

Indian Opinion

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PUNDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU

THE President of the Indian National Congress, Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru, was arrested a week ago and sentenced to six months simple imprisonment. He was charged with infringing the Salt Laws.



This will not be the first occasion he has found himself in the gaols of India, for, from 1920 to 1923 he has constantly found himself arrested and incarcerated. His offences were his struggle to obtain freedom for India. The only son of a worthy father,

Pundit Jawaharlal like Pundit Motilal has given up all his possessions for the great cause. A brilliant lawyer Pundit Jawaharlal could have amassed a considerable fortune in his profession but the non-co-operation movement was too great a call. Since 1919 he has consistently worked towards India's goal. By electing him as the President of the Congress, youth has come to the fore, for the present President is only 40 years old. In a striking article written just after the Cawnpore Congress, Mahatma Gandhi said "The youth of the country has every reason to be proud of their representative, the nation may well rejoice to find Jawaharlal Nehru such a noble and worthy son. May God's blessings descend upon him and may the nation reach her destination during Jawaharlal's year of service." Judging by the trend of events during the past few weeks there is every likelihood of India reaching her destination before Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru's term of office expires. We wish him well.

SWAMI BHAVANI DAYAL SANYASI

LAST Saturday Reuter flashed the news that Swami Bhavani Dayal Sanyasi was arrested for contravening Section 124 of the Indian Penal Code. He preached sedition. He received sentence



of two years and six months. The Sanyasi is one of the Vice Presidents of the Natal Indian Congress and was, since its resuscitation, one of its active workers. It was only six months ago that Swami Bhavani Dayal left these shores

for the purpose of throwing in his lot in Mahatma Gandhi's movement. On his arrival in India he spent a few months in studying the conditions of the Repatriates. He wrote a lengthy report on the subject. A part of it was published in Indian papers. Swamijee urged the Government of India to appoint a commission to inquire into the conditions of the repatriates. As a result the Government of India has ordered the inquiry to be made on the subject.

Swami Bhavani Dayal is of the younger school, for he is a comparatively young man. In whatever work he was entrusted with he was always found to be most conscientious and sincere. His recent arrest is the result of this sincerity.

When he left these shores he was in failing health. We do hope that his stay in the Gaol will not in any way impair his health.

South African Indians will wish him every success in his activities on the fields of India. They need be proud of him.

Notes and News

MR. J. D. TYSON, Acting Agent-General for India, who had come out to South Africa in connection with the licensing question in the Transvaal, which engaged the attention of a select committee at Capetown recently, will sail for India on Monday. Interviewed, he stated that he was accorded every facility by the committee in representing the Indian viewpoint. On the whole, he added, he was satisfied with the way the Indian case was submitted.—Mr. Tyson hoped to be in Simla when the Select Committee report was issued. Mr. Evelyn Baring will act as Agent-General for India until the arrival of Sir Kurma Reddi.

We sincerely thank Mr. Tyson for the service he has rendered to the Transvaal Indians. We wish Mr. Tyson a happy and bon voyage to India.

A mass meeting convened by the Transvaal Indian Congress was held in Johannesburg to consider what support should be given to the movement now being conducted in India by Mahatma Gandhi. The hall was packed and many Indian women were present. A resolution was passed congratulating leaders of volunteers in India who were arrested and heavily sentenced. A committee was appointed to collect funds and more than \$125 was subscribed at the meeting.

Sir Kurma Reddi, Agent-General for India in South Africa, has left Madras on his way to South Africa, says Reuter. He will first go to Simla where he will see the Viceroy. He will reach Bombay on April 20, and will sail on board the *Karagola* on April 23.

Mr. S. D. Bobert, a wholesale merchant, lately of Johannesburg, and formerly of Potchefstroom, who had been a pioneer of the Transvaal among the Indian community, died on the 4th instant at the age of 53. He is survived by a widow and eight children. The Indian community has lost in him a real friend and leader. His death will be mourned by the whole of the Indian community throughout the Union, writes a correspondent to *The Star*.

PITY FOR THE MISGUIDED ONES

WERE one to allow oneself to be guided blindly by the cabled reports of current happenings in India, the impression created would be that Mahatma Gandhi is either a childish fool or a consummate hypocrite, engaged in a mad endeavour to upset the beneficent rule of the Raj, indifferent to the anarchy into which his conduct, if successful, would inevitably plunge his country and people. An inspired press may make public opinion anything. It may advance Truth and justice or on the other hand may cloud these by subtle misrepresentation, distortion and suppression. A device much favoured is to kill or to endeavour to kill with ridicule. The latest move in this direction would seem to be the inuendo, the thinly veiled suggestion, that Mahatma Gandhi's non-violence policy is no better than a make-believe, a veneer, disguising his real

policy of active violence. To those of us in South Africa who know Mahatma Gandhi, who knew him here as "Mr." Gandhi or more intimately as "Bapooji"—and that number should include many Europeans official and non-official—any suggestion must, of course, appear too ludicrous for notice or as calling for more than a smile of pity for the misguided ones who advance it. For Mahatma Gandhi—he himself, dislikes the honorific, though it fits him well, and means only "Great Soul"—Mahatma Gandhi is neither fool nor hypocrite. To those whose outlook on life is the conventional western outlook, to those ruled by considerations primarily materialistic, by an egoistical assertiveness that in the West frequently passes current for greatness, to such Gandhi must continue to be an enigma. To such as those the suggestion that the 20th Century may have produced a MAN, an Indian, in whom the Christ-spirit of selflessness transcends the personality-self, appears ludicrous. Can grain of the Spirit be born of the tares of the twentieth century worldiness? Can aught saintly come but of pagan India? How shall one measure save with ones own bushel? How see others save through ones own spectacle? Of course, Gandhi must be either fool or rogue. The alternative were unthinkable; would be tantamount to a reflection upon Western civilisation, Western institutions, Western superiority.

