

INDIAN OPINION

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NOTES AND NEWS

Welcome To His Excellency

IN the name of the Indian community we extend to His Excellency the Governor-General, the Earl of Clarendon and the Countess of Clarendon, who arrived in Durban on Monday morning, a cordial welcome. Their Excellencies will be in residence at the King's House until some time in August.

The Agent Receives Knighthood

The name of Syed Raza Ali, Agent of the Government of India, appears in the list of Knighthood conferred by His Majesty the King on the occasion of his seventieth birthday. In the course of an interview with a press representative in Johannesburg the Agent said:

"I am very grateful for the honour bestowed upon me and particularly because it comes from His Majesty the King. At the same time, I would willingly give up both this knighthood and the C. B. E. and return to India happy if I could obtain municipal franchise, even in the Transvaal alone, for the South African Indian community. We heartily congratulate Sir Sayed Raza Ali on the honour he has received.

Sir Abe Bailey Champion Of Coloureds

Sir Abe Bailey contributes an article on "South Africa To-day" to *The Empire Review* in which, among other matters, he deals with the colour question. Only in one instance has he departed, he writes, from what he said years ago on that subject. "I then held a very decided opinion about the colour bar. I have changed that opinion and consider the time has arrived to initiate a more favourable policy towards the Coloured people, not the Blacks, by the White races. Whilst denying the Natives the franchise Sir Abe draws a distinct line between the Native and Coloured people and wants Coloured people to possess the vote right throughout the Union. But he goes on further to say that, "White South Africa should never be blind to what she owes to the labour of the Native and should never deny him an opportunity of improving his position. *The European in the long run will not maintain his supremacy by repression.*" We fail to see how Sir Abe Bailey reconciles his Native policy with the

words we have italicised. If taxation without representation is not repression what is it. If Sir Abe Bailey champions the cause of the Coloured people it is because he feels that they should not be repressed. The same thing applies to Natives. Perhaps Sir Abe wishes to draw a distinction between degrees of repression. We will not draw that distinction. We will just say that the European will not maintain his supremacy by repression of any kind, whether it be in a lesser or a greater degree.

Free Trade Within Africa

Sir Abe Bailey in the same article advocates free trade within Africa and says the Custom houses between Rhodesia and the Union must be removed.

The Late Mr H. L. Paul

We deeply regret to record the death which took place at his residence last Saturday night of Mr. Henry Louis Paul, an old and respected resident of Durban. Mr. Paul was 71 years of age. Mr. Paul left Madras in the barque, *Umooli*, in May, 1881. The vessel had to put into Calcutta for repairs and left Calcutta on July 19, 1881, arriving at Durban on September 3. He entered the Natal Railway service in the same month and subsequently became assistant maintenance storekeeper. He left the Department five years later and was in service with the African Boating Company, Point, Durban, and later in the Durban Borough Police under Mr. R. S. C. Alexander. On January 3, 1889, Mr. Paul entered the Civil Service at the Stanger Magistrate's Court where he became an interpreter. He was transferred to the Durban Magistrate's Court on December 2, 1889, and retired after 36 years' unbroken service in 1924. On his retirement he was presented with a cheque by the Bar. He was first president and founder of the Indian United Eleven Cricket Club, the Natal Indian Football Association, the Natal Indian Cricket Union, the Greyville Sporting Association, the Greyville Cycling Club, the United Sporting Association and the Higher Grade School Club. Mr. Paul was also first president of the Natal Indian Educational Association, the Higher Grade School Old Boys Association and the Indian Benevolent

Society. The funeral which was attended by a large number of Indians and a few Europeans took place on Monday afternoon at the Roman Catholic cemetery. The late Mr. Paul is survived by his widow, eight children and a large family. We extend to them our heartfelt sympathy.

Union Flag For Indian Scouts

About 1,000 Indian Boy Scouts and Girl Guides stood at attention when Mr. H. R. Teague, on behalf of the Government, presented the Union Flag to the leader of the Scouts at the Albert Park. There was also a large crowd of spectators. "The flag," said Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr, Minister of the Interior, in a message for the occasion, "will serve as an inspiration to them to serve their country to the best of their ability at all times. Service is the great ideal for which the Scout and Guide Movements have come into being, and if they become good Scouts and Guides now in the fullest sense, they will be good citizens later." Messages of good wishes were also received from the Acting Prime Minister, General Smuts, the Administrator of Natal, Mr. Gordon Watson, and others. Before presenting the flag, Mr. H. R. Teague, the Principal Immigration Officer, and who is also the senior representative in Durban of the Department of the Interior, said that the decision of the Union Government to present the flag was an indication of the interest it took in the welfare of all sections of the South African community. Three weeks ago, he said, they were all celebrating the Silver Jubilee of the King, and to-day they had met to celebrate the Silver Jubilee of the Union of the four Provinces. The flag which he would present was an emblem of that unity. It was fitting that it should be presented on this day. Mr. Teague charged the Scouts and Guides to look upon the flag as being an inspiration to become useful members of the community and loyal citizens of the Union. He urged them to cultivate those principles of their Movements, such as courage, self-reliance, kindness, courtesy, and so on. There is a grim humour attached to this ceremonial. It is that in so far as Indians in Natal are concerned Mr. Teague is appointed to keep a watch over Indians that they do not take advantage of the Union of the four Provinces and that they are restricted to their respective Provinces.

Indian Opinion

FRIDAY, JUNE 7TH, 1935

A LESSON TO MANKIND

The boast of heraldy, the pomp of power,
And all that beauty, all that wealth
e'er gave
Awaits alike the inevitable hour;
The paths of glory lead but to the
grave.

—T. GREY.

NATURE is constantly by small acts and by big acts warning man to be on his guard but being intoxicated with power he sees nothing but himself and believes himself to be the creator, the preserver and the destroyer. Very often little creations of man are destroyed by the unseen Power. Man is suddenly deprived of his most beloved, be that a father or mother, wife or husband, brother or sister or child. He has experienced on such occasions that what he believed to be his and for what he was prepared to give up his whole life, was in reality not his. It was enough to humble one down. And yet, what do we see in the world. We see that what man had once considered to be his own and to be dearer than his own life was soon forgotten and man's pride of power, his arrogance had only grown instead of diminishing. The Supreme Power above us, realising the folly of man showed His might a little more violently in the shape of excessive heat or the lack of it, excessive rain or the lack of it, hail storms, locust storms or epidemics or the like. But that too has had only a temporary effect and is soon forgotten and man goes about in the world just as callously if not more. At times Nature even reveals Itself in Its grimmest form in the shape of earthquakes, destroying within a few seconds what it took man generations to build and shattering all his cherished hopes and aspirations. But man is so absorbed in materialism that even that has had momentary effect. His mind and heart remains as stony as ever. He goes to church and parrot-like repeats: "Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself" and at the

same time he will be forging the deadliest weapons to destroy his neighbour, who he fears, will not leave room for him to live on this earth. The Bible, and, in fact, all religions teach us to love all living beings for God manifests Himself in them. And yet we have the colour bar. Men of darker skins have a hatred for those who have white skins because they are being ill-treated by them and those who have white skins seem to think this universe is created for them alone and none but they have the right to live in it. These are the ways of the world.

