

# INDIAN OPINION

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## NOTES AND NEWS

### Springfield Estate Indians

**A**T a meeting held last Sunday under the auspices of the Springfield Estates Committee the tenants of Springfield and adjacent areas ventilated their grievance against the intended sale by the Durban Corporation of land at present occupied by Indian market gardeners, as a training track for race horses and other industrial purposes. The Estates Manager Mr. A. E. Mallison who was appointed to report on the subject has in no uncertain terms referred to the distressing conditions in which about 600 souls, whose only means of livelihood for generations has been to grow vegetables for the supply of Durban and district, would be placed, in the event of the land being leased or sold for the above mentioned purpose. As we have already stated, it will remain for the Durban Town Council now to choose between the importance of promoting the great attraction afforded by the Durban Turf Club and all the evils thereof and the importance of supplying vegetables to every household which is essential for our everyday food supply and which, incidentally, is an honest and the only means of livelihood to hundreds of poor souls. We sincerely trust the Durban Town Council will take into consideration the report of the Estates Manager as well as the cry of the poor and be moved to take the latter course.

### Asiatic Question Not An Economic But A Racial Question

The anti-Asiatic propagandists' usual complaint against the Asiatic has been that the Asiatic's standard of living is lower than that of the European and that therefore he is able to sell cheaper than the European and consequently is ousting the white trader. That complaint, however, now seems to have been thrown overboard for at an anti-Asiatic meeting held at Lichtenburg (Transvaal), the other day, one of the speakers, Mr. W. Basson of Zeerust, defied any man to prove that the Asiatic shopkeeper sold cheaper than the European. If this is true, as undoubtedly it is true, the Asiatic question is no longer an economic question but is based purely and simply on race prejudice; and the wonder

of it is that it has the support of the Christian Church—a sad reflection on Christianity!

### Proposed Ban on Non-European Chauffeurs

A few days ago the Transvaal Provincial Council passed a motion requesting the Government to prohibit white girls working for Asiatics or Coloured persons. It has now passed another motion by 21 votes to 7 requesting the Government to empower Provincial Councils to introduce legislation providing that Coloured persons, Natives and Asiatics should not be allowed to drive motor vehicles for Europeans.

### Free School Books

In the Provincial Council on May 21 Mr. S. J. Smith moved "That the executive committee be requested when framing next year's estimate to give consideration to the question of making provision for the restoration of the system of issuing free school books to children in provincial government schools." Mr. F. C. Hollander said the Executive Committee was prepared to accept the motion, which was unanimously passed.

While this will bring relief to children attending Government schools the position in aided schools, which is much more unsatisfactory, remains unaltered. Parents who send their children to aided schools are having to pay for the supply of books almost double the amount that they would have to pay in Government schools. Steps are badly needed to be taken to remedy this.

### G. B. S.'s Advice to South Africa

Mr. George Bernard Shaw in an interview at Capetown on the eve of his departure from South Africa gave some advice which, we are very doubtful, if South Africa will ever follow. Touching on the Native problem Mr. Shaw paid a compliment to the Natives by saying that they were better mannered than whites and that many of them were more efficient. Referring to the definition of the word Native Mr. Shaw asked: "What do you mean by the word Native? I have met a large number of white people who were born in South Africa. Surely they are natives?" The only

way, in his opinion, to get over this confusion of terms was for all the races to fuse, said Mr. Shaw who advocated that the barriers between the races be broken down. There were several minor points where the European and Native races differed. There was the matter of polygamy. Actually, Europeans were just as polygamous as the Natives, but they kept outside the law, said Mr. Shaw.

### Death Of Mr. M. E. Seedat

We deeply regret to note the sad news of the death of Mr. M. E. Seedat, father of Dr. K. M. Seedat of Durban, which took place on Friday, May 24, at his residence at Newcastle. The late Mr. Seedat was one of the oldest and highly respected residents of Newcastle having gone there in 1888 as a general dealer. The funeral was attended by a large number of prominent Indians from Dundee, Volksrust, Ladysmith, Dannhauser and Durban. We extend to Dr. Seedat and members of the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy in the irreparable loss sustained by them.

### Durban Student Proceeds To England

Mr. Laloobhai Dahyabhai Mistry, a student of the Sastri College, who has passed his Matriculation examination has sailed on Thursday by the Arundel Castle for England to study law. We wish young Mr. Mistry every success. Mr. Mistry was given a farewell reception by the newly formed Gujarati Literary Society.

### White Farmer Brutally Assaults Young Native

Christoffel Jacobus Cordier, a young farmer, was found guilty by Mr. L. C. Barret in the Ventersdorp Magistrate's Court of assaulting a native, aged 15, by having him held to a wagon and beating him with a chain. According to the evidence of the district surgeon, the native had ten bruises, a lacerated wound between the shoulder blades two inches long, and another just below, apparently the imprint of a buckle, and a sceptic ulcer on the foot. John Mphute, the complainant, said that on Sunday, April 21, about sunrise, his employer complained that the morning coffee was late and struck him about six

blows with a sjambok. He informed his father, and on the Tuesday they went to Ventersdorp to report the matter to the police. On the way back they were overtaken by his employer, who ordered him to climb into his cart. When they reached the farm he attended to the horses and then Cordier called him. "He told me to pray, because he was going to hit me. He also told me to take off my clothes." He ran away, but was brought back by another native, Michael, who also worked for Cordier. His employer knocked him down three times and hurt his chest and stomach. Cordier ordered him to go into the stable, and another native, Kiewiet, caught him and threw him into the stable. "My baas came with a borsketting (a chain forming part of the harness) and Kiewiet put his foot behind my neck. He hit me with a riem and afterwards with a halter. He made me undress and had me held over the railing of the wagon by two natives, and hit me with the borsketting several times." Cordier sent him to the house, where he called for a trek chain, which he bound to John's right ankle. John had to go to bed with the chain locked to his right foot, the other end being locked to a chest. The chain hurt his leg. The next day the chain was taken off and he was taken to the farm Opraap, some miles away.

In summing up, Mr. Barret said he had no hesitation in accepting John's version of the assault. "That means that the Court is prepared to accept the evidence of a little native in preference to that given by you, a white farmer of this district. It is a sad state of affairs when that sort of thing happens in a court of law. I wish you to understand that when you come into a Court of law before a magistrate or judge, that magistrate or judge is colour blind. I don't see white or black skins in front of me, and the mere fact that a human being has a black skin does not entitle you to knock him about like an animal. I can imagine the outcry there would have been if a native had treated a European child as you did this little native," Mr. Barrett added.

Cordier was fined £1 or 7 days for assaulting the native with a sjambok, and £10 or one month for striking him with a halter strap and chain.

In comparison with the crime and the strong, though well-deserved, comments by the Magistrate the punishment, we think, was altogether too light. Unless exemplary sentences are passed in such cases we will never see the end of these barbarous acts.

## Indian Opinion

FRIDAY, MAY 31ST, 1935

### UNION DAY—WHAT IT MEANS TO INDIANS

THE Union of South Africa celebrates to-day its twenty-fifth anniversary. It was twenty-five years ago, shortly after the Boer War that the two white races of this country, forgetting the cleavage and national differences, saw that the genuine alternative to chaos, ruin and retardation of national progress was by way of closer union and made that union an accomplished fact. Though the raking up of old sores has in recent years somewhat disturbed that spirit of union—the better elements have been constantly at work and have successfully counteracted the evil forces, and it is a proud day to-day for all those concerned to feel that they have passed peacefully and successfully a quarter of a century in that happy consummation. Congratulations from all quarters will go out to them and this journal heartily joins in that chorus of congratulations. It seems strange that being in this land and part and parcel of the Union we Indians should be congratulators instead of being the congratulated. But however strange it may appear to be it is so. For how are we part and parcel of the Union of South Africa any more than we are part and parcel of the British Empire? The Union Flag means to us Indians nothing more than the Union Jack. We are under both the flags in this country but do we find any protection under either? The Union Flag has a little more awe in it for us, for if we fail to recognise and to respect that flag we might be running the risk of being thrown out of this country a little sooner.