The knowers of Mr. Gandhi will need no apologies for or justification of the man, but a generation has arisen that so to speak "knew not Joseph" and in justice to them more than in defence of Mr. Gandhi the following may be worth while.

Mr. Gandhi as a devotee of Sri Krishna of the Gita, as a disciple of the Christ, is offering himself, and the selves of those courageous enough to follow his lead upon the altar of self-sacrifice. He seeks to save; to save victims; and those victims include not only his oppressed countrymen but the oppressors also, the even more pitiable victims of a tamasic darkness that "hardens the heart" and forbids Pharaoh let the people go. Ignorance (avidya), Mr. Gandhi perceives—ignorance of the relative values of spirituality as compared with materiality—has resulted in a world-delusion, the delusion that brute force is all conquering; that God fights on the side of big battalions; that "Right makes might" is but a pious

fiction adopted for Sunday wear only. Mr. Gandhi believes "with a perfect faith" that the force of Spirit can conquer the forces of materialism, that soul-force can vanquish brute force, the God is more powerful than the Adversary. Mr. Gandhi is out to prove his convictions and to save not only the ignorant suffering millions of India but the no less misguided millions of Europe and European lands. He is actuated by a love greater than even the love of his country and his people—the love of mankind, the love of God immanent in the hearts of each; by a passion to "help to bring the world deliverance and its bliss" Mr. Gandhi aspires to follow in the footsteps of Those who so loved God in Man that They could give Their personal all for the sake of The All. Call it the passion of martyrdom, if one would have it so; call it by any name, it means no less than the pitting of one Great Soul against the age-long enslavement of mankind by brute force, the quality of force upon which nations have believed they must chiefly or alone rely for self-preservation.

Mr. Gandhi's work may fail to reach fruition in his time, but his sacrifice will have at least advanced his objective, and mankind's progress a step or two.

"The inspired soul but tings its patience in
"And slowly that weighs down the ponderous globe"

"One faith against a whole-world unbelief
"One soul against the flesh of all mankind."

WELCOME

WE extend a hearty welcome to the six lecturers who have arrived to take up duties at the Sastri College.

Their arrival marks the opening of a new chapter in the Indian educational policy of this Province. It was a dream of the Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri that the College should be staffed by an Indian staff from India. How Mr. Sastri cherished that dream and how he strove for the materialization of that dream are within the knowledge of many who had the good fortune to work with him. In this somewhat difficult task Mr. Sastri was very ably assisted by his official Secretary Mr. Tyson and his Private Secretary Mr. P. Kodanda Rao. It was most appropriate that at the Public Reception accorded by the Natal Indian Congress to our distinguished Lecturers, the Indian Agency should be represented by

Mr. Tyson. The words of advice were uttered with sincerity and we are sure that if his advice were followed the Lecturers would not find their task difficult.

The Reception given on Wednesday evening testified to the considerable interest that is being taken by the Indian community in the Lecturers. The conditions in this country will be found quite different from those in India, but as the President of the Natal Indian Congress has assured the Lecturers, they will find their compatriots in this country very friendly.

The Lecturers are sincere in their work and we have no doubt that their presence in Durban will be the means of improving the standard of education amongst our children.

We sincerely hope that their stay in this country will be pleasant.

Sastri College

Arrival Of Lecturers

Reception By Natal Indian Congress

On Wednesday the 16th instant Messrs. A. Shakoor, M.A., B.T., T. Raghavan Nair, B.A., L.T., Gurusaranlal Sinha, B.Sc., L.T., P. K. Koru, M.A., L.P., B. T. Trivedi, B.A., B.T., Faratullah Khan, B.Sc., B.T., the six lecturers for the Sastri College arrived by the s.s. *Karapara*. They were met at the wharfeide by the officials of the Natal Indian Congress and other representative Indian merchants. Amongst those present at the wharf were Advocates A. Christopher and J. W. Godfrey, Messrs. S. Rustomjee, A. I. Kajee, P. R. Pather, M. S. Randree, M. L. Sultan, R. B. Chetty, Mahomed Ebrahim and T. M. Naicker. On landing they were welcomed by Advocate Albert Christopher who garlanded each of them.

The same evening the Natal Indian Congress arranged a public reception in their honour at the Royal Picture Palace. The reception was timed to commence at 5-15 p.m. but long before that hour the Hall was packed to its fullest capacity.

Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee, President of the Natal Indian Congress, presided over the function and was supported on the platform by Mr. Hugh Bryan, the Superintendent of Education, Mr. W. M. Bass, the Principal of the Sastri College, Rev. Hibbert-Ware, Mr. B. M. Narbath, Advocates Albert Christopher and J. W. Godfrey, Rev. E. Cotton, Messrs. A. I. Kajee, P. R. Pather, M. A. H. Moosa, B. M. Singh, B. M. Patel, V. S. G. Pather, S. R. Naidoo, L. A. H. Moosa, Shaikh Himeed, B. A. Megrajh, R. B. Chetty, M. L. Sultan, P. K. Dasai and others.

Mr. Rustomjee in the course of an address said: Ladies and Gentlemen,—On behalf of the Natal Indian Congress as representing the Indian Community of Natal, I extend a hearty welcome to Mr. T. Raghavan Nair, Mr. B. T. Trivedi, Mr. Gurusaranlal Sinha, Mr. P. K. Koru, Mr. A. Shakoor and Mr. Faratullah Khan, who have to-day arrived to take up duties as Lecturers at the Sastri College.

To-day marks a new era in the history of Indian Education in this Province. It is an epoch making era in which, as every Indian in this country ex-

pects, a complete change in the Indian educational system is to take place.

Ladies and Gentlemen, Indian education in this Province had not received that consideration that it deserved at the hands of the Provincial Authorities. That the education of our children was one of the most important points discussed at the Round Table Conference was evidenced by the upliftment Clause that was embodied in the Cape Town Agreement.

"The Union Government firmly believe in and adhere to the principle that it is the duty of every civilized Government to devise ways and means and to take all possible steps for the uplifting of every section of their permanent population to the full extent of their capacity and opportunities, and accept the view that, in the provision of educational and other facilities the considerable number of Indians who will remain part of the permanent population should not be allowed to lag behind any other sections of the people."

This Clause clearly demonstrates that if the Indian is expected to conform to the new conditions as foreshadowed in the Agreement he should not be allowed to lag behind any other section of the community.

To the Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, through whose magnificent services the Sastri College owes its existence, it was plainly evident, that if the Indian were expected to rise to the level of the European, he should receive the same standard of education as that of the European. Having spent 20 years of his life as Teacher, Mr. Sastri found to his amazement, that the Indian children notwithstanding their ability to grasp matters, were not receiving proper education. And what more of 32,000 children of school going age only 9,000 actually were in School. It was indeed a sad state of affairs. The findings of the educational commission, the services that of Mr. Sastri, his then Official Secretary Mr. Tyson and Private Secretary Mr. Kodanda Rao rendered thereat not forgetting the tremendous amount of work put up by the two Educational Experts from India, Mr. K. P. Kichlu and Miss Gordon are within the knowledge of everyone and therefore require no repetition from me. Suffice it to say that the disclosures at the Commission revealed the utter neglect to which Indian Education was subjected in this Province. Mr. Sastri in placing the blame for this state of affairs at the doors of the Provincial Government spared not the Indian community in telling them in plain words the duty that they owed to their children. To his speeches on self help, the Sastri College will always stand as a striking monument for, the building of the Sastri College in Indian money was a direct result of his speeches on this subject. The building alone was not sufficient. It was painfully evident to Mr. Sastri that some of the Teachers in the Indian Schools had not received an efficient training. It was no reflection on the Indian Teachers. On the contrary they were complimented for the manner in which they had been carrying on their duties against overwhelming odds.

It was necessary if our children were to receive proper education that the Teachers in the Indian Schools should receive an efficient training. And for this purpose Mr. Sastri conceived the idea of instituting a training section in the Sastri College so that the Indian students could receive a course of training in teaching.

In accordance with the scheme formulated by Mr. Sastri, our guests will, in the course of the next few days take up duties as Lecturers at the College. I have already mentioned that we are entering into an era that is to see a complete change in our educational system and I have no doubt that our guests will contribute much towards effecting that

change. They have arrived in a strange country, but on your behalf, I can assure them that they will find us always friendly and co-operating with them. They would be entering into an Institution which has prospects for our younger generation in abundance. To them we entrust the upbringing of our children, whose character they will mould, and whose future will be marked out by them. I wish them every success in this country and I hope that their stay amidst us will be the means of bringing our mother country closer to us and of our acquiring a knowledge in her traditions and civilization.

My speech this afternoon will be incomplete if I did not express the profound gratitude of the Indian community of Natal to Mr. Hugh Bryan the Superintendent of Education for Natal. I may tell you that Mr. Bryan has an engagement at Maritzburg at 8 p.m. this evening but his presence at this function at such inconvenience is a testimony to the very deep interest that he takes in the education of our children. In Mr. Bryan the Rt. Hon. Mr. Sastri found a very close friend and on more than one occasion we have heard Mr. Sastri give expression to his gratitude for all that Mr. Bryan had done in assisting him. I am thankful to Mr. Bryan for gracing this function with his presence.

Once again in your name I extend a hearty welcome to our Lecturers and wish them a pleasant stay in this country.

Mr. Rustomjee was followed by Advocate Alber Christopher who extended a welcome on behalf of the South African Indian Congress.

