

INDIAN OPINION

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NOTES AND NEWS

New Bill For Transvaal

PRACTICALLY none of the points raised in the memorandum submitted by the Transvaal Indian Congress to the Minister for the Interior in reply to the report of the Transvaal Asiatic Land Tenure Act Commission says the *Advertiser's* Capetown correspondent, has been conceded in the new Transvaal Asiatic Land Tenure Bill. The Bill replaced the draft Bill published in November and there are a few minor changes but no major ones. A new sub-section to the section amending Section 131A of the Transvaal Gold Law of 1908 gives the Minister the power to cancel the operation of restrictions in freehold title deeds in certain deproclaimed areas, which will probably be outlined in Section 4 of the Commission's report, which has not yet been published. It is understood that the section will probably have a very limited application. Another amendment safeguards estates from loss consequent upon a forced sale. The Act of 1932 gave the Minister power to permit an Asiatic practising one of the recognised learned professions to own and occupy them. Such persons may nevertheless continue to own the premises for five years although debarred from occupying them. If the premises have not been disposed of at the end of five years they become vested in the State.

Where Is The Prestige Of The Congress

As we have already stated in a previous issue the South African Indian Congress would have been better advised to have refrained from asking for concessions under the Transvaal Asiatic Land Tenure Act having not once but at every turn condemned the Act as a measure establishing once for all the principle of segregation. It was wholly inconsistent for it to have taken the step it did and a responsible body claiming to represent the Indians of South Africa should have been expected to act more wisely. It would at least have not damaged its prestige as it has now done by getting such a rebuff from the Minister of Interior.

Anti-Asiatic Resolutions

At a meeting in Mayville on Monday night presided over by Mr. T. E. Jeffryes, chairman of the Mayville Ward Burgesses' Association, the following resolution to be submitted to the City Council was unanimously adopted:

"This meeting of the residents of Mayville, feeling that as the main entrance to Durban, Mayville is a key position and should be made as beautiful and attractive as possible, desires to thank the City Council for the great effort made in the clearing up of the slum area known as the Orient Lane Scheme, and trusts that the Council will keep before it the ideal of an attractive main entrance into our beautiful city.

"We, as residents and burgesses of Mayville, at the same time view with grave concern the apparent ease experienced by Asiatics in encroaching upon areas which may be regarded as European localities for residential and trading purposes and we pray that the City Council gives this matter its serious consideration with a view to ameliorating the position. We feel that there will be serious property devaluation and that European properties will be forced upon the market if such a state of affairs is allowed unchecked, with ultimate financial repercussions on the City Treasury in the form of reduced rates which must inevitably follow.

"We also view with misgiving the apparently indiscriminate granting of trading licences by the City Council against the wishes of the local residents affected and desire to register a protest at this course of action being followed. The principle of a minority being upheld against a majority is manifestly unjust, and is subversive to the general interest.

"We would suggest that a comprehensive scheme of native and Indian villages is a solution to many of the problems, and urge immediate and decisive action by the City Council in this direction. We feel that as a Council working in the interests of Durban, you will give our resolution careful consideration and assist us in our aims and objects."

We Are Fiddling While Rome Is Burning

There was a time when such acts as this on the part of anti-Asiatics were fittingly replied to by counter meetings by the Indian community. But to day our community is hopelessly disorganised. Constitutionally there is no Natal Indian Congress for after advertising for nearly nine months it was not able to hold its annual meeting and it has now apparently given it up as a hopeless job. The Colonial Born And Settlers Association on the other hand has its ire roused when the Agent-General for India makes a statement that the term "coolie" has no stigma attached to it but matters of importance such as these are allowed to pass unnoticed.

Miss Mayo's Book Banned In India

The Government of India has banned the entry of Miss Katherine Mayo's book, "The Face of Mother India" on the ground that it contains many passages likely to outrage the religious feelings of the Hindus and also to embitter Hindu-Moslem relations.

How wonderfully considerate the Government of India is. But did it ever occur to it as to what effect Miss Mayo's pernicious literature on India is having over the minds of the whole world where her book is being widely read and in the absence of better literature which is banned by the Government of India from leaving India, people have only to rely on this to form their opinion about India. But Miss Mayo's literature is not meant to be read by Indians in India. It is meant to spread as much untruth about India as possible in the wide world so as to antagonise it against India and to justify the claim of the British Government to continue to exist in and to misrule India. To the intelligent reader and one who wants to know the truth about India we will say shun Miss Mayo's books and read Rev. J. T. Sunderland's books and books by eminent writers in India.

Indian Opinion

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14TH, 1936

Coming To Light

WE reproduce from *Sen-tamil Selvan*, a Tamil vernacular paper, published in Durban, an interview by Mr. V. S. C. Pather wherein he has expressed his views on the Agency of the Government of India in South Africa. Mr. Pather is one of the oldest workers in the Congress and in view of the responsible position he has been holding weight must be attached to his views. Mr. Pather is reported to have said that the Agency is an obstacle to the people of South Africa and that since its advent Indians are not given a proper hearing by the Government who insists on the Agent accompanying them whenever any representations are to be made and that their representations are being curtailed by the Agency and hence the Government is never fully acquainted with their requirements.

We have been opposing the existence of the Agency of the Government of India in South Africa from its very inception. We will not say that the Agent could do no good in this country. He could do good if only he had the backing of a powerful Government which, unfortunately we have not in India. In the absence of that the Agent must himself be possessed with exceptional qualities of head and heart and a unique personality to be able to do any good. Hence did we say that periodical visits by distinguished leaders from India would do more good to this country than an Agent.

But what has caused this sudden change in the attitude of the Congress, for not more than eighteen months ago when we had occasion to criticise the Agent and his achievements in this country we were mercilessly subjected to the strongest adjectives that could be found in the dictionary and a statement full of abuse was flashed out signed by the Congress leaders including Mr. V. S. C. Pather?

Moreover the Congress leaders surely ought to have little cause for complaint against the Agency for is it not because of the support of the Agency that they have been able to keep the Congress propped up in the face of the strong opposition of the Colonial Born and Settlers' Association? Has not the Agency been found a convenient shelter for the Congress under whose protection and care they have gone on every occasion to the Government to whom they have been introduced by the Agent as being "the only body representing the Indian community of South Africa?" Has not the Agency been responsible in getting Indians to be appointed indiscriminately as Commissioners of Oaths which with the encouragement of the Congress leaders our ignorant brethren believe to be an "honour" conferred upon them? We have often heard it repeated from the Congress platforms that the Indian community has gained in "prestige" and that there is a marked change in the relations between Europeans and Indians in South Africa since the advent of the Agent-General. What grave crime has the Agency been guilty of so suddenly to merit the expression of ingratitude from one who has been at the helm of the Congress.

