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NOTES AND NEWS

Charity Needs Not Wealth

But A Heart

THERE are many wealthy people in this world who are shy to part even with a penny and yet there is many a soul whose heart is big, but has not the means to give. An incident that would put to shame many a wealthy man, has taken place in Louis Trichardt (Northern Transvaal), where Mr. Vithaldas M. Ghelani, an old resident and chairman of the Zoutpansburg District Indian Congress, has donated the sum of £500 towards building an Indian Ward in the new hospital to be built in that small town. The authorities had promised to build an Indian Ward at a cost of £1,000 on a £ to £ basis should half the sum be given by the Indian community. Before the local Indian community could arrive at a decision to raise the amount, Mr. V. M. Ghelani announced his desire to donate the whole amount himself. The announcement was made at a public reception given in honour of Mr. Nanji Kalidas Mehta during his recent visit to that town, before a large gathering of Europeans and Indians. Mr. V. M. Ghelani, who is but a middle-class merchant, cannot possibly rank among the wealthy, hence the amount he has donated is princely. Mr. Ghelani has not the ambition of being known as a millionaire. He is content with moderate means of livelihood for himself and his family and desires to spend the rest of his income in charity. If many were possessed with such a magnanimous heart there would be no misery and want in the world. Mr. V. M. Ghelani's act of public charity is the first of its kind, not only among Hindus, but among the whole Indian community. We heartily congratulate Mr. Ghelani and wish him a long life and the means to continue his charitable work.

Agent-General For India

Sir Syed Raza Ali, Agent-General for India in the Union, arrived in Cape-town from Europe with Lady Raza Ali in the Pretoria on Thursday, Jan. 14. In an interview with a representative of *The Star*, Sir Syed said, that he was immensely pleased with the practical results which followed the visit of the Union Parliamentary

delegation to India last year. The visit had made an excellent impression in India, especially the utterances of Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr. Both individually and collectively the delegation did important work," he said. "The visit has promoted goodwill, and has strengthened, not only the friendliness, but, I think I may say, the friendship between the two countries."

It is more than surprising that Sir Raza Ali should have been able to see and be immensely pleased with the "practical" results which followed the visit of the Union Parliamentary delegation to India last year. The Agent-General might quite possibly have been confidentially informed of "practical" results that may have taken place in India in the relations between the Governments of the two countries. We must, of course, plead ignorance to that. What we know in this country is that the Parliamentary delegation's visit to India has brought Indians in South Africa "no practical" relief. In fact the situation under the Slums Act and the Transvaal Asiatic Land Tenure Act is gradually becoming worse and makes us wonder if the Agent-General was not a little too hasty in indulging in flattery of the Government without first acquainting himself of the troubles his fellow-countrymen are having to undergo.

Housing Scheme At Johannesburg

As a result of a deputation to the Public Health Committee of Johannesburg City Council, the Rev. B. L. E. Sigamoney, chairman of the Bertrams Indian and Coloured Society, has been notified that the demolition of condemned premises in Bertrams will be dealt with in sections and that tenants of stands acquired by the Council will be permitted to occupy such premises for a period of three months as from February 1 this year. Alternatively, accommodation in Bertrams will be provided for such period. The Council's intention is to start building operations by sections and so remove a few people as possible at a time.

Asiatics In British Columbia

For half a century, since Chinese coolies were introduced to work on the construction of the Canadian Pacific

Railway, Orientals have been engaged in the peaceful penetration of British Columbia. At the present rate of progress, with the highest birth-rate in the British Empire, they will exceed in population the white residents of British Columbia in another fifty years. Such is the news transmitted from Vancouver. Of the 700,000 in British Columbia, 48,000 are of Chinese and 24,000 of Japanese race. In each case, nearly one-half are Canadian by birth. There is a preponderance of males among the Chinese, but the sexes are almost equal among the Japanese, whose birth-rate is two and a half times that of the whites. In fact, one in every eight babies born in British Columbia, during the present year is a Japanese. Since 1921, the percentage of British population in the Pacific province which has declined from 73.8 to 67.5, according to official statistics. At a similar rate, the British origin of population will be less than half in twenty years. This is causing much uneasiness among the white population.

Our Special Number

The *Bombay Chronicle* writes: Among the many Indian journals in Africa, INDIAN OPINION, which was founded by Mahatma Gandhi in the year 1903, is easily the foremost. It is being conducted on the lines laid down by Gandhiji, though, of course, it has made a great advance in its presentation and get-up during recent years. This year's Diwali Special Number of the journal is an excellent production and bears the messages of Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru as also of a number of other Indian leaders. Mr. Hofmeyr who recently led the goodwill mission from South Africa to India, also contributes a resume of his impressions of India. Besides this there is a full account of the Delegation's tour. The article, "Some reminiscences—and a Forecast" by Mr. H. S. L. Polak will be perused with great interest considering the services rendered by Mr. Polak in the cause of Indians overseas. INDIAN OPINION is not only an excellent journalistic enterprise, but it is also a cementing factor among Indians and their brethren and sisters overseas. We wish it a long career of service in the cause of Indians in Africa.

Indian Opinion

FRIDAY, JANUARY 22ND, 1937

Indians And The Aliens Bill

THE Aliens Bill, introduced by the Government, passed its second reading in the House of Assembly on Monday night by 83 votes to 28, after the Nationalist amendment, asking for the incorporation of Dr. Malan's motion, had been rejected by 91 votes to 18. It is but natural that Indians should be keenly interested in the debate on the Bill and the motion, in view of the fact that they have already an Immigration Act, based on racial discrimination, enforced against them. The present Government's Bill, it is claimed, is not aimed at any particular alien race, but affects all aliens. Dr. Malan's motion, on the other hand, is aimed directly at the Jews and was openly anti-semitic. In this article we wish to record some of the sentiments expressed by the various members speaking on Dr. Malan's motion on racialism. We are led to take note of them as they are completely in contrast with the attitude of the Government and the European people generally in regard to the immigration of Indians who are by no means aliens but British subjects.

Let us begin with General Smuts, Minister of Justice. This is what he says:

"The policy enunciated by Dr. Malan was odious and obnoxious to the people of this country. It was shocking to see a man like Dr. Malan giving it his adherence."

How is it, we wonder, that General Smuts did not realise his own policy to be odious and obnoxious when he enunciated it when he first introduced an Immigration Act to keep British Indians out of South Africa? Was it not shocking to see a man like General Smuts giving it his adherence?

Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr, attacking Dr. Malan's motion, said:

"Semitism was a hateful thing; it had its origin in jealousy and other unworthy human feelings. It was unworthy of a nation, which was proud of its love of liberty. These unworthy sentiments were being used in various countries in order to deprive the people of those countries of their liberty. It was due to the safety and honour of this country to fight unworthy sentiments of that kind."

Mr. Coulter, member of the Dominion Party, said:

"The motion was aimed at the Jew as a Jew; it struck at him through his fundamental right to secure his means of existence. In other words, if the principle of the motion were

given effect to it would be laid down on the Union Statute Book as a measure of differentiation between citizens based upon race and religion.

Mr. Burnside (Socialist, Umbilo) reminded Dr. Malan

that he had, at one time, been an ardent disciple of the greatest Jew who ever lived—a Jew whose teachings had spread throughout the world because they were teachings of tolerance. It ill-behoved anyone who had spent a great part of his life trying to spread those teachings of tolerance, to come to any assembly, where they prayed to govern men justly, and put forward an amendment based on utter intolerance.

The Minister of the Interior, Mr. R. Stuttaford, described the whole intention of Dr. Malan's motion as "unabashed racialism."

"When a stranger lands here absolutely within the law, are we not going to hand out level-handed justice?" demanded the Minister. "If we are not going to stand for justice and right for every man who is legally in this country, I say 'God help our country.'" He held no brief for the Jews, proceeded Mr. Stuttaford. If any man in this country suffered from their competition, he did (laughter). But they suffered from the good qualities of the Jews as much as their bad ones—from their hard work and their enterprise and their persistence—and that was no reason for treating them unjustly.

The foregoing are some of the sentiments we have culled out from the speeches of the respective members. They are pious, no doubt, and a people that governed in accordance with those principles are worthy of being called the most civilised people on earth.

We have already expressed in previous issues our sympathies with the Jewish community and our opposition to any measure based upon race or colour. There can, therefore, be no question of our favouring Dr. Malan's anti-semitic policy, and the foregoing sentiments have our fullest endorsement. But when we find our own people in the same position as the Jews, are we not justified in asking why the same sentiments are not interpreted in this country in regard to the treatment of Indians even though they hold a superior position to the Jews in that they are not foreigners but are British subjects and hold by no means a mean record of useful services in the development of this country? And what should we expect from the Jews themselves? The very

least that we should expect from that persecuted race is the strictest adherence to the great principle: "Do unto others as ye would that others should do unto you." But it is our fate not only to bemoan the attitude of the non-Jewish community towards us but even of the Jewish community. While admitting that there are a few honourable exceptions among the Jews in South Africa whom we look upon as friends of Indians, it is an undeniable fact that the Jews, generally, are by no means backward of other Europeans in exploiting the Indians and treating them as dirt. The sentiments we have quoted above are creditable to those who have given expression to them and are worth interpreting in the lives of everyone. But here is a sentiment expressed by Mr. Kentridge, member of the United Party. Mr. Kentridge, be it remembered, belongs to the Jewish community. This is what he said:

The Jews did not claim the right for any and every Jew to enter the country but they did protest against any measure aiming to keep out the Jew merely because he was a Jew. It was in the interest of the country, he said, to have a vigorous European population. The native and coloured populations were increasing at a rate far in excess of the rate of increase in the European population and, for the purpose of defence alone, South Africa required a larger European population—South Africa needed soldiers. . . Mr. Kentridge said he had changed his own name from Kantarowich to Kentridge in order the better to be able to assimilate with the South African people (ironical Nationalist laughter).

Indeed it makes us laugh too. It pains us to think that Mr. Kentridge, of all, should have been responsible for having marred the goodness of all the rest of the sentiments by making such an unholy utterance. Mr. Kentridge is certainly not a credit to his race if he is prepared so easily to sink his racial identity by changing his name in order to be able to assimilate with the South African people. That, however, is his own personal affair. What we are grieved to perceive is that, belonging to a persecuted race, he should also preach the doctrine of white supremacy and of keeping the native and the coloured populations crushed. Would that there are not many Mr. Kentridges in the Jewish race, else there will be nothing to be wondered at if a Hitler rises to bring about its doom.

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Fountain of Wisdom

In reason alone can we have our common meeting ground; for that which is against reason needs must be peculiar and exclusive, offering constant friction until worn away by the ever-active, rational mind of man.

—RABINDRANATH TAGORE.

NO SUBSTANTIAL RELIEF TO ZANZIBAR INDIANS

BINDER'S REPORT TORN TO SHREDS

Mr. Tayab Ali, leader of the Zanzibar Indians and a member of the Agricultural Indebtedness Commission appointed by the Zanzibar Government, has issued the following statement on Mr. Binder's report:—

MR. BINDER recommends that the Clove Growers' Association should be armed with the exclusive right or monopoly of buying cloves from the growers. At present the growers are entitled to sell their cloves to whomsoever they like. And be it said, to their honour that some of them in appreciation of the past services of their Indian agents and financiers and the convenience and facilities still afforded by them, prefer to sell their cloves to or through them. Even this restricted market enables the Indian exporters to buy their requirement at least to some extent, from those growers or their Indian agents. So far we have been fighting for the legitimate rights of the Indian exporters but now Mr. Binder says: "Nobody except the Clove Growers' Association shall buy cloves from the Growers." In other words, if this recommendation of Mr. Binder becomes law in that case all those Indian middlemen who deal in cloves and those small Indian traders who take cloves from their native Arab customers either as purchasers or as agents will be completely eliminated and entirely ruined. It seems we Indians are fated to get a stone where we ask for bread.

Mr. Binder says that the Indians, if they choose, might become agents of the Association for the purpose of buying cloves in the island. In this connection I would only say that no obligation is suggested on the part of the Association to employ Indians as their buying agents or to continue them in their employment if once employed.

Not Much Change

Mr. Binder says that the issuing of licences for export may be transferred from the Clove Growers' Association to the Zanzibar Government and that the licence fee may be considerably reduced. This transfer does not mean much as apart from the fact that the Clove Growers' Association is one of the departments of the Zanzibar Government, the Treasurer who would be in charge of the department issuing licences, is an important member of the Board of the Clove Growers' Association. Even if the Zanzibar Government once becomes liberal and impartial in the granting of export licences and even reduces the licence fee to a nominal figure, I am afraid there would be hardly any applications for export licence as the business of Indian exporters will have gone as

soon as the foreign buyers and consumers come to know that the only supplier of cloves left in the Protectorate is the Clove Growers' Association. Then they will naturally cease to buy through any middlemen.