These thoughts have been inspired by the recent dreadful calamity that has befallen the people of Quetta in the North Western Provinces of India as a result of the devastating earthquake. Centuries' of labour and 56,000 souls destroyed within half a minute. Can anything grimmer be imagined! Three dreadful examples of the wrath of Nature have been flashed before our eyes within a very short period. First the Bihar earthquake, second the disastrous earthquake in Formosa an Island in Japan and the third the Quetta earthquake in its cruellest and grimmest form. And will these serve as a lesson to mankind. On the contrary, utterly blind to that Great Power which baffles all earthly powers, the various nations of the world are arming themselves and forging the deadliest weapons to kill one another. The League of Nations which had come into existence since the Great War with the object of ending war, the Disarmament Conference the object of which was to put an end to weapons of war have failed in their attempts and the

nations are once again preparing at full speed to jump at one another's throats. All for what? For grabbing land and to become all-powerful. And what if just when the purpose is achieved Nature came on the scene and worked Its power even as It has done in Quetta. Does not that teach us a lesson that we are entirely on the wrong path? That in love and humility—in what we repeat parrot-like in our scriptures—is the true essence of life and that all other is nothing but illusion? Sir Abe Bailey, by stating that "In the long run the White man will not maintain his supremacy by repression," has, we believe, unconsciously given expression to the highest ethical principle. It applies not only to the White man but to all who think they can rule by suppression and oppression of the weak. We have no desire to sermonise but we do believe that if acts of Nature such as these will not teach mankind the efficacy of love and the utter futility of war, hate and the pomp of power nothing else ever will.

We are glad to note that some Indians in the Union have been inspired to offer help for the relief of the distressed. This is a cause which should be treated as a national cause and the community as a whole should respond to the call when it comes to their fullest capacity and in that we sincerely hope our brethren will not be found wanting.

Later Messages About Quetta Earthquake

According to later messages the total official estimate of the dead at Quetta is 26,000. The deathroll in Quetta and district is estimated at 56,000.

A sum of £25 has been sent by the Muslim Welfare Indian Society of Pretoria to India for the relief of victims in the Quetta disaster.

The following telegram from the Viceroy of India has been received by His Excellency the Governor-General in reply to his message of sympathy. "On behalf of the Government and people of India, I thank you and the people of South Africa for your kind message of sympathy. I fear that the disaster is a calamitous one and the loss of life is very heavy."

Further news about the earthquake will be found on the next page.

DISASTROUS EARTHQUAKE IN QUETTA

40,000 DEATHS ESTIMATED

SCARCELY has India recovered from the shock of the recent Bihar earthquake when it has been visited by another one the magnitude of which puts entirely into insignificant the first one. We refer to the earthquake tragedy which is reported to have taken place at 3 a.m. on Friday May 31. in Quetta, the most important military training centre in British India and a strategic post in the North West Frontier. The shock which lasted for less than one minute has according to reports, virtually destroyed the town of Quetta, a favourite resort of British Officers at this time of the year, with a normal population of 60,000, including its world-famous fruit gardens which surround the town. The headquarters of the Royal Air Force have been razed to the ground and many aeroplanes have been destroyed. Quetta looks like a vast burial ground seven miles in length, and the adjacent town of Kalat is also in ruins. The General Hospital was razed to the ground and 200 out of 300 patients were killed. The material damage is estimated at £2,250,000. While these lines are being written the official figures of the casualties have not been published. The deathroll for the whole area effected is unofficially estimated at 40,000 of which 20,000 were killed in Quetta City where the normal population of the city had been swelled by 5,000 visitors. The Quetta disaster is said to be the biggest earthquake since 1923, when 100,000 people were killed in the Japanese disaster which involved Tokio. The greatest earthquake tragedy record in

historical times was in China in 1556 when 800,000 people lost their lives. In the Behar earthquake in January 1934 over 3,000 were killed.

Messages Of Sympathy

The following cable has been sent to the Viceroy of India by Sir Syed Raza Ali, agent of the Government of India:

"On behalf of the Indian community in South Africa and myself, please convey our deepest sympathy to the sufferers in the Baluchistan earthquake."

Messages of sympathy have also been sent to the Government of India by the Transvaal Indian Congress and the Transvaal Muslim Association.

Special prayers have been offered at all the Johannesburg mosques.

Governor-General's Message

The following telegram was sent by the Governor-General of the Union to the Viceroy of India, at Simla: "Profoundly shocked at ghastly disaster at Quetta. My Government and people of South Africa and I send you, your Government and people of India, our deepest sympathy.—Clarendon, Governor-General."

Herr Hitler's Message

Herr Adolf Hitler, Leader and Chancellor of the German people conveyed the sympathy of the people for the sufferers in Baluchistan.

Sympathy Of King And Queen

The King has sent a message of sympathy from the Queen and himself in which His Majesty says "Our hearts

go out in sympathy to the bereaved and injured and those whose homes and property have been destroyed." He asks the Viceroy to keep him informed of any further news.

Among other messages sent the Secretary of State for India (Sir Samuel Hoare) has telegraphed his profound regret with all suffers, especially relatives of those whose deaths are reported.

Viceroy's Reply To Agent

The following reply has been received by the Agent of the Government of India, Sir Syed Raza Ali, from the Viceroy's secretary:

"His Excellency wishes me to express his deepest thanks to you and the Indian residents for the kind message of sympathy in the terrible calamity of the Baluchistan earthquake. Fear very extensive damage and heavy loss of life."

Relief Measures

The Government of India, we understand, has opened a relief fund on the very day that the Jubilee Fund for the relief of distress in India closed. The latter exceeds £750,000.

Union Indians Ready To Help

Prominent Indian residents in Johannesburg, it is understood, are considering raising funds for the relief of sufferers in the earthquake. The sum of Twenty-five guineas has already been offered to Sir Syed Raza Ali by the Government Indian School in Johannesburg with a promise to pay the cost of cabling to India.

SPRINGFIELD ESTATE INDIANS

A MASS meeting of the residents of the Springfield Flats was held on Sunday May 26, at the Clare-Estate Government Aided Indian School, under the auspices of the Sydenham Ward Indian Rate Payers' Association. Mr. Lutchman Panday was in the chair. The following extract of the resolutions passed, have been sent to us for publication:

That this mass meeting of the Indian residents of the Springfield Flats, convened under the auspices of the Sydenham Ward Indian Rate-payers' Association, views with alarm the application of the Durban Turf Club to lease or purchase about three hundred acres of land on the Springfield Flats. Should the Durban Corporation favourably consider such application it would dispossess the Indians of land which they

tilled, manured, and cultivated for the past fifty years and deprive them of their very means of livelihood and force a large number of us to become unemployed.

We respectfully submit that if a sale is to be made then we Indians should be given an option of purchase.

This Mass meeting authorises the Sydenham Ward Indian Ratepayers' Association in cooperation with any other recognised body to interview the Durban Town Council or the Durban Turf Club and obtain for us such protection or other relief as may be possible or equitable for us.

That we the residents of Springfield Estate assembled in mass meeting under the auspices of the Sydenham Ward Indian Ratepayers Association, do hereby protest against the decision of

the Durban Town Council in stopping the running of Indian Busses through the Springfield Estate thus depriving us, the Clare Estate and Hippomere, of the only service we have of reaching Durban.

We ask that our urgent needs be considered and this absolutely essential service be continued until such time as an alternative road be actually completed.

We would respectfully point out that the nearest bus or other service is one and a half miles and all the way up steep hills. This present service is a boon to all of us and we are satisfied with its present safe and efficient running. Its discontinuance will be highly detrimental to our best interests and be of the gravest inconvenience to us.