In the beginning of last year in a controversy over the work of the then Agent-General with Mr. A. Christopher Mr. V. S. C. Pather wrote: "The South African Indian Congress . . . was the strongest and most representative body of South African Indians, which fact is admitted, by all right-minded people in South Africa. Indians born in South Africa no doubt form about 85 per cent. of the total Indian population, the bulk of which reside in Natal . . . The Congress rightly claims to represent the Colonial Born Indians, for that element not only predominates, but makes its existence felt

in the Congress. Apart from their membership, many of them hold prominent official positions." Mr. Pather paid a glowing tribute to the work of Kunwar Sir Maharaj Singh as Agent-General and spoke of the Congress enjoying recognition from the Indian, Union and Provincial Governments, and accused Mr. Christopher of "trying to throw dust in the eyes of the public not only of India but of South Africa also."

One cannot fail to see the inconsistency in the above and the present attitude of Mr. Pather.

To cut the matter short, Mr. Pather seems to us now to be trying to create a new division in the community in addition to the existing one as between the home-born and the Colonial-born, namely, the Tamilians as against other sections. And since Mr. Pather is a Hindu perhaps he would wish to serve the Hindu Tamilians as against the Christian and the Mahomedan Tamilians! What a confusion that will be! We cannot but deprecate such a ruinous step on the part of any leader with the least sense of responsibility and it should be the least tolerated from one who has been at the head of a body claiming to speak in the name of the community.

One thing is certain and that is that our salvation in this country lies in our own hands. The Agent-General will not bring us salvation however much we might estrange ourselves with our own brethren and seek shelter under his wings. Nor will salvation come to us by crying for help to our brethren in India. At a time when weapons after weapons are being forged by our enemies in the shape of legislation with the ultimate object of driving us out of this country, it will not be out of place to conclude this article with the following words of advice given by Mahatma Gandhi in as early as 1911 when the community was faced with a similar calamity:

"If the Indian community realises its duty, acts rightly, and courageously and patriotically, no power on earth can drive it out of South Africa. But if we quarrel among

ourselves. If we create distinction as between Hindus, Mahomedans, or Parsees, or as between the Bombayite, the Tamilian or the Hindustani; if we begin to think that because our position is sound why should we care for others our doom is at hand. We will have

brought it by our own hands and none else will be to blame. Hence is it said that the Soul is its own enemy and friend. Wherever there has been a rise or fall in families, villages, sects or communities the cause has been found within. Outsiders are mere instruments.

To blame them is but to prolong our evil destiny."

Every Indian should take these words to heart and endeavour to abide by them. Then only will there be hope of our lot improving in this country. Any other course will bring ruin and destruction.

S. A. I. CONGRESS PRESIDENT ON THE AGENCY AND THE CONGRESS

"HENCEFORTH SERVICE TO MY SECTION OF THE COMMUNITY
SHALL BE MY FIRST WORK"

IN the course of an interview given to the *Sentamil Selvan* a Tamil vernacular monthly journal published in Durban Mr. V.S.C. Pather, who was up till only a few weeks ago president of the South African Indian Congress and who has resigned owing to a split having occurred among the Congress leaders over the recent marriage of Sir Syed Raza Ali with Miss V. Sammy, gave expression among other things to his views on the Agency of the Government of India. In view of the responsible position he has been holding we consider his views to be of importance to our readers. We

therefore give a free rendering of them from Tamil into English:—

"At the time of the Capetown Conference I sent a wire opposing the appointment of an Agent. To the people of South Africa the Agency is an obstacle. It is not possible to see (interview) the Government directly as before. The Government asks us to come with the Agent and sends us back. In order that the Government may know our requirements more fully we usually took considerable trouble to write lengthy memorandums. Now anything that goes

through the Agent General is cut down. In view of this the Government is never able to comprehend the true position of the Indians. Since I joined and worked with them I have learnt much and gained good experience. It is better for each community to first work for the progress of its own community. In business, in wealth and in other matters it would be better for us to raise ourselves as others. Henceforth my desire will be to first serve my own community.

[Note:—The above is dealt with in our leading article.—Ed. I.O.]

RACIAL DISCRIMINATION IN SPORT

The *Leader* (Allahabad) in its issue of Jan. 2 writes:—

THIS year's Olympic Games are to be held in Germany, but there is a section of opinion in Britain and other western countries which wishes to transfer the games to some other country, or if that is not possible to cancel them altogether this year. Olympic Games, it is pointed out, cannot be held in Germany today without a direct violation of the principles which govern them. The charter of the Games lays down that 'the Olympic Games assemble together the amateurs of all nations on equal footing and under conditions as perfect as possible.' But in Germany Jews are now incapable of competing on an equal footing with other athletes; they are inferiors, almost untouchables. German Jews are debarred from joining many athletic, swimming and rowing clubs. They are debarred from competing with Aryans in every game except football, and even in football most clubs exclude them from playing membership. The Games,

writes the athletics correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*, are an occasion when all men in the world can meet as equals to practise sport for sport's sake. To any sensitive person who cherishes this notion it can only seem a disaster that the Games should be celebrated in a country where the whole atmosphere of sport is so entirely different. We appreciate this point of view but it occurs to us that Germany is not the only country where all men in the world cannot meet as equals to practise sport for sport's sake.

South Africa Compared

There are both Indian and European football and cricket teams in South Africa. On how many occasions in a year do they meet as equals on the playground? Last year a football team from this country visited South Africa. How many of the European football teams agreed to play a match with them. The membership of how many European football, cricket, swimming,

rowing or other athletic clubs is open to Indians and other non-whites? Not one. Indeed, the membership of even the South African B. P. Scout Association is not open to non-Europeans. And when in 1933 a request was made to the Minister for Native Affairs to allow a contingent of African boys to attend the world jamboree of scouts held in Hungary, the request was refused. It is undesirable," said the Minister, "that young natives at an impressionable age should be brought into intimate contact with Europeans under conditions which they might lose regard of the relationships which exist in South Africa." How is this attitude compatible with the principle of international brotherhood for which scouting stands? It is not intended here to justify the attitude of Nazi authorities towards Jew athletes. But certainly we should like to know why those who are condemning Nazi Germany are mum with regard to conditions prevailing in South Africa.

DIWALI IN LONDON

FIRST MEETING WITH MAHATMAJI

THE year 1909 was a year of note in London with regard to India.