Cry In Wilderness

Regarding the appointment of two representatives on the Advisory Committee of the Association—probably one Indian will be nominated to represent the Indian interests. And even if this Indian nominee correctly represents the Indian views, I am afraid his will be but a cry in the wilderness.

Land Problem Unsolved

As to revised formula to prevent alienation of land from Arabs and natives, discriminating between agriculturists and non-agriculturists instead of between Arabs and Africans on the one hand and non-Arabs and non-Africans on the other as at present. No relief of any kind is suggested in this matter except a change in the wording of the section.

When the Zanzibar Government wanted to pass laws preventing the alienation of agricultural lands from Arabs and Africans to Indians, their agents made a confidential report to them that half of the agricultural lands of the Zanzibar Protectorate had already passed into the hands of the Indian money-lenders and a half of the remainder was heavily encumbered to them. On the strength of this fictitious report the Zanzibar Government passed legislation two and a half years ago restricting Arabs and Africans from selling their land to Indians. And although these figures have proved to be false their Legislative Act still remains on the statute book.

Allegations Refuted

Mr. Binder states in his report that the Indians in Zanzibar only form 6 per cent. of the population raising an inference that they need not be taken much notice of.

It is only indirectly hinted that about 20 per cent. of the land is in the hands of the Indian mortgagees which suggests that Indians have obtained land by foreclosing mortgages. I am in a position to say that there is not a single instance of an Indian mortgagee foreclosing his mortgage in Zanzibar. Whatever plantations they have acquired has been acquired either at auction sales or by private treaty.

Moratorium

The first moratorium was declared two and a half years ago. Since then there have been several extensions. The

miserable plight of those unfortunate investors whose only means of livelihood was the income from the investments in mortgage of clove and cocoa-nut plantations in Zanzibar can be better imagined than described.

Nothing is being done for the repayment of the millions of rupees due from Africans and Arabs to their Indian creditors.

No Substantial Relief

From what is stated above it would be clear that Mr. Binder's report not only does not promise any substantial relief for concessions to the Zanzibar Indians but it actually threatens the loss of their existing rights.

Unless the Government of India, backed up by widely expressed public opinion, puts up a strong and continuous fight to protect the just rights and legitimate interests of its nationals in Zanzibar and secures at the reluctant hands of the colonial office some substantial measure of relief for the long suffering Indians, they will be completely ruined and may before long be obliged to return to India which to many of them would be a new and unknown country.

If the Zanzibar Indians do not succeed in their just fight against the iniquitous and pernicious policy of the Zanzibar Government, then the fate of Indians in other British Colonies and Protectorates may well be pitied.

GIVE US MEN

God give us men. A time like this demands,
Strong minds, great hearts, true faith and ready hands;
Men whom the lust of office does not kill;
Men whom the spoils of office cannot buy;
Men who possess opinions and a will;
Men who have honour, men who would not lie;
Men who can stand before a demagogue;
And scorn his treacherous flatteries without winking;
Tall men sun-crowned, who live above the fog,
In public duty and in private thinking,
An honest man is the noblest work of God.

—POPE.

'GANDHISM' TO SOCIALISM

I
SEVERAL friends have repeatedly asked me to discuss at length 'Gandhism' in relation to socialism. But I have been unwilling to do so and even have discouraged these discussions, so much so that in the excitement of discussions we even lose sight of the practical consequences of carrying on debates, which by their very nature are of an endless type.

To a certain extent, moreover, these discussions are often held on the assumption of premises which are not certain. For instance, in the present case, we do not know what are the exact dogmas of either Gandhism or Socialism. As to the former, Gandhiji himself told the members of the Gandhi Seva Sangh at Saoli in March last as follows:

"There is no such thing as 'Gandhism', and I do not want to leave any sect after me. I do not claim to have originated any new principle or doctrine, I have simply tried in my own way to apply the eternal truths to our daily life and problems. . . . The opinions I have formed and conclusions I have arrived at are not final. I may change them tomorrow. I have nothing new to teach the world, Truth and Non-violence are as old as the hills. All I have done is to try experiments in both on as vast a scale as I could do. In doing so I have sometimes erred and learnt by my errors. Life and its problems have thus become to me so many experiments in the practice of truth and non-violence. By instinct I have been truthful, but not non-violent. . . . In fact it was in the course of my pursuit of truth that I discovered non-violence. . . ."

"Well, all my philosophy, if it may be called by that pretentious name, is contained in what I have said. You will not call it 'Gandhism'; there is no *ism* about it. . . ." (*Harijan*, 28th March 1936, p. 49).

When this is the position taken up by the leader himself, how inappropriate it would be for those seeking to serve under him to engage themselves in a controversy with the propagandists of another doctrine!

Then in regard to Socialism also, there is no exactly defined set of dogmas. Those who attack or uphold it often do so aimlessly and vaguely. It is a philosophy, or rather the nebula of a philosophy, which, to use the words of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, "involves a certain psychological outlook on life and its problems. It is more than mere logic. So also are the other outlooks based on heredity, upbringing, the unseen influences of the past and our

By
K. G. MASHRUWALA
In "Harijan"

present environments." (*Autobiography*, p. 368). Being so, it is still growing, though attempting necessarily to touch all sides of human activities—religious, moral, political, social, economic,—and as must be inevitable with a growing doctrine, on every side there is want of uniformity of opinion. But the result is that one may attack or uphold a side of Socialism only to find that his opponent does not consider that side to be vital to his doctrines, or of much practical importance, or is not in disagreement with the debater in that matter. For instance, to take no less an exponent than Pandit Jawaharlal himself. In a letter to Shrimati Premaben Kantek, he is reported to have written as follows:

"...What have questions relating to marriage and sex to do with volunteering or even with Socialism? In a wide sense of the word Socialism is a philosophy of life and, therefore it covers and includes all aspects of life. But ordinarily Socialism means a certain economic theory. When I talk of it I mean that economic theory; and all this talk of religion or marriage and morals in connection with it is absurd." (*Bombay Chronicle*, 7th October 1936).

