

# Indian Opinion

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## NOTES AND NEWS

**KUNVAR MAHARAJ SINGH**, the new Agent of the Government of India, arrived last Wednesday morning on the *Karanja*. The Agent is accompanied by his wife the Kunvarani, their five-year old daughter, Prem, and Mr. Samsber Mayadas the Kunvarani's brother. They were greeted with bouquets and garlands at the wharf by the officials of the Congress in the presence of a large gathering of Indians. The Agent is staying for the time being at the Marine Hotel where our representative had the pleasure of meeting him and the Kunvarani hail and hearty. The Kunvarani was delighted with our beautiful climate. They had a very pleasant voyage but for the first three days from Bombay when they were passing the monsoon seas. They were welcomed on their way by Indians in Mombasa and at the ports of Portuguese East Africa. In the course of an interview the Agent said: it is a great pleasure for my wife and myself to come to South Africa and do whatever we can for the Indian community here. We are sorry to hear that there is a good deal of unemployment in and around Durban and throughout the country and we earnestly trust that there are better times ahead. The Indian community in this country is faced with many difficulties and I have often admired the courage with which they have faced them. I trust that the community will be more and more united as time goes on for unity not only makes for strength but greatly eases the work of the Agent. I come also to South Africa with feelings of goodwill towards the other communities which, with the Indian community, go to make this great and interesting sub-continent."

THE Agent will be staying in Durban for the next few days. As to his going on the Rand sooner or later will largely depend on the decision of the Executive of the South African Indian Congress which was to meet in Durban on Thursday night to decide where and when the Conference should be convened.

In the course of an interview given to the *Natal Mercury* Kunvar Maharaj Singh, in reply to a question as to the possibility of 2000 Indians going over to Reunion to work on the sugar plantations, explained what the attitude of the Government of India in the matter would be. "The Government," he said, "adopts an attitude against indentured labour being sent out of India. The Government has had some experience of that sort of thing, and it has moved against it for two reasons. In the first place the Government feels that Indians should not leave the country for temporary settlement in other places where there is no possibility of those Indians making permanent homes in those areas. Secondly, the Government has objections on purely moral grounds. The movement of thousands of Indian men to an entirely new country, where they live without their homes or families, cannot fail to have an effect on them which, from the moral and

domestic points of view, are not beneficial. However, what the Government would feel about moving people from South Africa I cannot say."

ON Saturday the 6th instant all roads in the Indian quarters especially will lead to the Indian Sports Ground, where the Agriculture and Industrial Show is to take place. This will be, we believe, the third show of its kind attempted by our brethren and judging from the past it is anticipated that it will turn out to be a grand success. Keen interest is being evinced by Indians generally in regard to this show and many enthusiasts are kept busy making some thing or other with special care for the show. Thus the mere announcement of the show has had its good effects on the young as well as old. The promoters of the show are to be congratulated on that score alone if for nothing else. We sincerely hope their efforts will bear fruits they will have every reason to be proud of. The show will be opened at 11 a.m. by the new Agent.

A very pleasing instance of how the East and the West mingle together is given by the *Natal Advertiser* correspondent at Ottawa:—

Miss Ena Fourie, daughter of the Minister of Mines, caused a stir at the Chateau Laurier when she appeared in a gorgeous Oriental costume of rose silk with the traditional headcovering lent by the daughter of Seth Haji Abdoolah Haron, of the Indian delegation, who accompanied her in a dress of golden silk.

The young ladies became acquainted on the voyage from England and have been thrown together a great deal since their arrival here.

This is all very well in Ottawa, but how would South Africa stand such behaviour on the part of Miss Fourie? The gulf between the East and the West in this country is growing wider and wider and if these two friends tried to meet each other here we are sure they would both meet with a terrible disaster. They would both have to sit each in her own corner and shed crocodile tears in the name of their terribly unkind rulers.

"THE Boroughs Ordinance Amending Ordinance, 1932" is the title of an Ordinance to amend the Boroughs Ordinance, 1924, which is passed by the Natal Provincial Council and having been assented to by the Governor-General-in-Council is promulgated in the *Provincial Gazette* dated July 28. The following among other sections is contained in the Ordinance which is of particular interest to the Indian community:—

17. (1) The following clause shall be added to paragraph (d) of Section 135 of the principal Ordinance:—

To provide and set aside seating and other accommodation in public parks, gardens and recreation grounds and in the streets and public places of the Borough, for the use of persons of European descent, Asiatics and Natives, and to prohibit the use of any such accommodation set aside for any one of the said classes by persons of another class.

It is unnecessary for us to explain what the implication of this section will be.

THE Rev. L. S. Creed, in a report to the quarterly meeting of the Stanger Methodist Church, referred to the high death roll due to malaria among the

Natives in the Umvoti Valley of the Mapumulo district, says the *Natal Mercury* Stanger correspondent. During his last visit a kraal of 14 huts was pointed out to him where all the inmates were dead. At another kraal of four huts every member had also died. One Native with whom he spoke estimated that half the population had been wiped out. There was no hospital for many miles around and the nearest doctor was 20 miles away.

It is significant that only the Christian Ministers who roam among the Natives are the only people who bring to light to some extent the loss of lives suffered by the latter as a result of the recent malaria epidemic. All those who live among the Natives talk of very heavy losses but the authorities will apparently never publish the correct figures. For, after all, are the black people to be counted? The lesser the number the better it is for the white man to predominate! Instead of the havoc caused by that terrible epidemic among the Natives one hears more about the idleness of the Native and of how to adopt ways and means of getting forced labour out of them. The days of slavery have not gone. It has only taken a more "civilised" form. While a white man earning £8 is exempt from paying his personal tax the Native who is practically starving is compelled to pay his hut tax!

At a meeting of the Durban Indian Morning Market Squatters Association held last Monday under the chairmanship of Mr. R. Boodhob, opposite the Indian Market, a committee was formed to deal with the following matters:—(1) To apply for those men and women who are at present squatting in Victoria Street for accommodation in the new market; (2) to support the application for a tea room made by the Farmers' Association; (3) to inquire into the matter of squatters who have been stopped from selling after 5 p.m.

AFTER the election which took place last Wednesday the new Greater Durban Town Council comprises: H. H. Kemp, P. Osborn, Y. L. Shearer, (Ward I), J. Raiunie, M. Cornelius, G. Reyburn (Ward II), Fleming Johnston, J. A. Grant, L. I. McCafferty (Ward III), S. K. Elgie, Mrs. E. A. Benson, G. A. Riches (Ward IV), A. Lamont, J. Fyfe, W. Wanless (Ward V), A. E. Woriman, O. Lea, H. E. Arbuckle (Ward VI), H. B. Gemmell, M.P.C., (Greenwood Park), J. M. Harris (Umhlatuzana), R. D. Lavery (Sydenham), G. F. Westgate (Mayville), W. E. Langton (South Coast Junction), C. H. Stoltz and H. A. O'Connor (Combined Areas)—25 in all.

WITH this issue we present our readers with a photo supplement of the new Agent and his wife and the Agent's staff.

## Notice

### INDIAN UNEMPLOYMENT

Will employers of Indian labour kindly notify the undersigned of any vacancies in their establishment.

WRITE:—Hon. Secretary, Sir Kurma Reddi Unemployment Relief Committee, 175 Grey Street, Durban, or Phone Central 3506.

### FROM BAD TO WORSE

WE might be forgiven for saying that our afternoon contemporary is growing from bad to worse in its over-enthusiasm to send us out to Brazil or to Reunion. It has yet another article in its Tuesday's issue which neither space nor time would permit us to reproduce. Our contemporary now charges us with being disunited. It would have our new Agent believe that Mr. Sastri found his own people divided at the end as they were at the beginning, that Sir Kurma Reddi had a like experience and that the new Agent would have a similar one. This is what our contemporary in effect says: The Indian merchant is after his own interests, the labourer is after his own bread and butter, young India is penetrating those avenues of professional and semi-professional employment once monopolised by Europeans who are striving now to recapture their lost trenches, and the political Indian is "earnest and misguided, who seeks to give a partisan colour and the cachet of political repression to every counsel of moderation that sane onlookers bring to bear on the vexed questions of the day."

That one should mind one's own interests is surely no crime, nor is it a sign of disunity. We claim that there is no disunity at all in our community. That there may be black sheep amongst us we are prepared to admit. But is that not the case with every community? There are no divisions in our community in this country such as exist in India. We stand as one community without distinction of class or creed and we all feel alike the humiliating treatment meted out to us by the authorities. There are no two opinions about that. That the political Indian seems to our contemporary to be misguided is very natural. Because we cannot see eye to eye with those who profess to be our friends we are misguided. Could the case not be *vice versa*? We are apt, certainly, to err, but we do claim to have preserved our sanity to the extent of being not misguided in a matter that concerns the future and the self-respect of our community. And to say that we look with suspicion those who are our friends and distrust them is to do us an injustice. Here we must say that our contemporary has a very low estimation of our senses. We do claim to be sensible enough to discern who are our friends and who are not. Our contemporary may be thoroughly sincere in its desire to help us when it tells us to send our unemployed brethren to Reunion. We do not deny it. But whilst not doubting its sincerity we surely have the right to disagree. Our contention is that the Government ought to do its duty to the whole population without distinction of race or colour. We are here a part of the whole population and we claim our right to be considered equally with the rest of the population. If the Government cannot concede that legitimate right to us then let it complete its act of injustice by simply throwing us out of the country compulsorily. We surely cannot be expected to advise our brethren to be bribed to surrender their birthright in this country. And once they have left the country on those conditions where is the temporary nature of the measure for relief suggested by our contemporary. Such persons would be leaving the country for good. When the temper of the white man changes for the better, as our contemporary expects it will one day, these people will no longer be here to enjoy the air of freedom! "If the new Agent can teach his people in this country to keep politics and economics apart," says our contemporary, "and help them