Our point is that while the Union of South Africa means everything to the white races it means very little to the non-whites. The Union was the outcome of the tendency among the white races towards a greater concentration of forces, a greater centralisation of directing

influence, a greater economy of energy. The ideal of a great white South Africa transcended everything. The non-whites of South Africa, though they so largely preponderate in numbers, are regarded as an undesirable element in the picture. This is to be seen in the Union Government's Native policy as well as its Asiatic policy.

Be that as it may. The word "union" has its own significance. "Union is Strength" is an old adage. And it is for that and for the successful achievement of that for twenty-five years that this day is being celebrated as a day of joy and thanksgiving. Whatever selfish motive there may be underlying it the mere fact that that motive cannot be achieved without that union is a lesson in itself.

If the white races of South Africa find the need of union pressing how much more must the Indians, who are regarded, even though born in the sub-continent, as aliens, who can never be absorbed in the general population, who can never be induced to take a responsible share in the development of the State, whose value as a national asset is profoundly ignored, realise the urgency of the need for combination amongst their scattered units? If we look back to the past we cannot but realise that we have gone at least twenty-five years backward, instead of forward. Communalism which was nil seems now to be growing, the breach between the home-born and the colonial-born is widening, and there is disunity in the community as there never was. It is true we have progressed economically and educationally. But strangely enough that has not improved us morally. It has taught us to imitate all that is bad in the Western civilisation but not to emulate and to develop what is good in our own. All this will lead us to destruction if we do not awake in time.

In order to secure this much needed unity in us, there must be an enormous growth in the spirit of duty animating South African Indians. They must banish for ever religious and territorial differences, and remember that the white South African does not and cannot distinguish between Indian

and Indian. To him all are base-born alike. And it is in the face of this united opposition from the bulk of South African opinion that Indians must combine, if they value their self-respect, their national honour, their religious ideals. It is an arduous task requiring the spirit of renunciation

of the self entirely for the greater good of all. This is our message to our Indian brethren on this great occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Union of South Africa, with the hope that they may become true citizens commanding the respect of this and the pride of their Motherland.

## SPRINGFIELD FLATS INDIAN TENANTS PROTEST MEETING AGAINST PROPOSED SALE OF LAND

THE Nagri Pracharni Sabha's Hall was filled to its utmost capacity when a meeting of the tenants of Springfield and adjacent areas was held on Sunday last at 2-30 p.m. The meeting was called under the auspices of the Springfield Estates Committee to protest against the proposed sale of land by the Durban Corporation, and to decide what action should be taken in order to safeguard their rather precarious position. Mr. R. Heeralall presided and was supported on the platform by the following members of the Colonial born and Settlers Indian Association: Messrs. S. L. Singh, P. R. Pather, P. G. Naicker, S. P. Nicholas, M. Beethasee Maharaj and Sewduth.

Advocate Albert Christopher dwelt at great length on the acute position created by the intended action of the Council. He stressed the fact that notwithstanding the sympathetic attitude of the Estates Manager Mr. A. E. Mallison, the Committee should not relax any

effort to place their case forcibly before the public and safeguard their tenancies.

Mr. S. L. Singh spoke in Hindi and exhorted his hearers to work confidently day and night till the present state of affairs was rectified. Mr. P. R. Pather speaking in Tamil said the Corporation's proposed action would bring untold suffering on a large part of the Indians resident in the areas affected, and if they were determined in their efforts the Committee would be able to a large extent to minimise the hardship likely to be caused.

Mr. T. M. Naicker, the President of the Natal Indian Farmers' Association drew their attention to the unfortunate situation, and endorsed the views expressed by the previous speaker, and assured them that they could rely on the efforts of his association in their behalf.

The following resolutions were passed unanimously:

"That this mass meeting of the Indian tenants of the Durban Corporation

Springfield Estates is alarmed at the action of the Durban Corporation in considering the disposal of a large tract of land for a Racecourse, Sewrage farm and Pape Factory in that the land thus affected has been in the hands of Indian market gardeners for a considerable number of years, and has been their only means of livelihood."

"This meeting respectfully appeals to the Durban Corporation to stay the disposal of the land either in freehold or in leasehold and thus prevent the deprivations of the livelihood of hundreds of Indians who from the growth out of the said land now supply a large portion of the City's vegetables."

"This meeting requests the Durban Town Council to grant an interview to a deputation from the tenants to be accompanied by representatives of the Colonial born and Settlers Indian Association and the Natal Indian Farmers' Association."

The meeting then terminated with a vote of thanks to the chair.

## PROTECTION OF WORKMEN COMPENSATION ACT PROVISIONS

THE Workmens Compensation Act, passed in the last Session of Parliament, has been proclaimed and will come into operation on July 1, 1935.

Mr. J. F. Malherbe, the Workmens Compensation Commissioner, who is attached to the Department of Labour and Social Welfare in Pretoria, in an interview pointed out the main implications of the new Act, which repeals previously existing legislation in regard to compensation to workmen. It makes provision for a more liberal scale of compensation, including pensions to seriously disabled workmen. In the case of the death of a workman pensions are payable in respect of children who are under the age of 16 and in certain cases to children over that age.

Provision is also made for payment by the employer of the cost of transport-

ation of badly injured workmen to hospital or to their residences and for the payment of medical, surgical and hospital treatment, skilled nursing services and the cost of artificial limbs up to an amount of £100. The cost of a constant help, where the workman is unable to perform the essential actions of life, is also provided for.

### Native Compensation

Compensation is payable to Natives but on a scale different from that applying to non-Natives.

Employers are prohibited from deducting from the earnings of their workmen any part of any sum which such employers may become liable to pay as compensation.

A Workmens Compensation Commissioner has been appointed to whom all disputes must be referred before these can be dealt with by Magistrates. This

officer must assist parties to bring about a settlement of their disputes by agreement and hear complaints from workmen and their representatives or from insurer employers in respect of claims for compensation.

A very important provision is that employers must within three months after the commencement of the Act, insure against the full extent of their potential liability to workmen employed by them. This does not apply to employers engaged in agriculture in respect of workmen employed in agriculture.

Employers are liable to fine not exceeding £5 in respect of each uninsured workman, employed by them or in default of payment to imprisonment.

Subject to certain exceptions, farm labourers and domestic servants are excluded from the provisions of the Act. There are other important provisions in the Act with which employers and workmen are advised to acquaint themselves.

# MR. C. RAJAGOPALACHARI

## A SHORT SKETCH OF HIS LIFE

*Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, an ex-president of the Indian National Congress and an ardent follower of Mahatma Gandhi has decided to retire from public life. The following sketch of his career taken from the "Sind Observer" will, we have no doubt, be read with interest by our readers:*

**A** THIN, stooping, hawk-nosed, hollow-cheeked man, a man with coloured glasses, rather carelessly dressed, speaking in a low-pitched voice—that was C. R. as I saw him first in the summer of 1918.

I have seen him hundreds of times since then, heard him speak from scores of platforms but somehow the impression of that first meeting lingers in my memory, writes 'Koi Hai' in the *Sind Observer*.