HOW MAHATMA GANDHI IS INTERPRETED ABROAD

A MIS-REPORTED INTERVIEW

By

MAHADEV DESAI

It is not possible to overtake all inaccurate reports of talks, or interviews with Gandhiji, for the simple reason that one does not read all papers. It is not necessary to worry about them, when the inaccuracies happen to be trivial, or when the person responsible for them is too unimportant to attract notice. But when these are neither trivial nor by unimportant people, it becomes one's duty to correct them. One's task would be simplified if those who interviewed Gandhiji were good enough to send him an advance copy of their report, or if that was not possible, sent at least a copy of the printed report in good time. This, however, does not often happen, and besides adding to Gandhiji's difficulty some times prevents the truth from reaching those who have read the inaccurate report, but are not likely to read the correction especially when it is made after a long interval.

Thus a missionary friend once asked me if my attention had been drawn to Dr. Stanley Jones' report of an interview he had with Gandhiji, last November published in the *Indian Witness* and several other weeklies, and if the report was accurate. I had not seen the report and so I asked him to let me have a copy. He has kindly sent it. About the same time I received a copy also from Dr. Stanley Jones. I wish he had sent it to me just when his article appeared, for it is so full of inaccuracies that I can not let it remain uncorrected, both in the interest of the general reader and missionary friends. The inaccuracies are not deliberate, but spring from the natural bias of the interviewer. Thus, when he reports Gandhiji's answer to his question regarding the Village Industries Association, what he reports is mainly correct, and yet far from accurate. Gandhiji talked of restoration first to the villager what had slipped out of his hands, and then innovations which would suit the soil of India. Here Dr. Stanley Jones reports Gandhiji as having said:—"For I have a sneaking regard for the machinery of the West and would invite its help, but on the basis of our own life being the foundation on which anything new is constructed." Apparently this would not look like an inaccuracy at all. But here is the accurate version "I can take the whole of your assistance in this, for I have a sneaking regard for the inventive genius of the West. If therefore you could suggest or make an improvement in our crude millstones, for instance, I would adopt it, but if you say, 'here is

an American invention, accept it,' I will say 'no' "

That however, is an inaccuracy which is scarcely worth the trouble of an article. But Rev. Jones treads on difficult ground when he reports Gandhiji's words about his retirement from the Congress, about Pandit Jawharlal's position, about the communalism in the Christian camp, and caste. I shall take up each of these one by one

Was It Lack Of Character?

Rev. Jones' difficulty about Gandhiji's retirement was that if the reason for Gandhiji's retirement was the lack of character in Congress ranks, it should have been sufficient reason for him not to retire at all. For he could not help the Congress by retirement. Here is Dr. Jones' report of Gandhiji's reply:

"He replied that since many in the Congress had not inwardly accepted the basis of the franchise which he had helped to put into the Congress, there was a good deal of hypocrisy at that point. If he got out, then they would be free to take what basis of franchise they desired and then there would be less hypocrisy. The lack of character was not in general but at that specific point where he was involved in pushing through some thing which they did not inwardly accept."

This certainly is not Gandhiji's language. It is not only inaccurate but quite inadequate and even misleading. He said: "I have no doubt referred in my statement to corruption and that too not wilful—but never said 'lack of character.' The corruption crept in because of the members' reluctant consent to a clause which I had helped in introducing, but in which they had no genuine faith. I retired because I was instrumental in unwittingly introducing the corruption. There was nothing fundamentally wrong about it, but there was something wrong so far as I was concerned. I therefore said, both I and the Khadi clause should go. I retired and made the thing impossible. There was a similar reservation in some of the members' minds about "truthful and non-violent" But the last Congress was an amazing illustration of truthfulness and non-violence, thanks again to my decision to retire. I told them they could reject everything—khadi, spinning franchise, and even the clause 'truthful and non-violent.' They had

a fine debate, they retained khadi substantially and for all the Congress executive they devised a labour franchise which included all classes of Congress work including spinning. The members spoke and voted without the slightest reservation on the "truthful and non-violent" clause, and agreed to circulate it for consideration by all the Congress Committees "

Pandit Jawaharlal And Non-Violence

Then came a question about Pandit Jawaharlal. This is how it came. Dr. Jones had been in Russia and had returned a convert to Russian actualities, provided that they could be brought about by means different from those adopted by Russians. The Russian experiment, he thought, was a world challenge and unless religion set its house in order, Marxism would replace it. What was the trend of events in India? "I am deeply interested in Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru," said Dr. Jones. (And who is not?) I should like to know if after your retirement Pandit Jawaharlal would feel absolved from non-violence. His violence has been kept in abeyance by his loyalty to you and the Congress. Do you think he will feel freer and swing on to the other side." Dr. Jones would forgive me for putting his own question in as blunt a language as he used, but has not reproduced in his article in question. Here are the two sentences in which Dr. Jones disposes of Gandhiji's reply:

"On the contrary, I am persuaded that Jawaharlal will be more committed to non-violence than ever. I have his letters which would prove that to me."

I will not accuse Dr. Jones of unfairness to Gandhiji or to Pandit Jawaharlal, but he might have reported Gandhiji's reply in full in the interest of India. Here is Gandhiji's reply: "I have not a shadow of doubt that he will remain loyal not only to the Congress creed but to his friendship with me. But more. I have his letters to show that with him non-violence is a conviction. He will not perhaps say that it is his creed—the very word 'creed' offends him—but he holds it as a conviction. And though he might detest the word 'creed' I may tell you that he is far more spiritual than we think he is. You must also remember that he is international. He bears ill-will towards no nation, not to England. And indeed he says in one of his letters to me that he

is temperamentally more English than Indian. Please rest assured on the score of non-violence. Even the Congress will be more non-violent than before, because it has to be on its honour now that I am not in it."

Caste And Varna

This is what Rev. Stanley Jones reports Gandhiji as having said on caste:

"I would make it very plain that I would do away with inequalities in the social order, that is I would do away of high and low and put all on the same level. The *Varna Ashram* which I advocate is synonymous with *dharma Ashrama* (sic) that is that a man fulfils his duties the bent for which are (sic) born within him and come over from a previous birth. This is the man's *dharma* which he is to fulfil. It is occupational and has nothing to do with high and low I would therefore do away with caste as some thing which creates distinctions of high and, low make it occupational only."

If only Dr. Jones had taken down some of the words Gandhiji had used, he would not have made such a mess of what Gandhiji actually said: "I would make it plain that I want equality here—religious equality including social and economic equality—not equality in the heaven. I would not rule out the Brahmana, Kshatriya, the merchant nor the agriculturist. The whole society is comprised in these rough and ready divisions but they are all equal. These are not vertical but horizontal. They are *varnas*, and not *castes* which mean superiority and inferiority. It is some mischievous man from the West who said that *varna* means caste. *Varna* means colour of course, but immediately you put it side by side with *ashrama*, it has as much a duty (*dharma*) attached to it as *ashrama* (stage in man's spiritual evolution) has a duty (*dharma*) attached to it. Every Hindu has a duty pertaining to his *varna* and to his *ashrama* to perform and it is ordained that he will earn his livelihood from what is the duty of his *varna*, his calling. That is a duty which is occupational and which is indissoluble and which even survives a man's body. He is born with it when he is born again."

A Missionary's Difficulty

As regards the other question, let it be remembered that it was Rev. Stanley Jones's personal difficulty. He had found that religion had become divisive instead of redemptive, and he was much concerned about dissolving the disruptive influence. In China the father may

be a Confucian, the son a Christian and the mother a Buddhist. 'May not,' Rev. Jones asked, 'in India a son remain in society and yet have a new loyalty? Would you be prepared to say that in general we should be willing for a man to stay in his home in spite of his embracing a different creed?'