to trust their friends even when they do not see eye to eye with them, he will deserve well of the land that sent him and the land to which he has come." What is our politics? We are not out to deprive the ruling race in this country of its right to rule. We only ask to be ruled fairly and justly. If we wish to live in this country as a self-respecting community, we can take no other stand. Our struggle is based on moral considerations and it has an equal bearing on our political as well as economic upliftment. As for trusting our friends we do not need to be taught. We are sure the Agent will have a much more important task to perform than that. In conclusion we have just a little surprise packet for our contemporary. We have understood it to have implicit faith in Mr. Sastri. We may falter in our judgment but that cannot be said about Mr. Sastri. The *Serjeant of India* is the official organ of the Society of which Mr. Sastri is the head. This is what it has to say about our contemporary's views, referring to its first article on the colonisation scheme: "In an article remarkable for its candour and illogicality, the *Natal Advertiser*, a British paper in Durban which can yet take a fair view of the Indian question, is reduced to vindicating injustice. With righteous indignation it condemned the attitude of the Britisher in Natal towards the Indian; it spoke in praise of the qualities of the Indian and asserted his right to remain in South Africa and condemned the colonisation idea as unjust to the South African born Indian. And yet it advised the Indian to flee from their homeland and seek salvation in foreign lands! Its advice is no better than that of the *Natal Mercury*, the British paper, uniformly hostile to the Indian. Only it offers its advice with a heart full of contrition, despair and anguish! It would condemn the Britisher but penalise the Indian!" We do not claim to be nor need we aspire to be saner than Mr. Sastri.

## European Opinion On The Asiatic Question

In the course of a leading article in its issue of August 1, entitled "Anti-Asiatic Legislation" *The Star* (Johannesburg), after explaining the effects of the Asiatic Land Tenure Act says:—

The Act bristles with difficulties and complications, and the South African Indian Congress will have a great deal to say to the new Agent-General, on whom they are pinning their faith. Nor will the position of the new Agent-General be particularly enviable. Mr. Sastri, the first Agent-General, endeavoured as far as possible to keep outside the arena of mere controversy and to place the issues on higher ground. In a sense he was concerned with philosophy rather than law. He scored a great success during his sojourn here because of his remarkable personality and his outstanding ability as a diplomat. But his triumph was a personal triumph. His principal work was to create a feeling of goodwill between Europeans and Indians, and in his own mind and character he demonstrated the best qualities of his race. He was followed by Sir Kurma Reddi, an experienced, able, hard-working and assiduous man, who found himself compelled to get down to cold facts. He had perhaps a harder task to perform than his predecessor, and during the latter part of his term of office he was brought into the thick of the discussions on the Bill which has now become law. He managed to postpone the Bill at one stage, and it is not too much to say that the modifications that were eventually made in the

original Bill were made largely as a result of his efforts. Sir Kurma, however, had left the country before the Act was finally passed, and it will now fall to the lot of his successor to make the best of what appears to be a particularly difficult job. If he has followed the careers of his predecessors, he will have learnt a good deal, and if he grasps the position as quickly and clearly as they did, it will assist him greatly in his negotiations. But he will be called upon to handle a problem, in the Transvaal at any rate, that was happily spared to both Mr. Sastri and Sir Kurma Reddi.

Apart from the provisions of the Asiatic Land Tenure Act in respect of property, it is regarded by many as the precursor of legislation designed to define the political status of Asiatics in the Union. It is well known that hitherto the Indian occupied a position, in law, between the native and the European, and that as a British Indian he was entitled to respect in theory if not always in practice. To-day more than 80 per cent. of South African Indians were actually born in the Union and are to all intents and purposes nationals of the State. This fact has made a good deal of difference, and it is found in the recent Act that the term "British Indian" or "Indian" where it appears in a prior Act shall now be read as "coloured person." A good deal of significance is naturally attached to this discrimination by all self-respecting Indians, and they feel not without justification, that it is contrary to the spirit of the Capetown agreement of 1927.

## Welcome Reception To The New Agent

### Natal Indian Congress Meeting

A welcome reception in honour of Kunwar Maharaj Singh, the new Agent and the Kunwarani was held last Tuesday at 5-30 p.m. at the Royal Picture Palace, Victoria Street, Durban, under the auspices of the Natal Indian Congress. The hall was packed to its utmost.

### Chairman's Speech

Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee, who was in the chair, delivered the following speech:—

"In the name of the Indian community of Natal I extend a hearty welcome to the Agent of the Government of India Kunwar Maharaj Singh and Kunwarani. We are happy in the thought that the office vacated by Sir Kurma Reddi has been filled by such a distinguished personage as the Kunwar Maharaj. He has a brilliant career and has devoted much of his time towards questions affecting Indians overseas. His arrival in this country therefore makes us all the more happy.

"Our distinguished guests landed in South Africa at a time which is certainly not propitious; for in the Transvaal our people are faced with total extinction with the promulgation of the Transvaal Asiatic Land Tenure Act. The Act has been drafted with all the subtlety that is inherent in European statesmanship. There is more in the Act than what appears on the surface of it. Since the Boer Republic the Europeans of that Province have always desired business and residential segregation for our countrymen. Legislation to that effect was passed but as our countrymen struggled against it it was not enforced. But now the sword that was hanging on their heads has fallen.

"Our people in Natal are going through times which are unprecedented in their history in this country; thousands of our people are out of employment, the Government and the municipalities will not open up such relief works as will afford employ-

ment to our unemployed countrymen although such works have been opened up for other communities. That an average of one hundred and fifty of our countrymen and women are fed daily at the soup kitchen opened by the Sir Kurma Reddi Unemployment Relief Committee is an indication of the distress in which our people find themselves. Whilst I realise that the depression that we are now experiencing is world-wide and that unemployment is general and not peculiar to our people, the fact remains that every avenue of employment is closed to the Indian and that the Union Government will not move in any direction to alleviate the distress caused.

"We have met here to welcome the Kunwar Maharaj and his consort and it would be inappropriate to narrate our grievances but I am sure our Agent will forgive us in view of the circumstances that force us to do so. Owing to the many regressive legislations that have been enacted in this country our progress is of necessity impeded. We can make no headway. Our attempts to ameliorate the conditions of our people are always misunderstood. This misunderstanding is the cause of much of the friction between the European and the Indian communities. Once this misunderstanding is dispelled I have no doubt that both communities can work together for the greatest good of South Africa. The presence in this country of the Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri followed by Sir Kurma Reddi has contributed much towards bringing together the European and Indian communities, and I am confident that Kunwar Maharaj and the Kunwarani will strengthen the bonds of friendship between the two communities.

"As I have already said the Agent comes to us with a distinguished career. He has visited East Africa where he has rendered splendid service. At home he has filled with distinction many important positions, and although he will find his path in South Africa beset with many difficulties, I am sure he will rise equal to the task.

"I can assure him that he will find the Indian community most helpful though dogged in their claims for their legitimate rights.

"We are happy to renew the acquaintance with the Kunwarani. It was in 1917 that she visited us on her way home after a successful scholastic career. Little did we think then that fifteen years later she will again visit us to grace the house of the Agent of the Government of India. Our welcome to her is warm and we are happy to find that the third Agent has come with his wife for I have no doubt that she will be very helpful in his somewhat onerous duties.

"I can assure Kunwarani that she will find our Indian ladies in South Africa most friendly and most willing to co-operate with her in any social work she may undertake during her stay here.

"Once more I have pleasure in welcoming our distinguished guests in South Africa."

### The Mayor And Mayoress

The Mayor, the Rev. A. Lamont and the Mayoress who notwithstanding other engagements owing to election time were present to welcome the new Agent and his wife.

### Other Speeches

Among other speakers were Messrs. A. Christopher, J. W. Godfrey, O. H. A. Jhaveri, Pundit Bhawani Dayal Sanyasi and Mr. P. K. Desai.

The Agent and the Kunwarani were then garlanded by the chairman.

### The Agent's Reply

The Agent who was greeted with cheers when he rose to speak said:—

"We have been immensely struck as well we might be by the cordiality of your welcome. This large hall I see is packed and I look upon you assembled here not as having done honour to myself but as a token of your appreciation of that great country to which you and I both belong. Some of you are personally concerned and with others your fathers came from there."

Proceeding, he declared that he knew of the immensity of his task and it was not altogether without some diffidence that he had accepted the position. He came for two reasons: first, his own interest in the problem of Indians overseas and particularly of the Indian question in South Africa. The other was due to the persuasive eloquence of Mr. C. F. Andrews.

Speakers, he went on, had referred to the disabilities that the Indians were suffering from in this country. He was well aware of them.

"We Indians have the misfortune not to possess the privileges and amenities of life which belong to other communities. The Government of India are well aware of your difficulties, and I know that they view them with the keenest anxiety. It is very difficult for the Government of India and its Agent to make their proper influence felt. You know and can sympathise with us.

"We protest and protest and often our protests go unheeded. With all our difficulties I always feel that as long as God reigns, truth, right and justice must ultimately prevail. The way may be long and weary, but in the long run will lead us to better scenes.

Drawing from his own experience, he refused to believe in the eventual extinction of the Indians overseas. "I have seen our countrymen not in one country but in many countries. I have seen and heard of their difficulties and in spite of all they have pulled through due in no small measure to their remarkable qualities of industry and thrift. These qualities have earned him jealousy, and disability has been imposed upon him by his opponent. But I feel with all my heart that extinction of the Indians cannot and will not succeed. I am glad you are united on the whole. While there are healthy differences in minor matters on crucial questions you are united."

