jeweller said, "nevertheless some interesting antiques worth keeping for collectors have passed over our counters. The coins will not be melted down." Prices paid to sellers in Capetown vary of course, according to the fineness of the silver. Most of the articles being bought to-day are fetching between 1s. 6d. to 2s. an ounce. Many

Indian bangles are among the articles offered.

Murders Sentenced To Death

Convicted of the murder of an Indian storekeeper, Cassim Mahomed Maiter, at Buffelsdraai, in the Icranda district on October 2, two natives—Nongquai Mkize and Madodi Mkize—were sentenced to death in the Native High Court last Friday. The Judges were Mr. Justice Lennox Ward (Judge-President), Mr. Justice McCormack and Mr. Justice Shepstone. The judgment was delivered by Mr. Justice McCormack, who gave robbery as the motive for the crime.

An Indian Medical Scholarship

At the Madrasa Anjuman Islam of Kholvad's 21st annual general meeting held recently in the Goldburg Bioscope Hall, Johannesburg it was announced that the scholarship for a medical course in England had been awarded to Mr. S. A. Pochee, an undergradate of the Muslim University of Aligarh. The scholarship funds are provided jointly by the Madrasa Anjuman Islam of Kholvad (Johannesburg), Mr. I. E. Moola, of Breyton; M. A. Saleh, of Vereeniging; and Mr. M. A. Pochee, of Standerton. Mr. Pochee will leave the Union for his medical studies in England at the end of May, and the Kholvadians have every expectation that he will gain distinction.

Umbilo Hindu Temple

A Service was held at the Umbilo Hindu Temple on Saturday evening and prayers were offered for the Blessings of their Majesties the King and Queen. The Tamil community under the auspices of the Young Men's Vedic Society offered prayers on Sunday afternoon at Cross Street, Durban, when prayers were led by Mr. G. B. Chetty for their Majesties. Among those present included Mr. Mrs. and Miss V. Appovoo from De Aar.

Sworn In

Mr. James A. Naidoo, son of Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Naidoo, of Grahamstown, C. P. was sworn in as an attorney of the Supreme Court of Ceylon, before Mr. Justice Maartensz, at Hultzdorp, Colombo, Ceylon, on April 5.

INDIA LETTER

BY-ELECTIONS IN MADRAS

CONGRESS CANDIDATES TRIUMPH

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT]

THE results of the two by-elections to the Madras Legislative Council have been announced. The electorates have repudiated the present Ministry. Mr. C Ramaling Reddi (Congress) secured 6,190 votes in Chittoor as against his rival's 90 votes. In Madras City, Mrs. Rukmani Lakshmi (Congress) secured 7,397 votes against the 1643 Justice Party votes.

DR. ANSARI'S RESIGNATION

Dr. M. A. Ansari has resigned his presidency of the Congress Parliamentary Board on grounds of health. He has resigned from the Working Committee also.

PANDIT MALAVIYA

Owing to ill-health Panditji has cancelled his proposed voyage to England on a deputation against the Municipal Award.

The Congress Parliamentary Board have requested him to enter the Legislative Assembly from the Benares—Gorakhpur Constituency. There will be a bye-election in that constituency as Mr. Iswar Sanam's election has been declared illegal.

RAJAJI'S RETIREMENT

Closely following the resignation of Dr. Ansari comes the announcement that Sjt. C. Rajagopalachariar is contemplating to retire from politics after

thirty years of glorious service in the cause of the country. The news has come as a bombshell and has caused universal regret, especially in South India.

ROYAL SILVER JUBILEE

The Under-Secretary of State for India replying a question in the Commons stated that there was no proposal to release political prisoners in connection with the Jubilee.

In the Assembly when Sir James Grigg moved a supplementary demand for grant of Rs. two Lakhs for the Silver Jubilee Celebrations, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai explained the Congress position. Mr. Bhulabhai Desai said:—

"So far as himself and his party were concerned, they have a feeling of infinite regard for the well-being of His Majesty and members of the Royal Family. So far as Providence granted them this happy event they had nothing except regard but as for the association of his party in the celebration their view would be appreciated even by those who legitimately differed from them. His Majesty was constitutionally associated with the British rule in India and the Congress had definite views regarding the results of that rule in this country. The Congress party would not associate with any celebrations

which might directly or indirectly serve the purpose of that rule."