This may or may not be the attitude of other Socialists, and so such discussions, whether on behalf of or against ill-understood 'Gandhism' or ill-understood Socialism, can hardly contribute to clear thinking. They simply tend to create parties, the members of which have no clear notions, but have only succeeded in developing a like or dislike for a particular word or slogan, and on the strength of that are tempted to create internal strifes in the localities under their influence. Then, in the absence of any exact programme to be immediately put into execution, these debates do not much benefit either the controversialists or the people, but only become a handle for those who are interested in putting down both. They, the opponents of both, instinctively become forewarned and strengthen their own organizations. As they stand for themselves and not the people, it is easier for them to do so, being few in numbers and having, comparatively speaking, unlimited resources at their command. The power of the State being also behind them, the repression of, first, the one, and then, of the other debating parties necessarily follows. Unwittingly, the academical discussions create enstrangement and bad blood between the de-

baters and, to the great harm of the country, they become, if not active, at least passive tools or indifferent spectators of the repression of the other body.

It is indeed necessary that there should be as much clear thinking as possible on the various problems affecting the country. But of these problems, there are some on which clear thinking is more urgently and imperatively needed than others; and there are some, on which it is not possible for a large number of even fairly intelligent people to be quite clear in their thoughts at this stage—even with hard thinking—because in practical problems certain outside developments have to take place more vividly before a large number of people can be made to think clearly on them. In my opinion, to those who have at heart the attainment of country's freedom, it is imperatively necessary to be quite clear in their minds on the following points, as being more urgent than others:

1. Nothing can and will be achieved unless there is a very large number of young men and women who will ardently and seriously devote themselves to a life of service.

2. Their work will not gain strength or yield fruit unless there are men and women of stern character and purpose.

3. They cannot have sternness of character and purpose for a long period, unless they are far more self-controlled and disciplined and averse to a life of frivolity and pleasure-seeking than the average self-centered youth.

4. It must be realized very clearly that a very much larger number of life-workers than that at present in the field will be needed in the years to come and before Swaraj is attained. A majority of them will have to come from the present middle and lower middle classes. This will unavoidably necessitate a life of, materially speaking, greatest simplicity, poverty and hardship—not to mention great physical exertion also,—and the country's cause must fail unless the character of the youth among these classes is cast into a mould which will prepare them for such life. Whether or no a simple and hard-worked life is *per se* desirable, it is a condition precedent to Swaraj in India.

I think these are realities, even though they may seem hard, which must be appreciated and faced bravely both by those who lean towards Gandhian methods or those inclined towards what is conceived of as the Socialist way of thinking. Any attitude towards life, whether urged on a so-called spiritualistic or a so-called materialistic doctrine, which scoffs at a life of self control, self-discipline or self-imposed simplicity (otherwise called poverty), or rouses in the mind of the growing generation a hunger for a sensuous and pleasure-seeking life, must result in delaying the day for freedom.

(To be continued)

A SOUTH AFRICAN ON INDIA

THE NEW CONSTITUTION IN PRACTICE

DYARCHY GIVES WAY TO AUTONOMY

The following is the eighth of a series of articles contributed to the *Rand Daily Mail* by Mr. Leif Egeland M.P. a member of the South African Parliamentary Delegation that recently visited India. Further articles will be reproduced in subsequent issues of **INDIAN OPINION**.

IN April an entirely new constitution for India, from which Burma will be separated as a colony on its own, comes into force with the inauguration of the first stage, namely autonomy for the eleven Provinces of British India. The second stage, Federation, is expected to be reached after a brief interval of negotiations for the entry of the various Indian States into an All-India Federation. When this happens India will for the first time in her history have achieved constitutional unity, and the biggest experiment in democratic government in human history will have been launched.

The 1935 Government of India Act is the latest of a number of stages towards self-government. As far back as 1892 the elective principle was introduced. By the so-called Morley-Minto Reforms in 1905 the principle was strengthened by doing away with the official majority in the councils, which at this stage, however, were purely advisory bodies.

Big Step Forward

The really big step forward was the historic Montagu Declaration in the British House of Commons in 1917, when the policy of the British and Indian Governments was for the first time unequivocally expressed as "the increasing association of Indians in every branch of the Administration and the gradual development of self-governing institutions with a view to the progressive realisation of responsible government in India as an integral part of the British Empire."

Thus India's goal is clearly shown to be that of Dominion Status, and the Act of 1919 following upon the Montagu-Chelmsford Report introduced a constitution which was designed to give a fuller measure of self-government.

This Act introduced the system known as "Dyarchy" the system now to be replaced by one of provincial autonomy. Under Dyarchy certain subjects, known as "transferred subjects," were in each Province entrusted to responsible Ministers who were responsible to the provincial legislatures, while in respect of other "reserved" subjects, such as the maintenance of law and order, finance, irrigation and labour disputes, control

remained in the officials of the Governor's Executive Council, who were responsible only to the Governor. Even in regard to transferred subjects, however, the Governor could over-rule the legislature, and in certain cases act without it, if in his opinion "the safety, tranquillity or interests of the Province" so required.

Unitary Control

So far as the Central Government of India was concerned, the 1919 Act set up a constitutionally unitary and centralised Government with the Governor-General-in-Council as the keystone of the whole structure. The Central Legislature consisted of two Houses, the Council of State and the Assembly respectively. These, however, possessed no constitutional control over the Central Executive which remained responsible to the British Secretary of State, and through him, to Westminster.

It was a tragedy that Mahatma Gandhi should, just when the 1919 constitution was being introduced, have been blinded by the blunder of the Amritsar riots into opposing the reforms from the start and initiating an obstructive campaign of non-co-operation and of civil disobedience. In spite, however of all difficulties and disorders, the system of Dyarchy has had a not altogether unsuccessful record during the past sixteen years, operating comparatively smoothly in some Provinces like Madras, but very imperfectly, not to say dangerously, in others like Bengal.

It has provided a good opportunity for political apprenticeship and for the increasing association of Indians in the technique of legislation and in more or less responsible political activity.

The chief weakness of Dyarchy has lain in the fact that with certain reserved subjects remaining in the hands of officials and outside the scope of the elected legislatures, with fixed and irremovable Government-appointed Executives, and with elaborate guarantees—which had not infrequently to be put into practice—for making Government policy effective as against decisions of the legislature majorities, it has failed to develop a sense of reality and of responsibility on the part of the various opposition groups.

The Simon Report

The 1919 Act provided for the appointment of a statutory Commission after ten years to examine the working of the constitution and to advise as to

its amendment. This Commission with Sir John Simon as chairman reported in 1930. Its recommendations were considered at length by three round table conferences in London, and the 1935 Act is the eventful result of all these deliberations.

