

Indian Opinion

No. 13—Vol. XXIX.

Friday, March 27th, 1931.

Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper.
PRICE FOURPENCE.

PANDIT HIRDAYANATH KUNZRU'S WARNING TO INDIA

PROBLEM OF EAST AFRICAN INDIANS

PANDIT HIRDAYANATH KUNZRU, who proceeded to England in November last as a delegate of the Imperial Citizenship Association and the leader of the East African Indian Delegation to put the Indian case before the Parliamentary Committee on East African Affairs and the authorities, has returned to India. On his way back Mr. Kunzru visited Egypt, Syria and Palestine.

Interviewed Mr. Kunzru said: When I sailed it appeared probable on the best information available that the Joint Parliamentary Committee would begin to record non-official evidence early in January. After reaching Europe I learnt that the witnesses from East Africa had been informed that their presence would not be required in London before March. Towards the end of December, however, it was announced by the Chairman of the Committee that the delegation from East Africa would appear before the Committee only after the April recess. Only official and semi-official evidence has been received so far.

A formal presentation of the Indian case was not possible in these circumstances but as in 1929, when I was deputed to England by the East African Indian National Congress and the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association to make representations to His Majesty's Government regarding the Hilton-Young and Wilson Reports before they issued their preliminary statement of policy, I endeavoured to carry out the duty entrusted to me by means of private interviews where alone a free exchange of views is possible. I saw as many members of the Committee as possible and other persons including officials and non-official members of Parliament and journalists as I could.

It seems to me that the East African question is better understood now than it was a year ago and that keener interest is being taken in it. That Indian point of view also is more appreciated partly owing to justice of the Indian cause and partly owing to the extreme attitude adopted by Europeans in East Africa and their supporters elsewhere in the African continent. The whole problem is viewed from a liberal stand-point in responsible quarters.

Till I left England it had not been decided whether representatives of India Government or public, were entitled to appear as witnesses before the Committee. It would be startling to Indians that there should have been any objection to the appearance of an Indian from this country before the Joint Committee, either as representing the Government of India or the Indian public or the Indians in East Africa, yet there was a disposition in some quarters to doubt whether India had a direct interest in the settlement of the East African question.

I understand, however, that during the last few days the Committee has decided the question of principle referred to above in India's favour and that duly accredited Indians deputed from India,

officially or unofficially, will be allowed to speak on behalf of the East African community.

I understand that the joint committee's terms of reference are interpreted to mean that it will be able to consider constitutional questions regarding Kenya only in relation to the question of closer union. The committee will be in a position to consider proposals concerning Kenya, if it recommends the establishment of a Federation. If, however, owing to the opposition of European settlers and international considerations or for any other reasons it comes to the conclusion that federation is not desirable, the examination of the question of a common roll and the composition of the Legislative Council in Kenya will no longer be within its purview. It will then be for His Majesty's Government to decide whether the principles enunciated by them in their statement regarding future policy in East Africa should be adhered to and effectively carried out.

Whether Federation is legally permissible or not, the practical difficulties regarding the inclusion of Tanganyika in a Federation are recognised to a greater degree both in Geneva and in England. There appears to be no doubt that political considerations will be taken fully into account before a decision is reached.

Apart from the question of federation which particularly affects the Tanganyika Indians, the main question in which Indians are passionately interested relates to the establishment of a common electoral roll in Kenya. The principle of a common roll has been accepted by His Majesty's Government, nevertheless, I do not regard the future as assured. I still think that great vigilance and strength of purpose will be needed on our part to ensure a proper execution of this principle.

Another question which has been agitated for some time both in England and East Africa is the separation of native reserves from settled areas. It has received the support of the *London Times* and the *Manchester Guardian*. It was advocated before the Joint Committee by Sir Hilton-Young. It is thought that the device will enable the British Government to discharge the duty of trusteeship towards the native and at the same time to advance the constitutional problems of the settlers. The scheme was not regarded practicable by many of those with whom I discussed it, but even if it could be given effect to financially and administratively, it must be remembered that Indians live in settled areas, and that they cannot agree to being placed under the control of a hostile European minority. The creation of separate organs of Government for the reserves and settled areas will be no solution of East African problems nor would it enable Indians to enjoy that equality of status with the Europeans which they rightly insist on.