Mr. Hugh Bryan, the Superintendent of Education, in rising to speak was given a rousing reception. He was pleased to see the large crowd that had assembled to welcome the Lecturers from India. He thanked the chairman for the kind words that he had expressed about himself. He had simply done his duty. He congratulated the Indian community in having built the Sastri College. The whole scheme was incomplete and he therefore exhorted the Indians to put their hands deeper into their pockets so that in due course the remainder of the College would be completed.

Mr. J. D. Tyson, as the Acting Agent of the Government of India returned a warm welcome. He said that though the Lecturers would find themselves in a strange country they would nevertheless find the people just as friendly as the people in India. They would find the children attentive and capable of grasping matters. He wished them every success in this country. Other speakers were Advocate J. W. Godfrey, and Mr. B. M. Narbeth, the Principal of the Durban Technical College.

On behalf of the Lecturers Messrs. A. Shukoor and T. Raghavan Nair replied. In the course of short speeches they said that they had arrived to contribute a little towards the educational advancement of the Indian children in the Province. They have been selected from the different Provinces of India and in consequence represent every section of the community. They would do their best for the children.

The Argus states that Dr. Malan will be acting Prime Minister during the absence of General Hertzog at the League of Nations and the Imperial Conference.

The Women's Enfranchisement Bill passed its third reading in the House of Assembly last Friday night by 73 votes to 34.

Mr. Ismail Gora has been elected one of the trustees of the Madressa Anjuman Islam, Durban, filling the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. M. S. Timol.

News Of Independence Struggle In India

President Of The Indian National Congress Sentenced

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, President of the All-India National Congress, was sentenced on Monday morning to six months' imprisonment for a breach of the Salt Law, states the *Natal Witness* Bombay correspondent.

Jawaharlal Nehru was arrested earlier in the morning at the Ahmedabad railway station. He was on his way to Raipur, a town in the Central Provinces, to attend the Congress of the League of Youth and to give a lead to the volunteers. He was lodged in the gaol at Naib.

Nehru will not be given any special privileges other than those accorded ordinary political prisoners.

The cotton, bullion and seeds share market were closed following receipt of the news of the arrest of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, president of the All-India Congress, which spread like wildfire throughout Bombay.

The All-India National Congress committee proclaimed a hartal after the conviction of Jawaharlal Nehru, which was published by means of motoring volunteers dashing through the streets and shouting the news from megaphones.

The "War Council" sent out 500 volunteers to sell contraband salt to the public.

Mr. Sarojini Naidu's sister-in-law collected £750 at the Cotton Exchange where the merchants paid fancy prices at an auction.

Renter, Karachi, states that mob rowdiness marked the last day of the "National Week." A nationalist procession stoned private cars, and several of the drivers were injured. The Piece Goods' Association has passed a resolution not to order foreign cloth for a year.

Serious Riots In Calcutta

Immediately following the conviction of Sen Gupta, the Mayor of Calcutta, yesterday, the police banned public meetings and processions in the city and suburbs without licences.

A hartal is being observed throughout Calcutta as a protest against the conviction of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, president of the All-India National Congress. Students and carters are demonstrating against the conviction by stopping traffic by placing obstructions on the tram lines. Two tram cars have been burned.

The police have been posted at important centres, and armoured cars are out. The situation is intense.

A later message states that the situation is becoming serious. Seven European officers and ten Kalasis were injured in the Sikh quarter, where the crowd stoned the fire brigade, who were extinguishing the burning tram cars.

There is still considerable unrest in the quarter, with occasional rushes and counter rushes. The streets are littered with brickbats and broken weapons.

A European woman motor cycling to town was stoned by the crowd and forced to abandon her machine and run for her life. She was taken to hospital with nasty gashes. Serious fighting occurred at North Calcutta, where 19 persons were taken to hospital.

Later.—The situation here is now under control and traffic has resumed. Armoured cars are patrolling the streets.—Renter.

Police Fire On Riotous Mob

The police fired nine shots at a riotous mob out-

side the City Magistrate's this afternoon, states a Renter's message from Karachi. The mob stormed the court and smashed two windows. Two European sergeants were injured in a melee in the court compound.

Six Congress leaders have been arrested at Karachi. The Sayagraha camp, the Swaraj Ashram and the Hindu Jati printing press have been searched, and account books, flags and signboards seized.

Renter, Calcutta, states that Europeans driving home on Tuesday night were subjected to stone throwing. Nine were injured and removed to hospital, two of them, including a woman, being in a serious condition.

The police made 20 arrests, nine men being arrested on the roofs of houses where piles of brickbats were found. During the night a crowd made a futile attack on a ward of the Presidency Hospital.

Fifty persons were injured in yesterday's disturbances, including 15 police officers and eleven firemen.

Renter, Bombay, states that the report of the arrest of Mahadev Desai, Gandhi's secretary, is unfounded.

A Renter's message from Navsari states that Mahadev Desai has arrived there to confer with Gandhi. The report of the former's arrest presumably arose from his sudden disappearance from Ahmedabad.

Renter, Bombay, states that the Great Indian Peninsular Railwaymen's Union has called off the railway strike which started on April 2, when the men demanded higher wages and better conditions.

Sanyasi Bhawanidyal Sentenced

Calcutta, Saturday.—Sanyasi Dayal, who was prominent in the Indian agitation in South Africa, was sentenced yesterday to two years' rigorous imprisonment at Arrah Bihar.