The first Diwali celebration by Indians in London was inaugurated in that year. Many Indian celebrities had come there each on his mission. It was thought in those days that a mission of political stalwarts from India to England was wrought with great possibilities for freedom in India. Englishmen then were perhaps more ignorant of Indian conditions than they are today. It was also thought that the home-bred natives of England had a more responsive heart than the sundried bureaucrats in India. These opinions have become pious dreams now. But it was not so in the year 1909.

Enthusiasts of Free India Movement in England were confined to a handful of young Indians in the various Universities of England and Scotland besides the students of Law attending dinners in the Inns of Court in London, India House in Highgate, London, belonging to the late Shyamji Krishna Varma was the haunt of those young student politicians holding revolutionary ideas. It attracted the attentions of both the Government and that of the veteran Indian politicians who were holiday making in London. The former paid their attention through the Scotland Yard while the latter avoided the house and its inmates like the plague. The Diwali celebration quite harmless in itself, began to develop a bad odour about it in the eyes of the many Indian politicians on account of the fact that the function was organised by the 'India House Gang' headed by that ardent fire brand Vinayak Damodar Savarkar. It was our desire that we should secure at least the presence of one reputed Indian to preside over our function. It was decided to taboo politics of all kinds from the speeches just to enable the leaders to come and join us. The offer of the Presidential chair went abegging. From the sober soft hearted Gopal Krishna Gokhale to the valiant Lala Lajpat Rai on to the great Bengal orator Bepin Babu and on to the comic turbaned Khaparde and again to a host of lesser luminaries went the appeal to preside over the dinner that was being arranged. Like the proverbial suitors who attended King Janaka's Durbar of ancient glory on the occasion of Princess Sita's Swayamvara every one of those that were approached were ready with an excuse for not accepting the offer. Despaired of not getting even one to accept this honour and disgusted with the cowardice which was at the bottom of it all, we well nigh gave up the task.

By

Dr. T. S. S. RAJAN

In The "Indian Express"

'A Puny Person'

Luckily it did occur to one of us, the late V. V. S. Ayyar, that as a last chance Mr. M. K. Gandhi who had then come to England on the South African Indian Deputation should be approached. There was nothing of the great Mahatma in him in those days. A puny, thin-built man not extra trim in his dress with the usual bowler hat was Mr. Gandhi, Bar-at-law. He was then living in a little lane in Red Lion Street in a gloomy looking Indian restaurant in Soho—corresponding to the old Black Town (now rechristened George Town) of Madras. Ayyar and Savarkar had met him more than once and their opinion of him was that he was a nice, amiable and lovable man with a sweet temperament but woefully crude in his ideas of Swaraj and Ahimsa. Certainly he was not our idol. But we wanted to have some Indian known to fame to be our president for the function. Mr. M. K. Gandhi was approached as a last chance. We had faint hopes that he would respond to our invitation. But to our surprise he did accept the invitation. He was not a stranger to the India House politics. He knew the Savarkar gang fairly well enough. He not only did not refuse the offer but accepted it most heartily and with evident pleasure. He evinced great interest in the details of the proposed function. The object of the dinner the menu, the place and time of meeting, the number of Indian ladies and gentlemen who would take part in it—these and many other things he inquired into. It was not for nothing he became inquisitive; for at the end of the talk expressing his satisfaction and willingness to preside he made what looked to us an apparently impossible condition. "Indian dinner should really be Indian and to be truly Indian it should be vegetarian. Promise me these and Gandhi is your man for the job." So said the indomitable little man with a winning sweetness all his own. Poor Ayyar was flabbergasted. Our idea was to book the function in a moderately decent hotel, big enough to accommodate about one hundred and fifty guests. It was to be a subscription dinner at five shillings per head. We were in a dilemma. Either we agree to Gandhi's terms or we go without a president for the function. We sat in conclave and decided to pool our culinary art in the

enterprise of providing an Indian vegetarian fare as per terms of the Gandhian pact. We were able to cut down our expenses by one shilling by this menu and decided to collect four shillings only from each guest.

We hired a hall and necessary sets of crockery in fact set about house making—to provide a dinner for one hundred and fifty guests. An understanding grocer provided us with necessary articles for our menu and six of us volunteered, to become chefs. I was elected captain for my supposed proficiency in the art and we all set to work merrily two days ahead. The eventful day came. The dinner was to commence at 7-30 p.m. The kitchen batch of workers began their operations by 12 noon. I felt my responsibility as the chief chef as something onerous. Discipline of the staff was I imagined the keynote for preparing good dishes and I insisted on implicit obedience of the workers to my orders. I did not know my helpers individually but that made no difference to me. I found them a jolly good lot and to a man they were willing workers. A little while after we began work, a thin slim Indian joined us in our work. A kitchen cellar was not the place for formal introduction and none of us knew the stranger. In fact we took little notice of him till I found he was even more useful than all of us. But what was more—he took delight in the work and was very thorough. What pleased me above all was that he obeyed me with implicit faith. He washed the dishes neatly and well cut vegetables pruned and trimmed them. Within half an hour of his presence I found him almost indispensable for my work.

A Surprise

It was six o'clock and our preparations were nearing completion. Ayyar next in command to Savarkar, the leader of our group came down to the cellar to see how we were faring. He was delighted to see that everything was nearly complete but a few seconds later a shadow of suppressed pain was visible over his features. "Rajan" said he "What are you doing? You are ordering about this gentleman as if he were a galley slave brought down here to serve you. Do you know who he is?" I do not care to know anything about him except he is a ripping good fellow quite handy for my work, I replied. "Don't be silly, Rajan. He is the President of our function. He is Mr. Gandhi of South Africa" announced Ayyar much to my consternation. But Gandhi was all smiles and would not stand my apologies. He said it was

a privilege to make himself useful particularly when he was responsible for dictating terms for the celebrations. It was a revelation to him to learn and see for himself a batch of young men from India apparently well placed in life tuck up their sleeves and put their hands to work of a sort which would have been considered menial in India. The demonstration of willing service is an event which to him augured great possibilities with regard to future of India and he was glad that he insisted on these conditions for his partaking in the function of that evening.

It was under these strange surroundings and environments that I was privileged to get introduced and work with one whose glory was still in the womb of the future. That a reputed leader of the Indian movement in South Africa should be so humble and unassuming in his demeanour was a revelation to me. That he should have no fear complex and unhesitatingly join us in our function was a study in patriotism and courage born of truth. Besides these his urbanity of manners, his cheerful disposition in spite of determined conviction on many things was an object lesson to me.