This is the answer that Rev. Jones puts into Gandhiji's mouth: "Personally I would. If my son should become a Christian in the sense which you indicate and there should be no brandy and cigars involved, then I would continue to hold him as an honoured member of my home and would allow him to hold his faith without interference."

Natal Indian Congress

The annual general meeting of the Natal Indian Congress to have been held on Sunday the 9th June, 1935, has been postponed till Sunday the 7th day of July, 1935.

ASHWIN CHOWDREE

T. N. BHULLA

Joint Hon. Secretaries.

St. Aidan's Indian Mission Hospital (DURBAN)

Applications are invited for the appointment of Indian Probationer Nurses at the above Hospital.

Applicants must be between the ages of 17 and 30 years, in good health and of good character. It is also necessary to have passed the 7th Standard at School.

Apply to the Matron.

"I (Dr. Jones) then suggested that if that was his personal attitude would he also advise India to take that attitude? To which Gandhiji is reported to have replied: "I would. And moreover if you take this attitude then most of the objections against Christianity in India will fade out."

This is my report:—

Gandhiji: Have I ever combated the position?

Dr. Jones: You have said there are hundreds following Christ without being Christians.

Gandhiji: Yes. I abide by what I said. Supposing it was possible to demonstrate that people followed the

teaching of Jesus, without ever having been told of Jesus, you said it would not satisfy you. I said it would satisfy me. But you seem to be asking me a different question to-day. I would not drive out my son if he said he was following the teaching of Jesus. But if he said that he would with it take the brandy-bottle and cigarettes I should be quits with him. 'But if he holds, a different personal belief, retaining the purity of his life and environment, I should continue to hold him as an honourable member of my home. I would say that when we come to that pass much of the present prejudice against Christianity would die out. But Christianity to-day means change of dress and food, a western outlook, change of the colour of water and then comes communion."

This is followed by Rev. Stanley Jones' commentary, for the whole of which I have no space, but one significant paragraph I propose to extract:—

"We have no desire to break up any home, nor to be unsympathetic toward anything fine and beautiful in any national culture, nor do we want to be a denationalizing influence. Christ is universal. He is not Western, nor Eastern—He is universal. Therefore in taking this attitude we are wholly true to Him and to India."

Just a word of comment: Put instead of 'Christ' the words 'Love and Truth' which alone in the world can be universal and all quarrels would be resolved. Preach as much love and truth through your living example, rather than by word of mouth, and talk not of Christ and His redemption. But Rev. Stanley Jones will not be satisfied with this. He cannot get away from the position that it is impossible to follow what Christ taught without becoming a Christian, and a member of the Christian Church. If I am not mistaken, he would still go further and quote John 1:12 as his fundamental creed: "As many as received Him, to them gave He power to become the sons of God," forgetting that 'receiving Him' means, if it has any meaning for humanity, receiving 'not' a person but a principle of God. A very fundamental difference which Dr. Jones obviously ignores in his comment on the interview. He has tried to make out that a change has come over Gandhiji's attitude. Gandhiji's position is absolutely the same as might be seen in several interviews which he has given recently and which have been published in *Harijan*.

U. P. LIBERAL CONFERENCE

ON INDIANS OVERSEAS

- MR. KUNZRU'S SPEECH

THE resolution dealing with the problem of Indians Overseas was moved by Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru at the U. P. Liberal Conference which recently met at Gorakhpur. The resolution was as follows:—

(a) The U. P. Liberal Conference strongly protests against the decrees recently issued by the Government of Zanzibar which will gravely affect the interest of the Indian community. It urges that action should be taken on the lines indicated in Mr. Menon's lucid and impartial report to prevent gross injustice being done to Indians who have been resident there for generations.

(2) The U. P. Liberal Conference strongly disapproves of the report of the Indian Colonization Committee appointed by the Union Government as being most unsatisfactory, and asks the Government of India, in case their co-operation is sought by the Union Government to give effect to its recommendations, to refuse to have anything to do with it.

(c) The U. P. Liberal Conference is strongly opposed to the exclusion of Indians from the Highland areas of Kenya, and warns the Government that any attempt to give statutory effect to this undesirable practice will arouse the keenest resentment all over the country.

In moving this resolution Mr. Kunzru said that this question was not of their creation. It was their misfortune that it had been with them for nearly a generation. It had been one of the major questions of Indian policy at least since 1909. This resolution dealt partly with East Africa and partly with South Africa. Dealing with the question of East Africa, he said that recently the Government of Zanzibar passed five decrees which had created a consternation amongst Indians resident there. These laws hit Indians so hard that it was feared that unless they were rescinded or their operation modified they would ruin both the present and the future of their countrymen who had made Zanzibar their home, who had been living there for generations and who were certainly better entitled to all rights of citizenship than the Arabs coming from Arabia who owed no allegiance to the Sultan of Zanzibar or to the British Government.

Mr. Kunzru was glad that in this one question the Government of India had tried to identify themselves with Indians and sent Mr. Menon to Zanzibar to make

a thorough enquiry about the complaints made by their countrymen there. Mr. Menon's report had been made public and it seemed to him that it fully justified the apprehensions of their fellow-countrymen regarding the decrees passed by the Zanzibar Government. Two of those decrees were most obnoxious. One of them related to the restriction of the clove export trade which was the principal export trade of the colony. It had for a long time, for a longer time than any one of them could think of, been in the hands of Indians. No complaint had been raised all this while that Indian merchants had taken an unfair advantage of the situation or dealt harshly with the indigenous inhabitants of Zanzibar. Mr. Menon in his report also pointed out that till the Government announced their intention to take action on the lines of the decree relating to the clove export trade there was nothing to show that there was any grave abuse connected with that trade which required to be dealt with by means of stringent legislation. Indian merchants, it could not be said, were more greedy or rapacious than men of their class anywhere else. It must be said to the credit of the Indian merchants there that notwithstanding their dominating position that wealth gave them, they had on the whole used their privileges with moderation and the proof lay in the fact that the relations between them and the Arabs and East Africans were thoroughly cordial.

The effect of the restriction of this export trade would be to place the export trade in the hands of an association called the Clove Export Trade Association. This appellation, Mr. Kunzru pointed out, was a misnomer. There was no association of such a name except in form. In reality no monopoly of this trade had been given to the Britisher who was formerly the competitor of Indians and who found it hard to maintain his own against his rivals. The result then of the new law had been to deprive Indians of the position occupied by them, to oust them from their position of advantage and to transfer all the trade and opportunities that they enjoyed to their erstwhile defeated opponents. The net result of this legislation would be to make the capital that they had sunk valueless and to deprive them of their future means of livelihood.

Turning to the other legislation, Mr. Kunzru remarked that it was no less obnoxious and it referred to the acquisition and sale of land. Indians who had been settled for generations and

indeed, for centuries in Zanzibar had carried on money-lending business for a long time. Here again the report which Mr. Menon placed before the Government of India as a result of the enquiries made by him from Indians and non-Indians, including both Europeans and Africans, brought out clearly the fact that Indians with a few exceptions had not tried to misuse their advantage. There was at any rate no foundation for the view that they had by cheapening credit and entrapping the Africans tried to take possession of their land and to convert them into a landless proletariat. The peasantry in Zanzibar was very much in the same position as the peasantry here. While Indians did not desire that nothing should be done to improve the position of the Zanzibar peasant they certainly objected to legislation which was of a very confiscatory character. Just as they had welcomed legislation in this country which aimed at giving proper protection to the impoverished tenants they would stand by all laws passed with the object of benefiting the peasants of Zanzibar if they were not to be of a penal or discriminatory character.

