

Indian Opinion

No. 31—Vol. XXII.

Friday, August 8th, 1924.

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

NOTES AND NEWS

AT a meeting of Indians held on Sunday the 2nd instant at Rawat's Bio Hall, Durban, under the auspices of the Natal Indian Congress with regard to the Boroughs Ordinance, No. 18, 1924, the following resolution was unanimously passed:—

"That this meeting of Indians assembled at Durban strongly protests against the passing of the Boroughs Ordinance No. 18, 1924, as the said Ordinance contains *inter alia* the disenfranchisement of Indians in all the Boroughs of Natal, a right enjoyed since the inauguration of the first Borough in Natal, restricts the sale of land and the granting of licences to Indians; and appeals to His Excellency the Governor-General to withhold his assent to it.

The following is a copy of a wire received from the Minister of Interior in reply to the telegram sent by the Natal Indian Congress on the 31st ultimo:—

"Your telegram 31st July. Government have as yet no official knowledge of Boroughs Ordinance No. 18 of 1924. Full opportunity will be given to representatives of Natal Indian Congress to make representation to the Cabinet in Pretoria after the Session and before the decision of the Government is taken."

Councillor Mr. S. J. Smith who was returned in Ward IV wishes to express through these columns his heartfelt thanks to his many Indian supporters and voters.

According to later reports by Reuter it would appear that the visit of Mr. J. H. Thomas the Colonial Secretary to South Africa will probably be postponed indefinitely for the time being.

The Minister of Railways and Harbours informed Mr. Reyburn that 128 Indian messengers were employed by the Railway and Harbour Departments in Durban, and added, "the policy of the Government is to employ European youths in the replacement of Natives or Indians on unskilled work, wherever such a course is practicable, and this will include the replacement of Indian messengers in Durban, which is already in hand." Major Rich asked the Minister of the Interior whether the Government is prepared to take such action as may prevent in future Asiatics in Natal trading under the names of Europeans. The Minister replied: "The Government has no information at its disposal showing that Asiatics in Natal are trading under the names of Europeans, but inquiries will be instituted, and the result will receive the consideration of the Ministers."

Lord Delamere of East African fame is visiting the Union. Interviewed by the *Mercury* on the East African situation respecting Asiatics, he is reported to have said that he preferred to say nothing at the present moment.

The following report of the so-called Indian menace in the Transvaal transmitted by the Johannesburg correspondent of the *Natal Mercury* will be read with interest especially outside the Union:—Attention is again concentrated here upon the Asiatic trading evil, and it is pointed out that the Indians are gaining a big hold in Johannesburg. Indeed an Indian Pritchard Street, outside white Pritchard Street, is predicted in some quarters, unless some action is taken. Nine-tenths of the country and roadside stores of the Western Transvaal, it is stated, are occupied by Indians. There are 700 Asiatics in the town and district of Potchefstroom: Wolmaranstad has only one European shop the Indians having ousted the other white competitors. Two European shops at Ottoshoop have had to close down. At Koster there are two small European-owned shops and five Indian. Klerksdorp has 30 Indian stores. The whole of the Zeerust district is in the hands of Asiatic shopkeepers. This penetration into the countryside is largely organised from Johannesburg. They are large owners of property, notwithstanding that this is forbidden by law. The registered trustees are European allies, who administer the property on behalf of and for the benefit of their Asiatic principals, and the law is thus hoodwinked. It is high time it was stopped.

Amritsar, Aug. 3 (Reuter).—The firm handling of the Akali agitation foreshadowed by the new Governor of the Punjab, Sir Malcolm Hailey, who said the continual suffering, apprehension and disorder, from which the Punjab was suffering, was due to the hectoring attitude of the Akalis towards other communities. Their attempts to usurp the property of others caused traders to shun Amritsar. Ridiculous rumours that he had come to bombard the Golden Temple were a pathetic reflection on the case with which the dupes of the Akali agitation were deceived. Sir Malcolm emphasised that the Government would preserve the atmosphere of peace and order against the militant section, and no section could be allowed to override the law.