He insisted on working with us not only till dinner time but continued serving the whole gathering and it was not till the last guest was served he would go and occupy his seat at the head of the table. It would sound vain on my part when I say that the menu was well appreciated and our venture was crowned with success. Dinner over, speeches were made. Vinayak Damodar Savarkar, the idol of young Indians in London in those days was

a finished orator. Sharp, intelligent and brilliant he commanded a good vocabulary of English language and coupled with Sanskrit slokas from Sri Ramayana he carried the audience to regions of spiritual ecstasy—far far beyond the realm of material politics of the most material city of London, to the age when Sri Rama ruled and fought for establishing Sanatana Dharma in the sacred land of Bharatha Varsha. His was a dream of paradise that was and that India had lost.

Gandhiji's Address

Gandhi's address was a poor performance before that of Savarkar's which was pregnant with imagery of thought and excellence of diction. But it was a matter of fact speech. He was an abiding believer in the goodness and benevolence of the English race in spite of individual acts of distemper and indiscretion. The massacre of the Jalianwallah Bagh and its aftermath was not before him in the year of the grace 1909. He was for earning the goodwill of Britain. A confirmed and uncompromising apostle of Ahimsa even in those days he stated his case for Satyagraha as clearly as he had done in latter times. But he had the misfortune of addressing an audience majority of whom were ardent believers in the cult of physical force. Gandhiji knew his audience well enough. He made out his case with a stern, cold and faultless logic but it fell on deaf ears. He was gentle but withal he was firm—firm as a rock in his cult of non-violence and passive resistance which he preached. Nor has the years be-

tween then and, now changed his fundamental concepts except perhaps his faith in the absolute fairness of the Englishman. He was not the advocate of Purna Swaraj then that he is today. But his undying faith in non-violence which with later experience has developed into Satyagraha was there in him in all its pristine purity. No man could love his enemies as truthfully as Gandhiji does. The same trait was there. He could not only shake hands heartily with reputed revolutionaries but openly associate with them delivering the message of truth as he has done to thousands in later times.

His Diwali discourse imprinted itself on my mind and for the first time in my life the other side of the shield came into my thoughts. The struggle which began then continued unabated for over twelve long years till at last my faith in violence cooled down slowly but surely and I became a convinced believer in non-violence as the abiding motive power that sustains humanity. It is not that I have become a perfect Satyagrahi—it is impossible for mortals like me—but the struggle to master the brute in me has been gaining the upper hand. Heaven knows how many such hearts have been won over by the Gospel of love of Mahatmaji. I am sure there must be many. Even if there is none I am not ashamed to confess that my conversion is due to him and him alone. Gandhiji's life is an epoch in history but the elements of greatness which the world has come to know now and were there and as an eternal seeker after Truth it has evolved in him to a perfection rare to find often in the history or the march of humanity.

BRITAIN AND EGYPT

GREAT BRITAIN though watchful of the situation in Egypt from the beginning of the 19th century began to get control of affairs only after 1869 when the Khedive's shares in the Suez Canal Company were transferred to a British bank in part payment for money owed to European Powers. In 1873, the British and French were able to invest the Khedive of Egypt, who derived his powers from the Sultan of Turkey, with sovereign powers. But this sovereignty was not a thing of real power. With increasing British commitments, as a matter of precaution, the British began to claim control over Egyptian finances and treasury.

Interference

Hence "shortly after the transfer of the Canal shares, a British financial

mission under the Pay-master General, whose function was to drain off other lands and make payments in his own, was sent "to help the Khedive to find a solution in financial matters."

This was the first encroachment a mild but potential penetration into the internal affairs, a very small and apparently insignificant beginning, as in India, where, about the same time, the East India Company claimed and obtained from the Nawab of Bengal and Oudh the right of Diwani, i.e., to collect and recover direct certain dues from the people. The Khedive was practically forced to accept the friendly "advice" of the British financial mission, so kindly sent by the "Allies," with the result that, as recommended, in or about 1877 two foreign Controllers-General were appointed in Egypt, one

British and one French, to watch and safeguard the financial interest of both these foreign countries. Thus step by step, the foreign aggression became more and more serious. In the beginning, as in India, the two principal rivals were the British and the French; but again, as in India the former easily and quickly outstripped the latter and soon became the sole masters of the situation.

If I can leave a word of affection and devotion to my country and countrymen I say—Be united, persevere and achieve self-government so that the millions now perishing by poverty, famine and plague and the scores of millions that are starving on scanty subsistence may be saved and India once more occupy her proud position of yore among the greatest and most civilised nations of the world.—DADABHAI NAOROJI.

South African News In Brief

Union Parliament Criticised

IN the course of the debate on inquiry into Parliamentary reform Mr. C. P. Robinson is reported to have pointed out that of approximately 3,600 speeches delivered last session no fewer than 1,700 were made by thirty-five members who were not particularly friends to the Government. Ministers delivered 600 speeches and the large number of members comprising the rank and file of the Ministerialists were responsible for only 1,300 speeches. This meant, stated Mr. Robinson, that most of the talking was done by a select coterie who came to Parliament not to legislate but to make speeches for purely political purposes.

Native Bills Crisis

A serious split in the Government ranks is threatened over the Native Bills and the safety of the measures is now dependent on a mere margin of eight to ten votes. Hostility to the Bills is proving infectious, and it is now accepted, it is reported, that three Ministers will oppose the first clause of the Bill, which provides for the abolition of the native vote. About twenty-three Fusionist members of the Assembly and four Senators are hostile to the Bill as well as the entire Dominion Party. The Labourites and Dr. Malan's followers represent an uncertain factor and if the number of absentees (which count against the Government) is substantial, the Bills will be wrecked. The middle of April is being indicated as a possible day for Fusion nominations, following the talk of an election.

Local Authorities Home Rule Plan Crashes

The aspirations of local authorities to be their own masters, free from the restraint of Provincial Councils and other bodies, received a setback last Tuesday when Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr, Minister of the Interior, declined a request to appoint an independent commission to investigate local government. Instead he repeated the offer that a sub-committee of the Cabinet should go into the matter, and this offer has been accepted with provisos by the United Municipal Executive.

Guide Commissioners Resign

The Headquarters Council of the Guide movement having decided to make a fundamental change in the constitution and policy of the movement by admitting Natives and Coloured people to its membership, Mrs. Peroival Whiteley, Divisional Commissioner of Girl Guides for Johannesburg and Mrs. Cooper, Mr. Dewar, Mrs. Wood and Miss A. Lucas, District Commissioners have resigned.