He comes from the soil of Salem in the South which has contributed two other outstanding personalities to the public life of India—Mr. C. Vijayaraghavacharya, "the Napoleon of the Imperial Legislative Council" as he is called and Mr. B. V. Narsinha Iyer who turned his back on a brilliant political career as a result of a series of stunning domestic calamities which made him a mendicant.

Rajaji, like Pandit Motilal and Chittaranjan Das, had made his mark as an outstanding lawyer before he flung into the seething whirlpool of Gandhian politics. As a lawyer, his income was nearly Rs. 60,000 a year. Taking a keen interest in the civic politics of his place he gradually became the Chairman of the Municipality.

### When He Shot a Man

C. R. was a man of versatile talents. He could handle a gun with as much proficiency as he could handle his tongue. Once while travelling in a bullock cart through the thick blanket of the night with a money bag which he had collected as fees in a mofussil engagement he was rudely disturbed in his sleep by a toll-gate man. Rajaji awoke with a start and thinking he was face to face with a gang of highway robbers he lay hand on the revolver he was carrying and quietly shot the intruder through the head. He was just arming himself to face further assaults when to his horror and consternation, he discovered he had shot the wrong man. Then lifting the man writhing in agony and huddling him in the ostling bullock cart, he nursed him back to health and made a present of the fee he had collected to the toll-gate keeper.

Mr. Rajagopalachari was also a well-known Freemason.

### Under Gandhi's Spell

How he came under the spell of the Mahatma is one of the romances of Indian history. It appears that this rising lawyer was introduced to the saint in the house of Mr. C. Vijayaraghavachari and it was a case of love at first sight on both sides.

He suspended his rich practice, threw his Freemasonry to the winds, put his firearms into cold storage and marched to prison in 1921. Since then, he has been to jail nearly half-a-dozen times.

As a member of the Civil Disobedience Committee, C. R. had unique opportunities of travelling throughout India and coming into contact with all sorts of men and he recommended boycott of Councils.

Heart and soul, he threw himself into the task of organising victory for Gandhian ideals. It was not the lure of All-India leadership that made him a worshipper at the Sabarmati shrine.

When a battle royal was being waged at Gaya over the Council entry question, a slim figure clad in homely homespun and wrapped warmly against a chill wind wearing dark goggles, scorched Das and Nehru with a coldly intellectual speech, shattering to pieces they were trying to establish for lifting the ban on Council entry.

Pandit Motilal, usually smiling, got unusually peevish and attempted to browbeat the Gandhian crowd and their leader.

C. R. became the butt-end of Swarajist ridicule after Gaya. Das cynically called him the "the Mahant of the Mahatma" while an Andhra patriot characterised him as a part of Gandhi's anatomy. The *Bombay Chronicle* poured ridicule into his programme in that historic article "Rajagopalachari's wet blanket."

It has survived all this scorn and people who scoffed at him remained to pray.

### His Determination

Dr. Johnson once said: "I will be conquered but I will not surrender." That is the temperament which inspires Rajaji. He has the courage of a platoon and the intelligence of a higher order. His capacity for augmentation and relentless logic are unsurpassed. His followers rather regard him with admiration than affection. He lacks the torrential rhetoric of Mrs. Naidu, he has not the explosive imagination of Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar but for a concise, trenchant, skilful summing up of a

case, either in attack or in defence, he is perfect.

He takes delight in being an intriguer. But many a time, it is not the plotter but the tactician in him that dominates.

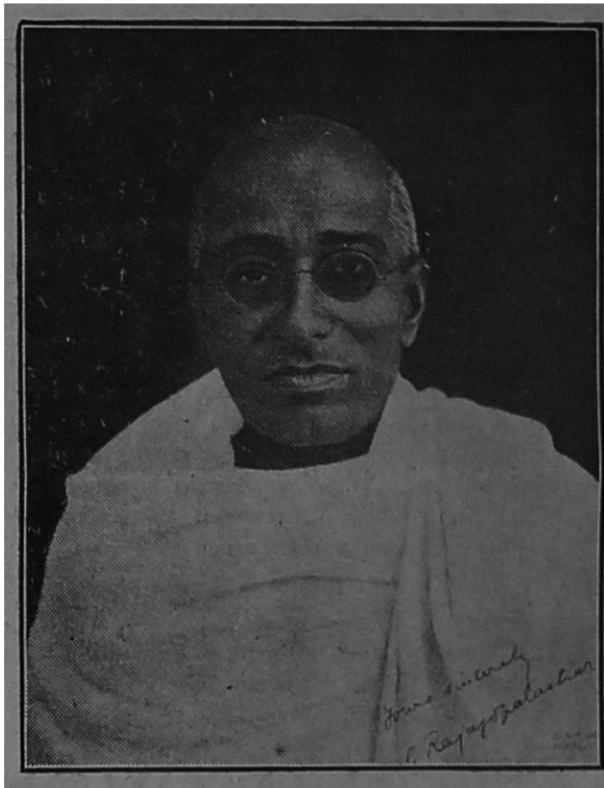
There is very little eloquence in him. There may be the hot pungent word, the witty interjection, the solemn assertion which characterise men getting to business and know that facts count. Given will and courage and energy to make experience articulate even ordinary men can change the face of things. C. R. has demonstrated this in the recent elections where he hounded the Justice Party from pillar to post and sent it to its doom.

He brings to his politics a sense of effective reality. He wants the standards which make democracy something more than a phrase in a peroration.

### His Cynicism

C. R.'s supreme cynicism is a by-word in Congress politics. His grasp of the fundamentals of Satyagraha has not profited him to look upon success and failure with a sense of detachment. He is gluttonously anxious to woo and win the Muse of Success. How a man who is cynical can work himself to this state of feeling is the paradox of his temperament.

His pertinacity is his greatest asset. Gandhiji paid him the highest compliment by saying that C. R. is his only



Mr. C. Rajagopalachari

follower who has studied the non-co-operation movement and followed him intelligently.

On another occasion, when Mahatma Gandhi was appointed Dictator with power to nominate his successor, a prominent leader asked the saint whom he will nominate in case he was arrested: Out came the reply in a flash: "Well, there is Rajaji."

The ex-Governor of Madras, Sir George

Stanley, had an equally high regard for him.

His career is an exemplification of the doctrine that it is sacrifice that makes patriotism a virtue. The virtue is greater in proportion to the magnitude of the sacrifice.

With Gandhiji out of politics C. R. must have felt like a fish out of water. Had he cared, he could easily have become the Prime Minister of Madras under the new reforms. But at the moment of his supremest triumph Rajaji

is turning his back to politics. It is, I think, the deadly routine, the utter boredom of the fleeting glories of a few victories, the aimlessness of Indian politics as is to day that has goaded him to his decision

Out of the seclusion of his Ashram he might achieve greater triumphs, which are of the soul.

He has already begun well with the Bhagvad Gita whose cardinal doctrine is: For work you have the right but not to the fruits thereof.

## THE NATIVE BILLS SOME CHALLENGING QUESTIONS

[Last week we published the criticisms of Dr. Edgar Brookes on the Native Bills, the same is now reduced by the author in the form of questions which gives a clear view of how the Government after considering for ten years intends solving the Native question—Ed. I.O.]

IN trying to face the issues presented to the public by the Native Bills, I have been led to formulate them in a series of questions. It is right that those responsible for forming public opinion should be facing and endeavouring to answer questions of this kind. There is a great tendency for us to avoid unpleasant issues, and indeed to treat them for as long a period as possible as being non-existent. These issues, however, must be faced by those who take their citizenship seriously.