The constitution now to be set up introduces three main changes. The first is the discarding of Dyarchy in the provinces and its replacement by full provincial autonomy (subject to certain safeguards). Secondly, there is a switch-over to a federal form of constitution. The unitary system which for so long has been the supreme authority in India is disappearing as we watch and in its place great autonomous Provinces make their appearance. Thirdly, there is provision for a Federation including the ruling Princes of the independent States.

Within such fields of legislation as are not statutorily defined as being exclusively federal, the Provincial Councils (whose members will be elected directly to represent various religious communities, universities and economic interests) will have full powers to legislate.

These powers are, however, subject to the "safeguards" of the Governor's special powers to act at his discretion in such matters as keeping order or protecting minorities. They are also subject to the Governor's right in certain cases to legislate by ordinance which remains valid for a period, and even emergencies to enact Acts, and to his right to legislate for certain backward "excluded areas" which remain outside the jurisdiction of the legislature.

The New Parliament

The new Federal Parliament will consist as heretofore of a Council of State and an Assembly, both increased in numbers, due chiefly to the presence of nominees of the federating States. Seats will in both houses as heretofore be allocated communally, Hindus Sikhs, Mahommedans and the depressed or outcast classes being entitled to a fixed number of seats. Special provision is also made for a measure of representation by labour, commerce and industry, and by women.

It is of particular interest to South Africans that in the case of all members in the Assembly and of certain smaller communities in the Council of State, election will be indirect through the elected Provincial representatives, rather like the election of Union Senators,

Dyarchy, though dead in the Provinces survives at the Centre, for the subjects of defence, ecclesiastical affairs, external affairs, and tribal areas are "reserved" subjects to be dealt with by the Governor-General acting with advisory counsellors whom he appoints.

In respect of all other subjects, however, the Governor-General will act on the advice of a Council of Ministers, who must be members of the Federal Legislature. Where, however, Ministerial advice conflicts with the Governor-General's special responsibility for such matters as order, financial stability of the Federal Government, minorities, rights of native rulers or of public servants, then he may disregard their advice. The Viceroy may also, like the Governors in their Provinces, promulgate ordinances or enact Acts over the heads of his Ministers where he considers such necessary to the proper discharge of his duties.

The Judiciary

The act further sets up a Federal Court for India with both original and appellate jurisdiction on matters of federal law. The functions of the Court may also be extended to those of Supreme Court. In constitutional cases, there will be a right of appeal to the Privy Council in England, but in other cases there is only an appeal by leave either of the Federal Court itself or of the Privy Council.

Space does not allow of more than the bare mention of such other features of the constitution as the setting up of a Statutory Federal Railway Authority with its own tribunal, or the financial adjustments as between Federation and Provinces, or the special provisions in regard to civil servants.

I have tried briefly to outline the new constitution, which, to use the Viceroy's words, 'for breadth of conception and boldness of design is without parallel in history.'

The changes which it introduce connote a profound modification of British policy towards India as a member of the Commonwealth. For indeed by their very nature, again to quote Lord Linlithgow, "they involve nothing less than the discarding of the old ideas of Imperialism for new ideals of partnership and co-operation."

In an age of unfaith and of reaction in so many countries, the grant of this new democratic constitution for one-fifth of the human race is a great act of faith. But it might well have been made sooner. The chief criticism that might fairly be made against Britain is not that these reforms concede too little, but that she did not in 1919 have the larger faith of the Campbell-Bannerman variety and do then what the better lessons of the intervening years of evasion and of difficulty eventually brought her somewhat diffidently to concede in 1935.

(To be concluded)

South African News In Brief

Maritzburg District Inadequately Policed

ON Friday, January 8, the following Officials of the Colonial Born and Settler's Indian Association (Maritzburg Branch), namely, Dr. M. R. Peters and K. Soobramoney interviewed the District Commandant of the South African Police, Maritzburg, in connection with the lower end of the town covering Retief, Longmarket, Church, Pietermaritz, Berg, Boom and Greyling Streets, being inadequately policed. The Deputation explained at length of the native amaeleita troubles, with addition of the nuisance and annoyance created by the Indian amaeleitas, known as rookers, much to the disgust and disappointment of the residents of the area; they also stated that the position is becoming worse, and very notorious and dangerous at night, and more so of the recent assaults etc., is a true indication of the terrible state of affairs, and suggested to the Commandant that extra Police be stationed from 6 p.m. on to midnight in the vicinity, and by the presence of the police, the undesirables would be scared, and automatically the area would be quite peaceful, and the residents would be free from all dangers and anxiety. The Commandant who sympathised with the Deputation, assured them that he will have extra police on duty at the times and in the area above indicated, and that the Association should report at the end of the month as to whether or not the position is improved.

Marketing Bill Protest

A mass meeting of the Indian farming community was held at the Indian Morning Market Durban on January 15, in order to lodge a strong protest against the Marketing Bill introduced in Parliament. Mr. F. Ramlogan, of Westville, presided, and the following resolutions were adopted:—

This mass meeting of Indian farmers hereby resolves to lodge this solemn and emphatic protest against the Marketing Bill introduced in Parliament, in view of the fact that the proposed measure restricts the farmer in his productive activities.

Having regard to the fact that the Marketing Bill will profoundly affect the fortunes of the Indian farming community in that it affects the immediate means of livelihood of a large number of Indian farmers, and in view of the fact that it confers autocratic powers on the Marketing Board, this meeting resolves to send a deputation to the Minister of Agriculture with the mandate that the said deputation shall plead the cause of the Indian farmers and urge the Minister to safeguard the potential rights of the Indian farmers at least to earn their livelihood in an unrestricted manner.

This mass meeting of Indian farmers hereby resolves to authorise the Natal Indian farmers' Union to send the deputation to the Minister of Agriculture and if necessary, to submit a humble petition to Parliament seeking relief.

This mass meeting of Indian farmers hereby resolves to kindly request Colonel O. F. Stallard and Mr. Morris Alexander to help the deputation in defence of our rights to existence in this country.