Natal's History

Mr. H. C. Lugg, Chief Native Commissioner of Natal, has evolved an ingenious scheme whereby incidents of Natal history, may not only be commemorated by small picturesque memorials, but also impressed upon every road traveller. His idea is that scenes of historical interest in Natal and Zululand should be marked with a small metal disc of symbolic design. His suggestion is that the disc should take the form of a Zulu shield, upon which a number would be shown distinctly. This number would coincide with one appearing on a road map, thus enabling travellers seeing the disc immediately to identify the place from the road map and read in a few sentences the romantic historical incidents which occurred there. Consideration is now being given by the Publicity Department of the Railways to the preparation of such a road map or alternatively a brochure to carry out Mr. Lugg's idea. Mr. Lugg will supply most of the historical information.

German Immigrants In The Union

In reply to Major F. J. Roberts the Minister of the Interior stated in the House of Assembly that 1026 immigrants from Germany entered the Union in 1934 and 996 in 1935.

First Indian Lady To Pass Her Cape J.C.

Miss Sehra P. Tawaria, daughter of Mr. P. J. Tawaria and niece of Mr. K. J. Tawaria of Johannesburg, has passed her Cape J.C. examination and she has come first class with honours in book-keeping in the Technical College. Miss Tawaria is the first Indian lady in the Transvaal to pass this examination. We heartily congratulate her and her parents on her success.

Weights And Measures Act, 1922

Attention is drawn to Notice No. 63 appearing in the Union Government Gazette of January 31, advising that an Assize Officer will be in attendance at the following points on the dates and times stated:—HILL CREST: Hill Crest Garage, from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., 18th February, 1936. KLOOF: Mr. Silverstone's Store, from 10 a.m. to 12 noon, 19th February, 1936. PINETOWN: Courthouse, from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., 21st February, 1936. UNKOMAS: Police Station, from 9 a.m. to 12 noon 25th February, 1936. SCOTTSBURGH: Police Station, from 10 a.m. to 12 noon, 27th February, 1936. SAWOTI: Mr. Archibald's Store, from 10 a.m. to 12 noon, 28th February, 1936. UMZINTO: Mr. A. Y. Kadwa's Store, from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., 4th March, 1936. GLEN ECHO: Mr. G. H. Wayne's Store, from

10 a.m. to 12 noon, 5th March, 1936. UMZUMBI: Railway Station, from 10 a.m. to 11 a.m., 6th March, 1936. SOUTHPORT: Police Station, from 2 p.m. 6th March, 1936. PORT SHEPSTONE: Police Station, from 9 a.m. 10th March to 4 p.m., 11th March, 1936. MEHLOMNYAMA: Mr. H. B. Mann's Store, from 10 a.m. to 12 noon, 12th March, 1936. IMPENJATI: Police Station, from 11 a.m. to 12 noon, 13th March, 1936. MARGATE: Phillip's Cash Stores, from 11 a.m. to 12 noon, 16th March, 1936. PADDOCK: Police Station from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m., 17th March, 1936.

New Year Calendars

We acknowledge with thanks Calendars for 1936 from Messrs. R. K. Kapitan, Seligson and Olare (an Index book) Durban, Saraswati Press, Johannesburg, R. C. Kewada and Co., Gatooma, Rhodesia, and S. K. Gilder and Co., Bombay.

Weddings

THE wedding took place on Sunday Jan 28 at the home of the bride's brother in Umsinto, of Goolam Hoozen son of Ahmed Mahomed Seedat, of Lancers Road, Durban, to Miss Ameena Bibi, daughter of the late Moosa Suleman Moolla. There were present 500 guests, including Messrs. Lookhat, Mahmmed Ebrahim, E. G. Paruk, Mahmmed Ismail, and many others. On arrival of the guests from Durban the wedding dinner was served, after which, at 2 p.m., the wedding ceremony took place. On the Saturday evening preceding the wedding a reception was held at the home of the bride's brother, Mr. Essop Moolla, where the relatives and friends of the family, numbering about 200, were entertained to dinner.

The marriage of Sanassie Naidoo, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. D. Joggiah Naidoo with Miss Lutohmee, third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Remmarthie Naidoo both of Haig Road, Durban, took place on Saturday Feb. 8. There were many relatives and friends at the wedding and the singing concert was in charge of Messrs. A. Suthes and K. Papiash Bros. The wedded couple received many useful presents.

The eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lutohman Panday of Sparks Road, Sydenham, will be married to Pandit Ramnath Panday the eldest son of Mr and Mrs. Ramkelawan Panday of New Glasgow, Verulam at the bride's residence on Tuesday Feb. 18.

THE SECRET OF ABYSSINIA AND ITS LESSON

ACCORDING to their practice of having no interest in internal affairs, the Congress leaders seem to be without a policy on this all-important question. True, there has been a large volume of sympathy for Abyssinia among the public at large—but this sympathy was immediately exploited by the British Government instead of being harnessed by the leaders of the people. As a result Indian troops were rushed to Addis Ababa. Why was this done? When questioned in the Council of State about this, the Political Secretary to the Government of India replied that "troops had been sent to Addis Ababa with a view to protect Indians and other British subjects." Are the Indian people really so naive that they can be taken in by such a statement? Abyssinia, still being an independent country, neither Indian nor British troops can go there to protect Indians. The fact is—as stated in England—that as a result of special representation, the Abyssinian Government allowed an extra guard for the British Legation as a special concession (ordinarily this guard

By

SUBHAS C. BOSE

In the "Modern Review"

(Continued from January 17)

should be provided by the Abyssinian Government). The question now is why this extra guard was taken all the way from India. There were British troops near at hand across the frontier of Abyssinia, e.g., in Kenya, in Sudan, in Egypt and in British Somaliland. Why were they not sent to Addis Ababa? The reason is clear. Indian troops were sent with the idea of committing Indian support to British policy in Abyssinia and on the other hand, to remind Italy that the vast resources of India are behind Great Britain.

It is now an open secret that during the months of August and September we were within an inch of a European war. And but for the menace of a re-armed Germany, the war would have broken out and India would have been dragged into it as in 1914, before Indian leaders realised where they stood. The only difference would have

been that Italy would have taken the place of Germany and Abyssinia of Belgium. Only a fool would accept the statement of the Commander-in-Chief before the Central Legislature that before India gets entangled in a war, we shall be given sufficient notice of it. In the present case, if war had broken out in Europe, Great Britain would have emerged victorious—thanks to the resources of India—but Abyssinia would have shared the fate of Palestine and India would have continued enslaved as before. It is to be greatly regretted that the spokesman of Great Britain at Geneva, with an unabashed impudence, mentioned Britain's treatment of India as an argument to prove her (Britain's) moral superiority over Italy—notwithstanding the fact that while he spoke, bombs were raining over the heads of women and children of the frontier province and the Indian Government, was forging fresh fetters for the Indian people in the shape of the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

To be continued.

