

Indian Opinion

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Mr. VALLABHBHAI PATEL

MR. VALLABHBHAI PATEL is the younger brother of Mr. Vithalbhai J. Patel, the President of the Indian Legislative Assembly. He is more widely known as Sardar Vallabhbhai. The



Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

Sardar is undoubtedly the right hand man of Mahatma Gandhi. It was during the no-tax campaign launched by Mahatma Gandhi in the Khaira District that the fighting qualities of Mr. Patel were found. That Mahatmaji had practically permitted the

Sardar to lead Guzerat is an indication of his faith in him. In the Borsad District the Government placed special police for whose wages the people of the District have had to pay a special tax. As a protest against this unjust tax the Sardar commenced Passive Resistance. The Sardar won. His leadership in the Bardoli campaign brought it to a success. The Bardoli struggle gave new life to India. His successes no doubt account for his recent arrest.

MR. PRAKASHAM

MR. PRAKASHAM is the Editor of *Swaraj* a powerful daily in Madras. He is one of the leaders in the Madras Province. During the great non-co-operation movement of 1921 he



Mr. Prakasham.

took a leading part in Madras Presidency.

When the late Deshabhandhoo Das formed a Swaraj Party he became an active member. He was a member of the Legislative Assembly. He infringed the Salt Act in Madras and was arrested and fined rupees five hundred

which he refused to pay. A restraint order was immediately served and his motor car was attached. The Government sold the car. Reuter reports that an Indian bought the car when the Government sold it in auction.

Mr. Nagashwarrao the Editor of *Andra Patrika* was also arrested with Mr. Prakasham and fined rupees 500. A Reuter's message states that Mr. Nagashwarrao is again arrested and sentenced.

NOTES AND NEWS

LADY CROMER, the mother of the Hon. Evelyn Baring, Acting Agent-General for the Government of India, who is at present in Durban with her son, was one of the principal guests at the weekly luncheon of the Orient Club, which took place on Sunday. Other guests were Mr. J. D. Tyson and the six new lecturers for the Sastri College, and also the Mayor and Mayoress, the Rev. and Mrs. A. Lamont, Dr. Batchelor, Port Health Officer, and several other European guests. Mr. Jhaveri, the Chairman, extended a cordial welcome on behalf of the members to the guests of the day, and expressed their best wishes to Mr. Tyson, who sailed on his return to India on Monday. Mr. Tyson spoke in

reply, and other speakers were the Mayor and Mr. A. Shakoore, who replied on behalf of himself and his colleagues of the Sastri College.

It is understood in political circles in Pretoria that in response to the invitation from the Indian Government, Mr. P. G. W. Grobler, Minister of Lands, will represent the Union of South Africa at the official opening of Delhi as the new capital of the dominion of India. It is expected that Mr. Grobler will sail for India early next January, as the official ceremony is to take place in February 1931. Mr. W. H. Farrell, Under-Secretary of the Department of External Affairs, will probably accompany the Minister on his visit.—*Natal Advertiser*.

A cable received from the University of London authorities gives the following successes in the Matriculation Examination, January 1930:—

CAPE TOWN :—Parsee Beyram Mancherjee, Second Division.

DURBAN :—Amod Mahomed Omar, First Division. We congratulate these students on their success.

A 'VERY DIFFICULT' SITUATION

OUR contemporary *The Natal Advertiser* has a leading article in its issue of Tuesday last about a 'very grave' situation in India. Our contemporary tries to maintain in the long run that because there is no complete unity in India, she is not fit for Dominion Status. "Until the capacity to govern themselves is revealed in at least some attempt to compose their own internal differences, it will be rank treachery to a congeries of internecine and bellicose minorities for Britain to withdraw a single soldier from that land of indoctrinated fanaticism."