(Continued on page 106)

TRANSVAAL REGISTRATION CERTIFICATES

(By G. F. ANDREWS)

EVERYTHING that could possibly be done was actually done in order to prevent the clause of the Immigration Amendment Bill being passed which took away certain vested rights from the Transvaal Indians. I did personally everything that was possible beforehand, interviewing members of Parliament and doing whatever more could be done in other ways; but in the end the Bill was carried through. General Smuts made an admirable speech and Mr. Duncan followed. Dr. Malan in reply declared that no difference whatever would be made by the Bill to anyone who was domiciled and resident in the Transvaal. The only thing that would be necessary in future was that those Transvaal Indians who left for India must return to the Transvaal within 3 years. He stated most emphatically that the Bill could not be used to harass or vex anyone at all and that the registration certificates would retain their value unchanged on every other respect except that of unlimited residence abroad. General Smuts and Mr. Duncan were not quite satisfied with this and pressed the point to a division in the Committee stage of the Bill, during the third reading. But Dr. Malan would not accept the amendment and the motion proposed by Mr. Duncan was lost by a majority of 20 against it.

What is now to be done? I feel certain that anyone who is now absent relying on the registration certificate alone should return without delay if his case is a good one. I feel sure that permission will be given if his case is a good one. I do not think we shall have any injustice done to us in individual instances.

But we can go farther than this? The claim is, I think, quite irresistible, that since the question of vested rights, in respect to these registration certificates, was not discussed or brought forward at the last Conference and was not included in the implementing Bill of 1927, therefore it is only fair and just that it should be brought forward at the next Conference towards the end of the present year. There, at last, the whole matter will be defined and a proper settlement will be made. If we are able to offer a good and profitable commercial

treaty, then I am sure we shall get set right these minor points at issue without any great trouble. Everything will depend on the next Agreement in which the Transvaal Indians ought to have the first consideration.

Meanwhile, as far as I can see, not a single Indian will be adversely affected before the Conference begins. All this can be said without any hesitation whatever.

It will not be possible for me in spite of my great longing to do so to come up either to the Transvaal or to Natal. The very sad news has come to me that one of my sisters is very seriously ill and my two other sisters, who are both unmarried, are in great distress. I cannot neglect these duties now that everything has been done that I could possibly do in South Africa. It is necessary for me to wait at Capetown to the very end and then sail from here direct to England on s.s. *Armada Castle* on April 10th. I shall have other opportunities of saying farewell, but here I would say how deeply I valued the counsel, help and friendship of Pragji Desai and Surendrarai Medh during these most critical months in Capetown while Parliament was sitting.

THE TRANSVAAL AND THE NEXT CONFERENCE

(By G. F. ANDREWS)

THERE ought to be no question, this time, when the Agreement is renewed this year that the major portion of the time must be taken up with discussing and seeking to remedy the position of Indians in the Transvaal. It happened at the last Agreement that by the very course which events had taken the Transvaal difficulties could not be faced in the same way as other matters. This was due to the fact the delegates from India were all the while trying to remove the Class Areas Bill from the Register and all that it involved. They were fighting against compulsory repatriation and compulsory segregation.

For this reason, it was clear that they had to be on the defensive. They had to deal with those matters which affected and hurt all Indians alike throughout the whole of South Africa. Thus a very great deal of time was taken up in discussing everything relating to immigration and repatriation. But all this much more concerned the Natal Indians than the Transvaal or Cape Indians though they were also affected.

It is true that with regard to the 'Upliftment Clause', which was the one solid gain of the Agreement, (apart from the negative gain of the withdrawal of the Class Areas Bill) the immediate effects have been far more visible and actual in Natal than in the Transvaal. There are indeed many indirect ways in which the Agreement has helped the Transvaal also, and there will be many more in time to come. For this Clause will go on exercising itself, as it were, for generations still to come. It is truly a Magna Charta which can be appealed to again and again. In the long run it will have its effect, even though things seem often hopeless to-day.

Nevertheless, it is true, that while the Agreement seemed immediately to work in Natal by the foundation of Sastri College and in other ways, it has been much slower in the Transvaal. Therefore, on this account as well as on every other account it will be only fair and just that the coming Agreement should deal chiefly with the Transvaal while not in any way neglecting the growing needs of Natal and the Cape Province and the question of inter-provincial migration which affects all alike.

But it is quite obvious that the Transvaal will come first of all, because the Transvaal itself has been attacked first of all. There has been both the Transvaal Asiatic Land Tenure (Amendment) Bill and the Immigration (Amendment) Bill with its clause attacking the Registration Certificates of the Transvaal. Since both these Bills had in view the Transvaal it is clear that the revision of the Agreement at the coming Conference must start from that point, in order to get things right on these issues first of all. Things cannot be left in so precarious a position as they are now.