Things In General

Coronation Day

REUTER learns from those in close touch with Buckingham Palace that May 1937 is likely to be fixed for the Coronation of King Edward and possibly in October 1937 the King may proceed to India to be crowned Emperor at Delhi.

Imperial Conference Postponed

Reuter understands that the Imperial Conference, which was due to be held in London in 1936, has been postponed till 1937 in order to meet the wishes of Dominion Prime Ministers owing to the Coronation, which would have entailed a visit to London in two successive years. The date for the Conference will be settled in consultation with the Dominions when the Coronation is fixed.

Oxford's First Indian Professor

Professor Sir Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan, vice-chancellor of Andhra University, Waltair, since 1931 has been elected to the newly-founded Spalding Professorship of Eastern Relations and Ethics for five years. Sir Sarvepalli is the first Indian to hold a professional chair at Oxford.

Educational Tour For Indian Girls

Mrs. S. K. Datta is organizing a third annual educational tour to Europe in the summer of 1936 for Indian women students and teachers. The party will leave Bombay at the end of May and the programme will include conferences with students and teachers, visits to educational and social institutions, and general sight-seeing. Visits will be made to Switzerland, France, Eng-

land, Scotland, Norway, Sweden and Denmark.

Egypt's Fate

Madame Zaghlul, seventy year old widow of the late Mustapha Zaghlul Pasha, the hero of Egypt, declared recently—"England has never benefitted us in the slightest, but only herself. What she gave us with one hand was taken away with the other.... We are willing to die for the independence of Egypt."

Rare Stamps

Two Cape of Good Hope stamps, printed in the wrong colour and dated 1861, together fetched £250 in London. The stamps were a Penny Blue and Fourpenny Carmine.

India Letter

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT]

"Hats Off To Ethiopia" Says The Aga Khan

HIS Highness the Rt. Honourable the Aga Khan on his arrival in Bombay from Europe was received at the Mole by a large number of his friends and followers. In a press interview His Highness expressed his deep concern at the health of Mahatma Gandhi and hoped that the Mahatma would soon recover his health. Asked about the Italo Ethiopian war, the Aga Khan said that it was a splendid stand made by Ethiopia to whom every man in the world and especially every Asiatic should take off his hat. Regarding the attitude of the British Government about India, he said that it could be measured by the recent Conservative victory at the general election. There were people, said His Highness, in England who were friendly towards India and there were others who were not friendly. The opinion was that if India worked the new constitution with the co-operation of the Princes and the people Great Britain is bound to go further.

President Of Indian National Congress

It is officially announced says Reuter that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has been elected President of the Indian National Congress to be held in March at Lucknow.

Servants Of India Society

At the meeting of the members of the Servants of India Society at Nagpur, Pandit H. N. Kunzru and Mr. N. W. Joshi were elected President and Vice-President respectively.

Overseas, Indians' Association

To safeguard and promote the interests, rights and privileges of Indians in colonies, to obtain decent conditions of living especially for labourers and to strengthen the organisations already existing for this purpose, an Association styled the Overseas Indians' Association was formed at a meeting held on Dec. 20 last at the Servants of India Society, Royapettah, Madras. Sir P. S. Sivaswami Aiyar presided. The following are the officials of the new Association: Sir P. S. Sivaswami Aiyar, President; Messrs. P. T. Rajani, Jamal Mahomed, C. Jinarajadasa, S. Satyamurti, V. Bhashyam Iyengar, Yakub Hasan and Dr. P. Subbaroyan; Vice-Presidents: Messrs. C. R. Srinivasan and R. Suryanarayana Rao, joint secretaries; Mr. S. M. Chaudhry, Treasurer.

If Only It Were Translated Into Action

Mr. Peri Sundaram, Minister for labour, Industries and Commerce in Ceylon, who inaugurated the Overseas Indian Association at Madras recently, made pointed reference to the fact that while Canadians and Australians were allowed to enter the Ceylon Civil Service. Ceylon-born Indians could not find entry into that Service. If the public of Ceylon had the direction of the affairs in their own hands, things would have been far different. As a Crown Colony, Ceylon is being administered in the interests of the Empire and must provide careers for sons of Canadians and Australians, who, in their own lands, are keeping up the glory of the Empire. The Indians are unwanted everywhere except as hewers of wood and drawers of water. In almost every Colony in the Empire, attempts are in progress to make the position of Indians impossible. In Ceylon, with its 700,000 Indian population, only two seats were available to them in the Legislative Council while on the strength of their numbers, they were entitled to seven at least. Englishmen are never tired of singing the praises of the British sense of justice and fair-play, but the manner in which this much advertised British commodity is being translated into action in the various colonies, does not impress the impartial observer. This rule of domicile which admits the Canadian and Australian to the Ceylon Civil Service while it shuts out Indians although Ceylon-born, is absolutely indefensible.

Islam And India

Sir Abdul Qadir, member of the India Council, the first Indian to deliver the Sir Girdwood Memorial Lecture since its institution at the end of the War, gave a scholarly survey of "The Cultural Influences of Islam in India". He showed that some of the influences which came to the country through Moslem invaders and settlers were not essential ingredients of Islam when it originated in Arabia but they came to be identified with it in course of time in its onward march from Arabia to Persia and Central Asia. Persian civilization and literature made such a profound impression on them that the Persian language and literature became a necessary part of Islamic culture in many Eastern lands. He traced the cultural influence of Islam down the past 12 centuries upon Hinduism and other religions, and Indian literature,

language, architecture, painting, music, recreations, and gardening. The Urdu language was a living proof of the union of Hindu and Moslem cultures. This joint culture, a heritage of which they might be legitimately proud, owed a lasting debt of gratitude to Islamic influence, and would have lacked much of its beauty and lusture if the two great civilizations had not pooled their resources.

World Congress Of Faiths

"The World Congress of Faiths, which is to take place in England next July," says Mr. Arthur Jackman Organizing Secretary, in a Press interview, "will seek to assemble some of the great men and women of the world, who see in religion, whatever form religion may clothe itself in, a means of creating that harmony in international life, as will help peaceful progress and and creative life in national areas. The Congress will be an expression of the yearning felt all the world over, and certainly in Europe, for a spirit of unity underlying all religious experience." "With Sir Francis Younghusband as Chairman, the Congress Council includes Lord Halifax, Sir Herbert Samuel, Sir Abdul Qadir, Sir Shadi Lal and others."