BIG IRRIGATION PROJECTS TO COST £22,500,000

Some of the largest irrigation projects in India, estimated to cost £22,500,000 and taking 20 years to complete, have been planned by the Nizam of Hyderabad, India's premier prince and reputedly one of the richest men in the world.

By harnessing the waters of Kistna, Tungabhadra and Bhima Rivers, an area of over 650,000 acres will be irrigated wherein the majority of inhabitants at present suffer acutely from famine due to lack of water in the dry season. Many thousands of acres of hitherto arid land will also be irrigated and the estimated crop yield in certain districts will be increased by 40 per cent.

INDIA AND SOCIALISM

We admit that the Indian peasant is starved says the *Tej* of Delhi and the labourer lives a miserable life but we do not think that socialism can be ushered into India in a revolutionary form. The best kind of socialism suited for India is what Mahatma Gandhi preaches. We praise the enthusiasm of our young socialists but we think India can rise high under Mahatmaji's guidance.

RHODESIA NOTES.

INTERTOWN CRICKET

(FROM OUR BULAWAYO CORRESPONDENT)

AN intertown cricket was arranged during the Easter Holidays between Bulawayo and Salisbury for Nagrani Cup. The match was played at the Raylton ground, Salisbury on April 20th and 21st.

The Bulawayo team defeated Salisbury by an inning and 34 runs, master Rugunathjee collecting 64 runs alone. Bulawayo thus captured the cup for another year.

On Sunday April 21st the presentation ceremony took place at the Hindoo School Salisbury where a fairly large crowd had assembled. Mr. Baboolal of Mr. B. R. Naik presided and paid a glowing tribute to the captain and members of the Bulawayo team on their success. He congratulated them in the way the game was played and presented two guineas to the Bulawayo team on behalf of the firm of B. R. Naik, Salisbury.

The cup was then presented to the captain, Mr. N. V. Desai amid cheer and applause. The captain suitably replied stating that sports was the only means by which sympathy and the feeling of brotherhood can be realised.

Other speakers who spoke very highly of the Bulawayo team were: Messrs K. R. Vashee, Ashabhai, V. N. Das, Hasel, Ramabhai, P. R. Vaghmaria and J. Ramphal who sincerely thanked the people of Salisbury for their generosity and hospitality shown to the travelling team.

The function terminated with refreshments at 5.30 p. m.

The travelling team left Salisbury on Monday 22 by the 6.30 p. m. train arriving in Bulawayo on Tuesday 23 April. They were met at the station by Messrs. V. B. Nagrani, K. Rana, M. V. Naik, Y. M. Desai and others. After a short welcome speech Mr. Nagrani girdled the

Captain, the manager and K. Rugunath for his brilliancy.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA HAS NO DESIRE TO JOIN UNION

Mr. G. M. Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, interviewed by Reuter, declared that the predominant African problem was at present the question of the ultimate distribution of states from the Empire point of view. The feeling of Southern Rhodesia had not changed since it rejected the offer to join the Union of South Africa. Since they had shown they could pay their way they had been more content with their lot. There was more support for a Central African Union between Nyasaland, Southern Rhodesia and Northern Rhodesia, said Mr. Huggins. There would be no need to have any form of government irksome to any member of the group.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

VERNACULAR EDUCATION

To The Editor, **INDIAN OPINION,**

Sir,—I was very much interested in the letter on the Verulam Hindu Pathshala, which appeared in your columns the week before last. I would like to say a word in praise of the teachers for their self sacrifice. I can safely say that Vernacular education in this country was at one time at its lowest ebb, but from the interest that the present generation has shown towards its progress, I feel that education in vernacular among boys as well as girls will reach a very advanced stage in a short space of time.

Maritzburg, Durban and Ladysmith have already made incredible developments in vernacular, and I don't see why Verulam, one of the oldest settlements in Natal, should lag behind. The Public should make one concerted effort with a view to help Messrs Jaidevsingh and Ramdayal and I feel sure that vernacular education in that village will thrive well.—Yours etc.

HINDU.

[This subject is now closed—Ed. I.O.]