The speaker next explained the terms of the land acquisition ordinance. It required that all land belonging to Africans or Arabs that was mortgaged with Indians should be sold only to Africans or Arabs. These people were very poor according to the admission of Government itself and the enforcement of this legislation meant that Indians would never be able to realize a proper price for their land. This was highly objectionable. It deprived Indians of the value of a security which they held. It would make many of them bankrupt if they were unable to realise money on lands mortgaged with them.

There was still another objection. The Arabs, who came from Arabia and who had not settled in Zanzibar would be able to take advantage of the legislation, while Indians born and bred in Zanzibar, and who belonged to the British Empire would be treated more disadvantageously than the Arabs from Arabia. Apparently the Indian was penalised for no reason except that he belonged to a dependant part of the British Empire. The cumulative effect of all these laws would be to prevent Indians from following the occupation in which they had been engaged. They would be entirely deprived of all means of earning an honourable livelihood. The Indian merchant said, "If you wish to deprive me of my money and deprive

me of the opportunities for earning my livelihood, you might as well put an end to my life or straightaway send me out of Zanzibar." He did not want a hypocritical and dishonest procedure that had been followed by passing this legislation which, though it might apparently be of a general character, was really penal and discriminatory in its effect. Mr Menon had pointed out very clearly that this new legislation was objectionable. There could be no gain-saying this.

Mr. Kunzru next dealt with the question of exclusion of Indians from the Highland areas of Kenya. If administrative discrimination against Indians was not stopped, he warned the Government that once more a situation would arise in East Africa as grave as they had in South Africa 20 years ago and if their countrymen in Kenya felt called upon to take action to resist and defend their honour he made it clear to the British Government that Indians would stand by them.

Lastly, he said that they all strongly disapproved of the report of the Indian Colonisation Committee. Indians went to South Africa at the request of the Natal Government to slave for the European planters. Ill-treated, discriminated against, spoken of as a *pariah*, as an

outcaste among human beings, he (the Indian) had been, because of the circumstances in which he was placed, compelled to live in Natal. If to-day, he was in a flourishing condition, it was because of his hard work, honest and thriftiness. He had not been a usurer or an imperialist merchant depriving others of their land or their business. Helpless, unsupported, undefended for a long time even by the Indian Government he had by sheer grit and industry come to occupy the present position. It was this class of their countrymen that was now being attempted to be expatriated from South Africa. New attempts were made to make it more difficult for them to carry on the humble occupations in which they were engaged. When it was found that the ever-increasing number of such laws had failed to reduce their number appreciably the idea of emigration was thought of so that Indians might be compelled to leave South Africa. The new countries recommended were unfit for Indians to emigrate to. He hoped Indians would stand by their countrymen in South Africa in resisting the recommendations of the Colonisation Committee and refuse to do anything in carrying them out.

"The question of Indians abroad," concluded Mr. Kunzru, "is a vital one. We are fighting for Dominion Status. It means full responsible government in our own country and complete equality with Dominions throughout the world. It means in other words that our countrymen shall be respected wherever they are settled. Secondly, the position of Indians abroad is an integral part of the question of Dominion Status and in fighting for full rights for Indians we must not forget the cries for help that are sent out by our distressed Indians living outside and inside the British Empire, that their cause is ours and that we stand and fall together. I trust, therefore, that this question will ever remain in the forefront of your deliberations and that you will not rest satisfied till you have achieved for your countrymen abroad the same rights as you desire to have for yourselves in this country. I have no doubt that the attainment of Dominion Status would react vitally on the position of Indians settled outside India. Even before we have attained Dominion Status we must continue to fight for the rights of Indians outside India with the same earnestness and intensity with which we fight for our interests in this country."—*The Servant of India.*

RHODESIA NOTES

PRESENTATION OF CRICKET CUPS

AT a joint meeting of the Bharat and Star Cricket Clubs held at Mr. L. G. Patel's residence, on Sunday May 19. Vashee's League Cup, Jeewan's Cup and Harry Bhanas' Cup were presented to the successful teams amidst a large gathering. Mr. K. R. Vashee occupied the chair and J. B. Ramphal acted as secretary. At 10.15 a.m. the chairman declared the meeting opened and briefly congratulated the successful teams paying great tribute to their captains. He emphasised the need of sport whereby disputes and differences could be settled amicably. He further remarked that by holding sports the Indian community of Bulawayo would come to know each other better and the bond of fraternity would be firmly cemented. Not only was it going to aid in this direction but also bring honour and fame to Bulawayo. The log of the season's matches was then read by the secretary. It revealed that the Star Cricket Club was the winners of the Vashee's League and Harry Bhanas' cups leaving P. Jeewan's cup by the Bharat C. Club. In presenting the two cups to the captain of the

Star C. Club, the chairman congratulated him and his band of sportsmen. The captain Mr. Y. M. Desai briefly responded thanking the chairman for the glowing tribute paid to him and his members. He further thanked the donors of the cups. The P. Jeewan cup was then presented to the captain of the Bharat C. Club. Mr. V. N. Dass in presenting the cup congratulated the captain and his team and wished them better success in the near future. After the presentation ceremony the manager Mr. V. N. Dass, the captain Mr. M. V. Desai and the secretary Mr. J. B. Ramphal of the team that travelled to Salisbury, gave a report of happenings in Salisbury during their short stay there, after which further presentation of cash, shirts and ties were made to the following: Messrs K. Rugunath, N. C. Patel, K. Mike, Jackson, B. Narotain, N. V. Desai and Ramjee Kika for their skill and brilliancy in Salisbury. Refreshments were provided by Mr. L. G. Patel. The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chair, at 11.30 a.m.

REORGANISATION OF FOOTBALL

Football has been now reorganised under the patronage of Messrs K. R. Vashee, L. G. Patel, Y. M. Desai, Mr Dass and other gentlemen.

FOOTBALL RESULTS

19th May Victorians beat Bharat 6—2
26th May Rangers beat Bharat 6—0

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Tennis is progressing well amongst the Indians of Bulawayo but more interest is required to raise the standard of play.

Social And Personal

Mr C. N. Parsotham of Messrs R. P. N. Parsotham was blessed with a son on Friday May 10.

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The Indian School of Bulawayo was honoured by the visit of the Hon. Lewis (Minister of Internal Affairs) Mr. Fynn and Mr. Cowling (Inspector of Schools) on Wednesday May 22,

SOUTH AFRICAN NEWS IN BRIEF

Congratulatory Message To Union

AMONG the many messages of congratulations received by the Union on its twenty-fifth anniversary was included the following from Mr. E. de Valera, President of the Executive Council of the Irish Free State:

"My warmest congratulations to you and to your people on 25 years of successful effort. I avail myself of the occasion to send from the Irish nation to yours a message of fraternal greetings, with heart-felt good wishes for the continued prosperity and happiness of South Africa."

Governor Of Rhodesia's Congratulations

The following telegram was sent to the Governor-General, King's House, Durban, by the Governor of Southern Rhodesia, Sir Herbert Stanley, on Union Day:—"May I, on behalf of the Government and people of Southern Rhodesia, as well as in my own name, ask Your Excellency to accept and convey to your Ministers, and through them to the people of the Union of South Africa, our cordial congratulations on the 25th anniversary of the establishment of Union and the most sincere good wishes which we, their neighbours and friends, send them for the continuance in ever-increasing measure of all the blessings of prosperity and happiness."