We would rather like to know which nation of the world has achieved complete unity amongst itself? Is there complete unity between the English and the Dutch in South Africa? And yet South Africa enjoys Dominion Status. Was there unity in Ireland when Home Rule was granted to her? Was there unity in Canada when she was raised to the Status of dominion? Why a condition should be laid down in case of India that before she is granted Dominion Status she should weld these divisions into a great national unity. With regard to achieve the freedom of the country there is no disunity in India today. No section of the people in India has ever said that it is against the principle of freedom. Even the Moslems are not against the freedom of their country. They may have some grievances with regard to their status as a minority under the new constitution that is to be hammered out, but that is a minor point. Such differences could be easily put right when India is granted Dominion Status. When in human history did the populace at large ever support a revolutionary movement until it had achieved success? Slavery and serfdom were not abolished by collective action on the part of slaves and serfs. Unity cannot be a condition to achieve freedom for one's country. There are sufficient self-sacrificing Indians today in India who are determined to win freedom for their country. After all there are only 165,000 Britishers in the

whole of India. The administration of the state is not carried on by Britishers only. Indians want to be masters in their home. It is their birth right and no foreign nation has a right to deny it to them. An inflamed and infuriated nation of 320 millions cannot be permanently ruled by British bayonets. Sooner Britishers know this the better it is for England and India. There are other British officials of the mentality of our contemporary who say that a child must learn to walk before it can run and the Indian has not yet learnt to walk and it will be some time before he can run. We must be quite frank in saying that the Indians had learnt to walk when England was a country of savages. Indians have built up Empires and ruled them when no one knew the name of England in the East. A nation of yesterday therefore cannot teach one of the oldest nations of the world how to run. We are of opinion that no compromise is possible in India today and it is the Indian nation who must have the final say and no one else.

Natal Indian Congress

Arrest Of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru

Indian Community Registers Emphatic Protest

A mass meeting of the Indian community was held under the auspices of the Natal Indian Congress on Sunday 20th instant at the Royal Picture Palace. The meeting was convened for the purpose of protesting against the action of the Indian Government in arresting and sentencing Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru the President of the Indian National Congress. Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee, the President of the Natal Indian Congress, presided. The Hall was packed to its utmost capacity. Prominent amongst those present were Advocates J. W. Godfrey and Albert Christopher, Messrs. V. S. O. Pather, B. M. Patel, M. B. Naik, A. H. Kazi, Ismail M. Haffjee, Mahomed Ismail, M. M. Lookhat, M. E. Lakbi, O. H. A. Jhaveri, Shaik Hamed, S. H. Mahomed, P. K. Desai, R. K. Naidoo, H. H. Dhnpalla, D. H. Soni, C. N. Rana, Jalbhoj Rustomjee, P. R. Pather, S. J. Randeria, Mrs. J. W. Godfrey, Mrs. Albert Christopher, Mrs. S. Rustomjee, Mrs. Pragji Desai, Mrs. B. M. Patel, Mrs. Moodley and the Misses Godfrey. Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee delivered the following speech:—

Ladies and Gentlemen,—We have assembled here this afternoon to express our feelings at the sentence that has been inflicted upon Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the President of the Indian National Congress.

No doubt you are aware that Pandit Jawaharlal was arrested for infringing the Salt Laws, as a result of which he has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment. The infringement of the Salt Laws is part of the scheme that has been mapped out to attain freedom for India.

Whilst regretting the action of the Indian Government in sentencing the learned Pandit, who by virtue of his being the President of the Indian National Congress, is the foremost person in India at the present, we desire to emphasise that its action will in no way arrest the widespread unrest that prevails throughout the length and breadth of India. On the contrary it will tend to move the masses.

The present movement has at its head, Mahatma Gandhi, supported as he is by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Sjt. Sen Gupta, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and several others. They represent the cream of India and have behind them the teeming millions. The arrest of any of these eminent gentlemen will naturally inflame the situation.

Those who have closely followed the trend of events in India during the last few months will not fail to comprehend the serious turn that they have taken. The present situation is a result of the break in the negotiations between the leaders in India and the Viceroy. We firmly believe that if the British Government, as represented by the Viceroy of India, were sincere in their promise of Dominion status, and if that promise were "accompanied with convincing gestures" to use Mahatma Gandhi's phraseology, the present state of affairs would not exist. No sane person will deny India's right to claim Dominion status. One would have thought that India's services in the Great War would have hastened the granting of Dominion status to her. While her sister Dominions had had the promises held out to them fulfilled, India had not been given a thought. It is inevitable, in the nature of things, that the Indian peoples should raise their voices for the sake of freedom.