Calcutta, Monday.

Sen Gupta, Mayor of Calcutta, has been sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment. He was charged with sedition, conspiracy and obstructing the police.

Four students who were arrested with S n Gupta were also sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.—Renter.

A message from Contai (Bengal) states that a former member of the Bengal Legislative Council, Pramathanath Banerjee, and Dr. Prafulla Chandra Ghose have been arrested on a charge of breaking the salt laws. The police raided the congress office at Jessore, where salt was being prepared.

Bombay, Tuesday.

Jamna Lal Bajaj and two other volunteers have been sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and ordered to pay fines of 300 rupees (£29-10s.) or a further six weeks' imprisonment.—Renter.

New Delhi, Saturday.—The journalist Chaman Lal, who was fined two years ago for throwing an attack case at Sir Basil Blackett in the Legislative Assembly, has been arrested for breaking the Salt Laws.

A message from Lucknow says that Banwari Lal, a member of the National Congress, and a follower of Gandhi, has been sentenced to a year's imprisonment for spreading rumours of disaffection among the police and native troops.—Renter.

A Congress Party leader, Gopal Bandu Chaudhury, has been arrested for marching to Balsoor at the head of a party of volunteers to break the salt law, wires Renter's correspondent at Cuttack (Orissa.)

Students paraded the streets, and 14 have been arrested. A vigilance committee has been formed "to prevent excesses."

Women Picket The Liquor Shops

Surat, Tuesday.

"The party of Mithuben has gone forth to eradicate the liquor and toddy," were the words sung by a party of 30 women volunteers led by Miss Mithuben Petit.

The procession marched round the village of Bhimrad as a preliminary to picketing the liquor shops to-day in accordance with Mahatma Gandhi's instructions.

Afterwards a deputation of volunteers went to a liquor shop to notify the owner that they would picket his shop if it was not closed.

The owner, however, was absent, whereupon the volunteers appealed to the drinkers to "drink volunteers' blood rather than toddy."

One woman threw away her drink, but the men only went aside and drained their mugs.—Reuter.

Women's Vow

A Reuter's message from London states:—

Gandhi's campaign is becoming a campaign of women. This is indicated by messages from all India, showing that Gandhi is in increasing measure relying on women supporters to carry out his plan to defy the Government.

A message from Jalalpur recounts an extraordinary threat delivered by Gandhi "passively to resist his own male followers "by eternal fast" if there was any violence. He forbade men to picket liquor shops. "Women must do it," he said.

"What if we are assaulted by drunkards?" asked a woman in the audience.

Gandhi replied: "Drunkards would not dare to touch sisters of mercy."

Miss Petit, belonging to a millionaire family, has been appointed secretary of the women's committee which is arranging for the picketing of liquor shops.

Other women have volunteered to organise and boycott foreign cloth. A hundred Jain women vowed before priests not to buy foreign clothes for five years.—Reuter.

Excise Officers Defied

Surat (Bombay Presidency), Sunday.—Gandhi went from Dandi yesterday to Pirojra, where 150 volunteers, accompanied by large crowds, collected salt under his leadership. Before Gandhi's arrival, volunteers formed a cordon, frustrating the efforts of the Excise officers to destroy the salt pan.—Reuter.

Jalalpur, Friday.

Gandhi, interviewed in regard to his health, said it was excellent, except "I have received a warning of a kindly nature that I must hasten slowly if I do not wish a breakdown."

Addressing women at Karadimatwad, Gandhi startled his hearers by declaring that the supply of khaddar (native woven cloth) was exhausted, and that they would have to go naked if the supply of foreign cloth stopped. Therefore he counselled the women to spin khaddar.

Thousands of people listened to a speech by Pundit Mohan Malaviya at Lahore urging them to boycott foreign cloth.—Reuter.

End Of National Week

The "National Week" proclaimed by Mahatma Gandhi in connection with the civil disobedience movement wound up with mass demonstrations at several centres.

A message from Bombay states that strange scenes were witnessed there, when dense throngs trailed from sunrise to Champali Sanda, carrying pots in which they collected sea water and singing patriotic

songs as they went. The burden of the songs was that the Salt Law had been broken.

It is estimated that at least half a million people assembled on the beach at sunset, when, in response to an invitation, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, one of the leaders of the recent political movement for the freedom of India, and who was elected the first Indian woman president of the Indian National Congress in 1925, carried out salt law "interment" by throwing an effigy into the sea. Barges then proclaimed the non-existence of the salt law in Bombay.

The crowds were very orderly.

The effigy represented a bloodred monster holding two human beings.

At Karachi there were disorderly processions, 100,000 youths, wearing Gandhi caps, marching through the town. Several motor cars were damaged by stones and drivers were hurt. The demonstrations massed in Rambagh Park, and two pots of sea water were ceremoniously boiled.

Women Work Hard

Women were prominent in Calcutta in winding up the "national week." They formed a procession and then sold contraband salt. They visited the hazaar and urged the shopkeepers not to import British cloth. Five students were arrested for reading out extracts from proscribed literature.

Fifteen merchants at Poona have announced that they have decided to stop orders for foreign cloth. Cutlery merchants at Wadwan have resolved to boycott British-made cutlery for three months.