A Distinguished Indian Visitor

Louis Trichardt entertained a distinguished Indian visitor a few days ago in the person of Mr. Nanji Kalidas Mehta, M.B.E., of Uganda. Councillor O. Hanlon took the Chair for the function. Mr. V. M. Ghelani, Chairman of the Zoutpansberg Indian Congress garlanded the European guests, i.e. the Chairman, Councillor Hanlon, the Chief Magistrate, Mr. O. Currie, and Councillor H. J. Lissack. Mr. U. B. Mehta a prominent Indian merchant of Louis Trichardt, at the outset introduced the distinguished visitor, Mr. N. K. Mehta, M.B.E., and briefly referred to his valuable services and activities in the social field for the uplift of the Indians in Uganda, East Africa and India. There were several European speakers. Mr. Mehta, M.B.E., in reply, expressed pleasure in the welcome given him, and in the spirit of goodwill and good relationship which existed in the town of Louis Trichardt between the respective communities. He declared that their life-work was to educate the Indian women-folk in India to arouse the female consciousness so that they may partake in all activities of Indian life with the men. A praise-worthy announcement was made at the meeting regarding a donation of £500 by Mr. V. M. Ghelani, merchant of Louis Trichardt, towards the erection of an Indian ward in the Hospital building which is to be erected at Louis Trichardt in the near future. The Indian Ward will be named the 'V. M. Ghelani Indian Ward.' The meeting terminated amid great enthusiasm and pleasant memories. About 100 Europeans and 100 Indians attended the function.

Matriculation Results

Singh's Matriculation Class, Class II: Moodley, Manikum. Sastri College, Class I: Rama, Prag. Class II: Chetty, Theagarajan Balaguru; Gabriel Michael; Jamna Dawohund; Jungbahadur, Bhisum; Magrajh, Khemrajh George; Naiker Annamalay Pathmanathan; Pillay, Kun-nabran; Rajput, Narandas Beohar (Book-keeping). Class III: Bhaga, Prag; Dinshaw, Cawas; Jooma, Omar (History); Lazarus, Alexander; Mistri, Naran, Khoosal; Moodley, Muniswami Sundraval; Mucken, Parmoo; Pillay, Ohokanadan; Pillay, Narmesamy Ruthneveloo; Saib, Cassim Hussein; Singh, Thaveraj; Soobramoney, Govindasamy. Mitchel Crescent Girls' Indian School, Class III: Lazarus, Gertrude. Port Shepstone St. Dominic's High School, Class III: Mutukistna, Panumathie.

School Leaving Certificate

Sastri College: The following have secured the School Leaving Certificate:— Class III: Osman, Adam Ali Mohamed. Private Study, Stanger, Class III: Doolarkhan, Saikhan (French).

Two South African Bachelors'**Earnings**

In the annual report of the Commissioner for Inland Revenue it is stated that two South African bachelors earned over £20,000 a year in 1935. Their combined taxable income was £44,574, and they paid £3,016 in income tax. Another bachelor earned more than £18,000, and paid just over £1,000 in income tax. Fourteen married men earned over £20,000 each, their combined total being £426,572, of which £34,350 was paid in income tax. In all 13 bachelors and 88 married men each earned over £10,000 a year in 1935.

£300,000 Pier For Durban

After a pause of 11 months the concession to construct a £300,000 amusement pier on Durban beach front, which was sought by a private company, has again come up for discussion in official circles in Durban. On last Friday the scheme was debated and approved by a special sub-committee of the Durban City Council. It will now be placed before the Works Committee. Should the scheme be approved by the Works Committee it will come before the City Council. While further approval from the Government will be required before the scheme can be put into operation no difficulty is anticipated in this respect if it receives the whole-hearted report of the Council.

£5,000 For The Coronation

Plans for Durban's celebration of the Coronation of King George VI and Queen Elizabeth in May this year will be considered in Durban when the Special Committee appointed by the City Council meet to discuss the matter. Durban is to spend £5,000 on the celebration

and the City will be illuminated and "dressed" for the occasion. No suggestions for other forms of commemoration and celebration have yet been made; but it is anticipated that a number of proposals will be tabled. The Government proposes to issue from the Royal Mint at Pretoria a medal suitable for distribution to school children. The medal will be of bronze with a brooch attachment. A number of firms have communicated with the Town Clerk of Durban supplying information as to the possibility of quantities of Coronation mugs, tins and beakers being offered as souvenirs. Other firms have offered coloured pictures of their Majesties.

Unified Control Of Shop Hours

Both the Witwatersrand Commercial Employees Union and the executive committee of the National Distributive and Allied Organisations Union are in favour of the unified control of shop hours, wages and conditions of employment, which are to be considered by the Inter-Provincial Constitutive Committee at an early date. The Administration of Transvaal has been informed that both the union and the executive committee of the national organisation to be formed

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are in favour of the proposed unified control through the Department of Labour. The secretary of the union said: "We feel that under the Department of Labour we shall get a national award instead of provincial or regional awards."

Union's Indian Eisteddfod

Great interest is being shown in the forthcoming first annual Indian Eisteddfod, which is being held at Easter under the auspices of the Indian Society for the Advancement of Music and Art. The competitions at this festival are open to the Indians of South Africa, and comprise special sections in elocutions and dramatic art, both in English and the various vernaculars, and vocal and instrumental sections in the Western and Eastern (vernacular) mediums. There is a special Islamic Section, so that every section of the Indian community is being catered for, and a special section has been included for original compositions, i.e., sonnets, poems, prose writings and plays. There are, of course, special sections for the Indian Schools (infant, primary and secondary, etc.). There are also non-scholastic and open and special-open (adult) classes in all sections. The full syllabus, giving all particulars, is

now available, and can be had from the Joint-Secretaries, c/o Mr. R. M. Naidoo, 71 Albert Street, Durban. The price of the syllabus is 6d. per copy—postage 1d. extra, and it contains all the poems selected for the English elocution section. For the convenience of the public it has been arranged that copies of the syllabus will be on sale at Peter's Lounge, Goshalia's Music Saloon, Gabriel's School Book Bazaar and Rahman Khan Book Store, all in Grey Street, Durban.

Fellowship For University Women

The South African Association of University Women is offering a fellowship to permit one of its members to do research work in some country other than South Africa. Special circumstances however, may warrant the recipient of the fellowship being given permission to carry out the research work in this country. The fellowship is of the value of £250 and is for the academic year 1937-38. It will be granted only to members of the association under 30 years of age who hold a Master's Degree as the minimum qualification. Those interested may obtain particulars from the Hon. Secretary of the Association, 701 Pretorius Street, Pretoria.