But my hope is that the Indian delegates at the Conference will not merely stay on the defensive in order to get these things righted. They must also point out how utterly incompatible the old legislation under the Gold Laws is with the Upliftment Clause itself which declared that it was the duty of the Government to do everything in its power to uplift the Indian community according to the full extent both of its capacity and opportunity. This was a solemn Declaration made between two Governments and ratified and confirmed by the South African Union Legislative Assembly and Senate at Capetown on behalf

of the whole Union and every Province thereof. Such agreements are in every way binding so long as the Agreement lasts and the first duty of the Revision Conference will be to confirm this Clause of Upliftment and further define it. This will mean nothing less than a discussion of the position of Indians in the Transvaal from an entirely new angle. It is from this discussion that I hope great practical results will come. In India itself the times are at last becoming favourable. This, itself, is likely to have its effect upon the South African Union Government.

"We Don't Want English Generosity"

"Whether we win to-day or to-morrow, India will be a liability and not an asset to England," declared Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru when he was interviewed by the representative of an American paper the *Harford Times* at Anand Bhawan. He said that India had made a resolve to be free. England could not revive its trade in India. It would henceforth spend more and more and earn less and ultimately go bankrupt.

The representative asked him whether it was not possible for them to achieve their end by constitutional means. Pandit Jawaharlal replied that they had no constitution in India and unless there was a constitution, it was absurd to talk of constitutional means.

The Pandit was asked if he did not believe that with the help of England things would be right in time. Pandit Jawaharlal promptly replied, "We do not want 'in time', we want now."

Replying to another question Pandit Jawaharlal said none who had usurped power had returned it by mere sweet reason.

"Don't you believe in England's generosity?"

"I have studied the whole of English history and have not come across a single instance of generosity in English history." "And we don't want generosity," added the Pandit.

Asked what reply they were going to give to the Premier's statement, Pandit Jawaharlal replied that the Working Committee would decide it during the next two days.—*Hindustan Times*.

"So Meek And So Militant"

Interviewed at Allahabad prior to her departure for Hyderabad, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu said: "Not India alone but the entire world awaits in poignant suspense the imminent and final word of peace or war to fall from Gandhiji's lips. For by what seems a paradox without a parallel in modern history this frail, lowly saint whose spiritual genius is at once so meek and so militant, so tender and so terrible in grace and power, speaks not merely as the supreme interpreter of India's political ideals but also to-day as almost the sole arbitrator of her immediate political destiny. Whether it be that he will turn his sword into a lily or his lily into a sword the nation in whose name he speaks will affirm to fulfil his choice."

(Continued From Front Page)

The outlook is by no means dark. The British Government have decided to adhere to the Native policy already announced by them. The new constitutional status of India should also have the result of ameliorating the position of Indians. I personally regard the Indian question in East Africa as part of the larger question relating to the future of India and hope that this view will be shared by others. But in order to achieve the necessary result it is essential that there should be unity among Indians in East Africa and that public opinion in that country should continue to be focussed on the problem.

The Transvaal Bill

The *Servant of India* writes as follows in its issue of February 19:—

The report, if true, that the Transvaal Asiatic Land Tenure Bill, which was due to come up for discussion in the Union Parliament, has been dropped, will be received with immense relief in India, as it will be in South Africa. The thanks of India are due to the Union Government as well as to all those who strove and strove successfully to bury the Bill. The Indian community in the whole of South Africa made common cause with their brethren in the Transvaal and stood solidly by them in their troubles. The speeches and resolutions passed at the last session of the South African Indian Congress were certainly strong but not unjustified. Embarrassing as they might have been to the Agent of the Government of India, it is all the more to the credit of Sir Kurma V. Reddi that his diplomatic representations on behalf of the Government of India bore fruit. The Agent's task is no bed of roses. Constitutionally, he is not the spokesman of the South African Indians. He is the Agent of the Government of India, which unfortunately encounters the suspicions of the South African Indians for reasons not directly connected with their status in the Union. There is no justification for this suspicion whatever, for though it may not be open to the Agent to take into his confidence the officials of the Indian Congress with reference to his negotiations with the South African Government and his correspondence with the Government of India, he has always kept himself fully acquainted with the local Indian point of view, and we have no doubt, faithfully represented their views to both the Governments of India and of the Union. At any rate, though the Agent does not take his 'instructions' from the local Indians, there is hardly a step that he has taken without being sure of its acceptability to them. Whatever be the attitude of the present Government of India with regard to Indian Swaraj, they have always been at one with the Indians in regard to the status of Indians abroad—a fact which might well receive greater recognition.