Police stood by watching, but did not interfere with the breakers of the salt law on Triplicane Beach (states a message from Madras).—Reuter.

Stock Exchange Protest

Bombay, Sunday.—The Stock Exchange closed yesterday as a protest against the police charge on a mob on Friday.

A meeting passed a resolution urging all members to use only "swadeshi" (Indian-made) cloth. The Bombay Cotton Brokers' Association also closed their offices.

The Executive passed a resolution that members should deal only with "swadeshi."

The Question Of Domicile In The Transvaal

The Transvaal Indian Congress has sent the following letter to the Commissioner of Asiatic and Immigration Affairs:—

Sir,—We are instructed by our Committee to draw attention to the case of Parbhoo Goyan (E. 3362) and some others which appears to our Committee to open up a somewhat serious prospect.

Our Committee understands that Mr. Parbhoo, the lawful holder of a registration certificate duly issued to him, returned to the Transvaal in March 1930 after an absence of about 14 years; that Mr. P. Goyan is desirous of returning to India in the immediate future to fetch his wife and children; that he has applied for a certificate of identity, and D. I. 90 form to facilitate his accomplishing that purpose, but has been informed that certificate of identity and the D. I. 90 form cannot be issued to him because he has not resided in this Province for three years since his return and consequently is regarded "as not having a domicile."

Our Committee instructs us to point out that the

view indicated by the Department's attitude towards Mr. Pabboo Govan is in conflict with the construction placed upon Section 10 of Act of 1927 by my Committee's legal advisers and we are also directed to invite your attention to paragraph 3 of letter of the 29th April, 1927 (C. D. 241) addressed by the Secretary of the Interior to the Hon. General Secretary S. A. Indian Congress, assuring the addressee that this Act and the provision dealing with the loss of domicile was not intended to apply retrospectively.

We have the honour to be, Sir,
Your Obedient servants
P. K. DESAI
S. M. DESAI
Secretaries.

With regard to the above letter the T. I. Congress has sent the following wire to the Minister of Interior:—

"Complaints received by Congress from members of refusal by Commissioner to issue certificate of Identity on ground that they leaving within three years of having returned from long absence. Date of return in one case February 1930 other cases March 1930. Your attention invited to letter C. O. 241 Secretary Interior to Secretary S.A.I.C., and also to construction Sec. 10 Act 39 1927. Congress requests please instruct Commissioner to issue documents required. Reply urgent C/o Iswar T. I. Congress."

South Africa And The Natives

A Leader's View

"The general feeling is that South Africa has failed to rule the native, and there is a desire to appeal to the courts of justice, or to decide on passive resistance, as an answer to this anti-native legislation," said Mr. J. T. Gamede, president of the South African Native Congress, to a Maritzburg representative of Reuter's, when outlining the Congress's decision against the Government's native policy.

"The natives are alarmed at the fact that there exists a sort of scare among all classes, due to the Riotous Assemblies Act Amendment Bill, the Master and Servants Act Amendment Bill (which seeks to impose a tax of £5 on natives who do not work in rural areas), the Native Administration Act Amendment Bill, and the Native (Urban Areas) Act Amendment Bill. Any opposition to these measures on the part of native leaders is attributed to the work of agitators, and this because they are outspoken in their protest against bad laws, which breathe oppression and depression."

"What Is Intended"

The fact was that the conditions which now obtained existed in the Orange Free State during its republican days. What was now intended was an extension of the old republican laws throughout the country.

"The agitation against this impossible condition exists, and is growing every day, and it will remain till the rights of the natives have been duly restored."

He wished to deny the influence of the Communist. "The Communist has nothing whatever to do with the present discontent or unrest. The Government and Parliament are alone responsible for it. These anti-native laws have caused much strong feeling against our rulers. There can be no

doubt that it is human nature to follow anyone who is kindly and sympathetically disposed. The Communist has undoubtedly taken up the native cause, and he states the native case better than the native would himself.

An International Aspect

The native question had assumed international importance. "Nearly all the European nations are now taking an interest in native affairs. The League of Nations has also, in a way, been discussing the native question of South Africa, and so have other international bodies, including the League against Imperialism. Even Russia has discussed the matter."

In conclusion Mr. Gamede said: "We believe, as British subjects—in spite of South Africa's nationhood, in which obviously we do not count—in our loyalty to Great Britain. This remains the same as it was in the days of Queen Victoria. We value all the gifts we received from the British monarch as valid until this day. We have presented our case moderately to the Government of South Africa, requesting that our rights be restored. The answer we get is that we are agitators. We are organising our associations more strongly in order to present our case unitedly and in such a form that it will be considered by all."—*The Star*.

Simon Commission Report

Another Forecast

The Hindu (Madras) writes:—

Fair indications of the lines of the recommendations by the Simon Commission are now available. Reports in a description form are now ready, says *The Liberty's* political correspondent at London in its issue of Feb. 11. Only the final conclusions and recommendations which are still under consideration and to be revised have to be put in. It is fairly accurate, he continues, that the Commission is divided in its findings. Sir John Simon, Major Atlee, Mr. Hartshorn, and Col. Lane Fox accept responsible Government by gradual stages while Lord Durnham with the rest suggests going back to the old system. The recommendations of the majority are, it is rumoured, on the following lines: The policy of different constitutions for different provinces is accepted.