The conciliation of the races, both European and Indian, was the charge placed upon him by the Government of India, he declared. "My humble duty will be to try to bring together Europeans and Indians for the purpose of understanding one another's point of view. This is one of the most important duties placed upon me by the Government of India. Both in spirit and in letter I shall try to fulfil that duty."

The Agent recalled a conversation with Mahatma Gandhi, who told Mr. Sastri before he came out to this country in 1927 that he was going to ask the Indian community of South Africa that they were not to expect too much from the Agent. They should remember that he was not armed with a gun; he was like them.

There was one thing that they would find in him—that he was an Indian like themselves, and a patriotic Indian belonging to an India that would one day have the full status of dominion government. "In the discharge of his duty the Agent can, will and must rely upon your friendship and assistance," he added.

In concluding, Kunwar Maharaj hoped to secure the help of the Europeans, and he was sure that the number of sympathetic Europeans would increase who would stand for justice and consideration of the Indian question in South Africa.

Kunwarani Maharaj Singh in a short and sweet speech said that her husband and herself were to identify themselves with their interests, for "we belong to you."

## Imperial Indian Citizenship Association

### Bombay's Farewell To Kunwar Maharaj Singh

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, President and the Council of the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association were At Home at the Taj Mahal Hotel, Bombay, on Monday the 11th July, to Kunwar Maharaj Singh, the Agent of the Government of India in South Africa and Kunwarani Maharaj Singh.

Among those who were present were Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Sir Hormusji C. Dinshaw, The Hon. Sir Pheroze C. Sethna, Sir Cawasji Jehangir, Sir Chunilal and Lady Mehta, Mr. and Mrs. Chandavarkar, Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Sir Hormusdyar and Lady Dastur, Sir Byramji and Lady Jeejeebhoy, Rev. John and Mrs. McKenzie, Mr. Rabimtools Chinoy, Mr. Jayakar, Mr. and Mrs. Khandalawalla, Dr. and Mrs. De Monte, Mr. and Mrs. Bharoocha, Mr. J. B. Petit, The Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri, Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, Raja Pertapgirji Narsingirji, Pandit Hridayanath Kunzru, Mr. and Mrs. Bryant, Mr. Morini, Mr. Noeman Macleod, Mr. Hussin Tyabji, Mr. Lalji Naranji, Dr. Taherali M. Kajiji, Mr. M. Kanji Dwarkadas, and Mr. Meyer Nissim.

Kunwar and Kunwarani Maharaj Singh freely moved among the guests discussing the affairs of Indians abroad in general and of Indians in South Africa in particular. Sir Chimanlal Setalvad in a short presidential speech said, the Agent was going out on a very responsible and difficult post and it was his deep love for his country, he added, which prompted him to do so. He assured him of the Association's support and wished him and his wife God-speed.

Mr. Srinivasa Sastri, in spite of his bad health in response to a request, spoke on the difficulties which beset the path of the new Agent in South Africa. The economic depression had made the solution of the Indian problem more difficult. He advised Kunwar Maharaj Singh to have missionary spirit, which he believed he had in abundance and would stand him in good stead in his arduous task in South Africa. He said that from experience he could say that the Dutch people of South Africa were good in their own way and asked them to remember that Deoth Christianity was more of the old Testament type than of New Testament.

Kunwar Maharaj Singh in his speech thanked the Association for the reception that it accorded him and his wife and said that he was greatly encouraged by the assurance of the Association's support. He was going out to South Africa fully realising the difficult nature of his work which lay ahead, but with the support of the Government and people of India, sympathy of few European friends in South Africa and the cooperation of Indians in South Africa, he was not without hope. He would do his best to further the cause of Indians in South Africa which he believed to be just.

Kunwarani Maharaj Singh in a felicitous speech addressed the gathering. She referred to Mr. Sastri's speech and said that they would not forget the story of David and Goliath from the old Testament. Her short speech created deep impression upon the audience.

Mr. Sastri's statement that the new Agent was in a better position than his two predecessors in as

much as he was taking his wife along was fully realised.

Kunwar and Kunwarani Maharaj Singh were garlanded and a group photograph was taken. Everyone wished them the best of luck.

## The Natal-Born Indian

### What Is His Future

At a gathering to consider the facilities for technical education for Indians, Mr. A. Christopher made an interesting contribution to the discussion. Replying to the question whether the policy to be adopted should be that Indians were to forget the land of their origin, and to seek to become good South Africans on the European model, or retain their Eastern civilisation, Mr. Christopher, among other things, said:—

### Natal-Born Indians

Is it necessary for the Natal-born Indian to be educated chiefly or partly on the lines of his old Indian civilisation? Is it preferable to go entirely on the lines of most Western civilisations in general, and the British one in particular? Is not truth the same whatever the civilisation and simply looked at from another angle? If English as a language has passed the test of time, and is to-day the chief language in the world, is it not also the best language for the Indian? It is not easy to accept the good only of civilisation and sift out the evil habits. Both are absorbed. What is meant by "Indian civilisation" or culture? If it is so wonderful that it is recommended to-day to the Natal-born Indian, why is it not also followed by the British?

### Climatic Effects On Civilisation

India.—In India there has never been the geographical or climatic need for strenuous work as there has been in the West; everything required was contained in the country itself. Land was plentiful and the soil was productive, and there was, therefore, no need to explore other countries. This left time for the East to concentrate on the mental side of life and to explore the countries of the kingdoms of the psychic plane ("Heaven and hell"). The West has done this a little as well.

Britain.—In Britain the reverse has been necessary. It was a small country, and it was necessary to leave it and meet other nations. This encouraged fearlessness and made a hardy, strong race, who were active and able to defend their country themselves. In India to-day a few poets like Rabindranath Tagore painted beautiful dreams for the people, but the average Indian was just educated enough to be dangerous. He caused sedition because he had nothing to do.

Canada.—In Canada to-day there are two great European peoples living as the French Canadians. If they are able to weld together surely an Eastern born race, born and brought up in a Western country, can follow its civilisation.

The Natal-born Indian thinks and speaks in English, not in any Indian vernacular. Where he is wise is that he has kept his home life. The modern Western civilisation, which demands flat life and the sending of its children to boarding schools, not only appeals to Indians, but is abhorrent to them. Unfortunately, one cannot stop people from following the evil practice of a nation as well as absorbing its virtues.

## Aim Of Education

The Natal-born Indian was born and had developed in a British Colony, and perforce English was his mother tongue. Sastri College was a monument of his desire for a Western education. It was even handed over to the Natal Education Department. When the present Indian boy is educated what are his chances of earning a living wage? The Indian schools and Government-aided schools are fully staffed, so that not many more teachers are required.

## Closed Avenues

**Work in Sugar Industries.**—Some 50 years ago there were fewer European people in Natal, and Indians had more chances all round of occupation, not only on the sugar plantations, where they were originally placed for cheap labour. To-day wages are lowered even there, and in some cases native labour employed to replace them.

**Municipal.**—Indians were employed in municipal concerns. To-day they are only used on almost the lowest class of work. (No Government officers use Indians to-day.)

**Railways.**—Indians have been replaced by white boys or natives on the railways. Since this Government came in no vacancies were to be filled again by Indians. Indians had even been guards on the local line in Natal.

**Law Courts Interpreters.**—Where Indian interpreters had been employed in the Law Courts, some receiving up to £5 per month, to-day they had been done away with. Indian clients had to bring their own interpreters, and in criminal cases an Indian policeman was called in to interpret.

**Lawyers' Offices.**—Lawyers used to employ Indian clerks; to-day they only employ men as a means of getting Indian clients. So many boys and girls are unemployed, that they are now being used to replace the Indian clerks.

**Indian Waiters.**—A large proportion of the Indians in Natal are of the waiter class in India. They are born waiters, but even here they are being replaced by white men or women. Has the Indian, then, no claim upon South Africa? Perhaps some day it may even be proved the Dravidians were here before they went to Southern India.

**Future.**—The future of the Natal Indians seems even darker, when once the native has realised his position and begins to assert his claims. Then the Indian will take a third-rate position, more like that of the Eurasian or coloured people of India to-day.

## Those In Authority

The problem is to be faced to-day. So far the only thing in which the Indian is able to hold his own is his intensive cultivation of fruit, vegetables and flowers. Even here he loses, because he does not know his best markets, and the middleman (not always an Indian) gains the profits of his hard labour. There are privations endured by him, when getting his produce to the markets. There are municipal sites where he can sell his wares, but pay a high rate of lease. A few Indians possess their own sugar plantations, wattle and agricultural land.

Perhaps if some system of allotment gardens could be started in Natal for Indians, and correct instruction given for scientific intensive cultivation, a future industry could be started for the thousands of Indians who do not intend to become clerks or teachers, etc., i.e., the Indian peasant class.

## Crisis On Indian Women

The stress has also affected the Indian women. Those who used to hawk vegetables are now superseded by men, as there are difficulties even in this trade now. The men are out of work or are badly paid. Women have to make ends meet. This economic condition has driven the women out of their homes to seek employment, and some have become teachers, and others have gone as shop assistants. Some have expressed a wish to be trained as hospital nurses and midwives.

## Suggested Solutions

Solution to the problem must be found, therefore, as follows:—

(1) Intensive market gardening for the men with correct methods, taught at Sastri College in the very near future.

(2) Hospital training for the girls as future nurses amongst their own people, with courses in simple hygiene and physiology.

(3) Perhaps even simple village industries might be started for men and women, such as weaving and spinning, rug making, silk making and carving of ivory, etc., all of which are practised in India.

—Natal Witness.