Durban Jumps In Population

A most remarkable proof of Durban's rapid growth is supplied by official statistics. Take for instance those referring to populations

In 1910 it was 64,495.

In 1920 it was 93,000.

In 1930 it was 125,670.

To-day it is nearly 221,000 (all sections).

Another very striking indication of progress is shown in the rateable value of property. The figures are:—

1910: £9,463,610.

1931: £27,000,000.

1935: £28,078,000.

1936: £31,531,200.

The revenue turnover of the Corporation in 1934 was £2,109,757 the total assets £17,752,943 and the excess of assets over liabilities £7,143,571. Its sinking fund accumulations totalled £1,809,907.

Tending To Injure Nationalism

A motion was passed at the congress of members of the Junior Nationalist Party of the Cape, held, at Somerset Strand on May 31 disapproving of Nationalists receiving the King's Jubilee Medal as tending to injure Nationalism and further the cause of Imperialism. Another resolution disapproved of General Hertzog recommending an "Uitland-

er" for a further term of office as Governor-General. It was added that he had done this well knowing the strong feelings of Nationalists that a burgher of this country should be appointed to the position. A greater intensity in the advocating of the cause of republicanism was also urged. Mr. F. C. Erasmus, M.P., who presided, said that they all felt that the ultimate destiny of South Africa was a Republic, and propaganda was very necessary among the 70,000 members of the Nationalist Party in the Union.

Child Inquiry In Durban

The Durban Child Welfare Society and the South African Institute of Race Relations will give evidence at the Educational Department inquiry concerning delinquent and neglected children and young persons. The inquiry opened on Wednesday in room 34 of the Durban Magistrate's court, and will continue for the succeeding five days. Dr. L. van Sobalkwyk will be chairman. Many other child welfare societies are likely to be represented, and considerable evidence, both verbal and documentary, will be placed before the Committee of Inquiry, which will go into the whole question of the administration of the Acts dealing with destitute, neglected, maladjusted and delinquent children. The Indian Child Welfare Society will also give evidence.

Child Welfare For Bantu

The formation of a Bantu section of the Child Welfare Society was the outcome of a meeting held on Monday June 3 at the Bantu Social Centre, 63 Victoria Street. The meeting was held at the Centre by the permission of Mr. S. W. B. Shepstone, Native Welfare Officer, and the greatest keenness was shown by the Bantu women present, some of whom spoke with intelligence and expressed very decided views on the subject. The speakers included Mr. Meredith Fannin, Councillor Mrs. Benson, Mr. Dennis Shepstone and Mr. Christopher, who represented the Indian Child Welfare Society. A Committee was formed with Mrs. Sillilo as chairwoman and Mrs. Moshe as Secretary. Mr. Christopher, on behalf of the Society, offered the support and advice of the Indian Child Welfare Society in the investigation of cases.

To England For Further Studies

Mr. Cassim Lakhi, son of Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Lakhi of Greytown and Mr. Dawood Mall of Waschbank have sailed for England last week. The former to take up Law and the latter will proceed to Edinburgh for medicine. We wish them every success.

Commissioner Of Oaths

Mr. Pranlal Mohanlal Joshi of Boom Street, Pretoria has been appointed a Commissioner of Oaths for the District of Pretoria.

Dr. Peters Arrives At Durban

A wedding of considerable interest in Maritzburg and Durban took place in Colombo, Ceylon, when Dr. Maurice Peters, of Maritzburg was married to Miss. Grace Beryl Veronica Jurgen-Ondaatjie, daughter of Mr. B. R. Jurgen-Ondaatjie, of Ceylon *Daily News*. The Rev. Father W. Z. Dabrera, officiated and the attesting witnesses were Sir Baron Jayatilaka, Minister of Home Affairs, and Dr. S. F. Chellapah, assistant Director of Sanitary Services. Dr. Rajathurai Ratnam was groomsman. Dr. Peters is the son of Mr. Anthony Peters of Maritzburg, a brother-in-law of Mr. E. Thomas, Headmaster at the Carlisle Street Government School, and is the president of the Colonial Born and Settlers' Indian Association (Maritzburg branch). He and Mrs. Peters arrived from Ceylon last week and a reception was accorded in their honour at the Centenary Road Girls' School.

South Coast Junction Indians' Protest Meeting

A meeting of the ratepayers was held last Sunday afternoon in the Clairwood Indian School, under the auspices of the South Coast Junction Area Indian Advisory Committee. It was presided over by Mr. M. A. Karim, supported by Mr. S. R. Pather and N. P. Naidoo, secretary. The purpose of the meeting was to protest against the proposed demolition of the houses of the poor Indians before making provision for the large numbers of people who would be affected and also to protest against a recommendation of the Works Committee of the Town Council that plans for buildings exceeding £300 in value be drawn by architects. The meeting further resolved that evidence be tendered before the Commission to inquire into rating anomalies, supporting fully the points raised by the Durban Added Areas Wards Association. Steps are being taken to form a combined Indian Ratepayers' Association for the whole of Durban, with a view of making representations on matters affecting the Indian community. Strong feeling was expressed in regard to the limited issue of hawkers and pedlars' licences. It was resolved that the Licensing Officer be addressed, requesting a more liberal policy.

Durban Indian Municipal Employees Society

A meeting of several hundreds of the Indian employees of the Durban Corporation was held on Sunday June 2 at the Magazine Barracks, Somtson Road, at 6 p.m. for the formation of a body for the protection of their interests. The hall was filled to its capacity. The Chairman Mr. M. D. Pillay explained the object of the meeting and several other speakers

who stressed the necessity of creating a Union for their welfare. Eventually a resolution was put and carried unanimously for the formation of the Durban Indian Municipal Employees Society. A draft constitution was then submitted, the principal objects being:— (1) to protect the interests and to promote the welfare of the Employees, (2) to provide legal assistance to members on matters of principle, (3) to establish a burial fund, (4) to encourage education amongst the members and their dependents, (5) to establish a provident fund, (6) to provide recreation facilities, and (7) to render social services. The following officers were elected:—President: Mr. M. D. Pillay; Vice-Presidents: Messrs D. M. Hoosen, A. Obenglah, G. P. Nair, Sannasie and S. V. Natar; Hon. General Secretary: Mr. S. L. Singh; Hon. Assistant Secretaries: Messrs T. S. John and V. Chenglah; Hon. Treasurers: Messrs V. M. Naloker and S.

B. Maharaj. After some discussion it was decided that representatives from the various departments be elected on the committee, and the nominations to be in the hands of the Secretary by the next meeting. Before the meeting closed several members of the gathering urged the assembly to enrol themselves as members and give the officials the necessary stimulus and to work with a goodwill for the benefit of all employees concerned. The enthusiasm of the crowd was unbounded and if the same atmosphere can be maintained, then there is no doubt that much good can accrue from the movement.

Anti T. B. Fund

The Headmaster and Staff of the A. Y. S. Indian School, Mayville wish to convey through these columns most sincere thanks to the following gentlemen who have contributed in a most excellent

manner towards the unqualified success attained at our recent Variety Show in aid of the above fund. Messrs P. R. Singh, Duleepsingh, Sonny Moodly, Hero Barry, Rudhie Singh, Jack Mahabeer, Daz David, Alfred Nadasen, Mohideen, and R. B. Singh.

WEDDING

THATHIAH—MOONSAMY

The home of Chinna Thathiah of 41 Columbia Road, Greenwood Park was the scene of a gay celebration on Sunday May 26, on the occasion of the marriage of his fifth son Mr. Appalswami to Miss. Parvathie daughter of Mrs. K. Moonsamy of Fenisowles. The ceremony was conducted in accordance to Hindu rites by Mr. Nadas Ahir. There were about eight hundred guests present. The Bridegroom and Bride were the recipients of numerous valuable presents.