To the South African Indians, the Indian Government has always extended a helping hand. We are grateful to them for all that they have done for us. But our gratitude does not prevent us from expressing our profound regret at, and protesting against the arrest and imprisonments of our respected leaders, whose only offence is their intensive belief in Dominion status for India. We firmly believe that if the Government approach the Indian question in a statesmanlike manner, and with a spirit of toleration and goodwill, it would find that the Indian leaders would be the first to stretch their hands of friendship. Many of us in this large assembly have worked with Mahatma Gandhi, who is now at the head of the present movement. We know his methods of warfare. A firm believer in non-violent resistance, Mahatmajee is again using the same weapon for the success of his arms.

The struggle being essentially one of non-violent resistance, the arrest and imprisonment of men like Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Sjt. Sen Gupta and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and other Indian leaders, cannot otherwise than be denounced.

Ladies and gentlemen, a truer statement could not have been written than that by Major Graham Poole, who in writing on the Indian question in the Labour Magazine, the official monthly organ of the Labour Party, stated, "there is an irresistible tide of freedom, liberty and self-determination sweeping over the globe. It is for us to see that we do not try to stem that tide, but rather lead it into the right channels."

A tide of considerable force is now sweeping the whole of India, and it would require the statesmanship of Britain to direct that tide into proper channels. We feel that the just claims of India should receive sympathetic considerations from the British Government.

This afternoon it will be our duty to sympathise with those of our leaders who have been incarcerated in India, and to offer prayers that peace may reign in our Motherland. That peace can only be expected when Britain recognises that Dominion status is India's legitimate due.

Resolutions

Advocate J. W. Godfrey moved the first resolution which read:—

1. That this mass meeting of Indians held under the auspices of the Natal Indian Congress, strongly protests against the action of the Indian Government in sentencing Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the President of the Indian National Congress, to a term of imprisonment.

Speaking to the resolution Mr. Godfrey said that as Indians it would ill best them to remain sapine when events of an unprecedented nature were happening in India. They could not sit on the fence and pretend as if they had no interest in India. In 1925 when the South African Indian Congress Deputation visited India and saw the Viceroy, the latter told them that South Africa was a self-governing Dominion and therefore he was powerless. The Deputation then went to the leaders of India. The leaders created a strong public opinion which made the Government of India firmer in its attitude. Some of the leaders who were then approached have now been sentenced. If Indians in this country were true to their conscience they could not hold their peace. Mr. Godfrey then at length referred to the sacrifices of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Sen Gupta and others. Our Motherland had its full measure of difficulties and the leading Indian members had formed the opinion that India should be given Dominion status. Messrs. O. H. A. Jhaveri and B. M. Patel seconded and supported the resolution respectively.

Advocate A. Christopher moved the second resolution:

2. That this mass meeting whilst strongly deprecating the acts of violence committed, earnestly prays that the struggle be carried on purely on principles of non-violent resistance as preached and practised by Mahatma Gandhi.

Mr. Christopher in an able speech said that an explanation with regard to the position of the Indian community in South Africa was necessary. There were many who said that the Indian community in South Africa had no connection with the Indians in India. It had been freely suggested that Indians here should not have one leg in this country and another in India. The Capetown Agreement had no doubt slightly altered the position of the Indians but it must be borne in mind that they had not as yet attained equality.

If India attain equality of status with her sister Dominions the Indian's position in this country would be greatly improved. True India occupies a seat in the League of Nations but she is not an equal partner. It would not be improper for the Indian community here to support her in her struggle for freedom.

Mahatma Gandhi was conducting a campaign which has the support of many millions in India. His struggle is for equality. He desires no Round Table to discuss the Indian question. What he requires is a Square Table so that the Indian people may receive an equal status at the table. He was very pleased to learn that Mrs. Gandhi was leading the campaign against liquor shops. He hoped that in time to come the South African Indian women would also take a bold stand as Mrs. Gandhi was now taking.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Pragji Desai, the Joint Secretary of the Transvaal Indian Congress and one of the stalwarts of Mahatma Gandhi's adherents. Mr. Desai, who spoke in Gujarati, referred to the sacrifices that the leaders in India were making in the cause of India's freedom. Mr. M. E. Lathi supported the resolution.