Before proceeding to put the questions, I should like to make clear that I appreciate the *bona fides* of those responsible for the Bills, and the difficulties with which they have been faced. I do not counsel an attitude of non-co-operation with regard to the Bills, but rather that they should be studied with the view of suggesting constructive amendments, and that if, unfortunately they should pass in their present form, they should be accepted and used in the hope of better things later. It is in that spirit of sanity and responsibility that I would ask those interested in native matters to consider some of the questions which follow.

### Land Set Aside

(1) Are you aware that the land set aside as possible native area in the new Bill is virtually the same as that proposed in 1926, and not very different from that proposed by the local committees of 1918?

(2) Are you aware that in the Provinces of Natal and the Transvaal, land in these released areas may already be brought by administrative provision, and that therefore no material change in the actual situation is introduced by the new Bill?

By

Dr. EDGAR BROOKES

In The 'Natal Advertiser'

(3) Do you realize that the land is not given to natives, nor are they preferential purchasers, but they are merely allowed to compete in the open market with other buyers?

(4) Do you realize that in the Cape Province the effect of the Bill will be to substitute for the right to buy anywhere the right to buy in a few restricted areas?

(5) Have you studied the heads of revenue of the new Trust Fund, on which the success of the land policy depends? Do you think that they will be adequate for any progressive land policy?

(6) What meaning do you attach to the term "segregation"?

(7) Do you think that a policy which leaves the primary industries (mining and agriculture) entirely dependent on native labour, can be correctly described as a policy of segregation? If not, what is your view of the reliability of those authorities who inform you that the new policy is one of segregation?

(8) Do you think the new policy as it stands will make any appreciable difference with regard to the problems of economic and social contact?

### The Cape Franchise

(9) Do you realise that the Cape natives have exercised their franchise for 80 years.

(10) Do you think it conducive to loyalty to the Crown that the King's representative should be faced with the problem of giving his consent to their disfranchisement?

(11) Do you remember that in 1926, the cape franchise was to be abolished because of its danger to the European public?

(12) Have you noticed that in the recently published semi-official statement

on the Bills, we are told that the Cape franchise is to be abolished because it is of no use to the natives?

(13) Do you think that both these statements can be true at the same time? If not, which is true?

(14) Do you think that two members in the Senate and six members in the Natives Representative Council are a sufficient compensation to the Cape natives for the loss of their vote?

(15) Do you see any compelling reason why Senators representing a purely Bantu constituency should have to be Europeans?

(16) Can you understand why the only Chief Native Commissioner's area which is not at the same time a voting area, is the Witwatersrand?

### Natal Electoral College

(17) Have you studied the composition of the Electoral College for the Province of Natal? Do you think it is equitable so far as educated natives are concerned?

(18) Do you know any prominent native leaders in the province of Natal? If so, can you see any likelihood of their being elected on to the Electoral College for this Province?

(19) Have you noticed the reference made to a new and more drastic Urban Areas Act to be introduced next year?

(20) Can you see any reason why this Act should not be deferred until after the Constitution of the Natives Representative Council and the obtaining of an expression of opinion from it?

(21) Do you think the present suggestions an improvement on those contained in the Bill of 1929, namely six Senators and three Members of the House of Assembly?

(22) Would you have expected Fusion to produce a more or a less liberal native policy?

(23) Do you honestly consider the Bills in their present form likely to convince the British public of the expediency of handing over the Protectorates to the Union.

# EUROPE DRIFTING INTO WAR

## LEAGUE SERVILE INSTRUMENT OF BIG POWERS

### CAUSE OF HILTERISM

#### VISCOUNT SNOWDEN SPEAKS OUT

"EUROPE is drifting into war," states Viscount Snowden in an article in the *London Daily Mail*.

"The international policies which led to the war are being actively pursued now by European nations," he states, "and the result must inevitably be the same.

"The nations are preparing for war in the name of peace. Armaments are being increased to an unprecedented extent and the war provoking pacts are being made. The League appears to have become the servile instrument of the big Powers for the enforcement of their will. The Kellog Pact is forgotten. The Disarmament Conference merely proved that the nations did not intend to disarm.

"The Allies, after keeping Germany in a humiliating position, were blind to the implication of young Germany's response to Hitler. They are wholly responsible for Hitlerism. Germany attended the Disarmament Conference

prepared to disarm 'to the last man and the last machine-gun.'

"They accepted a proposal giving them a large measure of equality in five years. When this was altered to eight years with conditions indefinitely postponing equality, Germany's self-respecting withdrawal from the League of Nations was endorsed by all Germans.

"The great Powers hypocritically deplored this, keeping open the door for a return, without offering different treatment if Germany did return. On the contrary, the Allies lost no opportunity of putting Germany in the wrong and inciting opinion against her. There is no mention of Italy's million bayonets, nor Russia's enormous armies nor France's vast military expenditure and her satellite States.

"The League Council's vote of censure against Germany will surely take its place in history as the greatest act of unctuous hypocrisy in diplomatic history. Though her policies might be deplored as giving excuses to her ancient enemies, Germany's defiance of the

Treaty of Versailles broke no moral obligation. A treaty signed in the face of bayonets can have no binding equality, moral or juridical.

"Russia plays a sinister game in the Continental Powers encirclement of Germany. A courageous British spokesman at the conversations in Moscow would have reminded Litvinoff that the British taxpayer is still paying 1/6 in the pound for income tax on Russia's repudiated debts.

Mr. Macdonald's attack on Germany in the News Letter makes negotiations difficult indeed. What nation could be kicked into co-operation?

"Britain holds the key to peace; she can lead the nations in the right way if she avoids the error of 1914 and refuses to become the instrument of Continental policy and intrigues dividing Europe into two armed camps.

"Why not make friends with Germany and cease being dragged at the heels of France and Italy? Britain should listen to Germany's rightful claim to equality and even to the claim for colonies and mandates."

## SOUTH AFRICAN NEWS IN BRIEF

### Proposed Colour Bar For Non-European Drivers

MR. O. G. DU TOIT (Malanite Magaliesberg) moved in the Transvaal Provincial Council that the Council request the Government to empower Provincial Councils to introduce legislation providing that coloured persons, natives and Asiatics should not be allowed to drive motor vehicles of Europeans. Mr. C. Hofmeyr (U. P., Pietersburg) seconded. Mrs. C. C. E. Badenhorst (U. P., Vrededorp), in supporting the motion, declared that there were many Europeans in Johannesburg who had no work but who would make admirable lorry-drivers. It was high time, she declared, that non-Europeans were forbidden to drive the motor vehicles of Europeans. On a division, the motion was carried by 21 votes to 7.

### Indian Refused Clothing Manufacturer's Licence

Three appeals against the decision of the Licensing Officer came before the Durban Town Council at its last week's meeting when in each case the Council

dismissed the appeal and upheld its Licensing Officer's decision. In one case Mr. E. H. Kemp appeared for the appellant, Mahomed Cassim Vawda who applied for a clothing manufacturer's licence in Prince Edward Street. Mr. Kemp maintained that there was no overtrading in the clothing industry in Durban and that the Union spent over £1,000,000 each month in purchasing clothing materials overseas. He quoted the interesting comparative figures:—

	1921-22	1929-30
	Dbn Magist.	Dbn and Dist Pinetown
Clothing and textile factories	98	80
Values of buildings...	£27,490	£81,220
Value of machinery and plant	£20,921	£75,430
Cost of fuel, light & power	£4,510	£8,377
Average number of employees:		
Europeans ... ..	6,698	9,371
Non-Europeans ...	15,379	16,647
Salaries ... ..	£10,411	£29,524
Wages ... ..	£78,445	£161,500
Gross value of factory production ... ..	£320,660	£325,474

Mr. Kemp, after a lengthy argument, declared that his client was a young man and fitted in every way to run the business. The application was opposed by Mr. E. H. Weston, President of Durban

Clothing Manufacturers Association, and Mr. Marriott, representing the Garment Workers Industrial Union. Mr. Weston said that in Durban there were only three genuine clothing manufacturing businesses, the remainder—95 per cent.—were out, make and trim firms. There was definite over-trading in the clothing business, so much so that number of employees were working on short time. After further evidence the Council adjourned and on returning to the Council Chamber the Mayor declared that the appeal was dismissed and the Licensing Officer's decision refusing the licence upheld.