INDIA

CALCUTTA'S NEW MAYOR

MR. A. K. FAZLUL HAQ, M.L.A., ex-Minister of Bengal was elected the first Muslim mayor of Calcutta he being the only candidate, Mr. Sanat Kumar Roy 'howdhury' was elected deputy mayor.

MR. ANDREWS ON INDIA BILL

The Rev. C. F. Andrews in the course of an interview told a press representative that the India Bill with alterations embodied in the Committee stage to win over diehards Conservatives and Indian Princes has become more objectionable (The third reading of the Bill was passed by 386 votes to 122.)

WHY THEY DID NOT CELEBRATE THE KING'S JUBILEE

The municipal committee of Ahmedabad, made the beginning by passing a resolution not to celebrate the King's Silver Jubilee. It however, passed a resolution wishing long life, health and happiness to their Majesties, and expressed the highest regard for the person of the King. It argued: The Silver Jubilee is manifestly to celebrate 25 years of British rule in the name of the King. The Municipality would be failing in its duty if it allowed its endorsement of the Indian administration during that period. It was a Silver Jubilee of the rule which under the constitution is not related to the King's person or life.

MRS. KAMALA NEHRU TO PROCEED

Mrs. Kamala Nehru wife of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, is likely to proceed to Europe. She will be accompanied by Dr. Atal of Lucknow, who had been treating her. "Dr. Atal is Mrs. Nehru's cousin. Mrs. Kamala Nehru will also be accompanied by Miss Indira, Pt. Jawaharlal's daughter, for education in Europe. It is understood that as she is still under age she will not be able to join any university, but she will undergo one year's private training after which she may join University in Switzerland or Cambridge. Mrs. Kamala Nehru will join a sanatorium in Switzerland.

REVEREND ANDREWS' IMPRESSIONS OF WEST AFRICA

The Rev. C. F. Andrews who has reached India after visiting West Africa, speaking of the situation in the British West African colonies told a press representative that he was wonderfully surprised by the high intelligence of the people. "Their intellectual standard is much higher than I found in other parts of Africa that I have visited," is what he said. "I ascertained, too, that a small Indian community have reached the west coast and are prosperous. They are mainly of the merchant class and do not appear to have any of those economic problems which afflict their compatriots in Zanzibar, Kenya and elsewhere. Another thing about the places I visited is that the colour bar is not so pronounced as in East and South Africa, not by a long way. "The Indians I met," Mr. Andrews continued, "were intensely interested in the political situation and they are agreed that India should, as soon as possible, obtain her freedom and independence. They themselves, with all other colonists are living under the Crown Colony form of government, but are moving to obtain an extension of self-governing powers. I may say that three Indians are engaged as teachers at Achimota College which in time will become the University of West Africa." Mr. Andrews is busy writing his new book, 'India and Britain—The Moral Issue.'

ALL-INDIA MODERN HISTORY CONGRESS

The Secretary, All-India Modern History Congress, writes:— Arrangements are fast being made to hold the All-India Modern History Congress in Poona on the 8th, 9th and 10th June 1935. His Excellency Lord Brounne, Governor of Bombay, will inaugurate the Congress and Dr. Shafaat Ahmed Khan will preside. The scope of the Congress has been limited to the history of India from the commencement of the Muhammadan invasions to the establishment of the British power in India.

POSITION OF INDIANS IN ADEN

In reply to his telegram dated March 16, 1935 regarding the position of Indians in Aden after it is transferred to His Majesty's Government, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Chairman of the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association, has received the following reply dated April 23, 1935 from the Foreign and Political Department of the Government of India: "With reference to your representation by telegram to His Excellency the Viceroy, dated March 16, 1935, I am directed to observe that your Association are not correct in their statement that the Government of India Bill contains no provision to implement the assurances regarding Aden given in paragraph 162 of the Joint Parliamentary Committee's Report. Clause 270 of the Bill provides *inter alia* for the conferment of appellate jurisdiction from Courts in Aden on a Court in India. The other matters mentioned in paragraph 162 of the report appear to the Government of India to be such as should more appropriately find a place in provisions to be made for the constitution of Aden after its separation from India and not in the Government of India Bill and in regard to this, His Majesty's Government have been addressed by the Government of India.

AMERICAN HEIRESS'S VIEWS ON SAREES

In an interview to the Associated Press on her arrival in Calcutta, Mrs. Cromwell (*nee* Doris Duke) the American heiress, discussing about Indian women, confessed her regard for their picturesque sarees, which were unusually attractive. She opined that there was little doubt that they would become fashionable in New York in the same way as they had become in Paris. Mrs. Cromwell added that although she had had no opportunity of studying the women's movement in India, she felt that with increase in the freedom and equality of Indian women the mental and physical stamina of the Indian people would be greatly improved. She concluded: "I think the American and Indian civilisations can both be benefited by adopting the best features of each.

ઈન્ડિયન ઓપિનિયન

મહાત્મા ગાંધીજીના હસ્તે
સને ૧૯૦૩માં સ્થપાયું.

નોંધ અને સમાચાર

ના. ગવરનર-જન-લને આવકાર

ના મહા ગવરનર-જનરલ લોર્ડ ક્લેરેન્ડન અને કાઉન્ટેસ ઓફ ક્લેરેન્ડન જેઓ ગયા સોમવારે ૨૨મન પધારેલાં છે તેઓને હીંદી કોમની વતિ અમે અંતઃકરણથી આવકાર આપીએ છીએ. ના. ગવરન-જનરલનું આગરત માસ સુધી ડોંગ્સ હાઉસમાં સુકામ રહેશે.

એજન્ટ “સર” થયા
નામદાર શહેનશાહના સીનેરસી વર્ષગાંઠની અુશાલીમાં થયેલી માનચાંદની લક્ષણીની ટીપમાં હીંદ સરકારના એજન્ટ રોયલ રાજા અલીનું નામ “સર” તરીકે દાખલ થયું છે. જોહાનીસ અર્ગમાં એક વર્તમાનપત્રના પ્રતિનિધિને સુલા કાત્ર આપતાં તેમણે જણાવ્યું છે કે: “મને જે માન આપવામાં આવેલું છે, અને ખાસ કરી તે નામદાર શહેનશાહ તરફથી આપવામાં આવેલું છે, તેથી હું ધણેજ આભારી થયો છું. તે સાથે જો સાહિય આફ્રિકાની હીંદી કોમને માટે, માત્ર ટ્રાંસવાલમાં પ્રથમ, હું મ્યુનીસીપલ મતાધિકાર મેળવી શકું તો ‘સર’ અને ‘સીની ઇ.’ નો ખિતાબ પ્રથમ રાજ્યુશાથી લાગી દેખને સુખે હીંદુસ્તાન જગા તૈયાર થઈશ.” સર રોયલ રાજા અલીને તેમને મળેલાં માન માટે અમે અંતઃકરણથી સુખારખાદી આપીએ છીએ.