Mr. M. B. Naik moved and Mr. Satyadev seconded the third resolution which read:—

3. That this mass meeting hereby authorises the Natal Indian Congress to forward the above resolutions to proper quarters.

The proceedings of the meeting were interspersed with songs by Shaik Mehtab, Mr. Spider and Mr. Goshalia's School children.

Sir Kurma Reddi Sails For The Union

The Bombay correspondent of the *Natal Witness* writes:—

Sir Kurma V. Reddi, the Indian Agent-General for South Africa, left this afternoon on the *Karajola* for the Union, accompanied by his son, Mr. Gopalswami Reddi, who will be his secretary during his term of office.

Interviewed by me, Sir Kurma paid a tribute to the work Mr. J. D. Tyson had done while he held the position of Acting Agent-General, and declared that the Indian situation in South Africa had improved in recent years, although several problems still remained unsolved, including the ownership of land and the trading rights of Indians in the Transvaal, in which Province the laws were peculiar.

If the Union Parliament hastened the Bill now drafted, efforts would be made to remove or modify any clause prejudicially affecting the rights of Indians.

Sir Kurma Reddi acknowledged that this problem required delicate negotiations.

Assisted Emigrants

Last week Sir Kurma Reddi discussed the Indian Government's policy with the Viceroy, Lord Irwin, and during his stay has examined the difficulties facing returned emigrants, and also the unemployment problem in India, and he expects that this will reflect the future rate of assisted emigration from South Africa.

Sir Kurma Reddi declared that the Union Ministers were men with good intentions, who would not injure intentionally Indian rights which were endangered at present by the proposed trading licences in the Transvaal.

He regretted the South African Indian's utter ignorance of religion and appealed for missionaries from India.

"The Indians' social conditions in the Union were better than in India," said Sir Kurma Reddi in conclusion.

Women In Politics

It is an excellent thing that women should play their proper part in public affairs; indeed, it seems unlikely that any country can develop a healthy political life unless they are allowed to do so. But it does not follow that all the arguments put forward in favour of their participation are correct. Many amiable people are in the habit of declaring that women's intervention in politics will tend to raise the level of political life and develop a better standard of manners in governing assemblies. There is little reason to believe that it will really do either of these things. In yesterday's issue of the *Rand Daily Mail*, an account of the election for the Republican nomination for the Illinois Senatorial seat was published. One of the candidates was a woman. "The contest," says the report, "was marked by shooting, bombing and attempted kidnapping," and the woman candidate, a Mrs. McCormick, observed that the issue was "fought with the gloves off." Whether all the shooting, bombing and attempted kidnapping was done by one side is not stated, but it seems improbable. Women standing for political office cannot ask their male opponents to stand aside and give them the precedence customary in the Age of Chivalry; it is, therefore, more likely that they will adopt masculine methods than that the men will mend their ways and conduct their campaigns in a more creditable manner.

Another example of feminine participation in politics is reported from Bombay, where women are taking an active part in the violation of the Salt Laws, and have been urged by Mr. Gandhi to picket shops where liquor or foreign cloth is sold. Mr. Gandhi thinks that the women's appeal will "melt the hearts of merchants, liquor dealers, and drink addicts." The attraction which extremist political campaigns seem to have for women is, apparently, just as strong in India as in

Europe. This tendency, which is probably due to the fact that women are relatively new to politics and, like all new-comers, favour simple solutions, has its disquieting features, since the present time is not one for extremism in either a Conservative or a Radical direction. But it will certainly be modified as women become more accustomed to the exercise of political functions, and there is at least a good chance that Parliaments will then become more genuinely representative of the people than ever before. In any case, the question of the enfranchisement of women does not depend on these practical considerations, but on the essential right of citizens, male and female, to a share in the choice of their rulers. For without this democracy has no meaning.

—*Rand Daily Mail*.

News Of Independence Struggle In India

Karachi, Thursday.

An analysis of the casualties in yesterday's rioting shows that one person was killed by a bullet. 46 admitted to hospital as outpatients, including 17 police. Eleven were taken to hospital as in-patients. The situation was quiet last night.