French Ban On Jubilee Celebration

The French Government banned the public celebration of Congress Jubilee at Pondicherry. A public meeting arranged for the celebration was prohibited in accordance with the Police Commissioner's orders. The police enquired the object of the meeting and organiser's replied that it was to commemorate the social services rendered to the country by the Indian National Congress and pointed out that it had no political motive. However the meeting was banned.

Uday Shanker On A European Tour

After closing the season at Excelsior Theatre in Bombay, Uday Shankar, the celebrated Indian dancer and troupe will go on a European tour. They first go to Egypt, where they will perform their show at Alexandria and Cairo, and then proceed to Palestine, Athens, Istanbul, Sofia, Belgrade Budapest, Vienna, Prague, Switzerland, Paris, London and finally America.

The Sporting World

Soccer.

Stella F.C.

THE STELLA FOOTBALL CLUB held its 31st Annual General Meeting on Thursday January 16, 1936. The President Mr. J. B. Chetty was in the chair. The Secretary's Annual Report stated that the Stella Senior team did not do very well during the year owing to lack of players and poor attendance. The Stella Juniors did splendidly by annexing three Cups, namely, Moonlighters, League and Scobells, and gave a good run for Natal Cup. The Juvenile team, Mr. R. Bijou was happy to report did very well although they won no Cups. A Sub-committee was formed to go into the matters of banquet and photograph. The elections resulted as follows:— President: Mr. J. B. Chetty. (re-elected); Hon. Sec. and Treas: Mr. R. Bijou. (re-elected); Captain of Seniors: Mr. Maga Pillay; Vice-Captain: Mr. Munnie Pillay; Captain of Juniors: Mr. R. J. Singh; Vice-Captain: Mr. Vengetas Naicker; Captain of Juveniles: Mr. M. H. Moolen; Vice-Captain: Mr. Anthony.

Boxing.

Benny Singh-Harry Persadh Promotion

Boxing fans in Durban will rejoice to learn that after many months, the Singh-Persadh combination will stage a boxing tourney on March 7 at the City Hall. The chief event of the evening will be a clash between Bud Gengan and Willie Smith. The former is the lightweight champion but now fighting in the welter division. His opponent is the recognised holder of both the welter and middle-weight championships. He hails from Capetown and is a hard hitter. The next important fight will be between L. Veeran and Seaman Chetty. These two are easily the two finest fly-weights in the game and as both are after the bantam-weight title held by Pottier, this should be the most tearing slashing fly-weight fight ever witnessed. Other bouts will be published next week. Patrons will do well to reserve the date as Benny Singh's promotion of fights has always been "crowded houses."

Cricket.

Transvaal Defeated By An Innings

Once again the fine all-round competence of the Australian cricketers gave them an innings victory over Transvaal, who never at any time in any department of the game really approached the equal to their opponents. Australia won by an innings and 29 runs after the Transvaal bowlers had done a fairly good

By "Rambler"

day's work in dismissing the tourists for 346 runs, but the Transvaal batsmen failed again in their second innings after being given a good start by Rowan and Coen, and at one stage half the side was out for the miserable total of 84 runs. Only the courageous hitting of Langton and Nupen towards the end saved the innings from becoming a rout. Transvaal (First Innings) 160. Australia—First Innings 346 Transvaal—Second Innings 157.

Australians Beaten By An Innings

The highest total against any touring side in India was made by the Moinud Dowlah XI, who scored 413 for five on a matting wicket against Frank Tarrant's Australians. Amar Nath made 144, hitting 24 fours in his best innings against the tourists. Mohammed Hussain made 73 and Palia 61 not out. In reply to 413 for five wickets, declared, made by Moinud Dowlah's XI. Frank Tarrant's team of Australians made only 144 and had to follow on. When stumps were drawn they had 146 for eight in the second innings. Mahommed Nissar (four for 56) and Amar Singh (four for 51) did the damage in the visitor's first innings, and Singh has already taken five for 34 in the second. Ryder made 38 in the second innings and reached his 1,000 runs for the tour when he had scored eight. Tarrant's Australians were beaten by an innings and 115 runs by Moinud Dowlah's XI. This is the first time a "foreign" side has ever been beaten by an innings. The scores were: Dowlah's XI, 413 for five wickets declared. Australians, first innings, 144. Followed on, second innings, 154 (Amar Singh six for 38).

Australia Beats Madras

Tarrant's Australian team began a three day fixture against Madras Presidency. Madras batted first and were all out for 142 when stumps were drawn (Ramaswamy 48 not out, Johnstone, the former Kent player, 35; Oxenham 4 for 42). The tourists were all out for 47 on a wicket that was badly worn. Gopalan taking six for 23. Madras, which had made 142 in its first innings, replied to the visitors low score with 165 in the second innings. Ramaswamy making 82, including three sixes and nine fours, in 34 minutes. The Australians retrieved the position and won by one wicket. The scores were: Australians, 47 and 262 for nine. Madras, 142 and 165.

Tarrant's Team Loses Last Test

India won the fourth and last test match against Tarrant's Australian team by 33 runs. Scores: India, 189 and 113. Tarrant's team, 162 and 107.

Natal XI Chosen

The following have been selected to represent Natal against the Australians at Kingsmead on February 22, 24, and 25:— H. F. Wade (capt.), I. J. Siedle, R. L. Harvey, A. D. Nourse, jun., E. L. Dalton, J. H. Hamilton, M. E. Penington. W. W. Wade, I. D. E. Anderson, A. P. Murray, D. A. Sparks. Twelfth man: N. V. Belville.

Athletic.

Acclaimed America's Best Athlete

Joe Louis, the Detroit heavy-weight, stands acclaimed by the American sports writers and experts as the outstanding male athlete for 1935. The annual poll of America's sports writers resulted in Louis obtaining 184 votes against 135 for Lawson Little, jun., the British and American amateur golf champion, who was voted second place. The poll has now been held for five consecutive years, and Louis is the first negro ever to head the list, as well as the first boxer. James J. Braddock, the world heavy-weight champion, is rated only eighth. Sir Malcolm Campbell, who established a world's land speed record of over 301 miles an hour on the Salt Flats in Utah, was given sixth place with 13 votes.

Sporting Chips.