કલડ્ લોકોના હકોપર સર એબી બેલી
‘એમ્પાયર રીવ્યુ’માં “આજનું સાહિય આફ્રિકા” એ વીપ્સ ઉપર સર એબી બેલીએ એક લેખ લખ્યો છે જેમાં બીજી બાબતો સાથે વર્ણનાં સવાલની તેમણે ચર્ચા કરેલી છે. વર્ણના સવાલપર તેણે જણાવ્યું છે કે, “આ બાબતમાં વર્ષો ઉપર હું જે વીચારો ધરાવતો હતો તેમાં એકજ બાબતને વીશે પરીવર્તન થયું છે. તે વખતે વર્ણબેદ વીષેના મારા વીચારો દ્રઢ હતા. એ વીચાર હવે મેં ફેરવેલા છે અને હવે એ વખત આવેલો હું માનું છું કે ત્યારે કલડ્ લોકો તરફની આપણી નીતી વધારે ઉદાર હોવી જોઈએ. કલડ્ લોકોને, ઢાળા લોકોને નહીં, હું ગોરી પ્રજાઓની સાથે લગી ગણેલા જોવા માગું છું.” નેટીવાને મતાધિકાર આપવાની વીરુદ્ધ મત દર્શાવી સર એબી બેલી કહે છે કે, નેટીવ અને કલડ્ લોકો વચ્ચે હું ભેદ પાડવા માગું છું,

અને કલડ્ લોકોને સમસ્ત યુનીયનમાં સંપુર્ણ મતાધિકાર ધરાવતા જોવા ઇચ્છું છું.” પરંતુ આગળ ચાલતાં વળી તેઓ ઉપદેશ કરે છે કે, “ગોરા સાહિય આફ્રિકાએ પોતે નેટીવ મજૂરો તું કેટલું રૂણી છે એ કદાપી જુલવું નહીં જોઈએ અને તેને પોતાની સ્થિતિ સુધારવાની તક આપવાની કદી પણ ના પાડવી નહીં જોઈએ. આખર જતાં યુરોપીયન દમનનીતીથી પોતાની સર્વોપરીતા ટકાવી નહીંજ રાખી શકે” સર એબી બેલી પોતાની નેટીવ તોતીને ઉપલા ઢાળા અક્ષરમાં જાહેલા તેમના શબ્દોની સાથે કેવી રીતે બંધ બેસાડી શકે છે એ અમારા સમજવામાં આવી શકતું નથી. પ્રતિનીધીત્વ વીના કર નાખવો એ જો દમનનીતી નહિ કહેવાય તો શું કહેવાય? સર એબી બેલી કલડ્ લોકોના હકોની હિમાયત કરવાને પ્રેરાયા છે કેમકે તેમને લાગ્યું છે કે તેમને દબાયેલા નહિ રાખવા જોઈએ. એજ દલીલ નેટીવાને વીષે પણ લાગુ પડી શકે છે. સીવાય કે કદાચ સર એબી બેલી દમનનીતીના પ્રમાણ વચ્ચે ભેદ જોના હોય. અમે એ ભેદ નહીં પડીએ. અમે તો એટલુંજ કહીશું કે યુરોપીયન પોતાની સર્વોપરીતા કોઇ પણ પ્રકારની દમનનીતીથી ટકાવી નહીં શકે, પણ તે ઓછા પ્રમાણમાં હોવા વધતા પ્રમાણમાં હો.

ગોરા કાર્મરે ૧૫ વર્ષના નેટીવને મારેલો ઘાતકી માર
કોસ્ટોફેલ જેકોબ્સ કોરડીયર નામના યુવાન ગોરા કારમરને ૧૫ વર્ષની વયના એક નેટીવ છોકરાને ચાલુકથી અને લોકોની સાંકળથી ઘાતકીપણે મારવાના ગુન્હા માટે ફેન્ટસ ડોપની મેજસ્ટ્રેટ કોર્ટમાં ખડો કરવામાં આવ્યો હતો. મેજસ્ટ્રેટ મી. બેરેટ દરિયાદી નેટીવની જુથાની ખરી તરીકે સ્વિકારતાં ટીકા કરી કે “આનો અર્થ એ થાય છે કે કોર્ટ આ ડીરેક્ટરના એક ગોરા કારમરની વિરુદ્ધ એક નેટીવ છોકરાની જુથાની ખરી માનવાને તૈયાર છે. એક કાયદાની અદાલતમાં આવું અને એ અતિ શ્રોણનીય સ્થિતિ ગણાય. આરોપીને ઉદ્દેશીને મેજસ્ટ્રેટ જણાવ્યું કે: “તારે સમજવું જોઈએ કે તું કોર્ટમાં મેજસ્ટ્રેટ કે જડજની સમક્ષ હાજર થાય ત્યારે મેજસ્ટ્રેટ કે જડજ વર્ણનો ભેદ જોતા નથી. હું મારી સામે કાળી ગોરી

આમડી જોતો નથી, અને એક મનુષ્યને કાળી આમડી છે તેટલાજ ખાતર તેને પશુની જેમ વર્તન બતાવવાનો તને અધિકાર નથી મળી શકતો. જો નેટીવે કોઇ યુરોપીયન છોકરાની ઉપર આવો હુમલો કર્યો હોતો તો કેવો શોર મચી રહ્યો હોત એ હું સારી રીતે જાણું છું.” આરોપીને ચાલુક વડે નેટીવને મારવો બદલ પા. ૧ ના દંડની અથવા ૭ દિવસની કેદની અને સાંકળ અને પટાથી મારવા બદલ પા. ૧૦ ના દંડની અથવા ૧ માસની કેદની સજા ફરમાવવામાં આવી હતી.

ગુન્હાનું પ્રમાણ જોતાં અને મેજસ્ટ્રેટની સખત, છતાં વાળખી ટીકા જોતાં અમને લાગે છે કે ઉપલી સજા તદનજ નજીવી ગણાય. ન્યાં સુધી આવા કેસોમાં દાખલો બેસે તેવી સખત સજાઓ નહિ કરવામાં આવે ત્યાં સુધી આવા હેવાનીયતભયાં ફૂલોનો અંત આવવાની આશા નજ રાખી શકાય.

આફ્રિકા સાથે છુટથી વેપાર
એજ લેખમાં સર એબીબેલી આફ્રિકામાં અતસપરસ છુટથી વેપાર કરવાની હિમાયત કરે છે અને રોડેસીયા અને યુનીયન વચ્ચેના કર્મ હાઉસોને કાઢી નાખવા જણાવે છે.

કવેટાના ધરતીકંમ વીષે વધુ હકીકતો
પાછળથી આવેલ સંદેશોએ મુજબ કવેટામાં મરણ સંખ્યાનો સત્તાવાર અડસટો ૨૬,૦૦૦ નો કરવામાં આવ્યો છે. કવેટા અને ડીરેક્ટરમાં કુલ મરણ સંખ્યા ૫૬,૦૦૦ ની અડસટવામાં આવી છે.

પ્રીટોરિયાની મુસ્લીમ વેકફેર ઇન્ડિયન સોસાયટીએ કવેટામાં જુકંપ પીડીતોને રાહત મટે પા. ૨૫ મોઢલી આપ્યા છે. યુનીયનના ના ગવરનર જનરલે વાઈસરોયપર મોકલેલા દીલ સોજી સંદેશના જવાબમ વાઈસરોય તરફથી નીચે પ્રમાણે જવાબ મળ્યો છે. “હીંદ સરકાર અને હીંદની પ્રજાની વતી આપના દીલસોજના સંદેશ માટે આપનો તેમજ સા. આ. ની પ્રજાનો આભાર માનું છું. મને લાય છે કે આદત ધણી જ લાયકર આવી પડેલી છે અને મરણ પ્રમાણ ઘણું મોટું થયું છે.” જુકંપને લગતા વધુ ખબરા માટે જુઓ પાનું ૨૧૩ મું.