### Indian Interpreter Retires After 34 Years' Service

Mr. Lutohan Morgan Naidoo, the Indian interpreter attached to the Magistrate's Office, Stanger, after 34 years' service, retired at the pensionable age of 60. During this service Mr. Naidoo has been attached to the magistracies of Howick, Maritzburg, Dundee, Verulam, Umzinto, and during the last 10 years at Stanger. At a gathering of prominent members

of the Indian community, held at the Government School, the Headmaster on behalf of himself and staff presented Mr. Naidoo with a silver-mounted walking stick, suitably engraved. In the evening a reception was held in honour of Mr. Naidoo at the residence of Mr. P. Peters, also a teacher of the Indian School. At the Civil Court the Magistrate, Assistant Magistrate and staff, together with members of the legal fraternity, Police and Prisons Department gathered to bid Mr. Naidoo farewell. Speeches in eulogistic terms of his services were made.

### Friday Night Shopping

Three deputations—two opposing and one advocating the stopping of Friday night shopping in Durban—were received by the General Purposes Committee of the Town Council. The Committee merely listened to the views of deputations, but did not debate the question. It will be considered at the next meeting. Deputations representing the Durban Retailers Association and the Natal Division of the South African Motor Traders Limited strongly opposed the proposal to end Friday night shopping.

### Indian Scouts And Guides Rally

The Natal Indian Boy Scouts and Girl Guides Association has organised a fine programme for the Scout and Guide Rally, which is to be held in Albert Park, Durban, to-day. The celebration will take the form of sports and a demonstration by Scouts and Guides, and the Unions Silver Jubilee will be commemorated by the presentation of the Union Flag by the Government. The Government will be represented by Mr. H. R. Teague, Principal Immigration Officer, Natal. It is anticipated that over 1,500 Scouts and Guides will participate in the celebrations, mainly from Schools in Durban and district. The Association extends a cordial invitation to all Indian Schools to join the Rally. The function commences at 11 a.m.

### Medicine And Drug Sales To Be Restricted To Chemists Only?

The following motion moved by Col. T. H. Blew (Durban, Beres, Natal) and seconded by Mr. S. J. Smith was passed by the Natal Provincial Council. "That having regard to the desirability in the public interest of preserving the chemists' profession as a specialised one, this Council requests the Executive Committee to consider the advisability of making recommendations to the Union Government to introduce legislation to provide (1) that no person or firm can obtain a patent medicine dealer's licence so long as the premises are within one mile of a licensed chemist's shop unless holding a chemist's licence, and (2) no dealer within the radius of one mile of a licens-

ed chemist may sell a drug or medicine containing poison unless such dealer first obtains a chemist's licence."

### Church Supporting Anti-Asiatic Propaganda

Speaking at a social in Lichtenburg (Transvaal) held under the auspices of the Kultuur Vereniging, Mr. P. Joynt, M.P.C. for Marico is reported to have said, they at Zeerust realised the danger of the Asiatic general dealer, who was slowly but surely pushing out the white storekeeper. He was glad to say that the church council of the Dutch Reformed Church there had now taken the matter in hand, and the question was being fought tooth and nail. "The Government will not help us, so we must save ourselves. I call on you to combine in this great issue, and I am sure we will be victorious." Mr. Joynt further stressed the fact that town councils could definitely refuse the granting of new licences to Asiatics, and he called upon councils to use this weapon wherever and whenever they possibly could. Mr. W. Basson, of Zeerust defied any man to prove that the Asiatic shopkeeper sold cheaper than the European. He further pointed out that if the Asiatic stores were replaced by white shops the spectacle of seeing white men on the road working with pick and spade would be rare, and employment could then be given to thousands. The "Reddings Bond" was making considerable headway. Already 110 branches had been established over the Transvaal, with thousands of members. The result had been that as their support was denied to Asiatic storekeepers, quite a number had already closed. In thanking the two speakers, the Rev. T. D. Potgieter said that Lichtenburg was aware of the Asiatic trader menace, and the public here was devising ways and means to fight this common danger. Mr. P. Roux who presided, stressed the fact that the Kultuur Vereniging was non-political. It was decided to establish a branch of the "Bond" in Lichtenburg. The Rev. G. S. van H. Steenkamp was elected president, and Mrs. G. Bosman, secretary.

### A Lecture On "British In India" By Dr. Roux

The M. K. Gandhi Library, Durban, was crowded on Wednesday afternoon, May 15th. On account of the interest evinced in Mr. E. Thomas' lecture the previous week, a large number was present to hear Dr. E. R. Roux, M.Sc. (Wit.) Ph.D. (Camb.) speak on British Rule in India. Dr. Roux dealt with the subject extensively and the efficient manner which he spoke, was certainly convincing proof

of his wide reading on the subject. He dealt with the historical, social and more important, the economic aspect of the British bogey in the East. Economically, it was pointed out, a minimum of 75% of India's revenue was exhausted in the maintenance of the British Army and Navy in India as well as the pensions that were annually drawn from the same source. British Civil servants, a short while prior to their retirement were transferred to the Indian Civil service, and, in consequence, drew pensions, on retirement from the coffers of the Indian Exchequer. The so called Hindu-Moslem antagonism, too, Dr. Roux said, was not a real problem, but was grossly exaggerated as an item in British propaganda and was instigated very often, consciously or unconsciously by the British in India. Gandhi and the Passive-Resistance movement which he advocates, also came in for a certain measure of criticism. The lecturer felt that the best way of securing an independent status was to win over the Indian sepoys to the side of the Swaraj party. Then, it was averred, the British would be in a futile and helpless position. Then again, would India, freed from the yoke of British Imperialism, be entirely free? The lecturer's views were in the negative. An India purged of British Rule would still be a slave to the Indian Capitalist. The lecture was intensely interesting and provocative in the extreme, and a good deal of interesting discussion ensued. The lecture was given under the auspices of the Durban Indian Youth Movement, through the instrumentality of its president, Mr. Geo. Singh, Mr. George Bernard Shaw was present.—Contributed.

### Katha Ceremony

The Shri Satyanarayan Katha Ceremony took place at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Ben Ramawtar at 161 View Street, Overport on Saturday May 25, about 500 guests were present to participate in the ceremony.

### Buddha's Birthday

Lord Buddha's Birthday was celebrated on Sunday afternoon May 19 at the Hinu Tamil Institute, Durban by the members of the Natal Buddhist Society. There was a fairly large gathering of members and friends. Speeches appropriate to the occasion were made by Messrs R. S. Venketas and P. Maduray. The President Mr. A. Thumbiran's child was named Kamalavathy, and the Hon. Life President was given a hearty farewell on his impending departure for India. An excellent musical entertainment was rendered by Messrs A. Suthes and K. Papiah which was highly appreciated.