A clear statement of the Government's policy in India was made by Lord Chelmsford in the House of Lords. He read a letter addressed by Mr. Ramsay Macdonald to the Madras daily paper *The Hindu* in which he said: "No party in Britain will be cowed by threats of force or policies designed to bring the Government to a standstill, and if any Indian sections imagine otherwise, events will sadly disappoint them." Lord Chelmsford said this was the embodiment of the present policy, and declared that full discretion would be left to the Government of India to enforce the law. The British Government would support the Government of India in any action they felt it necessary to take to quell a revolutionary movement.—Reuter.

According to a Reuter's message from Melbourne the members of Parliament who will tour South

Africa under the auspices of the Empire Parliamentary Association sailed on July 29, by the Euripides.

DURBAN TOWN COUNCIL ELECTION

THE interesting feature from the Indian point of view of the results of last Wednesday's Municipal elections is the successful return in Ward IV of Mr. S. J. Smith. His services during the past two years to the ratepayers of that Ward have entitled Mr. Smith to the victory he has achieved against strong opposition, and those Indians who have worked for his success have had the satisfaction of feeling that they have done something in return for what Mr. Smith has done for them. It is to be hoped that Mr. Smith will prove worthy as he has done in the past of the confidence reposed on him by his electors. Another interesting feature of the elections was the sad defeat of Mr. Wright the Anti-Asiatic candidate who together with Mr. Leon Renaud opposed Mr. Smith in Ward IV. Mr. Wright made heroic efforts to attract voters at his table by placarding his place with the words: "Vote for Wright and out the Coolie" without the slightest consideration to the feelings of Indians. However all his efforts were vain and he had only one satisfaction out of his labours and that was to know that out of not less than 2500 voters there were only 57 to favour the views of Mr. Wright which is not so bad, though, of course, even such a state of affairs does not reflect favourably to the credit of a civilised town like Durban. Among other notable returns is one of the Rev. A. Lamont in Ward VI who was opposed by Mr. Henderson. From our experience of Mr. Lamont we have known him to be a moderate and very fair-minded gentleman without any race prejudice. Generally speaking and even in so far as Indians are concerned we think Mr. Lamont's return is a decided gain in Ward VI. Another most keenly contested election was that in Ward II in which Mr. Eaton defeated Dr. Francois by a small majority of 84. A very regrettable aspect of this election is that Dr. Francois who always returned unopposed in Ward II and was for the first time opposed, has had a defeat. The views of Dr. Francois on the Asiatic question are not too encouraging but we have always found him easily approachable and a sympathetic hearer. His defeat is therefore a decided loss to our community and it remains to be seen whether Mr. Eaton is able to adequately fill the place of Dr. Francois. Mr. Kemp's victory in the Point Ward is another noteworthy result of the elections. Mr. Kemp holds very strong Anti-Asiatic views. He has been the author of the segregation policy and has recently brought forward a novel suggestion to get rid of Indians by the use of silver bullets. Other elections were those of Mrs. Benson and Mrs. Sicdle in Wards 2 and 3 respectively and Messrs. T. Burman, W. F. Johnstone and S. S. Brisker were returned unopposed in their respective Wards. The future of the Indian community of the Borough of Durban is certainly not as bright as we should like it to be by the new Council, but we will not be so pessimistic as to believe it to be quite dark either.

THE ASIATIC QUESTION

MR. MARWICK'S PROPOSAL TO PARLIAMENT

Capetown, Aug. 5 (Renter).—In the House of Assembly to-day, Mr. Marwick (S.A.P., Illovo) gave notice of the following motion, which he will move on the 19th instant:—

That this House requests the Government to take into consideration the desirability of introducing, during the next ensuing session of Parliament, legislation to provide for:

(1) The setting apart of distinct and separate urban areas in the Natal and Transvaal Provinces for the exclusive occupation of Asiatics for trading or residential purposes, and the prohibition of the residence or trading of Asiatics in any other portion of an urban area.