## Parliamentary Debate On Asiatic Land Tenure Bill

(Continued from last week)

On Clause 5,

MR. ALEXANDER: I am not moving an amendment to this, but I wish to say I am against this clause, because it introduces something entirely new. It provides that after deproclamation all these disabilities will apply to Indians, although the ground has been deproclaimed, which I submit is unjust.

Clause put and agreed to.

Clause 6.

THE MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR: I move—

In line 34, after "he" wherever it occurs, to insert "lawfully"; and in line 36, to omit "1919" and substitute "1930."

I may just explain that this clause deals with the point which I explained in introducing this measure. When under the law of 1919 certain illegal businesses were validated, it was the intention to protect those particular businesses, but not allow that the business should multiply itself in that same township. That has happened in a good many cases. Now what we do in this Bill is to make the further multiplication or extension of such businesses illegal. But the courts have held such multiplication or extension has been legal. Here, again, we have to do with a loophole discovered by Indians, of which they have availed themselves. We adhere to the principle I have enunciated—if vested interests are acquired in that way, up to the time we changed the law they are protected. This is the intention of the amendment which I have moved.

COL. Cdt. COLLINS: We are getting into those troubles which I thought would happen through having amendments thrust upon us in this way. Why is the Minister changing "1919" into "1930"?

THE MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR: It is really by a mistake that "1919" was inserted. It ought to have been "1930." This Bill was introduced in 1930, and the dates mentioned were the 1st May, 1930, so we protect up to that time.

MR. ALEXANDER: Should there not be a longer period between these two dates? These are the same



dates as they were in 1930 and we are already in 1932. The idea of the Minister was to leave an interval of five years between these two dates and, now, two years have lapsed. Surely we should give the same relation between the dates. It seems to me that 1935 ought to be 1937. It is a mere matter of arithmetic, because your intention in 1930 was to give him five years. I would like to move the deletion of 1935, and the substitution of 1937, because that would simply be carrying out the intention of the Bill in 1930. I move, therefore—

In line 47, to omit "1935" and substitute 1937."

Col.-Cdt. COLLINS: I hope it is not necessary to address the Minister on this point. I hope he will not consent to any extension. They have been there unlawfully for 17 years and this would be giving them another two years.

The MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR: In this case I agree with the hon. member for Ermelo (Col.-Cdt. Collins) against the hon. member for Woodstock (Mr. Alexander). I do not think we are interfering with arithmetic at all. The whole underlying idea of this Bill is that the Bill though not nominally, did actually, come into operation on the 1st May, 1930, so that the date of 1935 is actually five years later, thus giving them five years' grace.

Amendments proposed by the Minister of the Interior put and agreed to.

Amendment proposed by Mr. Alexander put and negatived.

Clause, as amended, put and agreed to.

On Clause 7.

The MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR: I move—

In lines 5, 6 and 7, on page 6, to omit "as long as that fixed property is held by him or by any other Asiatic who inherited it from an Asiatic"; in line 21, to omit "such person" and to substitute "any person on behalf or in the interest of that same Asiatic or Asiatic company or on the sequestration or assignment of the estate of that Asiatic or on his death, on behalf or in the interest of his estate."

This is again in accordance with the principle which we follow in the protection of vested rights. Up to now though an Asiatic could not acquire fixed property, it was lawful for him to hold that fixed property in the name of a European, who is merely the dummy. There also it was a clear evasion of the intention but it was a lawful evasion. As the Bill stands, we do not make provision for the protection of that vested right. If the Bill is not amended, then if such a European trustee should die, that property would become the property of the state. It would be confiscated. If the Asiatic had done that not lawfully, then it is only right that he should retain the right to have another European trustee as he had before. The amendments which I move make provision for that.

Amendments put and agreed to.

The MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR: I move—

In line 1, on page 8, to omit "1930" and to substitute "1932."

That is the case of the land-owning private company. It is provided in the clause of the Bill that if an Asiatic who has a share in a private land-owning company transfers that share to another Asiatic before the 1st of May, 1930, that share is confiscated by the State. It has been found that a few Indians in the ordinary course of business have transferred such shares subsequent to that date, and we just moved forward the date, from 1930, to 1932 to cover these cases. There are only a few such cases, but seeing they did that in the ordinary course of business, and not intentionally to evade the

law, we propose this amendment.

Amendment put and agreed to.

The MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR: I move—

In lines 7 and 8, to omit "Provided that such company did not after the said date acquire any fixed property."

This must be deleted because it is redundant.

Amendment put and agreed to.

The MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR: I move—

In line 24, on page 10, after "may" to insert "on dealing with such appeal hear any evidence which such authority heard or might have heard and may"; and in line 26, after "certificate" to insert "and he may make *mutatis mutandis* such order as to the costs of the appeal as he could have made if the appeal had been a civil trial in his court, and such costs shall be taxable, *mutatis mutandis*, in the same manner as costs incurred in connection with such a trial."

The Bill lays down that if a licensing authority refuses an application for a licence on the grounds that such an Asiatic or coloured person is not included in the register of those whose businesses are protected under any law, who occupy land on proclaimed ground illegally, that applicant can appeal to the magistrate's court, and ultimately to the supreme court. As the Bill stands now, no provision is made for the hearing of evidence before the magistrate, and it is only right that the appellant should have the right to bring evidence. These amendments meet that defect.

Amendments put and agreed to.

Clause, as amended, put and agreed to.

(To be continued)

## In The Magistrate's Court

For the District of Durban Held at Durban

Case No. 11072/32.

Between RAMNATH, Free Indian Immigrant No. 75645, of Clare Estate, Natal—Plaintiff, and SUKPAY, Nos. 8848/865/606, lately of Verulam, but whose present whereabouts is unknown to Plaintiff—Defendant.

To the above named Defendant,

Take notice that a Summons has been issued against you in this Honourable Court by RAMNATH, Free Indian Immigrant No. 75645, of Clare Estate, Natal, for Divorce *a Vinculo Matrimonii* on the ground of malicious desertion, and that an order has been made that the publication of such Summons shall be deemed to be good and sufficient service of Summons upon you.

You are hereby requested to enter an appearance to the Summons on or before the 12th day of September, 1932, and your failure to do so, a judgment will be given against you in your absence.

Dated at Durban, this 2nd day of August, 1932.

(Signed) BRIAN CAMP.

Clerk of the Court.

(Signed) J. WALKER MUNRO,  
Plaintiff's Attorney.

J. WALKER MUNRO,  
Plaintiff's Attorney,  
Chancery Lane, Durban.

# ઈન્ડિઅન ઓપિનિઅન.

પુસ્તક ૩૦ ટું.

શુક્રવાર, તારીખ ૫ જાન્યુઆરી ૧૯૩૨

અંક ૩૧

## નોંધ અને સમાચાર

### નવા એન્ટનું આગમન

હાલ સરકારના નવા એન્ટ કુંવર મહારાજ સૌમિ ગમા મુખવારે સવારે સ્ટીમર કર્જામાં કર્જાન પધાર્યા છે. તેમની સાથે કુંવરાણી, તેમની પાંચ વર્ષની બાળકી પ્રેમ અને કુંવરાણીના ભાઈ શ્રી. સમસેર માયાદાસ આવ્યા છે. સ્ટીમરપર બેઠાની મોટી મેદની વચ્ચે કોંગ્રેસના કાર્યકર્તાઓ તરફથી પુલોના હાર તોરાથી તેઓનો સત્કાર કરવામાં આવ્યો હતો. હાલને માટે એન્ટ પોતાનો ઉતારો મરીન હોટેલમાં રાખ્યો છે કે જ્યાં આમર પ્રતિનિધિએ તેઓની મુલાકાત લીધી હતી. કુંવરાણી આ દેશની સુંદર સ્ત્રીથી ધણા ખુશી થયા હતા. મુંબઈથી ઉપડ્યા બાદ પહેલા ત્રણ દિવસ એમઆસને લીધે ખરાબ મથા હતા પરંતુ બાઈની મુલાકાતે આનંદમાં પસાર થઈ હતી અને ધીટીજ ધરત આફ્રિકા અને પોરચુગીઝ ધરત આફ્રિકાના બંદરોપર વસતા હોદી ભાષાઓ તરફથી તેઓનો સારો સત્કાર થયો હતો. આમરી મુલાકાતે દરમિયાન એન્ટ સાહેબે જણાવ્યું કે:—“સાઉથ આફ્રિકાની હોદી કોમની કંઈક સેવા કરવાને અહિં આમી યંકવા માટે હું અને મારાં પત્નિ ધણા ખુશી થયા છીએ. આ દેશમાં આપણા ભાષાઓ બેકારીથી પીડાઈ રહ્યા છે એ જાણી જમને ધણેજ ખેદ થયો છે અને અંતઃકરણથી ઉમેદ રાખીએ છીએ કે એ સંકટ નજીકના ભવિષ્યમાં દુર થઈ જશે. આ દેશમાં હોદીઓપર ધણી મુશીબતો છે અને જે લીમિતથી તેઓ તેને પહોંચી વળ્યા છે તે એક મને સાનંદકર્ષક થાય છે. હું આજ રાત્રી હું કે આપણી કોમમાં સંપ વધારેને વધારે થતો જશે કેમકે સંપમાં આપણી મજબુતી રહેલી છે એટલુંજ નહિ પણ તેથી એન્ટનું કામ પણ ધણું સરળ થાય છે. આ સુંદર ઉપખંડની અન્ય કોમો તરફ પણ શુભ લાગણીથી હું અને આવ્યો છું.”

### એન્ટનો કાર્યક્રમ

એન્ટ હાલ થોડા દિવસને માટે કર્જામાંજ રહેશે. ટ્રાંસવાલ પહેલા યા મોડા જવાનો આધાર સાઉથ આફ્રિકન ઇન્ડિઅન કોંગ્રેસની એક કળાં અને ક્યે વખતે બોલાવવી તેના એક એકમુદીવના નિર્ણયપર રહેશે.