## INDIA

## MAN CAN MOULD HIS DESTINY

POET TAGORE in the course of a discourse on the Bengali New Year's Day said:—The primitive man started his career with the false fear of an angry God and made before him offerings of blood by sacrificing not only animals but the lives of men as well. All sorts of bloody rituals began thus to be practised to appease the relentless Divinity till there dawned on man the truth—greater than the mere biological fact of his life—that he has within him the power to conquer his fear and reveal the Invisible man in him, the Hero, to whom the sorrows and sufferings of the world are only opportunities of proving his power to transcend them in his effort towards the fulfilment of the highest possibilities of his terrestrial existence. It is for the animal to remain satisfied with the mere acceptance of facts. But to man is given the privilege of creating those facts which build his history and civilisation. He is also given the vision of looking beyond and looking longer, the vision with which he can mould his destiny in whichever way he likes. The message of the New Year cannot be anything other than a call to us for renewing our endeavour to realise the truth of our life that man has in him a soul, eternal and indistructible, the source of light, power and bliss.

## INDIA'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE WORLD'S PROGRESS

"It would be very difficult to visualise the conditions of the World to-day had it not been for the civilising influences of India. India has been the birthplace of civilisation. An Indian made this claim on behalf of his country in an address in Selly Oak Institute recently when Mr. Sayed Abdul Huck discussed 'India's contribution to world progress.' Indian civilisation, he said, must be some 6,000 or 7,000 years old. He pointed out that Sanskrit, the old Indian tongue, was the mother language of many modern languages. "One of the greatest achievements of the Indian people was their social and political organisation and magnificent economic system. Even to-day the Western countries have not perfected their social and political organisation to the extent that the Indian people had perfected theirs some 3,000 years ago. You say that we in India are being tutored into democracy by the British Government and that when we are fit to take over we should be given self-government. But we were the fathers of democracy, much before Rome knew anything about civilisation. Rome is of yesterday compared with the civilisation of India." India had in the past the

great advantage of being practically immune from taxation. All modern sciences came from India—mathematics, medicines, and surgery, chemistry, metallurgy, astronomy, architecture. The greatest contribution of India, he asserted, was in the world of spirituality. India was the most peace-loving country in the world.

## INDIA BILL PROGRESS

The Committee stage of the India Bill will, it is anticipated, be completed in the House of Commons this week and there will be a general debate on the Third Reading on Tuesday and Wednesday next week. The Bill will then be sent to the House of Lords, where the formal first reading will be taken before the Whitsuntide recess.

## 'NEW INDIA' WILL BE REVIVED

The United Press learns that Dr. Annie Besant's defunct *New India* is being revived by Dr. Arundale who succeeded Dr. Besant as president of the Theosophical Society. *New India* will appear as a political weekly under Dr. Arundale's editorship as the official organ of the Indian National League, of which Dr. Arundale is the president. It might be recalled that the Indian National League was inaugurated in last X'mas whose main object is to evolve a Swadeshi constitution for India.

## MANAGING EDITOR OF 'THE PIONEER'

The proprietors of *The Pioneer* Lucknow, announce that Mr. Desmond Young, a well-known figure in South African journalism (at one time the Editor of *Natal Witness*) and who was a delegate to the Empire Press conference in the Union, has been appointed managing editor of *The Pioneer*.

## JUBILEE OF FERGUSON COLLEGE

Sir C. V. Raman delivered, before a large and distinguished gathering of about 5,000 people an illuminating address, in connection with the celebration of the Jubilee of the Ferguson College. Sir Chandrashekhar, in the course of his speech, stressed the necessity of changing our national outlook towards life and of bringing about a reorientation in our educational system and the relations between the teacher and the taught. Among the numerous messages wishing success to the Jubilee celebrations were those received from His Excellency the Viceroy, Lord Brabourne, Mahatma Gandhi and others. Mahatma ji in his message says: "I wish the forthcoming function every success. This is all I have time to send you."

## GOKHALE MEMORIAL TABLET

The Rt Hon. Srinivasa Sastri performed before a large and distinguished gathering the unveiling of the memorial tablet on the spot where the late Mr. Gokhale took the vow of the Servants of India Society as the first function in commemoration of the golden jubilee of the Deccan Education Society and Ferguson College on April 30.

## MAHASABHA'S OFFICE-BEARERS ELECTED

At a meeting of the Working Committee of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, Rev. Otrama presiding, the following office-bearers were elected for the next year:—Working President—Bhai Parmanand; Vice Presidents—Mr. C. Vijayaraghavacharya, Dr. Moonje, Dr. Radha Kumud Mukerji, Raja Durganarain Singh, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Raja Narendranath, General Secretaries—Seth Padamraj Jain, Messrs. Anandapriya and B. G. Bide. (The election of the fourth General Secretary was deferred.) Office Secretary:—Ganpat Rai; Treasurer—Narain Dutt. Fifteen members were also elected.

## FORTUNE SMILES ON A CONFECTIONER

That the smile of fortune is above the prejudice of rank and file and like lightning windfall has no certain goal is revealed in the story that comes from Jhalda in the district of Manbhum, about a confectioner benefitting by £30,000 from the Irish sweep stake prize fund, being the recipient of the first prize. It is said that Premchand is a chronic invalid and the first thing to which he directed his newly-acquired wealth was the improvement of his health. The Civil Surgeon of Purulia now attends on him regularly. It is also reported that he has donated Rs 1 lakh for the building of the Local High School. The rest of the money will, of course be left to his son and heir.

## J. K. BIRLA'S ONE LAKE FOR BIHAR TEMPLES

The President of the Hindu Mahasabha announced a donation of one lakh of rupees by Seth Jugal Kishore Birla for the restoration of temples in the Bihar earthquake stricken area, and a further donation of Rs. 5,000 for an industrial school in Cawnpore, to be opened by the local Hindu Sabha. Mr. G. D. Birla has donated Rs 50,000 for preparation of suitable Hindi text books for intermediate classes teaching where the University has decided Hindi to be the medium.



**HIS NAME BELONGS TO ALL MANKIND**

The Secretary, Ramkrishna Centenary Celebration Committee has received the following letter from Sylvian Leavi, the celebrated French literateur of Paris accepting the Vice-Presidentship of the Committee in reply to the request for the same by the Secretary:— I thank you for your kind letter dated 21st February. I deem it a great honour to be one of the Vice presidents of the Ramkrishna commemoration. His name belongs to all mankind, as his heart and mind did. All countries in the world may unite in that commomoration at

least all countries that still believe in the dignity of the man, outside and above all prejudice of race.

**UNIVERSITY VICE-CHANCELLOR OF ALIGARH**

At the Aligarh University Court meeting held on Dr. Ziauddin was elected Vice-Chancellor defeating Nawab Ismail Khan by 71 votes against 46. The court also appointed an influential deputation to wait on the Nawab of Bhopal to request His Highness to withdraw his resignation of the Chancellorship.

**SPORTS**

**BOXING**

**Dixon Beats Wills On Points**

There was a moderate house at the Indian Boxing on last Saturday night, although the evening saw some fine fighting. The main bout of the evening was between Mannie Dixon, of Natal, and Freddie Wills, of England. This resulted in a win for Dixon on points. Although this fight was fast and furious there was very little science. Dixon in the first round ran into a nasty uppercut which annoyed him and he immediately attacked Wills with right and left swings. In the second round Wills attacked strongly and landed some very heavy punches to the body. This round was Wills's, but the third, fourth and fifth rounds went to Dixon. In the sixth round Wills went down for a count of seven. Dixon connected with a beautiful left swing which cut Wills's lip and this Dixon played on until the ninth round, when he put Wills down again for a count of nine. In the remaining rounds Dixon made no mistake and punished his man, whose face was covered with blood, thus being an easy winner.