The damage includes the wrecking of the Government Health Laboratory, where apparatus worth thousands of pounds were destroyed. The treasurer's office and city collector's office were seriously damaged.

Convicted on charges of breaking the Salt Law and under the Indian Penal Code, six local leaders in the civil resistance movement were sentenced today to substantial terms of rigorous imprisonment. The President of the Sind Provincial Congress Committee and the President of the Karachi Congress Committee each received two years' imprisonment, while the Editor of the Hindu paper was sentenced to a year's imprisonment.

Mahatma Gandhi, commenting on the so-called riots at Calcutta and Karachi, says violence by the people against the Government has apparently broken out. "This hurts me," adds Gandhi, "because it hurts the cause, but the struggle must continue unchecked. I have still every hope that at the end of the struggle it will be possible to say that it was predominantly and overwhelmingly non-violent. Not what happens in the cities, but what happens in the villages will decide the fate of India."

Madras, Thursday.

Two motor cars, seized by the police after the owners had refused to pay a fine of 500 rupees, were sold by auction and bought by an Indian for 2,900 rupees. The owners are a former member of the Legislative Assembly and the editor of a vernacular newspaper. Both are leaders of the civil disobedience campaign in Madras city.

New Delhi, Thursday.

Davidas Gandhi, Mahatma Gandhi's son, and Shankarlal, who were arrested on April 9 on a charge of sedition, have both been sentenced to three months' simple imprisonment. Ten others who were arrested on the same occasion were sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

Donkeys Dressed In Foreign Clothes

Bombay Congress volunteers have adopted a novel plan of carrying on propaganda against foreign cloth. They caught stray donkeys, dressed them in European costumes and hats, and paraded them in the streets. They then asked the public to throw off all foreign cloth and wear only pure khaddar.

Situation Quiet In Calcutta

Calcutta, Thursday.—The situation is quiet. Military pickets are patrolling the undisturbed areas. Yesterday's injured include two Americans. The general secretary of the Bengal Jute Workers's

Union was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and fined 1,000 rupees at Barrackpore for entering a prohibited area.

Picketing Liquor Shops

Navsari, Thursday.—Mahatma Gandhi addressed 1000 women from Ahmedabad and Bombay, but only 25 of them declared their readiness to picket liquor shops. All expressed sympathy with Gandhi's campaign and were ready to help in other ways.

"We cannot enfranchise drunkards," declared Gandhi. "This is a fight for purification. You must get the necessary courage to picket." Later he said that two days' picketing had yielded greater results than two years' propaganda.

Mrs. Gandhi will start picketing liquor shops of Jalalpur to-morrow.—Reuter.

Fatal Riots In Chittagong

Calcutta, Saturday.—The Government announce that 100 insurgents attacked and gutted the railway and police amouries at Chittagong last night. Details are not known, but it appears that the insurgents shot dead one sergeant-major, one Anglo-Indian and four Indians. As far as it can be ascertained all the civilian railway employees, with their women and children, are safe and are being given accommodation. The communique states that the police and the local auxiliary force are endeavouring to round up the insurgents. A detachment of the Eastern Frontier Rifles, under the command of Lieut. Col. Dallar-Smith, was despatched to-day, and is expected to reach Chittagong to-morrow morning. The Inspector-General of Police accompanied the detachment.

Train Derailed

Telegraphic communications have been interfered with, but are being restored. A train was derailed last night 40 miles from Chittagong, and the line blocked, but the trans-shipment of passengers is being effected.

There has been remarkable police activity here since an early hour this morning and armed cars, with armed police, occupy all the strategic points, while the armoury and all the gun shops are heavily guarded. Aeroplanes are not noticed overhead. Twenty-one prominent congress committeemen and others have been arrested as the outcome of simultaneous searches in all quarters of the city, especially the congress committee's headquarters, where a number of documents fell into the hands of the authorities.—Reuter.

Hooligans In Command

London, April 20.—The newspapers are now thoroughly alarmed at the events in India.

The Labour journal *The Sunday Referee* says that Gandhi knew very well that defiance of the law must end in violence. *The Sunday Times* draws attention to anarchist societies subsidised from foreign sources."