### નેદીવોમાં મલેરીયાએ વર્તાવેલો કેવ

ફેવરન્ટ એલ. એસ કીડી સ્ટેશનના મેથેડીસ્ટ ચર્ચની ત્રિમાસીક મીટિંગ સમય પોતાને રીપોર્ટ રજૂ કરતાં મધુસુહુ કીડીસ્ટની અમલોટી વેલીમાં મેલેરીયાના જેરી રેખથી નેદીવોમાં યજેલાં મરણોની મોટી સંખ્યા તરફ ધ્યાન ખેંચ્યું હતું. તેમણે જણાવ્યું કે ૧૪ કુંવરાણી એક કોમમાં જ્યાં માણસો મરી

ગયા. બીજા એક ચાર કુંવરાણી કોમમાં જ્યાં માણસો મરી ગયા હતા. એક નેદીવે તેમને જણાવ્યું હતું કે તેના અસહ્ય મુજબ અરધી વસ્તી નાણુદ થઈ ગઈ છે. ધણા માણસો મુશી એક પણ ધરણીતાલ નથી અને નજીકમાં નજીક દાકતર ૨૦ મહિલ દુર છે.

### કળાનો બેલી કોણ?

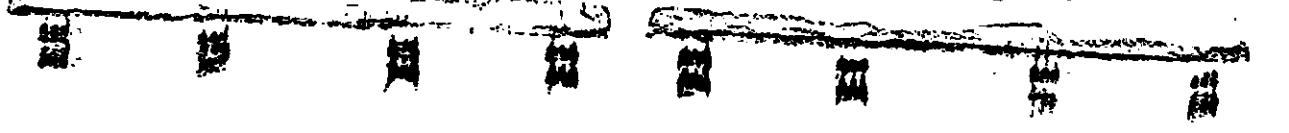
જે જાણવાને હું છે કે નેદીવોમાં મલેરીયાના રોગે કરેલી બનેલી ખુવારીની કંઈક હકીકત ખીસ્તી પાઠરીઓ જે તેઓમાં લટકે છે તેઓ તરફથીજ બહાર પાડવામાં આવે છે. જેઓ નેદીવોમાં વસે છે તેઓ જે રોગથી થયેલાં મરણોની ધણીજ મોટી સંખ્યાની વાત કરે છે પરંતુ સરકાર તેના ખરા આંકડા બહાર પાડવાની તકલીફ લેતી નથી. તે શું કામ લે? કળા માણસોની ગણતરી શી? જેમ તેઓની વસતી ઓછી તેમ જોડાને રાજ્ય કરવાની નિર્ભયતા! નેદીવોમાં જે રોગે કરેલી ખુવારીન સાંભળવાને બદલે સત્તાધીરો તરફથી નેદીવો આજણુ છે અને તેઓને ધરણયાત કામ કરાવવાની યોજનાઓ વિશે વધુ સાંભળવામાં આવે છે. શુભાગીના દિવસો કંઈ મથા નથી. માત્ર વધારે સુધાંજ સ્વરૂપ ધારણુ કરેલું છે. આઠ પાઉંક કમાનારો એક ગોરાને પર્સનલ ટેકસમાંથી એક્ટ્રેમટ કરવામાં આવે છે જ્યારે છુપે મરતા નેદીવની પાસેથી માથા વેરા બળજબરીથી વસુલ કરવામાં આવે છે।

### એટાવામાં પુર્વ અને પશ્ચિમનો મેલાપ

એટાવા કે જ્યાં શાહી પરિષદ મળી રહી છે ત્યાંથી ‘નાટાલ એકવર્ટીસર’નો અખરખત પુર્વ અને પશ્ચિમના મેલાપનો એક રસીક અને રમુજ દાખલો આપે છે:—

“સાઉથ આફ્રિકાથી ગયેલા ડેલીગેટ, ખાણોના પ્રધાન મી. ફેરીની દીકરી મીસ એના ફેરીએ હોદના એક ડેલીગેટ શેક હાજી અખદુલા હરનની દીકરીની સાથે સુંદર હોદી પોપાકમાં હાજર થઈને મંડળીને આધર્ષ પમાડી હતી. આ જે મુવતિઓ ઈલાંકથી મુસાફરી કરતાં એક બીજાના સમાગમમાં આવી હતી અને એટાવામાં તેઓ વચ્ચે ધણો ગાઠો સંપંધ બંધાઈ ગયે છે.”

એટાવામાં તે એ ધણુંજ સુંદર લાગે છે પરંતુ સાઉથ આફ્રિકા મીસ ફેરીની આવી વર્તાવકને માટે શું કહે? આ દેશમાં તે પુર્વ અને પશ્ચિમ વચ્ચેનો ખાટો મોટાને મોટાજ થતો જાય છે અને જે અહિં એ બહેનપણીઓ એક બીજાને મળવાના પ્રયત્ન કરવા જાય તો કહાય જમનેને જખરો અ રમાત ધઈ પડે. આંહિં તે બનેને પોતપોતાના ખુશુમાં બેસીને પોતાના પાઠાઈ સંતાંપીશોના માગની થોડ મુશી પડે।





# Indian Opinion

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## NOTES AND NEWS

GREATER Durban's new Mayor is Mr. Oliver Lea and the Deputy-Mayor is Mr. I. I. McCafferty. On behalf of the Indian community we heartily congratulate them. We are a little grieved to lose the Rev. A. Lamont who, during his term as Mayor, had proved a friend of Indians as perhaps very few Mayors have done. Mr. Lamont was very easy to approach, always very willing to give a hearing and to do the best he could to redress any grievances that were brought to his notice. There was hardly an Indian function which was not graced with the presence of our ex-Mayor. We earnestly hope that our new Mayor, with the great responsibility that has fallen on his shoulders as head of the town, will follow the footsteps of his predecessor and treat every section of the population with equality and that the unrepresented will be favoured more with his sympathy than the represented. We wish our new Mayor and the Mayoress a very successful career.

THE Boroughs Ordinance Amending Ordinance, 1932, which empowers the Councils to set aside seating and other accommodation in parks and streets for the use of Europeans, Natives and Indians, and to restrict the use of such accommodation to the class of persons for which it is set aside, contains another important provision which relates to the taking of bribes by Councillors. Fines not exceeding £500 or imprisonment not exceeding five years are laid down for offenders under this clause. Any Councillor found guilty of this shall immediately be disqualified and will be ineligible for seven years. Similarly any person offering bribes shall be liable to the same penalties.

IN the course of a letter addressed to the Provincial Secretary in connection with the personal tax Mr. P. R. Pather, Secretary of the Natal Indian Congress, writes:—

"Our Congress whilst being pleased to learn that in dealing with indigent cases no discrimination is now being made between the European and the Indian, will be pleased to receive a definite assurance that no discrimination will be made on economic grounds.

"We would urge that whatever principles are being applied to the exemption of Europeans should entirely be applied to Indians.

"We need hardly emphasise the hardship that is inflicted by the imposition of a regressive tax on a people who are living close to the margin of subsistence and in these times even under.

"A tax imposed upon the people of this class means the sacrifice of the actual necessities of life, whereas to a person of a higher standard of living will only mean the deprivation of things that are not so necessary. Moreover, the average income of a poor Indian family is certainly not more than £5. Assuming that there are two adults in a family liable to this tax it means that this is a tax of 1-30 of the income, a rate which would certainly not be applied to Europeans.

"If the tax is recognised to be high by many Europeans whose standard of living is much higher than that of the average Indian then we submit that the tax of £1 for the Indian whose average income is £5 is cruel."

THE Native paper *Ilanga Lase Natal* expresses the Native view about South African justice:—

"Another glaring example of how justice is administered in this country in mixed cases of black and white is told in a recent case tried at Newcastle, Natal," says the paper. "A European male was involved in an immorality case with a Native female. As frequently happens the Native was promptly convicted and lodged in gaol but when it came to the European it was said there must be laid before the court such evidence as will leave no possible doubt of the guilt of the accused and eventually the European was acquitted! What barefaced impudence and a travesty of justice is this? If the woman be found guilty how can the other participant of that guilt be acquitted? The law stipulates that the two shall be punished equally although this is not equity as the European is the stronger and belongs to the ruling race and hence should have the heavier punishment. Moreover these women are not "soliciting" in the European sense but are consistently "wooed" and tempted by the privileged European men. Such cases destroy every vestige of hope in the Native getting justice in Black versus White cases."

WRITING in the *Ilanga Lase Natal* Dr. Taylor, in the course of his notes, makes the following reference to Miss Fourie, the daughter of the South African delegate to the Ottawa Conference, appearing in oriental costume:—

"An interesting by-product of the Conference is revealed in a report that the daughter of Mr. Fourie, South African Minister of Mines, appeared at a ball in a gorgeous oriental costume of silk loaned her by the daughter of one of the distinguished delegates from India, who accompanied her. The friendship of these two girls may be symbolic of human forces arising amongst modern youth, which may have more significance in years to come than jockeyings for economic advantage in Imperial Conferences."

THE following is the personnel of the Unemployment Investigation Committee appointed by the Government:—

Mr. L. Gradner (Deputy-Mayor of Capetown), Mr. W. Freestone (representing the Trade Unions), Mr. A. C. van der Horst (a member of the Wage Board from Johannesburg), Mr. A. M. Mostert (of Balfour), Mr. M. J. Adams (of Capetown), Mr. J. S. Hancock (President of the Federated Chamber of Industries) and Mr. F. C. Iemens.