Mr. C. F. Andrews has again, at another crisis, come to the assistance of the Indians in South Africa. Since his landing in the Union he has been unwearied in his efforts to bring home to the European community the iniquity of the projected Bill. It is no wonder he aroused the wrath of the *Natal Mercury*, which, true to its diehard tradition and vulgar taste, indecently attacked Mr. Andrews. In refreshing contrast, the other British papers have opposed the Bill vehemently, and in so doing and in stemming the tide of injustice to the Indians, they have done a great service to South Africa and the British Commonwealth. The *Natal Advertiser*, for instance, fully realises the unhappy implications of the Bill. It said:

"The proposed Bill does more than merely menace the economic condition of the Trans-

vaal Indian. It puts on him the legislative stamp of perpetual race ignominy. It singles him out as a kind of "untouchable". It applies to him the mark of the beast, and as a sort of leper he is set apart from any further contact with the world he has hitherto known."

Dr. Malan And Registration Certificates

The following is the translation from *Die Burger* of 5th and 6th March 1931:—

First is the objection raised by Gen. Smuts to the stipulation in Article 2 (h). As I explained before, this article was included with an eye on the pronouncement of the Supreme Court whereby Indians who have a registration certificate of the Transvaal or Natal and who remain longer than three years out of the country can regain their domicile if they return to live here. I said then that this was not at all the intention of the 1922 Bill, nor the intention which we here had had, nor those in India. In this Bill we want to rectify this, so that an Indian shall lose his domicile if he leaves the country, and if he is allowed to return he must get back or earn his domicile by residing in the country for three years. The objection of the hon. member against the article as it stands is that it makes the registration certificates absolutely worthless. He says that we cannot take this away, as there was a sort of agreement that these certificates should retain their value. I wish to say on this point that it is my opinion that the objection of the hon. member is unjustifiable. The effect of this article is not at all what the hon. member says namely that it will affect all registration certificates. Those certificates retain their value as long as the holder retains his domicile, and it is plain in the Bill as it stands to-day as has now been shown, that the domicile of the individual is protected for three years, even if he is out of the Union, and if any Indian should return within the three years he has retained his domicile, and at the same time the registration certificate has retained its full value. The person who has been out of the country for less than three years is protected under Article 5 (f) of the Immigration Bill, which says that the following persons shall not be prohibited immigrants:

"Any person domiciled in any Province who is not such a person as described in paragraph (e) or (f) of sub-section (1) of the preceding section or who has not been removed under section 22 of this Act."

Thus any person who retains domicile in the Union or who was not absent for three years, retains domicile, and the draft Bill does not, therefore, affect the value of the registration certificates as regards these persons. But I would like to point out to the hon. member that according to the evidence given before the Select Committee for Transvaal Asiatics, it is quite clear that the Law of 1927 was exactly so interpreted by the Indians or the Indian Government and the Representative of the Indian Government so interpreted it, exactly as I have explained it now and as this draft Bill ensures that it shall be interpreted in the future. Mr. Tyson, who represented the Indian Government, said in the evidence he gave before the Select Committee last year:

"They can no longer return to India for more than three years because the domicile is lost and the Indian cannot again come in."

The representative of India and the Indian Government therefore so understood the law. He said further:

"I think that has hit at this practice, of which the Government of India never approved,

of bringing over children, potential traders, merely to register them and then send them back."

From this it is plain that we all had the same interpretation of the law, until the decision of the Supreme Court had been given. I should like to add that if the draft Bill is not accepted then we are in the position that all white immigrants in the Union at present who later leave the country for more than three years lose their domicile, but certain Indians who possess registration certificates will be more favourably treated than the whites. But surely this was never the intention that this should happen.

Mr. Duncan then moved a further amendment to Article 2 (a). In the Transvaal there was great objection among the Indians against obligatory registration when the Bill for registration certificates was passed. They were however satisfied when they received the assurance that the registration certificate gave the holder domicile in the Union for all time. The draft Bill now before the House gave the impression that the Minister intended to nullify the certificates. The Minister had stated the Indians used the certificates to return to the Union after many years' absence. Let the Minister rather lay down that if an Indian were to lose his domicile after many years of absence he should not be allowed to regain it on the strength of the certificates. He wished to propose an amendment to this end.

Gen. Smuts considered it a very important point. There was a principle involved. To-day there are about 12,000 Indians who possess these certificates and we ought not to cause unrest among them on this account. By our treatment in this matter we may be endangering far more important questions and that at a time when the British Government is doing all in its power to bring about a peaceful solution in India.