Protectorates And The Union

A meeting of the committees of the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society adopted a resolution recording appreciation of the decision of the Government not to transfer the High Commission territories to the Union until the opinions and wishes of the inhabitants of the territories had been ascertained and urging an impartial commission of inquiry for this purpose.

A Review

"The Indian Earthquake"—By C. F. Andrews.

We have received a copy of the above book containing 122 pages in which the author gives a vivid description of the disastrous earthquake which took place in Bihar. The following chapters are contained in the book with an introductory note by the author: 1. The scene described, 2. The Earthquake Zone, 3. The Devastated Area, 4. What Science Tells us, 5. The Flood in Orissa, 6. The All-India Response, 7. How Government Acted, 8. The Moral Problem, 9. Mahatma Gandhi in Bihar, 10. The great Experiment, 11. The Spirit of Service, 12. The Monsoon Floods, 13. International Help.

The author has dedicated the book to to his friend Rajendra Prasad who was the hero of Bihar. It was but a few days after his release from prison that this great misfortune befell his Province and Babu Rajendra Prasad threw himself heart and soul to rebuild the creation of man which Nature had mercilessly destroyed.

We commend this book to all not merely for the sake of the heartrending

story of suffering humanity but because the profits derived from the sale of the book will be given to the relief of the sufferers. The price is 2s. 6d. and the publishers are Messrs George Allen and Unwin Ltd., London.

Useful Instructions for The Mother

"LACK of sleep brings bodily exhaustion, jarred nerves, and ill-health," said Sir Robert Armstrong-Jones the other day. "It is only in sleep that the organs and nerve cells relax."

Every mother knows that restful sleep is a Golden Rule of Health. The following table, compiled by Truby King, will be of assistance.

Age.	Hours needed for sleep.	Hours awake.
1 month	21	3
6 months	18	6
1 year	15	9
4 years	13	11
6 years	12	12
9 years	11	13

A baby doubles his weight in the first six months of life, and that is the reason he needs so much sleep. The consecutive hours of sleep are the most beneficial, so avoid night feeding. A healthy baby can easily sleep from 10 p.m. to 6 a.m. As he grows older, train him to sleep in the morning and be awake in the afternoon.

Fresh Air For Health

Up to the age of five, a day rest is essential for the toddler. If he will not go to sleep, he must learn to lie quietly. A small child needs far more sleep than is realized. While he is awake, every faculty is on the alert; his body and brain are so active that the heart has to work. Over-tiredness is the reason for the fretful, miserable child; you will usually find that day sleep has been omitted.

Plenty of fun and exercise, then during the day, with a rest at half-past eleven. Insist on a quiet half-hour after tea, encouraging reading or drawing. A warm bath and a brisk rub-down in front of a fire before bed. Then make sure that baby's mattress and pillow are firm.

If possible let the child sleep alone; at least after six months of age. He should breathe pure air with the windows wide open. The cot can have a screen placed round the head to avoid draughts. In winter, let the child wear a sleeping bag, and have plenty of light but warm coverings. The new cellulose blankets are excellent and can be made at home quite easily. You can buy special thick needles and soft rug wool for the purpose.

If the child is afraid of the dark, let him have a night-light. Restful sleep is preferable to having a child grow up

with a fear of the dark. If he finds it difficult to fall asleep, it is wiser not to mention it at bedtime, the mere suggestion, "you must go to sleep," being enough to keep him awake.

Natal Indian Congress

Annual General Meeting

The Annual General Meeting of the Natal Indian Congress will be held at the Parsee Rustomjee Hall, 140, Queen Street, Durban, on Sunday the 9th day of June 1935. All members are requested to attend.

Agenda:— 1. Minutes 2. Secretaries Report 3. Financial Statement 4. Amendment of Rules 5. Election of Officials 9. General.

ASHWIN CHOWDREE

T. N. BHOOLA

Joint Hon. Secretaries.

N. B. Members are requested to pay their subscriptions to entitle them to participate in the Meeting.

MANNING PLACE SRINIVASA PERUMAL TEMPLE

Annual General Meeting

The annual general meeting of the above Temple will be held on the Temple grounds on Sunday the 12th May 1935, at 2. p. m.