Provincial autonomy with some control by Governors and the complex system of check by the Central Government is recommended for almost immediate application for Bombay, Madras and Central Provinces. The stages by which autonomy can be attained in Bengal, United Provinces and Madras from 10 years onward are carefully defined. In all these provinces the question of introduction of a second chamber is under consideration.

It is felt that all the subjects may be transferred as soon as the second chamber shows itself responsible enough to act as a check.

In Bengal, Law and Order, and Revenue assessment will for a long time remain a reserved subject. Law and order, it is reported, will not be transferred in the Punjab also.

Elections to the Central Legislatures will be by electoral colleges and franchise in provinces will be widened while communal electorates are to be maintained. It is believed the Socialist members will press for the recognition of trade unions for franchise.

Isipingo Indian Society

The 12th. Annual General meeting of the Isipingo Indian Society was held in the Isipingo Indian School on 6th April at 2 p.m. Owing to the absence of the President through illness Mr. Newbuth occupied the chair. After declaring the meeting open prayers were offered by the pupils of Mr. Seeboo Ram.

The Secretary Mr. R. Gopansingh read the financial statement and presented the committee's report for the past year's work.

Committee's Report For The Year Ended 1929

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—It gives us much pleasure in submitting you our 12th. Annual Report. We started the year with £253-12-0, the gross income being £31-10-4 and the expenditure was £23-1-5, thus the nett income amounted to £8-8-11. Now the cash balance stands at £260-0-11, after deducting our Building and furniture by £10-5-0 our Assets total £428-6-3 as per details in the balance sheet.

MEMBERS: Only one member joined the Society last year, and it is regretted to state that there are many well-to-do people in the district, who have not yet become members, and we appeal to them to do so, in order to enable us to increase our activities for the welfare of our community.

SUBSCRIPTIONS: Only £4-16-0 was collected, this figure seems to be getting lower year by year and we would again advise the members concerned to pay up regularly and they will soon become Life-members by completing the 7 years.

MEETINGS: 4 Committee meetings were only held during the year owing to the Secretary's time being occupied in several other bodies, the attendance was again very poor, and it is hoped that better attendance would prevail in future.

FUNERALS: 21 Funerals were attended in and around the district last year. The record of burials in our Cemetery is as follows:—112 Hindus, 13 Mohammedans, and 1 Christian, making a total of 126 to date.

CORRESPONDENCE: During the year 91 letters were written, 17 births and 4 deaths were reported at the Protector's Office through the post and registered, 10 Free Passes were obtained, 16 Pedlars' Licences were applied for and Authority received, and several Dog Licences were sent for, and 1 missing heir since 1890 was traced for the Protector in connection with some land.

OUTSTANDING LOAN: 10/- has been collected on this account, and we are very doubtful about the balance, as our repeated attempts have failed.

LAND FOR SUITABLE SCHOOL BUILDING: Our position is no better, and the matter is a pressing one, as the present school is not very suitable and unless we can secure land from some kind person we would not be able to do anything, and we once again appeal to those of our brethren who have suitable land to come to our rescue by disposing us of an acre to enable us to erect a new school thereon.

DONATIONS ALLOWED: £17-1-2 was granted to deserving and distressed cases, which included Doctors' fees for paupers, widows, 2 blind persons, and 3 repatriated children to enable them to return to Natal to their father. Gentlemen, much more could be done in this direction if the majority of

you are members, therefore, we earnestly trust that those who are not members will enrol without delay, as our life is very short, so let us not fail in any good work while we are living. Let us always think in our minds what good we can do to-day.

GENERAL: Many small things have been undertaken by your Committee and accomplished for those in need, and it is hoped with your continued support to be always of some assistance to the poor and needy.

THANKS: Our heartfelt thanks are tendered to all those who assisted us and we solicit the same help in future.

Messrs. K. Maharaj, N. Gangaa, A. C. Govender and A. Khan spoke very highly of the good progress the Society had made during the last 12 years, which has been a great help to the Indian community.

The following officials were duly re-elected for the ensuing year:—Patrons: Messrs. R. R. Naidoo, R. D. Chowthee, and M. A. Jadvat. President: Mr. Seeboo Ram. Vice Presidents: Messrs. M. K. Peter, K. Armogum, and K. Nowbuth. Hon. Secretary and Treasurer: Mr. R. Gopansingh. Assiat. Secretary: Mr. R. H. Lalla (Jnr.) Committee: Messrs. B. Mahabeer, J. Varden, P. M. Moodley, S. M. Pilly, L. Bession, R. T. Naidoo, L. P. David, R. Postum and J. Ramsaroop.

Mr. Nowbuth terminated the proceeding at 4 p.m. after which light refreshments were served.

—Contributed.

News In Brief

"That this congress appoint 19 members with the object of calling as soon as possible a representative Union congress in an attempt to unite the present political parties, or failing which, to consider ways and means of launching a people's party on a national scale," was a resolution passed in Pretoria at a meeting of about 60 people, which was called to discuss the reunion of political parties. Though the meeting was called for the purpose of discussing reunion, there were many there who wanted a new party formed.—Reuter.