The Minister for the Interior: I am sorry that I cannot altogether agree with the leader of the Opposition. He first of all suggests that we should postpone this matter until a further conference with the Government of India is held, and that we should then discuss the matter and come to an agreement. The date of that conference has not yet been fixed, but in any case it will not commence while Parliament is sitting. Suppose the conference meets this year, then whatever is decided at its deliberations will not have the force of law until next year when Parliament again meets, and then it may be late on in the session. How many Indians may not, during that time, return here, although according to the law of 1927 they are excluded? There are quite a large number of Indians who on the strength of their registration certificates are entitled to return to South Africa. For years it was the custom of Indians in the Union who had their families in India, to get their sons out here for a short period, and then send them back. According to the old law these Indians had the right as long as they lived to return to the Union on the strength of their certificates. We have put a stop to that, but if we again leave the door open it is impossible to say how many will not return and I do not think Parliament desires to postpone the question till next year. As regards the criticism levelled against the measure by members, I cannot unfortunately agree with them. There are two ways in which the Indians who go overseas can return to South Africa. Article 5 (f) states clearly that the prohibition against immigration does not apply to those domiciled in the Union. If anyone has the right to live here, and goes over-

seas, and does not remain away more than three years he has the right to return here to live, whether he has a registration certificate or not. The second ground on which Indians may base a claim to return is on these certificates. If he does not stay away three years and has such a certificate, he shall be entitled on the certificate to return. I cannot see the objections of members. As regards the hopes of Indians in this matter, I must inform the House that the whole subject was discussed in great detail at the Conference in Capetown. Hon. members will remember that in 1925 I brought forward a draft Bill whereby immigration would be possible under certain conditions until 1930, but after that year not at all. Until the end of 1930 the wives of Indians would still be admitted, thereafter not at all. That was the original proposal, but later that was changed, and these two ways in which Indians could still return were left open. Formerly the condition was that if a father was here his wife and children could still enter. In the agreement it was clearly laid down that the entire family was to be domiciled here and thus the mother was to be here too. Another means to put an end to immigration was—as a representative of the Indian Government also understood—that if an Indian was resident in South Africa, but remained outside the country for three years, he should lose his domicile and could under no circumstances return. Now the Court has laid down that the law holds good in ordinary circumstances but that if an Indian has a registration certificate he can still come here and live here despite the law of 1927. Surely that was never the intention. It is therefore impossible for me to share the objections of the hon. members.

Mr. H. W. Sampson on New Delhi

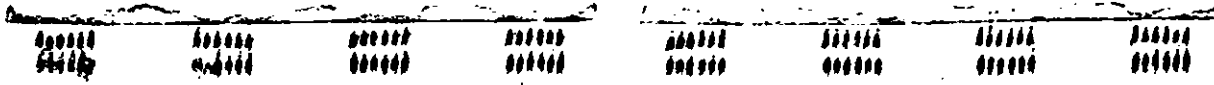
The following is the full text of the speech delivered by Mr. H. W. Sampson (Minister of Posts and Telegraphs) in unveiling the South African column at the inauguration of New Delhi:—

It was, I am sure, a happy thought which conceived the idea of associating Canada, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand with your ceremonies here to-day. And so far as our Dominion is concerned, I appreciate the compliment you have paid us by linking us with India's greatest philosopher and sage, Asoka, whose inscriptions are still seen in their original form so near to where we are standing at the moment.

We are envious of the spacious and even luxurious premises which have been provided for the administration of your affairs. In South Africa we have to be content with something not so extensive as this. Some of you may have seen our Union Buildings which have some relationship in design to the stately premises which are now being inaugurated.

But judging from what we have seen in this great country of yours, and what one reads of its past, Indian people have always been accustomed to splendours such as we see all round us here to-day.

Before I left South Africa I read the report of your Commission of 1913, which stated, among other things, that "Delhi is to be an Imperial capital and is to absorb the traditions of all the ancient capitals." The report further stated that it should provide for seven months' residence in a climate



which varies from a maximum shade temperature of 105 degrees to nearly freezing point.

I think everybody will agree with me that the designers and those who have executed the plans have more than fulfilled the earlier conceptions of what New Delhi was to be from the point of view of tradition as well as providing against the extreme climate of the country.

They are to be congratulated on their artistic taste and excellent work, and indeed the whole of India is to be envied for its priceless possession of these buildings. The people of this country will be well repaid for their large expenditure on suitable premises for her officers of State.