The terms of reference are:

- (a) The desirability of establishing a special permanent fund for the prevention and relief of unemployment caused by depression;
- (b) The manner in which such a fund should be administered;

(c) The amount of the fund and the manner in which it should be established;

(d) The purposes for which the money should be used and the manner in which it shall be invested; temporarily; and

(e) In how far local bodies should co-operate in the prevention and relief of unemployment in their respective areas and the manner of such co-operation.

The Committee sat in Durban on Monday and Tuesday and went to Maritzburg on Wednesday.

It is learnt with regret from the Indian exchanges that Dr. Rabindranath Tagore's sister, Shrimati Suvarna Kumari Devi, died on July 3 at the age of 76. She was the first Bengali lady novelist.

COPIES of Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya's statement on repression in India have been confiscated by the United Provinces Government. This action on the part of the Government is more convincing than Pundit Malaviya's statement could be of the Government's repressive policy which it is obviously ashamed of disclosing to the world.

It is learnt from the Indian exchanges that representatives of India at the September session of the Assembly of the League of Nations will be His Highness the Aga Khan, Sir Denys D. S. Bray and Sir Prabhashanker Dalpatram Pattani, with Sir Jehangir Cooverjee, Coyajee and Mr. Bijay Kumar Basu as substitute delegates.

### TRANSVAAL INDIANS

MUCH to our regret the Executive of the South African Indian Congress, which met on Thursday and Friday last week, has decided the venue for the forthcoming Conference to be Durban and not Johannesburg. This decision, no doubt, will be received by our Transvaal brethren, at the present time especially, with great disappointment. We would, however, earnestly advise our brethren in the Transvaal not to take any step that would stop the Conference being held or cause further postponement. Both will be harmful at the present juncture. The issue before them is grave and they should devote all their energy to the consideration of that issue. A decision will have to be arrived at on that issue and it is of very little importance whether it is arrived at in Durban or in Johannesburg. Of course it should be borne in mind that the South African Indian Congress will not be able to decide for the Transvaal Indians. The latter will have to first of all come to a definite decision for themselves as to what action they propose to take in regard to the new legislation before them. The South African Indian Congress will then decide as to whether it will endorse the decision of the Transvaal Indians or otherwise. It would certainly not be wise on the part of the Transvaal Indians to merely depend upon the decision of the S.A.I.C. They should certainly wait for the decision of the parent body but it is a matter which vitally concerns them and their minds should be definitely made up as to the line of action they propose to adopt. The duty before them is quite clear. We have stated in previous articles in unmistakable terms what it is. It is really a matter in which guidance from any person or body is futile. One's conscience is one's

own guidance. And that, too, can guide one rightly only when one is above cowardice and prizes one's self-respect more than any material gains. We would only pray that our brethren in the Transvaal would have the moral courage to stake their all and stand united in this hour of their trial. We hope they will decide to send their delegates to the forthcoming Conference and avoid any further delay so that they can get on with the much more important work before them.

### THE SHOW

WE heartily congratulate the promoters of the Agricultural and Industrial Show which was held at the Indian Sports Ground and which was the object of attraction during the week-end both for Indians and others. We also heartily congratulate those who participated in it and thus assisted in making it a success. Everyone who visited the show could not but have realised the educative value of such a show. It has, of course, other advantages, such as advertising one's trade and so on which one usually sees in shows of this kind. One should, however, rather than the latter, concentrate on its primary object, for, otherwise, it loses its real worth. As an instance we would point out to the races. The primary object of races was once upon a time to improve the character of the horses in order to make those very useful animals more serviceable, but the advent of machinery has thrown that object entirely into the background and what is the race course to-day but a veritable gambling den ruining the people morally as well as economically. This is the fate, we regret to say, of many western institutions and one could only hope that the great annual event, which is the subject of the present article, does not meet with a similar fate.

There is much room for improvement in our show. But that is a responsibility which falls on the shoulders of not those who promoted the show but more especially those who bring in their entries. If there was some defect in the last week-end's show it was largely due, we think, to insufficient advertisement. Many got to know of it very late and could not get their entries ready and others had to rush to get them ready in time. But this show has no doubt given an impetus to many who have visited it to work for the success of a future one.

One thing the promoters could and should do is to allow only such side shows attached to the show which do not tend to destroy the moral calibre of the people if they cannot enhance it. Such side shows of the western creation might well be discouraged.

It was very wise on the part of the promoters to have kept the tickets for the show as cheap as 6d. It was essential in order to create interest among the masses and to make it possible for the poor to take advantage of it.

But, there is a good deal of expense attached to such a show and the people should not grudge to give a little more to an institution which is far superior to other entertainments such as the Bio, etc., where so much money is uselessly squandered.

The show had the blessings of His Excellency the Governor-General and the Agent of the Government of India and we do sincerely hope that it has come to say this time and not to disappear into oblivion for another period of eight years! We should make it an annual event and it could easily be done, if the spark that has once again been alighted is kept alive.

## Parliamentary Debate On Asiatic Land Tenure Bill

(Continued from last week)

On Clause 10,

**THE MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR:** I move the deletion of this clause. It deals with the rights of Malay women. I have already explained the position to the House.

**Col.-Cdt. COLLINS:** May I ask the Minister whether he also consulted the select committee on this point?

**THE MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR:** No, there was no time for that, but I consulted the hon. member for Yeoville (Mr. Duncan) and it is the only point on which I consulted the hon. member for Yeoville, alone, and not the whole of the select committee. I think the select committee as a whole would support that.

Clause put and negatived.

Remaining clauses and title having been agreed to.  
HOUSE RESUMED:

Bill reported with amendments.

On the motion that the amendments be now considered,

**Col. STALLARD:** I object.

**THE MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR:** I explained that if we do not let the Senate have this Bill to-night it cannot be passed, and confusion will arise.

**Col.-Cdt. COLLINS:** We must see the effect of these amendments on paper. We are in the dark.

**Col. STALLARD:** May I put it to the Minister that I have only seen these amendments this afternoon. I have been trying to follow them. It is a Bill which intimately concerns a number of people on the Rand, and I want to have an opportunity of considering the effect of these amendments before the Bill goes further. Will the Minister take it later on this evening, and allow me between now and after the House resumes after dinner?

**THE MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR:** With the approval of the House, I certainly have no objection. I do not know whether the House will go so far as to indulge in an extension of the ordinary procedure.

**Mr. ALEXANDER:** May I make a suggestion to the Minister? This is the end of the important Government business. Let us adjourn now until 8 o'clock and then the matter will solve itself. I would like to make an appeal to hon. members. There will be a tremendous amount of confusion if this matter is not legislated upon this year.

**THE MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR:** I think that might be the solution of the difficulty. I move as an unopposed motion—

That we suspend business now until 8 o'clock.

The amendments will not be on the order paper, but we can supply copies to the hon. members who need them.

**Mr. POOCK:** What business will be taken this evening?

**THE MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR:** After we have done with this Bill we shall have a discussion on the gold standard question again.

Business suspended at 5-56 p.m. and resumed at 8-5 p.m.

EVENING SITTING

Amendments in Clauses 4, 6, and 7, and omission of Clause 10 put and agreed to, and the Bill, as amended, adopted.

**THE MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR:** I move—

That the Bill be now read a third time.

**Mr. ROUX** seconded.

**Col.-Cdt. COLLINS:** I understand that the Minister, in appointing the commission he contemplates under section 3 of the Bill, will inform the municipalities of the Witwatersrand when he is thinking of making appointments to the commission. I have tried to make the point that the Bill as it stands does not sufficiently provide for stopping Asiatics from getting new licences in the Transvaal. The Minister has pointed out that he considers that this is the special function of the provincial councils, and I must say, after consideration, that he is probably right, and that the provincial councils ought in the first place to pass legislation to deal with licences in their provinces. Nevertheless I am of opinion that the amendment of the Bill in the manner I desire would make the position very much more definite. If we find in practice that Asiatics are able to, shall I say, evade the law passed by the provincial council, or that the discretion which the licensing board have under this Transvaal ordinance which has been referred to has not proved sufficient, then it seems to me, that having been our experience in the Transvaal, that the Minister should consider representations from provincial councils and municipalities respecting the tightening up of the law.

**Mr. ALEXANDER:** I hope the Minister will not agree to consult only one of the parties to the dispute in connection with the commission. The municipalities are one of the parties to the dispute, and if he is to consult the municipalities as to whom should be appointed; then he should also consult the Asiatic community, which is the other party to the dispute. I would strongly suggest to him that he does not consult anybody, but that he appoints impartial men of judicial experience. I think the Minister's intention is to have a judge as chairman, and the other members should be magistrates—men of judicial experience. Purely as a fair matter of the administration of justice, the more impartial the commission, the better it will be for all concerned.

**THE MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR:** First about the last point raised by the hon. member for Ermelo (Col.-Cdt. Collins) let me say that the sound principle that I have hitherto followed is that we should interfere as little as possible with the affairs of the provincial administrations which are entrusted to them under the constitution of the Union. One of them is legislation in connection with licences and hitherto we have always adopted the attitude that this was a matter for the provinces and that we were not going to interfere in it. When there are insuperable difficulties then the provinces have the right of consulting the Government, and if they want to do so in connection with difficulties regarding this matter, then I will gladly assist them as far as I can, but always subject to the general principle that it is a matter entrusted to the provinces and that they are responsible. It is often necessary for the provinces to understand the Union point of view and not only to regard matters from a provincial point of view. The hon. member's first point concerned the appointment of the proposed commission. I think the hon. member for Woodstock (Mr. Alexander) is quite right. The persons to be appointed are appointed in a more or less judicial capacity and we must see that we do not appoint persons who are not independent. For that reason I said that the Chairman should be a judge, but enquiries must be made in a way where a judge has not the experience which other persons can supply for deciding the matter. Apart from the judge the other two persons will be persons like officials or ex-officials of the department who have an intimate acquaintance with the whole position. However intimate their knowledge may be they must be persons who are independent, because we would like to have the goodwill of all. Apart from the judge, as to whom I will consult my friend the Minister of Justice, I have already decided who the other persons will be. I intend however to submit the names to the town

councils and if they wish to give advice, it will be welcome. I am quite prepared to consider their views in that way.