(2) The exercise of the right by land-owners in any magisterial district of the Natal Province to determine, after a public meeting called by the magistrate, at which two-thirds of the land-owners shall have voted in support of a resolution opposing land tenure by Asiatics in such district, that all land titles registered in favour of Europeans in such district shall from thenceforth bear an endorsement prohibiting any Asiatic from acquiring or leasing any of the lands so registered in such district at any future date.

(3) The prohibition, under severe penalty, of the employment of European women by Asiatics.

(4) The prohibition under severe penalty of the employment by Europeans of Asiatics in positions in which European men or women are employed under the orders of Asiatics; and

(5) The enabling of the Natal and Transvaal Provincial Councils to pass legislation that no further trading licences shall be issued to Asiatics, excepting for an Asiatic trading area, and that no transfer of existing trading licences shall be permitted from one Asiatic to another, or from a European to an Asiatic, except in prescribed Asiatic trading areas, that no Asiatic shall be allowed to trade under the name or style or firm of a European, and that the trading licence of any Asiatic who becomes insolvent or compounds with his creditors shall be cancelled.

ALL INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE

MAHATMA GANDHI'S VIEWS

[FROM "YOUNG INDIA"]

Reporters are rarely able to interest me but one of them did succeed the other day in interesting me in him. I therefore gave him towards the end of the interview more than he had expected. He asked me what I would do if the house was evenly divided. I told him in effect that God would send something to prevent such a catastrophe. I had no idea that my innocent and half-humorous remark was prophetic.

The proceedings of the A. I. C. C. reminded me of those at Delhi just before I was imprisoned. The disillusionment of Delhi awaited me at Ahmedabad.

I had a bare majority always for the four resolutions. But it must be regarded by me as a minority. The house was fairly even divided. The Gopinath Saha Resolution clinched the issue. The speeches, the result and the scenes I witnessed after, were a perfect eye-opener. I undoubtedly regard the voting as a triumph for Mr. Das although he was apparently defeated by eight votes. That he could find 70 supporters out of 148 who voted had a deep significance for me. It lighted the darkness though very dimly as yet.

Up to the point of the declaration of the poll, I was enjoying the whole thing as a huge joke, though I knew all the while that it was as serious as it was huge. I now see that my enjoyment was superficial.

It concealed the laceration that was going on within.

After the declaration, the chief actors retired from the scene. And the house abandoned itself to levity. Most important resolutions were passed with the greatest unconcern. There were flashes of humour sandwiched in between these resolutions. Everybody rose on points of order and information. The ordeal was enough to try the patience of any chairman. Maulana Mahomed Ali came through it all unscathed. He kept his temper fairly. He rightly refused to recognise 'points of information.' I must confess that the suitors for fame most cheerfully obeyed his summary rulings. Let not the reader conclude that there was at any stage of the proceedings the slightest insubordination. I have not known many meetings where there was so little acrimony or personalities in the debate as in this, even though feelings ran high and the differences were sharp and serious. I have known meetings where under similar circumstances the chairmen have found it most difficult to keep order. The president of the A. I. C. C. commanded willing obedience.