Nothing denigrates a Government so much as inadequate and lawdry Government buildings. India has set a high standard for the rest of the world in her new capital.

I am glad to say that the relations between the Government of India and the Government which I represent here to-day are friendly, in fact they were never more so.

Our two countries may have different views on various questions which arise from time to time; but it must not be forgotten that both the Governments are equally answerable to the people who place them in positions of responsibility; and it is to be expected that the views of the two sets of people, with different aims and ambitions, can always be made to synchronise.

Each country has to work out its own destiny in accordance with its traditions, but there is no reason that I can see why they should not harmonise their ways as far as possible. And in fact it is most desirable that they should, for the more we harmonise our ways and try to understand each other's ambitions, the less chance there is of suspicion and friction in the future.

We should always be glad to learn from each other that which is best. To have had the privilege of seeing these splendid buildings in Delhi alone, to say nothing of all other qualities and historic interests of India, has been more than sufficient repayment for the long journey we have made to this country.

The courtesies and kindness we have met with everywhere is something we will long remember; and I should like to take this opportunity of thanking the Government of India and all who have assisted in making our visit here as enjoyable and interesting as it has proved to be.

I feel very proud to have been allowed to participate in these proceedings, and hope India will stand as these columns stand, four square with right and justice.

Gandhi To Taste His Own Medicine

Karachi, March 21.—Gandhi himself is threatened with a passive resistance movement by Hindus if he yields to the Moslems over the separation of Sind from the Bombay Presidency and its constitution as a new Province, as approved by the Indian Round Table Conference in London.

The Hindus in that region are indignant at the proposal, and 5,000 of them at a meeting at Sakkar adopted a resolution which is aimed at bringing pressure to bear on Gandhi. They declared that they would lose their lives rather than agree to the proposal.—Reuter.

Licence Appeals At Newcastle

Sitting as a Licensing Appeal Board, the Newcastle Town Council heard an appeal recently against the decisions of the Licensing Officer, Mr. A. G. Fordick, by I. M. Mathur and A. M. Seedat.

Mr. Macaulay, Laffysmith, represented the appellants.

The Licensing Officer in the case of I. M. Mathur said that he was not satisfied that the answers given to points raised at the original hearing of application showed that the applicant was a fit and proper person to hold this licence.

Mr. Macaulay argued that a technicality was the chief trouble, particularly in respect of a partnership agreement between I. M. Mathur and M. S. Bhorat. The partnership continued from 1921 to 1929, when it was decided to dissolve it. In application for renewal of a licence, Mathur made it in the name of himself and M. S. Bhorat, which was evidently an oversight as the partnership had been dissolved, but not actually cleared up financially. This was corrected by Mathur in his declaration to the Licensing Officer on Dec. 30, when he was the sole partner of the firm, I. M. Mathur.

The Board retired, and by five votes to three against, reversed the Licensing Officer's decision and granted the licence.

In connection with the appeal of A. M. Seedat, trading as Seedat & Co., Mr. Macaulay said the firm assigned its estate towards the end of 1930 and A. M. Seedat took over the business with a cash capital of £700, stock value £3,000 and book debts £1,000. He had to pay £150 per month in payment of the £4,000 and had to take in addition M. E. Seedat's fresh liabilities which were contracted by Seedat in the year 1929, which he undertook to pay. These were about £2,000.

The Board upheld the decision of the Licensing Officer by four votes to three on the grounds that there was no justification at present for these premises to be again licensed and that the applicant was not a fit and proper person to hold the licence.

Repatriation Of Indians

A correspondent of the *Natal Mercury* writes:—Despite the very careful and elaborate arrangements made by the Government of India to receive emigrants returning to that country under the Union Government's voluntary Indian repatriation scheme, the latest figures to hand disclose that repatriation is at its lowest ebb. During 1930 only three shiploads of repatriates left the shores of Port Natal.

Declining Figures

During the months of January and February of last year, there were no sailings at all for either Madras, Bombay or Calcutta, Madras usually being the chief port of call. In March 115 male adults, 61 female adults and 111 children left South Africa. In June of the same year 95 male adults, 36 female adults and 72 children sailed by the S.S. Umzambi, the vessel chartered by the Union Government. The September list of emigrants numbered 51 male adults, 23 female adults and 55 children, and December, 1930 recorded the departure of 78 male adults, 44 female adults and 52 children. Towards the end of February last the repatriation vessel left Port Natal with 96 men, 39 women and 61 children. Thus, the last departure of Indians who forfeited their birth rights in this country numbered 186. Statistics, therefore, must reveal a steady decline in Indian repatriation.