Motion put and agreed to; Bill read a third time.

(Concluded)

## Last Week's Show

The Agricultural and Industrial Show, organised under the joint auspices of the Natal Indian Farmers' Association and the Durban Indian Sports Ground Association, which was the first since 1924, when it was attended by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, was opened last Saturday by Kunwar Maharaj Singh, Agent of the Government of India, at the Durban Indian Sports Ground and lasted till Sunday evening.

The Agent and the Kunwarani were welcomed by Mr. Christopher, president of the Indian Grounds Association. Mr. Christopher, remarking on the delay in opening the proceedings, said that it was hoped that Durban's new Mayor might be able to be present but the festivities usually associated with a mayoral election appeared to have interfered with their plans.

"We are very happy to welcome Kunwar Maharaj Singh and the Kunwarani among us," went on Mr. Christopher, "especially on an occasion such as this. The last Indian show was held in 1924, when Mrs. Sarojini Naidu was in the Union. Since those days our position has improved considerably. For one thing, we did not then have such good sports grounds."

If those present were disappointed with this year's show they must realise that agricultural and industrial shows were still a novelty with the Indian people who, generally, had not yet learned to appreciate their importance. They had a good deal of difficulty in getting the show together, but it was to be hoped that in future years the show would grow in size as well as importance. More especially they did expect to have much better representation in the agricultural section.

### The Agent's Appreciation

"I am delighted to be here this morning," said Kunwar Maharaj Singh, "and so is my wife. It is a great pleasure to be connected so soon after our arrival with Indian agriculture and industry. The fame of the Indian market gardener in South Africa has travelled far and wide. I heard of them while I was in India and I looked forward with the keenest relish to be able to enjoy in due course the various agricultural products for which this colony is so famous. I can tell you that my wife and I have not been in the least disappointed. We enjoy daily your excellent vegetables, your very tempting dairy produce and your extremely tasty fruit.

"I cannot help giving my respectful endorsement to the message on the last page of the programme from His Excellency the Governor-General, the Earl of Clarendon," went on the Agent. "I have been connected for a long time with Indian agriculture and industry and I can say, and truthfully say, that agriculture which is the main industry in India is rooted in the blood of 90 per cent. of Indians in the motherland. It is therefore only natural that we should find that in this country our Indian brethren engaged in what I might term the mother art of agriculture."

The Kunwar Maharaj said he hoped future shows would be better patronised and that the Durban Indian agricultural and industrial show would finally rank as an event of considerable importance in the life of the Indian community of Durban.

The Agent then formally declared the show opened.

### Annual Event

Mr. T. M. Naiker, president of the Natal Indian Farmers' Association, thanked Kunwar Maharaj Singh for having opened the show, and went on to describe the efforts of his association to make the show an annual event.

The following message from His Excellency the Governor-General was read:—

"I have learnt with pleasure that the Indian community in Natal are to hold an industrial and agricultural show in Durban on August 6, and whilst I regret that it is not possible for me to open the show I would like to say that, in my opinion, it is a particularly fitting expression of Indian interests in Natal in view of the centuries of agricultural tradition which lie behind the Indian race.

"I am glad also to note that industry has been coupled with agriculture, and I take this as a proof that the Indians are alive to modern methods and development.

"I trust that this show will prove to be a success in every respect, and be the forerunner of many more."

Among those present were Mr. O. K. Winterton and Mr. R. A. Banks, of the Education Department, and prominent Europeans and Indians.

The products displayed were small in number, but excellent in quality and consisted mostly of vegetables from Indian market gardeners, a few cattle, most of them Frieslands, a few fowls, dogs and canaries. In the home industry section there was a very good display of knitting and crochet work, sewing, painting, carving and cookery.

### The Second Day

The Indian Sports Ground Pavilion was fully packed on Sunday afternoon when Kunwar and Kunwarani Maharaj Singh arrived from Isipingo where they were entertained to lunch by the members of the Orient Club.

The attendance during the two days' show reached several thousands.

Boxing, running, cycling, physical culture display and first-aid work formed interesting items of the programme.

Among the Indian industries were the manufacture of steel trunks, minerals, furniture and printing.

A collection of Indian musical instruments were exhibited by the Orient Music Saloon who were also responsible for the musical programme during the show.

Kunwarani Maharaj Singh in distributing the awards said that she realised the remarkable effort made by those responsible for the success of the show in spite of great odds.

On behalf of the joint associations Messrs. A. Christopher, S. L. Singh and T. M. Naicker referred to the purpose of the show and thanked all those who had helped to make the show a success and especially Kunwar and Kunwarani Maharaj Singh for the kind interest they had taken.

The show terminated with an auction sale of the vegetables and fruits most of which the buyers donated to the food kitchen for the unemployed.

### Prize Winners

The following are the names of the prize winners:

#### CATTLE

1, R. Maharaj; 1, R. Jugernath; 2, and 3, R. Rugbeer.

#### HORSES

H.c., M. M. Shireiff.

#### HOME INDUSTRIES

Pickles: 1, G. O. Paul; 2, B. E. Godfrey; 3, Mrs. M. Bugwandeem. Sweets: 1 and 2, May A. Lazarus; 3, N. D. Khan. Pastry: 1, May A. Lazarus. Short bread: 2, Mrs. B. Gabriel. Bread: 3, Mrs. Lawrence. Beadwork: 1, K. Ginwale; 2, Mrs. S. L. Singh; 3, R. G. Govender. Plain needlework: 1, Miss R. A. Govender; 2, Miss A. E. Christopher; 3, Mrs. S. L. Singh. Embroidery cushion: 1, Mrs. Jalbhoy Rustomjee. Art needle work: 2, Miss Baikum Ohetty. Crochet dress: 1, Miss T. Reddy; Crochet jacket: 2, Mrs. R. O. Jithee. Crochet set: 3, Miss C. Bagwandeem. Salmar: h.c., Mr. J. Singh. Crochet

dress : 1, R. Reddy. Crochet lace : 2, A. Reddy. Knitted jersey : 3, V. Naidoo. Fancy needlework : 1, R. Thulsiamah. Raffle basket : 2, M. Deelabah. Woolen mat : 1, Miss P. Parmasir. Cushion cover : 1, de O. G. Sigamoney. Fancy needlework : 2, M. S. Pather. Cushion cover and pin cushion : 1, Miss Alice Ginwala. Fancy needlework : Rosalie Francis. Knitted pullover : 1, Mrs. R. O. Jithee. Bed jacket : 2, Mrs. J. Singh. Knitted scarf : 3, Miss S. N. Govender. Socks : 1, Mrs. Gadija Christopher. Knitted dress : 2, Miss S. N. Govender. Table covers : 1, Mrs. J. Rustomjee. Hairpin work : 2, Baikum A. Moodley. Painting : 1, N. C. Naidoo; 2, Miss Vijnambal Pillay. Black and white : 1, A. Veerabagee; 2, D. V. Vengeta Ramanaja; 3, C. Narayansamy. Painting : 1, L. Parmasir; 2, A. Veerabagee; 3, C. Narayansamy; Barbola work : h.c., S. M. Lawrence; Aeroplane model : h.c., M. V. Moodley; Picture frame : 1, N. Bugwandeem; Beadwork : 1, P. R. Singh; Fret work : 1, N. S. Randeria; Black and white sketch : h.c., L. V. Naidoo; Oil painting : 1, Mrs. J. Rustomjee.

## BIRDS

Cape Juries : 1, G. K. Singh; Yorkshire cock : 1, C. A. Samuels; Thaker and Chook, 2, A. B. Samuels; Norwich breeding pens : 1, A. B. Samuels; Mauritian game : 2, S. P. Chetty; Malay game : 1, Mrs. H. D. Khan; Mauritian game : 1, Mrs. H. D. Khan.

## DOGS

Pommerian, dog : 1, K. K. Naidoo; Toy dog : h.c., V. K. Pillay; Watch dog : h.c., Harry Taylor; Alsatian : 2, Mrs. J. Singh; Alsatian (bitch) : 1, K. S. Harry; Sealyham terrier : 1, L. V. Naidoo; Delkooch black diamond : 1, Master, M. Sandiah; Ambassador bulldog : 1, G. Rampersad; Watch dog : h.c., Bugwandeem.

## FRUIT

Mandrin : 1, M. H. Desai; Naartjees : 2, B. R. Maharaj; Bananas : 1, Kistan Vandayar; 2, M. M. Khan; 3, M. C. Moodley; Pawpaws : 1, L. B. Patel; 2, R. P. Reddy; 3, P. N. Thumbrian; Lemons : 1, J. T. Joshua; 2, Sookunann; Strawberries : 1, Pavaday Pillay; 2, C. Coopsamy; 3, Chinappen; Pineapples : 1, P. N. Thumbiran; 2, L. V. Valoo Bros.

## FLOWERS

Flowers : 1 and 2, Mrs. M. C. Joshua.

## BETEL LEAVES

1, Sahaboo; 2, Abdool Rabim.