At a meeting of the South Coast Junction Health Board at Clairwood recently the Board resolved to send a copy of its resolution on the matter of incorporation to the Council's Incorporation Committee when it next sits.

Natal Indian Congress

Arrest Of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru

A mass meeting of the Indian community under the auspices of the Natal Indian Congress will be held at the Royal Picture Palace, Victoria Street, Durban, on Sunday the 20th April 1930 at 3 p.m. for the purpose of protesting against the action of the Indian Government in arresting and sentencing Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru the President of the Indian National Congress.

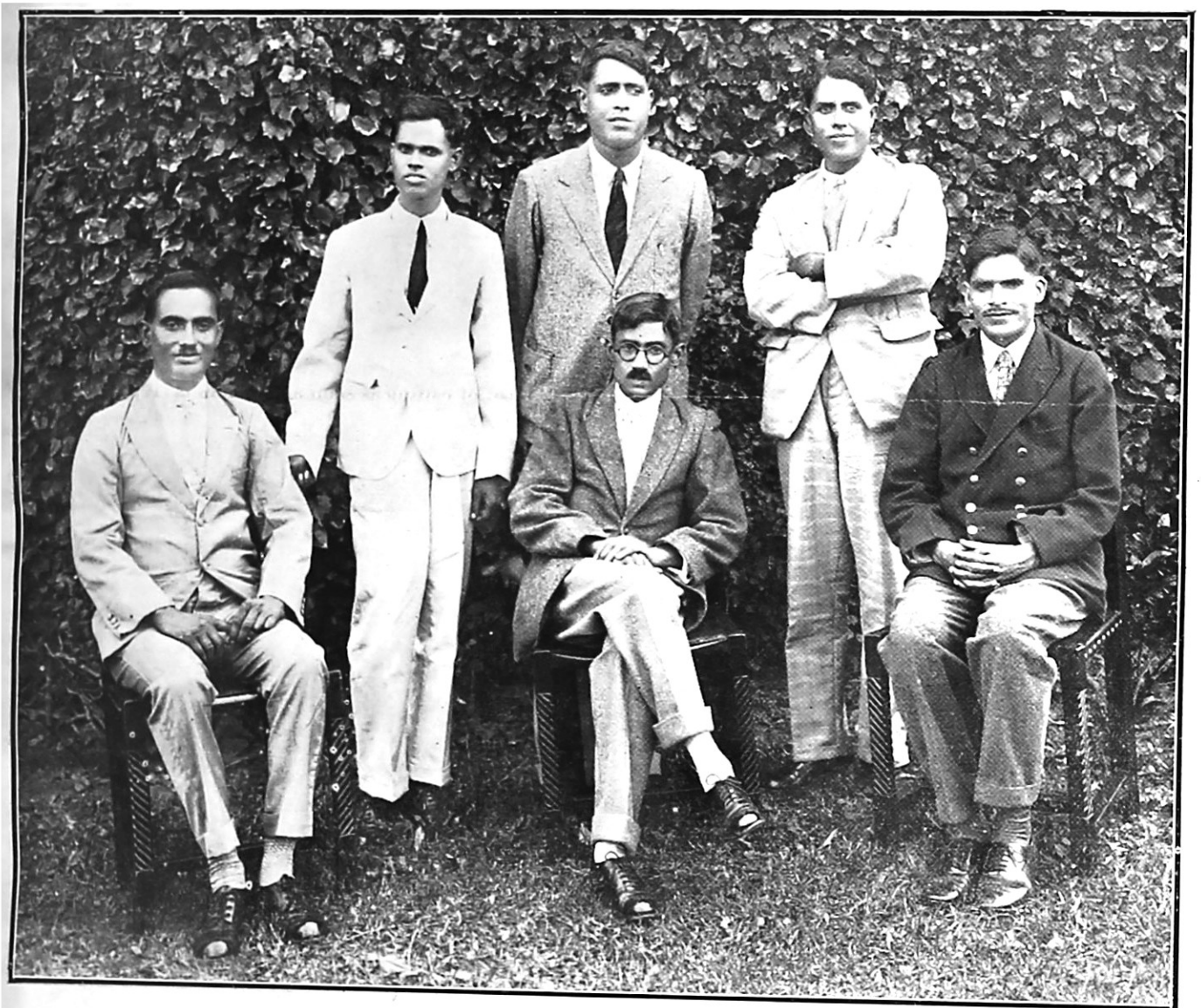
SORABJEE RUSTOMJEE,
President.

A. I. KAJEE } *Jt. Hon.*
P. R. PATHER } *Secretaries.*

Supplement to "INDIAN OPINION."
18th April, 1930.

Lecturers for the Sastri College

WHO ARRIVED BY THE S.S. "KARAPARA"
ON WEDNESDAY, 16th APRIL, 1930.



Standing : Mr. P. K. Koru, M.A., L.T.

Mr. A. Shakoor, M.A., B.T.

Mr. T. Raghavan Nair, B.A., L.T.

Sitting : Mr. B. T. Trivedi, B.A., B.T.

Mr. Gursaranlal Sinha, B.Sc., L.T.

Mr. Farahtullah Khan, B.Sc., B.T.