Agenda:— Trustee's Report, Chairman's Report, Secretary's Report, Treasurer's Report, Election of Officials, General.

G. A. NAIDOO,
Chairman.

N. GOVINDASAMY GOVENDER,
Hon. Secretary.

FOR SALE

No 1. New crop bananas 15/- per crate; Large Pine apples; Pawpaws 3/-; Avocado Pears 1/6 dozen; Oranges, Lemons 3/- 100. Terms cash on Delivery.

M. G. NAIDOO,
Box 2360, Durban.

દક્ષિણ આફ્રિકાના ટુંક ખબરો

ઈન્સોલવન્સી બીલ

યુનીયનના ઇન્સોલવન્સી એક્ટ એમેન્ડમેન્ટ
બીલ ઉપર નીમાએલી સીલેક્ટ કમીટીએ રીપોર્ટ કર્યો છે કે તેનાથી સુધારેલુ બીલ તૈયાર કરી શકાયું નહિ હોવાથી પાર્લામેન્ટે આવતી બેઠકમાં કામ પુરું કરવાને બીજી સીલેક્ટ કમીટી નીમવાની જરૂર છે. તેમ છતાં કમીટી હાલ તુરત ઇન્સોલવન્સી એક્ટમાં નીચે પ્રમાણેના સુધારા કરવા જોઈએ એવા ઠરાવ ઉપર આવી છે:

(૧) ક્રેડિટરો તરફથી નીમાયેલા ટ્રસ્ટીઓ નામ જુર કરવાની અને કોર્ટ પશુ એક્ટમાં ક્રેડિટરોની પહેલી મીટીંગ મળે ત્યાં સુધી કામ કરવાને એક કામ ચલાવે ટ્રસ્ટીને નીમવાની માર્ગદર્શક ઓફ ધી મુખીમ કોર્ટને સન્તા રહે. અને એવા કામ ચલાવે ટ્રસ્ટીને ઇવન્ટના ટ્રસ્ટીના જેટલીજ સઘણી સન્તા રહે.

(૨) વોલન્ટરી સરેન્ડરની નોટીસ બહાર પડતાં શેરીફને સઘણી મીલકતપર ટાંચ મુકવાની અને ક્રેડિટરોની પહેલી મીટીંગમાં રીપોર્ટ કરવાની સન્તા રહે.

(૩) કાયદેસર એસાઇનમેન્ટ કરવાનો હક રદ કરવો.

આ પસાર થાય તો લવિબમાં કોઈ પણ વેપારીથી પોતાની એસ્ટેટ ખાનગીમાં કે કાયદેસર એસાઇન કરી શકશે નહિ તેને ઇન્સોલવન્સી જુલુ પડશે.

યુનીઓને ફાંસી

વેલ્લમની નજદીક બ્રેક્સડરાઈમાં અકરોબર તા. ૨ જીએ કાસમ અહમદ મેતર નામના હોદી વેપારીનું યુન કરવા બદલ નેટીવ હાઈ કોર્ટ તરફથી એ નેટીવોને ગુન્હેગાર ઠરાવી ફાંસીની સજા કરવામાં આવી છે. મી. જસ્ટીસ મેકકોરમીકે યુકાદો આપતાં યુન કરવાનો હેતુ હુન્ટ હોવાનો જણાવ્યો હતો.

ટ્રેઇડ કુપનનો કાયદો

ટ્રેઇડ કુપનનો કાયદો યુનીયન પાર્લામેન્ટે પ્રસાર કરી દીધો છે અને તેનો અમલ જુલાઈ મહિનાની પહેલી તારીખથી કરવામાં આવશે. એ કાયદાની કાંઈ ખાસ કરીને ટ્રાંસવાલમાં ચાલતી ટ્રેઇડ સ્ટામ્પની પ્રથા રદ થઈ જાય છે. જુલાઈની પહેલી તારીખ પહેલાં અપાયેલા કુપનોનું વળતર જેમજેમ તે કુપનો મળતાં જાય તેમતેમ આપવું પડશે અને તેને માટે અમુક સમયની હદ કાયદામાં આપવામાં આવી નથી.