## VEGETABLES

Tomatoes : 1, T. T. Pillay; Peas : 1, Chinasamy; Green ginger : h.c., Rayal Morar; Green turmerine : h.c., Moothoosamy; Green beans : 1, R. M. Pillay; 2, B. Ramikoosen; 3, Abdool Rahiman; Cabbages, sugar loaf : 1, S. Ramahai; 2, P. Mannie, 3, Poonen; Cabbages, D.H. : 1, M. Veerasamy; 2, Coopsamy Pillay; Cabbages, sugar : 1, Boodhie; 2, M. R. Govender; Cabbage lettuce : 1, Chinappen; 2, R. Dookran; 3, R. M. Pillay; Curly lettuce : 1, S. Ramshai; 2, S. A. Maharaj; 3, R. M. Pillay; Bringals : 1, S. Ramasahia; 2, S. R. Maharaj; Turnips : 1, Boodhie; 2, N. M. Naidoo; Escalots : h.c., M. Kadir; Celery : h.c., Coopsamy Pillay; Beetroot : 1, Boodhie; 2, N. M. Naidoo; 3, Kistnasamy Moodley; Carrots : 1, M. Kadir; 2, R. M. Pillay; 3, Kistnasamy Moodley; Cauliflower : 1, T. T. Pillay; 2, Abboo; 3, Pandu; Horae and cart : 1, Gunga Chetty; 2, Muthusamy.

## SPORTS

100 yards : 1, Thumbi Naidoo; 3, Govind Chetty; 3, Thanapathy Naidoo; Scouts : 1, S. G. Naidoo; 2, R. Perumal; 3, S. M. Pillay; 440 yards : 1, G. Morgan; 2, K. M. Govender; 3, G. Ganas; Sack race : 1, E. Lockhat; 2, M. Israel; 3, M. Mekner; Sack race (Scouts) : 1, K. M. Govender; 2, N. S. E. Pillay;

3, P. Mahadara. 100 yards (girls) : 1, Shanti Purmasir; 2, Eileen Sullaphen; 3, Poonavathy Moodley; 100 yards (girls) : 1, Thanapathy Perumal; 2, Olive Vinden; 3, Emily Vinden; 4, Irene Peter. Skip and run : 1, Thanapathy Perumal; 2, Irene Peters; 3, Jankie Chetty. Skip and run : 1, Poonavathy Moodley; 2, Emily Vinden; 3, Eileen Sullaphen. 100 yards : 1, N. Reddy. Half-mile cycle : 1, N. Bachan; 2, R. Coopan; 3, K. Parmasser. One mile flat : 1, D. Soobramoney. Three mile cycle : 1, N. Bachan; 2, J. Sookan; 3, K. Parmassour. 220 yards flat : 1, G. Raman; 2, N. Reddy; 3, G. S. Naidoo. One mile cycle : 1, R. Coopan; 2, N. Bachan; 3, J. Sookan, 400 yards flat : 1, J. S. Naidoo. Five miles cycle : 1, R. Coopan; 2, N. Bachan; 3, A. Razack. 880 yards flat : I. P. Nadasen.

## MISCELLANEOUS

Miss Naidoo (doll), 1; V. G. Naidoo (paper flower), 2, Mrs. J. Rustomjee (screen and beads), 3, Baby Doll, h.c.

## India And The Ottawa Conference

While the Ottawa Conference is going on the following from the London correspondent of the *Tribune* (Lahore) will be read with interest:—

"The relation of India to the forthcoming Ottawa Conference is engaging some attention. The claims of other parts of the Empire (except the Dominions) are never heard of in this connection. They are entirely at the mercy of the Colonial Office and must be content with such representation as they will get from Sir P. Cunliffe-Lister and the others appointed by him. But India cannot be treated quite so cavalierly even in these days of heavy Imperialism.

"There are some people who maintain that Indian interests are as incompatible with the trade interests of Great Britain as are the political claims of the latter with those of Ireland. Mr. V. J. Patel, (ex-president of the Indian Legislative Assembly), who arrived in London from the continent, has been adjuring his countrymen to turn their eyes away from Ottawa altogether. India, he says, has nothing in common with the politico-commercial projects which that Imperialist palver is designed to promote. India's whole energies ought to be concentrated upon winning her own freedom from foreign rule, which alone would enable her to conclude trade agreements on a proper mutual basis with other countries

"That, of course, is not the view of the official Indian Delegation, whose members (Sir Atul Chatterjee, Sir Padamji Ginwala, Sir George Rainy, Mr. Shanmukhan Chetty, and Seth Haji Abdoola Haroon) were treated to luncheon by the British Empire Club. Sir Atul Chatterjee, as leader of the Delegation, responded to the principal toast. Considering the atmosphere by which he was surrounded, Sir Atul was fairly outspoken. He said some nice things about the spirit in which distinguished statesmen from all parts of the Empire were going to tackle their task at the Conference but he did not disguise from his audience the fact that India's point of view in this regard might be very different from that of Great Britain and the Dominions. He pointed out that in normal times this country only takes 25 per cent. of India's exports, and these consist mainly of raw materials, whereas India takes half her imports—practically all manufactured goods—from Great Britain. India felt she must safe-



guard her own industries, proceeded Sir Atul, for on them depended not only her own well-being but also ultimately the trade in India of Great Britain and other Empire countries. The development of industries based on India's own resources of material and labour was necessary to relieve agriculture and the pressure of the fast-expanding population on the land, and also to secure agricultural improvement.

Without minimising the difficulties likely to be met with at Ottawa, Sir Atul Chatterjee ended on a hopeful note. They knew that for a real and lasting cure of present economic ills world co-operation was necessary. He felt that the Imperial Conference would be a first step towards world international co-operation. In that belief and in that spirit the Indian delegates had undertaken their task.

In giving the Delegation their marching orders Sir Samuel Hoare was as unctuous and patronising as usual. Speaking after Sir Atul Chatterjee, he said that as Secretary of State he was encouraging on the part of the Government of India and the delegates the greatest possible liberty of opinion and action. He wished the Delegation to be as free as they possibly could be in considering the grave issues that would come before them at Ottawa. They would naturally and rightly think first of India but they would also think, as the interesting and sympathetic speech of their leader had shown, of the interests of the British Commonwealth of Nations as a whole.

### Durban's New Council's Committees

The new Durban Town Council has divided itself into the following committees:—

**FINANCE:** Mr. G. Reyburn (chairman), Mr. H. H. Kemp (vice-chairman), Mrs. E. A. Benson, Messrs. H. E. McCafferty, H. B. Arbuckle, M. Cornelius, J. Fyfe, H. B. Gemmell, F. Johnston, P. Osborn, P. Rainnie, W. Wanless and the Mayor (ex officio).

**GENERAL PURPOSES:** Mr. P. Osborn (chairman), Mr. S. K. Elgie (vice-chairman), Mrs. E. A. Benson, Messrs. J. A. Grant, F. Johnston, H. H. Kemp, W. E. Langton, H. A. O'Connor, G. Reyburn, W. Wanless, A. E. Worman and the Mayor.

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**NATIVE ADMINISTRATION:** Mr. W. Wanless (chairman), Mr. G. A. Richey (vice-chairman), Messrs. S. K. Elgie, H. B. Gemmell, J. M. Harris, A. Lamont, V. L. Shearer and the Mayor.

**POINT ADVISORY BOARD:** Dr. H. E. Arbuckle (chairman), Messrs. H. B. Gemmell, G. A. Richey, G. F. Westgate, A. E. Worman and the Mayor.

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C. H. Stott, G. F. Westgate and the Mayor.  
**NATIVE ADVISORY BOARD:** Messrs. S. K. Elgie, H. B. Gemmell, J. A. Grant, G. A. Richey, W. Wanless and the Mayor.

### Mr. Andrews In London

#### Working For India

Our readers will be interested to know about Mr. C. F. Andrews' activities in regard to India. This is what the London correspondent of the *Tribune* (Lahore) says:—

At a meeting of the Friends of India Society at 51 Lancaster Gate, Mr. C. F. Andrews gave to a crowded audience another of his revealing addresses on the present situation in India. He could say nothing very new about the present regime of coercion in that country, and unfortunately those that attend such meetings already know most of the facts only too well. The difficulty is to get them published in the press.

Mr. Andrews, however, was able to tell us that he had had opportunities during the last two or three weeks of placing the facts before some of the highest in the land. A few days ago he was at Lossiemouth, by the special invitation of the Prime Minister, to whom he was able to give first-hand information of what the Ordinances had inflicted upon India and how horrible it was to contemplate their continuance from the point of view of those who desired to see peace established between India and Britain.

Mr. Andrews has told His Majesty's Ministers exactly what he told us, that instead of doing everything possible to uplift the people who are suffering so sadly from privations of all kinds there is nothing but repression on every hand. The gaols were full of prisoners, and everything instead of being remedied was going from bad to worse. "I have said to them," proceeded Mr. Andrews, "you put these Ordinances on in January when you called them emergency measures, and you said then that you were putting them on for six months because it was impossible to go on governing by this method except for the purpose of arresting lawlessness. Now we are approaching the end of June, and the great question is what are you going to do about these Ordinances? I have been to one after another of these leading statesmen and have said: 'If you renew these Ordinances you do it at your peril. By so doing you will bring about such a state of things in India that nothing will be able to restore the country to its normal condition. I warn you that you are playing with fire. If an outbreak comes it will be you who have caused it. You cannot go on treating these people beyond the limit of human endurance.'"

Mr. Andrews said he believed they had reached the hour of crisis for that very week, before the Prime Minister left for Switzerland; it would have to be decided whether the Ordinances were to be continued or not. If the decision unhappily went the wrong way, he did not know who was going to change it afterwards. They would have another six months of agony to look forward to, with perhaps 100,000 or 200,000 people in prison. There was an ominous hush in India at the moment; but it was not a hush that denoted defeat; it was rather the pause before the next outburst. What