The fight between Seaman Chetty and Young Pottier, for the non-European fly-weight championship in South Africa, had to be abandoned as Chetty could not be there owing to an attack of Malaria.

In the first preliminary Kid Vengan easily beat Harry Baker on points and in the second Shaik Hoosen beat M. D. Chippen.

C. Jonasky beat Kid Khan on a technical knockout, the referee stopping the fight in the fifth round.

**SOCCKER**

**D. D. I. Schools. F. A. To Tour**

At a meeting of the Durban and District Indian Schools Football Association, held on Tuesday 21st May, it was decided to arrange a tour during the July school vacations. Although the matter is still in embryo, the probability is that the objective of the tour will be the Rand. It will be remembered, that two years ago, a party of Rand Schoolboys toured Natal. It is hoped that the recent proposed tour will be arranged in reciprocity. For the benefit of Indian sport it is generally hoped that the proposal will materialise. It would be an asset to sport if provincial matches on the lines of the Sam China Cup Tournament were held periodically.

**Natal Schools F. Association**

Recently formed is the Northern District Schools F. Association, the main purpose of the newly established body is to cater for and tend to the interests of the Indian Schools in the Northern District. Already a movement is afoot to set up a Natal Body; but at the moment, nothing tangible has been arrived at.

**Tongaat Indian Boys' School Soccer Club**

A fairly good crowd of spectators assembled at the Tongaat Football Ground on Friday May 24 to witness a soccer game played between Tongaat and Umhloti Schools—A and B. The match commenced at 2 p.m. and the curtain raisers were the "B" teams of the two Schools. Play opened at a fast pace, and it was not long before that Tongaat scored the first goal which resulted through a free kick. The second half opened with the visiting team showing several promising attacks, but the defence of the home team was well balanced. The match ended with 1-0 in favour of Tongaat.

**"A" Division**

These teams began the most exciting game with the big boys of the visiting team promising victory. The home team opened the score; and although

the midfield play was very even Umhloti was always dangerous in the goal area of the home team. Just before the half the Tongaat team was awarded a gift goal, making the score 2-0. Play resumed at a rapid pace when a remarkable display of combinations of the forwards of Tongaat was shown. This was the most startling and exciting piece of game witnessed. In spite of the visiting team pressing very hard, the home teams scored once again. It was not long afterwards that the score was increased by another goal—Tongaat piling up 4 goals. At this stage the Captain of the visiting team proved an acquisition, with success, scoring their first and only goal. The whistle went with Tongaat still pressing. The match ended in 4-1 in favour of Tongaat. The high standard of combination achieved by the home team was predominating throughout the play writes a correspondent.

**TENNIS**

**Tongaat Indian Tennis Club**

In the "A" Division for Messrs Gandhi & Co Trophy Mr. R. R. Naidoo met Mr. M. Hurbans at Final on Sunday May 26. The former was victorious by virtue of the following scores (6-4: 6-0) In the "B" Division for Dr. Gravelle Trophy Mr. N. Hurbans met Mr. R. Kandhai. The latter emerged victorious with the following scores (6-3: 6-0)

**Natal Indian Congress**

**Annual General Meeting**

The Annual General Meeting of the Natal Indian Congress will be held at the Parsee Rustomjee Hall, 145, Queen Street, Durban, on Sunday the 9th day of June 1935 at 2-30 p. m.

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 CHOWDBEE

T. N. BHoola

Joint Gen. Secretaries.

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

# ઇન્ડિઅન ઓપિનિઅન.

મહાત્મા ગાંધીજીના હસ્તે  
સને ૧૯૦૩માં સ્થપાયું.

પુસ્તક ૭૩ મું.

ફીનીક્સ, શુક્રવાર, તારીખ ૩૧ મે ૧૯૩૫

અંક-૨૨.

## નોંધ અને સમાચાર

સ્પ્રીંગફીલ્ડ ફલેટસના હાંદીઓનો વિરોધ  
સ્પ્રીંગફીલ્ડ ફલેટસના શાક ભાજુ વાવી  
પોતાનો નિર્વાહ કરનારા ભાડુતોની  
એક મીટીંગ ગયા રવીવારે અપેરે કોર-  
પોરેશને એ જમીન શરતી થોડાઓને તાલીમ  
આપવાના મેદાન તરીકે અને અન્ય ઉધો-  
ગો માટે લીસ પર આપવા અથવા વેચી  
દેવાની થએલી દરખાસ્ત સામે વિરોધ દર્શાવવા  
ખોલાવી હતી. કોલોનીયલ બોર્ડ એન્ડ સેટલર્સ  
ઇન્ડિઅન એસોસીએશનના કાર્યકર્તાઓ પણ  
હાજર હતા અને કોરપોરેશન તરફથી બે  
આવું પગલું લેવાશે તો એ લતામાં લાંબા  
વખતથી વસી રહેલા ગરીબ હાંદીઓની સ્થિતિ  
અતિ ગંભીર થઇ પડવા વિશે ભાષણો કર્યા  
હતા. અતિ કોરપોરેશનને એ જગ્યા લીસ પર  
અથવા તો વેચી નહિ દે. અને કોલોનીયલ  
બોર્ડ એન્ડ સેટલર્સ ઇન્ડિઅન એસોસીએશન  
અને ઇન્ડિઅન કોમર્સ એસોસીએશનના પ્રતિ-  
નિધિઓના એક ડેપ્યુટેશનને એ બાબતમાં  
રજુઆતો કરવાની તક આપવાની માગણી  
કરનારા ઠરાવો પસાર થયા હતા. આ બા-  
બતની ગંભીરતા વિશે અમે અગાઉ આ પત્રમાં  
લખી ચુક્યા છીએ. અમે ઉમેદ રાખીએ છીએ  
કે ડરબનની ટાઉન કાઉન્સિલ કંઈ પણ પગલું  
લેતાં પહેલાં ઘણા વર્ષોના જુના ભાડુતો જેઓ  
અ આ શહેરને શાકભાજુ પુરાં પાડી રહ્યા છે  
અને જેઓનું એજ એકમાત્ર નિર્વાહનું સાધન  
છે તેઓના ભવિષ્યનો પુરતો વિચાર કરશે.

### હિંદીઓની રોજના સાધનો પર વધુ પ્રતીબંધ

યુનીયનમાં હિંદીઓની રોજના સાધનો પર  
પ્રતીબંધો મુકવાના દાખલા એક પછી એક  
બનતાજ નમ છે. મેરીટઅર્ગમાં ફેરીયા અને  
ગાડાંવાળાઓ પર ધાડ આવી પડી છે. ભારે  
ટ્રાંસવાલમાં ગોરાઓ માટે મોટર ડાખવીંગ કરી  
પોતાનું ગુજરાન ચલાવતા હિંદીઓ ઉપર ધાડ  
આવી પડી છે ટ્રાંસવાલ પ્રાંતિક કાઉન્સિલે  
વિરૂદ્ધ ૨૧ મતે ગોરાની મોટરો ક્લડ, નેટીવ  
અને એશીયાટીકોને પ્રાધવ કરવાની મનાઇ  
કરનારો કાયદો લાવવાની યુનીયન સરકારની  
પાસે સત્તા માંગનારો ઠરાવ પાસ કર્યો છે.  
એજ પ્રાંતિક કાઉન્સિલે થોડાજ દિવસ પર ગેરી  
યુવાનોને એશીયાટીકો અને અન્ય બીન-

ગોરાઓની નોકરી કરવાની મનાઈ કરવા સરકાર  
ને વિનંતી કરનારો ઠરાવ પાસ કર્યો હતો.