Messages from Reuter's correspondents throughout India indicate that the Salt Laws are receding into the background while savage outbreaks at Karachi, Calcutta and Chittagong show that the hooligan element is venting its feelings on the police and on innocent Europeans.

The Viceroy's prompt action in renewing the Bengal Ordinance, which repeats practically verbatim those sections of the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1925 omitted from the Act passed by the Bengal Legislative Council last month, should greatly assist in stemming the tide of terrorism. Bengal anarchists, whose outrages in 1923-24 led to the passing of the Act of 1925, are a small but well-

organised body. They doubtless feel that the civil disobedience movement has given them a golden opportunity. *The Observer's* correspondent at Simla says that advices from Bengal, Bihar, Bombay, Delhi and the United Provinces indicate determined, bitter hostility towards the British on the part of the crowds, the strength of which exceeds that of a decade ago, and that the movement is gaining force.

A statement signed by the Viceroy has been issued explaining why the renewed Bengal Ordinance refers to the armed attack accompanied by murderous outrages at Chittagong, in which connection the Government of Bengal made representations that it "was essential to renew the powers which so recently lapsed.—Reuter.

Government Fully Prepared

Simla, April 20.—News of insurgence at Chittagong reached Simla when the Road Development Committee of the Legislative Assembly was in session. Sir Bhupendra Mitra, who was presiding, immediately went to the vice-regal lodge, where the Executive Council considered the situation in Bengal and elsewhere.

While the insurgent movement at Chittagong is serious, the trouble is localised, and the Government expects confidently to suppress it and round up the insurgents. Military and police precautions were reviewed by the Legislative Council, and the situation will be under control throughout the country.

While it is expected that the terrorists, by taking advantage of the unrest caused by Gandhi's campaign, may try a fresh onslaught, the Government is fully armed to deal with such movements, and there is no fear that they will be widespread. Chittagong has always been considered a centre of anarchist movement.

Chittagong Raid Arrests

Calcutta, Monday.

Details of the raid on Chittagong are still lacking, but it appears that about 60 "insurgents" participated in it. The majority are believed to be hiding in the hills. It has been established that 1 rifle, 20 revolvers and 55 muskets are missing from the armouries. They are believed to have been taken with a certain amount of ammunition for the latter. Five arrests have been made, and the hills near Chittagong are being thoroughly combed. The town is quiet.

Beninbehary Ganguly, Pratulchandra Ganguly, Bankimchandra Mookerjee and Trailoeya Chakravarti, presidents respectively of the Bengal Provincial Congress, the Youths' Conference, the Young Comrades' League and the Workers' Conference, have been arrested.

Mookerjee has been awaiting trial in connection with the recent Carters' disturbances.

The All-Bengal Lawyers' Conference passed a resolution urging the lawyers at Bengal to help Gandhi in his movement by every means possible, also to be ready to suspend practice when called on by the All-India Committee.—Reuter.

Dominion Status Aim

London, Monday.—"The situation in India is extremely difficult," said Mr. George Lansbury, First Commissioner of Works, in a speech at Bournemouth.

He emphasised that the Labour Party's aim was Dominion status—"Whenever we are able to carry it safely to the Indian people." He added that Lord Irwin, the Viceroy, and Captain Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for India, were bearing the burden to-day.

to this request then it will be my duty to publish my report by the end of April. We must proceed constitutionally and should not begin any propaganda against repatriation before we have exhausted all other sources of bringing pressure on the Government of India and the Union Government to reconsider the assisted emigration scheme in the light of facts and figures that may be established by the Commission of Enquiry.

I may add here in the end that I alone am responsible for this statement, that is the result of an absolutely independent enquiry.