Despite the facts that unemployment is rife among all classes of the Indian community in Durban and the rural areas, few, however, seem to take any real advantage of the repatriation scheme.

Colonial Born And India's Climate

The principal reason for this indifference on the part of the out-of-work Indian is that most of them are born and educated in this country, and have no desire to leave the land of their birth. Many who were previously employed by European firms either as clerks, foremen, bookkeepers, etc., are either emigrating to other parts of the Union in search of fresh fields and pastures new, or are actually settling down to farming on a small scale or market gardening. Many of the unemployed among the Indians bear their trials with remarkable courage and fortitude.

In many cases large families are concerned and poverty and destitution is the ultimate result, but despite their sad plight few, if any, seem to be eager to avail themselves of the repatriation scheme.

Another curious fact is that hardly 5 per cent. of the Gujarati community, who constitute the commercial element, take advantage of the repatriation scheme.

A returned repatriate recently told me that the climatic conditions of India were wholly unsuited to the Colonial-born Indian. Settlement, therefore, was a very difficult matter. The heat was oppressive and chances of employment were few and far between. Above all, he said that India was a very strange land to most Colonial-born Indians.

He informed me that the arrangements on board ship were very satisfactory and that the Special Repatriation Officer at Madras was generous and of a kindly disposition, always eager to assist returning emigrants in every possible way. Nearly 85 per cent. of the repatriates from the Union were ex-indentured Indians from the sugar plantations and coal mines of Natal.

The Mad Mulla Of London Speaks Out

Mr. Churchill On Gandhi

After the frustration of the Socialist efforts to entice Conservatives out of India, Gandhi is coming to London to discuss the best means of breaking up the Empire; but this time the Conservatives are ready," said Mr. Winston Churchill in a pungent speech at a crowded meeting of the India Empire Society in the Albert Hall.

The meeting adopted by acclamation a motion by Lord Burnham, a member of the Simon Commission, "that further weakness in high places in the hope of the conciliation of a small fraction of the population will injure the defences of India, the welfare of the masses, the protection of the minorities and the immense British interests in India."

Lord Burnham said that the agreement between Lord Irwin and Gandhi must be regarded as "a triumph of lawlessness and a masterpiece of casuistry."—Renter.

FREE! FREE!
 The most interesting book
VAIDYA VIDYA
 sent gratis and post free. Apply:—
MADAN MANJARI PHARMACY,
 Jamsagar, Kashiwar. (India.)

Bid To Revive Republicanism

Pretoria, March 20.—People of importance in Pretoria are interesting themselves actively in attempts at reviving the Republican movement, and a new weekly Afrikaans paper with this object in view has now been launched with a vivid green cover. The paper is styled *The Republican*. The editors are Mrs. Sylvia Moerdyk, a sister of the Minister of Justice (Mr. O. Pirow, KO); and Dr. M. Steyn Vorster, a young Pretoria advocate. Mr. Gerard Moerdyk, the well known architect, is actively interested in the publication.

The paper, of which a proof copy was available yesterday, comes to grips with the subject in its first page: "Our purpose is a Republic," it states: "We are, therefore, anti-Imperialist and not anti-English. We want to convince the English-speaking South African that the great capitalistic group in England is his enemy as well as ours. There is no room for us in the National Party," the paper proceeds. "What is more, there is no hope of remedying matters with the assistance of the Party. General Hertzog's wish is law in the Party organization. Men like Mr. Piët Grobler, General Kemp and Mr. Pirow, whom we have always regarded as firm Republicans, have grouped themselves round General Hertzog and have repudiated their ideals. The Nationalist Party papers are imitating the chameleon and Party congresses are either bluffed or ignored," the paper states.

Later the paper states: "General Hertzog should take off his velvet knee breeches and silken stockings. The veldkoppie is you better in this country, General Hertzog."

Interesting political repercussions are expected as a result of this new venture, which is symptomatic of the pressure which is being brought to bear on General Hertzog from various quarters in an effort to induce the Prime Minister to re-embrace Republicanism.

Irish Sympathy For Freedom Struggle In India

Speaking at a meeting in Dublin on the Indian problem Mr. De Valera said:—

"Their struggle by non-violent methods was unique in history. Their leader had been faithful to his creed of non-violence."

Criticising the British policy in India, Mr. De Valera further said: "We are in the British Empire but not of it and accordingly we have no responsibility for what the British do."