Hindu Young Men's Association**(Maritzburg)**

The 31st annual meeting of the Hindu Young Men's Association was held in the Association's Hall, Maritzburg, recently Mr. A. T. Moodley, the Chairman, reviewing at length the year's work of the Association, said he was pleased to say that he was leaving the Association in a very sound position and hoped that his successor would do the same. There was a nett surplus of £600 after paying all the expenses for the year and it was pleasing to note that this was a record for the last 30 years, Mr. R. P. Naidoo, the Secretary of the National Leather Workers' Union, Maritzburg branch, congratulated the President for the great economy exercised during his term of office. The following were elected for this year: Patron, Professor Bhai Parmanand, M.A.; President, Mr. V. K. Pillay; Hon. Joint Secretaries, Messrs. R. N. Pillay and M. S. Naicker; Hon. Vice-Presidents, Messrs. R. N. Moodley, P. S. Pillay and P. M. Govender; Hon. Life Vice-Presidents, Messrs. T. Naidoo and R. R. Pillay; Hon. Auditor, Mr. A. T. Moodley; Committee, Messrs. K. Soobramoney, Kattya Govender, Sankara Nair, R. S. Moodley, B. R. Naidoo, Ramasamy Pillay and V. S. Padayachee; School Committee, Messrs. K. S. Moodley, R. N. Moodley and P. M. Govender; Librarians, Messrs. N. S. Padayachee and T. Moothu Pillay; Manager, Mr. R. N. Moodley.

India Letter

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT]

Mr. Sastri And Rev. Andrews Interview Viceroy

MR. SASTRI during his return journey from Penang will pass through Ceylon and halt at Negapatam to study the facilities at the emigration depots. He will similarly visit the Depot at Avadi near Madras in order to complete his enquiry and submit his report to the Government of India. Mr. Sastri and Rev. C. F. Andrews were granted interviews by the Viceroy at New Delhi.

Mahatma Gandhi's Philosophy

"Mahatma Gandhi's method of dealing with Labour troubles is a more accurate method of achieving industrial peace than the Trade Union method," observed Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, the Mayor of Bombay, in the course of a lecture on the 'Essential Humanity of Gandhian Philosophy' at Jinnah Hall. The lecture was the last of the series organised by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee in connection with the celebrations of the Gandhi Jayanti week in the city. The speaker thought that Gandhiji's philosophy was similar to the Greek philosophy which considered that there was no crime at all. The wrongs that men did were only a result of some mental illness or disability. Respect for human beings was the essence of Gandhiji's philosophy. He did not hate even his worst opponent, and sympathised with all who considered themselves as his enemies. The speaker further continued that Gandhiji did not deny the inherent class war in human society but, unlike Marx, he wanted to mitigate it and not intensify it. Concluding, Mr. Mehta said that the Gandhian philosophy of Truth, Non-violence and Fearlessness, though a sovereign remedy for the world's ills, was not a practicable proposition in this imperfect world composed of imperfect human beings.

Palestine Arabs' Demands

Sahibzada Haji Sheikh Rashid-ud-Din, M.L.C., U.P., has issued a statement to the Press in Meerut in the course of which he says:—Now that the ground has been prepared for the consideration of the grievances and demands of the Palestine Arabs, I think it necessary, in the interests of Mussalmans and the Government, to impress upon the British Cabinet the importance and urgent necessity of paying due regard to the religious feelings and susceptibilities of the Indian Muslims, in reaching decisions regarding the future of Palestine. The Mussalmans can be satisfied only with Arab freedom and

not with the mere overtures for peace. If the British Cabinet crushes the Arab struggling for self-preservation, it will re-act on the traditional loyalty of the Indian Muslims and have extremely unhappy repercussions in the Muslim world. I would, therefore, appeal to the British Government, as earnestly as possible, to make full use of the opportunity and occasion and earn the ever-friendship and gratitude of all the Muslims by conceding the fundamental rights and meeting the perfectly legitimate demands of the Palestine Arabs.

Indian Army Units' Work At Addis

The following is the text of a message received at New Delhi from His Majesty's Secretary of State for India: His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom wish to express on the impending return to India of the Addis Ababa legation guard, their appreciation of the co-operation which the Government of India had extended in enabling His Majesty's Legation in Addis Ababa to be adequately defended during the past 15 months by a force drawn from the Indian Army. Thanks to the assistance, not only were the staff and premises of His Majesty's Legation adequately defended but it was also possible to succour many hundreds of British subjects and foreigners whose lives would otherwise have been jeopardised on the collapse of local order immediately prior to Italian occupation of the city. Men of the Legation guard also performed admirable work under very dangerous conditions relieving three beleaguered Foreign Legations.

India's Cause In Foreign Countries

Mr. R. Lohia, Secretary, Foreign Department of the All-India Congress Committee, recently issued the following Press statement:—There are several types of organisations in all parts of the world, which are fairly active in behalf of the Indian cause. The "Friends of India," for example, is an association in London with affiliated societies in other parts of Europe. The object of this Association is to create an organized public opinion in England in favour of Indians' right of self-determination and generally to make known the significance of Mahatma Gandhi's non-violent movement as a moral equivalent for war. The Association was founded in 1930 and the Bulletin of Indian news that it issues has figured in several debates of the House of Commons. Nearly 1,500 copies of this Bulletin are distributed all over the

world. This Bulletin is to a very great extent a reproduction of the news-letters that the Foreign Department issues. The "Friends of India" has several Englishmen and Englishwomen on its committee with Mrs. Edith Hunter as the Honorary Secretary. The Indian National Association of Japan held a variety performance in Kobe recently. Together with Indian songs and dances, a drama written by Mr. A. M. Sahay, entitled "In India" was staged. The drama is dedicated to the starving families of our comrades now undergoing imprisonment for our common cause, and its theme is a young boy who is sentenced to a heavy term of imprisonment for attending a meeting and waving the Congress Flag. A young girl is also sentenced to a heavy term for taking care of the old mother of the boy after his arrest.

M.A. Recruited As Constable

An M.A. has been recruited as a constable in the Civil Police at Allahabad on a monthly salary of Rs. 13. Recently some undergraduates and a few graduates have been taken as constables in these provinces, but the appointment of an M.A. as a constable is the first case of its kind, furnishing proof of the acuteness of unemployment among the educated young men. The candidate is an M.A. of the Benares Hindu University and is a Bengali youth.

Portraits Of King And Gandhiji

The Municipal Council at Kumbakonam (Madras) at its meeting approved an office note recommending the purchase of His Majesty the King Emperor's portraits to be put up in Municipal elementary schools. The Council also agreed to a suggestion made by Mr. T. Venkatraman that portraits of Mahatma Gandhi be also purchased and put up in Municipal schools.