Failure Of Repatriation

The *Hindoo* of Madras writes in a leading article:—

The demand made by Mr. Bhawani Dayal, a well-known Indian worker in South Africa, in his interim report, a summary of which is published elsewhere, on the condition of Indian repatriates in this country, for a commission of inquiry into the whole matter, is one which is irresistible and ought to be complied with by the authorities without any avoidable delay. Mr. Dayal came to India especially in order to study the problem and spent a considerable time in Madras, Calcutta and other places to acquaint himself with the facts concerning the repatriates. It has been known for some time that for various reasons, this class of Indians find considerable difficulties in settling in India and in finding suitable occupations, so that the lot of the vast majority of these people is one of suffering and misery. Mr. Dayal says that, after discovering for themselves the real nature of the situation, they desire to migrate to Malaya and Ceylon in search of employment, the door to South Africa being closed because they have not the wherewithal to refund the amount they had taken from the Union Government which apparently operates as the price of permanent banishment. Most of the repatriates are not sufficiently educated to benefit by the Government order requiring educated people to be taken as clerks. Emigrant's accustomed to perform domestic service or agricultural work are absorbed, but skilled men in factory, mining and railway work do not find employment. It is not surprising in the circumstances, to be told that the repatriates regret having left South Africa, where the wages are very much higher than in India, and "pine" as Mr. Dayal affirms, to go back, which, of course, they are unable to do. It would appear that they lose their health having to live in slums in Indian cities without any means of employing themselves usefully. "It was," Mr. Dayal says, "a pathetic sight to see some of those healthy labourers of Natal reduced to mere skeletons by living in the slums of Calcutta and Madras in most unhealthy surroundings."

The real object of the scheme of what is euphemistically called "assisted" emigration is to get rid of the Indian population in South Africa by offering them money to go back to India. So far, during the time the scheme has been in force, five to six thousand persons have arrived in India, and it cannot be said that, whatever the Union Government may feel, the victims have benefited by the change. It is also not likely that the complexion of the Indian problem in South Africa has undergone any marked change from the point of view of whites, because those that remain there and are likely to stay even after the working of the scheme for a series of years, must, in the nature of things, be very considerable, and according to the Capetown

Agreement, the Union Government are under a solemn obligation to raise the status of these people in order that they may be elevated after extending to them facilities for education and social uplift. Mr. Dayal is careful to point out that no compulsion is practised in regard to repatriation, but it is none the less not voluntary. The inducement of money is there, but emigrants are quite ignorant of the kind of life which is awaiting them in India and there is no organisation to apprise them of this all-important fact. There may be a few to whom the prospect of spending the evening of their lives in their mother country is alluring, but this cannot be said of the vast majority who migrate to India. A new factor in the situation is the necessity felt by them to go to Malaya or Ceylon for livelihood. These facts are serious enough to require a thorough inquiry into the working of the whole scheme in South Africa and India. Over a year ago, the Union Government sent a special officer to India to look into the arrangements made by the Government of India for receiving the Indians repatriated, and though no official report of his inquiry has been published, it is understood that he gave his Government a rosy view of the situation. We believe that the Special Officer appointed to look after the repatriated Indians in Madras has sent no reports on the working of the scheme, but so far they have not been allowed to see the light of day. In view of the facts which have come out as regards the privation and suffering of these helpless people, it is incumbent on the part of the Government of India to institute a searching inquiry through an impartial committee into the working of the scheme, both in South Africa and in India. The matter is important and urgent and the Legislative Assembly would do well to take it up with a view to urge on the authorities the need for prompt action.

Inquiry Ordered

The Indian Government has decided to review the arrangements for the reception and care of emigrants returning from the Union under the Capetown Agreement. The Government has appointed Mr. Gray, the Madras Labour Commissioner, to hold an inquiry to see if the present arrangements are adequate, and, if not, what improvements are required.

Bishop's Sermon At Rand Show

Johannesburg, April 20.—With loud speakers carrying his voice to the assembled thousands, the Bishop of Bloemfontein, the Right Rev. Walter Carey, on Friday preached an eloquent sermon from an improvised pulpit erected in the ring of the show-ground.

The Bishop said he was convinced that there was something very wrong with the world. It could be seen in the ruthlessness of man to man, in economic strife and fierce competition. Tragedies of mankind were to be seen in unemployment all over the world, it could be seen in the degradation of sex, where the beautiful relationship of man to woman and woman to man was perverted into vileness and filth. Man had taken the wrong road; he had turned aside from the right path and had left the straight and true path of evolution.

If people wished to get out of that back-water which was called life, out of its disappointments, its tragedies and its fear of death and lack of power, there was only one way—that was belief in Christ as the Atoner and One who could give power to them to escape and give themselves to Him.—Renter.