બાળકોને રસી નહિ મુકાવનારાઓને શ્રેતવણી

તંદુરસ્તીને લગતા કાયદાની રૂએ પોતાના બાળકોને રસી નહિ મુકાવેલી હોવાના ગુન્હા માટે યુરોપાયન, હોદી અને કલડ વાલીદોને એમીલ તા. ૩૦ મીએ ડરબનની મેજસ્ટ્રેટ

કોર્ટમાં ખડા કરવામાં આવતાં મેજસ્ટ્રેટ સૌને ધમકી આપી છોડી મુક્યા હતા.

ચાંદીના વધી અએલો ભાવ

થોડા વખતપર લોકો સોનાના સિકકા વેચી પૈસા બંનાવી લેવાના મોહમાં પડ્યા હતા તેમ હવે અમેરીકામાં પ્રેસીડન્ટ રૂઝવેલ્ટે ચાંદીનો ભાવ વધારી દીધેલો છે. તેનો પ્રલાંબાત યુનીયનમાં પણ પડ્યો છે અને કેપટાઉનમાં લોકો પોતાની ચાંદીની વસ્તુઓ અગર જુના ચાંદીના સિકકાઓ, દાગીના વાળાઓને ત્યાં લઈ જઈ વેચી દેવા લાગ્યા છે. તેઓને આજે આઉસ ની કીમત શી. ૧-૬ થી શી. ૨ મળે છે. હોદી સ્ત્રીઓના ચાંદીના દાગીના વધારે પ્રમાણમાં વેચાતાં જણાય છે.

બોલવડવાસીઓનો આભાર

ઉપલા મથાળા નીચે ગયે અહવાડીએ પ્રસિદ્ધ થએલા રીપોર્ટમાં આઈ. ઇ. મુલ્લા, ક્રીટનવાળા ને બદલે મેસર્સ આમોદ એન્ડ કમ્પાઇ ક્રીટનવાળા વાંચવું.

ઇચકેપહોલ જશે

નેહાનીસબર્ગનો ઇચકેપહોલ જે યુરોપીયનેતર જતીઓનું સામજીક જલસાઓનું સ્થાન હતું તે થોડા વખતમાં જમીનહોસ્ત કરવામાં આવશે અને તે સ્થળે ગરાજ બંધાશે. તેવો બીએ હોલ ડરબન સ્ટ્રીટની નજદીકમાં સીટી એન્ડ સબરબનમાં બાંધવાના પ્લાનો ઘડાઈ રહ્યા છે.

ગુજર સાહિત્ય સભા

ગુજર સાહિત્ય સભાની માસીક મીટીંગ પારસી સ્ટ્રેમજી હોલમાં રવીવાર મે તા. ૫ મીએ બપોરે ૩ વાગે મળી હતી જે વખતે સાહિત્યના શોખીનોએ હાજરી આવી હતી. પ્રમુખ મી. એસ. જે. રાંદેરિયાએ જણાવ્યું કે આ જુબીલીનું વર્ષ હોદીઓને માટે હમેશા યાદગાર રહી જશે કેમકે કલકત્તાની યુનીવર્સીટીની સેનેટે દેશી ભાષાઓ દ્વારા શિક્ષણ આપવાનું સ્વિકાર્યું છે. હમણાજ પસાર થએલા એક ઠરાવ મુજબ ૧૯૩૬ ની સાલથી મેટ્રીકની પરિક્ષાના સઘણા વિષયો દેશી ભાષાઓમાં પણ લેવામાં આવશે. મી. એમ. એ. મેતરે સ્વારબાદ સાહિત્યના વિકાસપર બાપણ ક્યું હતું. બીજા બાપણ કરનારાઓમાં મેસર્સ કે. એસ. પટેલ, ઇ. એચ. ઇસ્માઇલ, એન. એન. દેસાઇ, એ. ઇસ્માઇલ અને યુસુફ યુવાણ હતા. બાદ મીટીંગ બરખાસ્ત થઈ હતી.

સૌથી ઉંચું મકાન

નેહાનીસબર્ગમાં ઇલેક્ટ્રીસીટી સપલાય કમીશનનું મુખ્ય મથક એસ્ટ્રાઈ હાઉસ મોળ માળનું સા. આ. માં સૌથી ઉંચું મકાન બાંધવામાં આવનાર છે. તેની ઉંચાઈ જમીન થી ૨૫૦ ફુટની થશે.