Khadi For Uniforms

At a meeting of the Madras Corporation, a resolution that all clothing purchased by the Corporation for the use of its staff, be made of hand-spun and hand-woven Khadi was carried by 33 votes to 10. There was some discussion on a Congress councillor's resolution that in all Corporation educational institutions the portrait of Mahatma Gandhi be put up in a conspicuous place. The resolution received support from some sections of the House. Speakers hailed Gandhiji as one of the greatest personalities in the world. The resolution was carried by 41 votes to 2.

ARRIVAL OF THREE INDIAN CYCLISTS

ENTHUSIASTIC WELCOME RECEPTION IN DURBAN

LAST Wednesday three brave Indian Cyclists who are cycling round the world arrived in Durban from Pietermaritzburg. They were welcomed at the "Mayville Castle." According to Parsee rites a ceremony was performed which was very interesting. The Mayor Mr. Fleming Johnston and the Maygress Mrs. Cyrus, Lady C. G. Smith, Mr. E. M. Paruk and many prominent Indians were present at the welcome.

The cyclists were given a public reception under the auspices of the Gandhi Library & Parsee Rustomjee Hall Committee on Wednesday at 5.30. p.m. at the Parsee Rustomjee Hall. The Mayor of Durban Mr. Fleming Johnston presided. The Hall was fully packed and all available space was occupied by the audience. At the commencement the Mayor said suitable words in welcoming the cyclists adding that it was a costly venture and subscribed a sum of £10 to the fund

The cyclists were garlanded by Mr. O. H. A. Jhaveri on behalf of the Gandhi Library and Parsee Rustomjee Hall Committee. The Mayor was also garlanded according to Indian custom. The cyclists were given beautiful bouquets by Mr. Jalbhoy Rustomjee on behalf of the Zoroastrian community, Mr. Ephraim for the Durban Indian Surf Life Saving Association, Mr. A. C. Yusuf for the Natal Muslim Youth Brigade, Mr. Satyadev for the Arya Pratinithi Sabha, Mr. H. A. Thaker for Kathiawar Arya Mandal, by Mr.



Three Indian Cyclists who are on a world tour and are at present in Durban.

इनीयानी मुसाइरीअे नीकजेला त्रषु डि'दी साधकदीस्टे
जेमो हाल इरथनमां छे.

Parshotam Desai for Vanik Mandal, Mr. P. Soni for Sorashat Mandal and by Mrs B. M. Patel for Gujarati Hindu Women Society. Amongst other speakers were the Mayoress Mrs. Cyrus, Lady C. G. Smith, Messrs. A. H. West, J. W. Godfrey, Swami Bhawani Dayal, V. S. C. Pather, B. M. Patel, V. Lawrence and Sorabjee Rustomjee. Lady C. G. Smith complementing the cyclists subscribed £10 to the fund. Messrs. Jalbhoy and Sorabjee Rustomjee also subscribed £15. On behalf of the cyclists Messrs. Keki Kharas and Rutton Gandhi thanked the members of the Library Committee, the Mayor and the various Associations for the hearty welcome accorded to them and assured that at a convenient opportunity they will speak fully on their travels in different countries. They said that whilst entering from Asia to Europe what money they had was fully spent, and a sum of only £3 was left when they reached London. They thanked the generosity of Lord Wakefield for his subscribing £100, which was very opportune and encouraging.

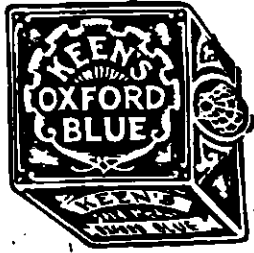
On the completion of the welcome a special parade of the Muslim Youth Brigade was held to lead the cyclists in a procession to the "New India House" in First Avenue, where the whole party was entertained by Messrs. Jalbhoy and Sorabjee. Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee spoke to the members of the Brigade to continue their good work in this city.

DEATH OF BABU HAZURA SINGH

WE deeply regret to record the sad death of Babu Hazura Singh which took place after a prolonged illness on Thursday, January 14, in Durban. Babu Hazura Singh was an old and respected resident of Germiston, Transvaal, and had come to Durban for treatment. Babuji was one of the few Sikhs from the Punjab that came to South Africa in the early days. Before arriving in Durban in 1900 he was for two years in the railway service in East Africa. He was a sub-railway contractor in the Transvaal and from 1919 to 1925 conducted a wholesale business in Johannesburg. He had a very successful business career and was presently a wealthy property owner. Babu Hazura Singh was a staunch fol-

lower of Mahatma Gandhi and though he belonged to the warrior class and believed in taking an eye for an eye he meekly submitted to Mahatma Gandhi and became a staunch passive resister under his leadership, having served several terms of imprisonment during the historic Transvaal Passive Resistance struggle. During the Great War Babu Hazura Singh returned to the Punjab, where he recruited a number of soldiers for service in France and Mesopotamia. Babu Hazura Singh was a recognised leader of the Indian community of Germiston and one of his recent charitable works was the opening of a primary school for Indian children in that town.

He was a liberal contributor in the public cause. The late Lal Bahadur Singh was one of his colleagues whom Transvaal has lost many years ago but is not yet forgotten and so will the late Babu Hazura Singh be long remembered by all those who have known him. The body was brought to Johannesburg and was cremated at the Braamfontein Crematorium on Sunday afternoon. The late Babu Hazura Singh leaves behind him his sorrowing widow, his eldest son who has settled down in India, and sons and daughters here to mourn their sad loss. We extend to the bereaved our heartfelt sympathy.



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ઓક્સફર્ડ બ્લુ લેવા દુકાને
જાઓ ત્યારે તમે ખત્રી કરી
દેશો કે તમને જેઈએ તેજ
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ફર્ડ વાપરવાથી કપડાને
ડામ નથી અને વાપરવા
માં તે ખડે છે.

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ઓક્સફર્ડ
બ્લુ.

વેપારીઓને

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વાપરવા સલામત કરવી એ
કાર્યકારક છે જેનું કારણ એજ
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સૌને સંતોષ થશે અને ફરીથી
પણ તેજ ખરીદવા આવશે.

Natal Provincial Administration

**Indian African Clearing Station
And Dispensary, Durban.**

Applications are invited from duly registered Indian Medical Practitioners for appointment to the post of part-time Medical Officer at the Indian African Clearing Station and Dispensary, Beatrice Street, Durban.

The salary attaching to the post is at the rate of £360 per annum.

Applications giving qualifications, age, and details of experience, should be addressed to the Medical Superintendent, King Edward VIII Hospital, P. O. Box 1035, Durban, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

Applications will be received up to and including the 27th January, 1937.

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To Club Secretaries

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