Finally Mr. Valera expressed Ireland's sympathy for the cause of Indian freedom.—*Liberty*.

Reception To Swami Sachidananda

His Holiness Swami Paramahansa Sachidananda Yogeeswarer, the celebrated Hindu yogi, arrived by the Chicago Man from Colombo and was met by a big contingent of Durban Hindus, who welcomed him.

Later he went to the Hindu temple premises in Uthung Road.

A public reception was accorded to him at the May Street Tamil School on Thursday evening. Mr. R. B. Chetty presided over the function and was supported by a full house.

This is the first time that a yogi from Southern India has come out to South Africa.



Sporting News

At a meeting held on Tuesday at Naidoo's Cafe when all those interested in angling were present, Mr. A. G. Naidoo outlined the objects of the meeting and then spoke briefly on the necessity of an Angling Club being formed at Estcourt. After other speakers spoke in favour of the proposition the Estcourt Indian Angling Club was formed.

The election of officials resulted as follows:—

Patron, Mr. W. P. Bawden; President, Mr. S. N. Richards; Vice Presidents, Messrs. J. K. Govender, M. Naiker and J. Somaroo; Secretary and Treasurer, N. S. Chetty; Record Clerk, Mr. A. G. Naidoo; Captain, M. Naiker; Vice Captain, Mr. Somaroo; Committee, Messrs. T. Augustine, P. Reddy, J. Somaroo. It has been definitely decided to have the competition for Knrripan's Memorial Floating Trophy at Estcourt on a stretch of the Bushman's River on Easter Sunday (April 5th). The competition is open to anyone in Natal. The entrance fee is only 2s. 6d. and entries close on the 28th inst. Intending competitors requiring further particulars should communicate to the Secretary, Government Indian School, Estcourt. Accommodation will be arranged for visiting competitors.

Football Matches At Felixton

Soccer in Felixton (Zululand) is rather very keen since the commencement of the current Football Season 1931. Three matches have been played on the local ground.

In very wet weather on the first day of March, a match between The Empangeni Indian United Football Club and the Felixton Indian Football Club was played on Felixton Ground resulting in a win for Felixton I.F.C. by 5 goals to 1.

The second match between the Zululand Sugar Mill I.F.C. and Felixton I.F.C. was played on Felixton Ground on the 15th March and resulted in a draw by 1 goal to 1.

Another strong and interesting match was played on Felixton Ground on Sunday the 22nd instant between the Empangeni I.U.F.C. and F.I.F.C. which terminated in favour of Felixton I.F.C. by 1 goal to nil.

The Indian Technical Education Committee (DURBAN)

EVENING COMMERCIAL CLASSES AT SASTRI COLLEGE

The following classes have now commenced: Book-keeping, Business Methods, Commercial Arithmetic, English, Afrikaans, Correspondence, Shorthand, Typewriting and Salesmanship.

Students who have not yet taken advantage of these classes are advised to join as soon as possible. Further information may be obtained from:

W. N. BUSS,

Sastri College, Durban.

P. R. PATHER }
S. M. MOODLEY } Joint Hon. Secretaries.

P.O. Box 670.

Little Grey St., Durban.

Situation Wanted

A SENIOR trained teacher, of 20 years' teaching experience in the Educational Department of Gujarat, requires a post in any part of Africa. Has, also, experience in Drawing, etc.

Please write soon to the address below:—

HIRALAL LALLURAM DAVE

Nani Hamam, Ghee Kanta,
AHMEDABAD, (India).

Vacancies for Indian Teachers

The attention of those interested is invited to the list of vacant posts in Government Schools for Indian children published in a supplement to the *Transvaal Provincial Gazette* of the 25th March 1931.

Applications must reach the School Boards or Governing Bodies concerned not later than the 11th April 1931.

Copies of the supplement may be obtained on application at the offices of the various School Boards in the Transvaal, or from the Secretary, Transvaal Education Department, P.O. Pox 432, Pretoria.

F. S. MALAN,

Secretary,
Transvaal Education Department.

African Federation Of Trade Unions

A National Congress of The Federation of Trade Unions has been convened at Bloemfontein on April 3rd. (Good Friday), 4th and 5th.

It is expected that delegates will be present from all provinces of the Union and that the main industries of the country will be represented.

The Congress will discuss a militant programme of action for all workers, black and white, throughout South Africa.

A NZULA,

Gen. Secretary, 41a Fox Street, Johannesburg.

Self-Restraint

Versus

Self-Indulgence

By M. K. Gandhi

Price 3 Shillings