પરચુરણ

—દનાન્ડા ડીરફીકટનો શેખે નામનો નેટીવ જે પોતાના ૩૦,૦૦૦ અનુયાયીઓનો ધર્મચુર હતો તેને ઇપાગેનીમાં કોઈક જંતુ કરડી ઝેર લાગી જવાથી ગયા ગુરવારે રાતે અચાનક મરણ પામ્યો હતો.

—લોરેન્ઝોમારકિવસમાં વીજળાની બની ઉપર કર વધારી દેવામાં આવ્યા હોઇ, વીજળાની બનીનો ઉપયોગ કરનારા ૫૦૦ માણસોએ પોતાના ધરોમાંથી વીજળા ઉઠાવી લેવાની નોટીસ આપેલી છે. તેના બદલામાં તેઓએ બનીને માટે નવાં સાધનો દાખલ કર્યા છે.

—ટ્રાંસવાલના સ્ટ્રીંગસ શહેરની કાઉન્સીલે એમ નહિ ક્યું છે કે ત્યાંના નેટીવ લોકેશનમાં રસ્તા વગેરેના સુધારા પાછળ પા. ૮૧૧૦ ખરચ કરવો અને લોકેશન પાસેના એશીયાટીક બજાર ના રસ્તા ને ગટર સુધારવા માટે પા. ૧,૩૬૦ ખર્ચ કરવો.

—સને ૧૯૨૯ થી તે ૧૯૩૩ ના વર્ષ સુધીમાં પરદેશીથી જે મોટરકારો સાઉથ આફ્રિકામાં આયાત કરવામાં આવેલી તે ઉપરની જકાતમાંથી સરકારને એકદરે પા. ૧,૦૦,૧૦,૨૭૩ પોંડ મળ્યા છે.

—નાટાલ પ્રાંતિક કાઉન્સીલ કરોમાં વધારો કર્યા સિવાય આવતા વર્ષના બજેટમાં પા. ૩,૦૮,૭૮૬ ની બચત કરી શકવા ધારે છે.

—સધર્ન રોડેસીયાના મુખ્ય પધાન મી. જી. એમ. હગીન્સ કહે છે કે દક્ષિણ રોડેસીયાને દક્ષિણ આફ્રિકાની સાથે જોડાઈ જવાની બીલકુલ ઇચ્છા નથી પણ દક્ષિણ રોડેસીયા, ઉત્તર રોડેસીયા અને ન્યાસાલેન્ડ એ ત્રણે પ્રદેશો જોડાઈ એક 'મધ્ય અફ્રિકન સયોજન' થાય તો ફીક અને એ સંબંધે જયુબીલીના પ્રસંગે તેઓ કોટીશ પ્રધાનો સાથે વાતચીત કરનાર હતા.

૧૭૮ મા પાનાથી ચાલુ

હોદીઓ પોતાના હકો માટે લડત ચલાવે છે સારે આ ભાઇઓ ગવરમેન્ટ જે હકો આપે છે—આપેલા છે—તેની વીરુદ્ધ જઇ હોદી દોમના હકો ઉપર તાણુ લગાવે છે. નવા લાયસેન્સો અપાતા બંધ થાય તો નોકરીઆત વર્ગ ને તેમની ગુલામી કરવી તથા રમકડાંની માફક જેમ રમાડે તેમ રમવું એજ અર્થ થાય. આ પણુ જે ઘડી માની લઇએ કે હોદીઓના નવા લાયસેન્સો અપાતાં બંધ થાય તો યું બીજા બાણુ ગોરાઓ તે હક જવા દેશે ખરા કે? નહીંજ જવા દે. તો પછી આપણા પોતાનાજ ભાઇઓએ પોતાની કોમ ઉપર શા માટે બચનું વાતાવરણુ ફેલાવતા હશે? નોર્થ રોડેસીયાના ભાઇઓ તેની સામે પોતાનો પોકાર ઉઠાવી તેવું કંઈ બનવા પામે નહીં તે બદલ કંઈક કરવું જોઈએ. delay is dangerous વાણુ સુત્ર ધ્યાનમાં રાખી પગલાં ભરવાંજ જોઈએ. એક હોદી.