### એશીયાટીક સવાલ આર્થિક નથી પણ જાતીય સવાલ છે

એશીયાટીક વિરૂદ્ધ ચળવળ કરનારાઓની  
એશીયાટીક સામેની સામાન્ય ફરિયાદ હમેશાં  
એ રહેલી છે કે એશીયાટીકનું રહેણીતું ધોરણ  
યુરોપીયન કરતાં ઉતરતું છે અને તેથી તે માલ  
સરતો વેચી શકે છે અને તેમ કરી તે યુરો-  
પીયન વેપારીને હડસેલી કાઢે છે. આ ફરિ-  
યાદને હવે ફેંકી દેવામાં આવેલી જણાય છે  
કેમકે લીખટનબર્ગમાં થોડા દિવસ પર એન્ડી  
એશીયાટીકોની મળેલી મીટીંગમાં ઝીરસ્ટના એક  
ભાષણકાર મી. ડબલ્યુ. બેરસને એશીયાટીક  
દુકાનદાર યુરોપીયન કરનાં ઓછા ભાવે વેચે  
છે એવું કોઇને પણ પુરવાર કરી આપવાનું  
ચેલેજ કયું હતું. જે આ વસ્તુ ખરીજ  
હોય, અને છે એ વિશે અમને જરાયે  
શંકા છેજ નહિ, તો એશીયાટીક સવાલ આર્થિક  
સવાલ રહેતોજ નથી પરંતુ ચોખ્ખી રીતે  
વર્ણવેશ ઉપરજ રચાયેલો છે. અને આશ્ચર્ય  
જનક બીના તો એ છે કે તેને ખ્રીસ્તી ચર્ચનો  
પણ ટેકો છે જે વસ્તુ ખ્રીસ્તી ધર્મને ઓછું  
લાંછન લગાડનારી નહિ ગણાય.

### બરનાર્ડ શોની સા. આ. ને સલાહ

ઈંગ્લાંડના મશહુર નાટકકાર મી. ન્યોર્જ  
બરનાર્ડ શો દક્ષિણ આફ્રિકાનો કીનારો છોડતાં  
પહેલાં કેપટાઉનમાં તેમની લેવાયલી મુલાકાત  
દરમિયાન દક્ષિણ આફ્રિકાને કેટલીક સલાહ  
આપી ગયા છે, કે જેને તે કદીપણ અનુસરશે  
કે કેમ, તેને વિશે અમને ઘણી શંકા છે.  
દક્ષિણ આફ્રિકાના નેટીવ સવાલ પર બોલતા  
મી. શોએ નેટીવોની તારીફ કરી હતી કે યુરોપીયનો  
કરતાં તેઓ વધારે સભ્ય છે. અને ઘણા યુરોપીય  
નો કરતાં વધારે કુશળ છે. નેટીવની વ્યાખ્યા  
વિશે તેમણે પુચ્યું કે: "નેટીવ એટલે શું?  
હું ઘણા ગોરાઓને મળ્યો છું કે જેઓ  
દક્ષિણ આફ્રિકામાં જન્મેલા છે. ખરેજ  
તેઓ પણ નેટીવોજ ગણાય? આ વ્યાખ્યાની  
ગુચવણ દુર કરવાનો એકમાત્ર ધલાજ મને તો  
એજ લાગે છે કે સઘળી જાતીઓએ જોડાઇ  
જવું." સઘળી જાતીઓ વચ્ચેના બેદ દુર  
કરવાની હિમાયત કરી મી. શોએ જણાવ્યું કે

યુરોપીયન અને નેટીવ જાતીઓ વચ્ચે કેટલો  
ન્હાનો તફાવતો રહેલા છે. દાખલા તરીકે  
એકથી વધારે સ્ત્રીઓ પરણવાનો રિવાજ. પરંતુ  
એ બાબતમાં યુરોપીયનો નેટીવો જેટલાજ અનેક  
પત્નીઓ કરનારા છે, માત્ર તેઓ કાયદાની  
બહાર રહીને તેમ કરી શકે છે.

### મરહુમ મી. એમ. ઈ. સીદાત

ન્યુકાસલના જુના અને જાણીતા સ્કીશ અને  
ડરબનના જાણીતા ડો. કે. એમ. સીદાતના પીતા  
મી. એમ. ઇ. સીદાત શુક્રવાર તા. ૨૪ મીના  
ન્યુકાસલમાં પોતાના મુકામે જનત નક્શીન થયા  
છે. મરહુમ ૧૮૮૮ ની સાલમાં ન્યુકાસલ જન્મ  
વસ્થા હતા અને લાંબા જીવનનો વેપાર  
કરતા હતા. તેમના મળતાવડા સ્વભાવથી તેઓ  
સૌમાં સાદું માન પામ્યા હતા. મરહુમની દેહન  
ક્રીયામાં ડન્ડી, વોલ્કસરસ્ટ, લેડીસ્મીથ, ડેનહાઉ  
ઝર અને ડરબનથી જાણીતા હિંદીઓની મોટી  
સંખ્યા હાજર થઇ હતી. અમે ડો. સીદાત  
તેમજ મરહુમના અન્ય કુટુંબીજનોને થએલી  
મહાન ખોટમાં તેઓ તરફ અંતઃકરણથી દીલ  
સોજી ધરાવીએ છીએ અને મરહુમના રૂલને  
શાંતી મળે એવી ઇશ્વર પ્રત્યે પ્રાર્થના કરીએ  
છીએ.

### શ્રી. મોહનલાલ સંઘવીનું અવસાન

ડરબનના જાણીતા વેપારી શ્રી. મોહનલાલ  
સંઘવી કુંક મુદતની માંદગી બોગથી ગુરવાર  
તા. ૨૩ મીની રાતે ૮૧ વાગે ૩૮ વર્ષની યુવાન  
વયે ગુજરી ગયા છે. સ્વર્ગસ્થ શ્રી. પદમશીભાઇ  
સંઘવીના એકના એક પુત્ર હતા. શ્રી. પદમશી  
ભાઇ લાંબો દ્રખત દક્ષિણ આફ્રિકામાં ગાબ્ય  
બાદ વેપાર પોતાના પુત્રના હાથમાં સોંપી કાયમ  
ને માટે સ્વદેશ ચાલ્યા ગયા હતા. પોતા  
ના પુત્રની માંદગી અચાનક આવી પડેલી  
હોવાથી અને અવસાન પણ અચાનક  
થવાથી તેઓ અત્રે હાજર થઇ શક્યા નહોતા.  
હવેની સ્ટીમરમાં તેઓ અત્રે આવવા વડા છે.  
સ્વર્ગસ્થ વેપારમાં કુશળ અને એકમાર્ગી હતા અને  
તેમના સમાગમમાં આવનાર સૌનો પ્રેમ છતાં  
શક્યા હતા. તેઓ પોતાની પાછળ એક દુઃખી  
વિધવા, ત્રણ પુત્રીઓ અને એ પુત્રાને શાક કરવા  
મુકી ગયા છે. તેઓ તરફ તેમજ શ્રી પદમશી  
ભાઇ સંઘવી તરફ તેઓને થએલી મહાન ખોટમાં  
અમે અંતઃકરણથી દિલસોજી ધરાવીએ છીએ  
અને સ્વર્ગસ્થના આત્માને શાંતિ મળે એવી  
ઇશ્વર પ્રત્યે પ્રાર્થના કરીએ છીએ.