On Sunday January 26 1936, the Verulam Shree Gopalal Temple C.O. met Taylors C.O. of Durban in a friendly game on the Verulam Indian Recreation Grounds. The home team were all out for a mere 29—J. Juggath contributing a well deserved 11. The visitors finished with 9 short of the home team's total. J. Juggath 5 for 8 and G. H. Bux 5 for 9. In the second efforts the Temple scored 50 in spite of the deadly bowling by Bodalia who captured 9 wickets for 25. The visitors losing by 9 runs on the double innings. Once again the home team bowlers brought off a meritorious victory.

—o—
Jack Peterson defeated Len Harvey on points for the British heavyweight championship at Wembley, on Jan. 29.

—o—
Jan Atlas, the Graeco-American heavy-weight, billed as the "Continental champion," made a winning debut in Rand wrestling ring at the City Hall recently when he beat Hank Oswald, the American "Red Demon" by the only fall of the match. Oswald weighed 19st. 6½lb., and Atlas 19st. 13lb.

—o—
The world's heavy-weight wrestling champion, Danno O'Mahoney, defeated the Pole, Count Casimir Polowski, with two straight falls.

Examination Results

S. A. Native College Fort Hare

THE following students of the South African Native College, Fort Hare, have completed the requirements for the degree of Bachelor of Arts of the University of South Africa:

J. S. Gabriel (Durban), R. Jhuria (Durban).

The following have passed in the subjects undernoted, for B.A. and B.Sc. degrees:—

THIRD YEAR: J. S. Gabriel (Durban), English III, Psychology II, Ethics I; R. Jhuria (Durban), English III, Psychology II.

SECOND YEAR: L. G. Christopher (Durban), Zoology II, Physics I; A. N. Lazarus (Durban), English II, History II, Zoology I, Ethics I; K. P. Naidoo (Escombe), History II, Ethics I; N. K. Sham (Verulam), English II, Latin II, History II, Ethics I.

FIRST YEAR: Subhan Khan, (Oven-dish), English I, Chemistry I, Psychology I.

COLLEGE DIPLOMA IN EDUCATION: J. S. Gabriel (Durban), A. N. Lazarus (Durban), K. P. Naidoo (Escombe), N. K. Sham (Verulam).

UNIVERSITY MATRICULATION: L. Patel (Aliwal North).

Bulawayo School Advisory Committee

The appointment of Messrs. K. R. Vashee, V. B. Nagrani, D. B. Naik, P. R. Vaghmaria, M. M. Jogee A. S. Pather and ex officio the Inspector of Schools, Bulawayo, and the Principal as members of the Bulawayo Indian School Advisory Committee is gazetted.

Man has to thank himself for his dependence. He can be independent as soon as he wills it.—MAHATMA GANDHI.

Obituary

Death Of Mr. Saklatvala

A recent message from London reported the death of Mr. Shapurjee Saklatvala, the former member of the House of Commons for North Battersea. Mr. Saklatvala was the third Indian to

occupy a seat in the Commons, the other two were the late Dadabhai Naoroji and Sir Mancherjee Bhowmagrae. We offer our profound sympathy to the members of the bereaved family.

Natal University College

Courses For Non-Europeans

Classes leading to the B.A. Degree are to be held at SASTRI COLLEGE, DURBAN on Friday evenings and Saturday mornings beginning on Friday March 6th 1936.

Fees per half-year £7-10-0

Fee for separate class per half-year £2-10-0
The Adviser to Non-European students will attend at Sastri College to interview and enrol students from 4-30 p.m. to 7 p.m. on February 28th., from 10 a.m. to 11-30 a.m. on February 29th. and from 5-30 p.m. to 7 p.m. on March 4th. and on March 5th. at other times by appointment.

These classes may also be attended (with the consent of the lecturers) by non-matriculated persons who desire to extend their general education.

Congress Jubilee Albums

An artistic Jubilee Album containing the photos of all Congress Presidents from 1885 to 1935. The pictures have been done in three colours with smart decorative borders. The best available pictures of the Congress Presidents have been chosen for the colour printing.

PRICE: 2s 6d.

Congress Presidents Calendar

This is a lovely wall calendar and gives you all the Congress Presidents in a gorgeous ensemble. It is published in three colours on excellent art paper. The picture is meant to be framed as a monument of the Golden Jubilee.

PRICE: 1s. 6d.

To be had from:—

INDIAN OPINION,
Phoenix, Natal.

Mahatma Gandhi's Speeches and Writings

An Omnibus Edition.

We have just received an omnibus Edition of Mahatma Gandhi's Speeches and Writings from Messrs. G. A. Nateson & Co' Publishers, George Town, Madras (India). It is the fourth and new edition on Mahatma Gandhi. Cloth bound 8s. including postage. This latest edition is revised and considerably enlarged with the addition of a number of important articles from *Young India* and *Navajivan* (rendered into English). The collection has over 1000 pages of well-arranged matter ranging over the whole period of Mahatma Gandhi's public life. The volume begins with the South African Indian question and covers his views on indentured labour and Indians in the Colonies, his jail experiences in South Africa, his pronouncements on the Khaim and Champaran affairs, his discourses on the Rowlatt Bills and Satyagraha, and his *Young India* articles on the Non-co-operation Movement including select papers on the Khilafat and Punjab wrongs, the Congress, Swadeshi, National Education and Swaraj. It also includes Mahatma Gandhi's famous letters to the three Viceroys—Lord Chelmsford, Lord Reading and Lord Irwin, Select Extracts from his celebrated Autobiography, his historic Statement before the Court at the great trial, his Congress Presidential Address and other public utterances, his Speeches and Messages during his great march to the Salt pans of Dandi, the full extent of his Agreement with Lord Irwin and the Speeches implementing the Pact. Then there are his speeches at the Second Round Table Conference followed by the Willingdon-Gandhi correspondence. Another section contains his important studies on the Hindu-Muslim question as also the statements on the problem of untouchability following the historic letter to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and the Epic Fast which resulted in changing the Premier's Award. Yet another section gives his reminiscences of great Indians like Gokhale, Pherozshah Mehta, Bal Gokhadhar Tilak, C. R. Das, etc. The selection contains chapters on a variety of subjects of miscellaneous interest ending with his famous gramophone record on God. It contains numerous illustrations and an index.

The "FRIENDS OF INDIA" SERIES

These are short biographical sketches of eminent men who have laboured for the good of India. Copious extracts from the speeches and writings of the "Friends of India" on Indian Affairs are given in the sketches. Each volume has a fine frontispiece. To be had at this Office.

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