All the same, dignity vanished after the Gopinath resolution. It was before this house that I had to put my last resolution. As the proceedings went on I must have become more and more serious. Often I felt like running away from the oppressive scene. I dreaded having to move a resolution in my charge. I would have asked for postponement of the resolution but for the promise I had made at the meeting that I would suggest a remedy, or failing that, move a resolution for protecting litigants from the operation of the third resolution which requests resignation from members who do not believe in the principle of the five boycotts including that of law courts and do not carry them out in their own persons. Protection was intended for those who might be driven to the courts either as plaintiffs or defendants. The resolution that was adopted by the Working Committee and previously circulated among the members did protect them. It was substituted by the one actually passed by the A. I. C. C. As the reader knows it exempts from its operation those who might be covered by the Cocanada resolution. In drafting the amendment I had not protected litigants. I had wished to do so by a separate resolution. I had announced the fact at the time of introducing the resolution. And it was this promised resolution that opened for me a way out of 'darkness invisible.' I moved it with the preface that it was in redemption of the morning promise. I mentioned too Mr. Gangadhar Rao Deshpande was an instance in point. I do not believe in exemptions and as-far-as-possibles. But I know that some of the strongest non-co-operators have found it difficult to avoid law courts. Unscrupulous debtors have refused payment to non-co-operators because of their knowledge that the latter could not sue them. Similarly I know men who have brought suits against non-co-operators because they would not defend themselves. The curious will be agreeably surprised to discover, if they searched among the rank and file, the numerous cases in which non-co-operators have preferred to suffer losses to defending themselves or suing. Nevertheless it is perfectly true that representatives have not always been able to keep to the prohibition. The practice, therefore, has been to wink at filing suits and more often at defending them. The Committee has from time to time also passed rules legalising the practice to a certain extent. I thought that now when the A. I. C. C. was adopting a rigid attitude regarding the observance of the boycotts, the position of litigants should be clearly defined. Nothing would please me better than for the Congress to have only those representatives on its executive who would carry out all the boycotts to the full. But the exact fulfilment at the present stage of the boycott of law courts on the part of

many is almost an impossibility. Voluntary acceptance of poverty is essential for the purpose. It must take some time before we can hope to man the Congress organisations with such men and women, and run them efficiently. Recognising the hard fact I was prepared to incur the odium of having to move the said resolution of exemption. Hardly had I finished reading it, up sprang the brave Harisarvottama Rao to his feet and in a vigorous and cogent speech opposed it. He said it was his painful duty to oppose me. I told him the pain was mine in that I had to move a resolution I could not defend. His must be the pleasure of opposing an indefensible resolution and of keeping the Congress organisation pure at any cost. I liked this opposition and was looking forward to the voting. But the opposer was followed by Swami Govindanand who raised the technical objection that no resolution designed to affect one previously passed could be moved at the same session of the Committee. The chairman properly rejected the objection, if only because the previous day the very first resolution was amended after it was passed by a majority. But the last straw was unwittingly supplied by Dr. Choithram. I have known him to be a responsible man. A long period of unbroken service lies to his credit. He has embraced poverty for the sake of his country. I was not prepared for a constitutional objection from him in a matter in which the Committee had on previous occasions softened the effect of the boycott resolution. But he thoughtlessly asked whether my resolution was not in breach of the Congress resolution on boycotts. Maulana Mahomed Ali asked me whether the objection was not just. I said of course it was. He therefore felt bound to hold my resolution unconstitutional. Then I sank within me. There was nothing, absolutely nothing, wrong about anybody's speech or behaviour. All were brief in their remarks. They were equally courteous. And what is more they were equally in the right. And yet it was all hopelessly unreal. The objections were like reading a sermon on the virtue of self-restraint to a hungry man reduced to a skeleton. Each of the actors acted involuntarily, unconsciously. I felt that God was speaking to me through them and seemed to say 'Thou fool, knowest not thou that thou art impossible? Thy time is up.' Gangadhar Rao asked me whether he should not resign. I agreed with him that he should do so at once. And he promptly tendered his resignation. The president read it to the meeting. It was accepted almost unanimously. Gangadhar Rao was the gainer.

Shaukat Ali was sitting right opposite at a distance of perhaps six yards. His presence restrained me from fleeing. I kept asking myself, 'Could right ever come out of wrong? Was I not co-operating with evil?' Shaukat Ali seemed to say to me through his big eyes, 'There is nothing wrong, for all will be right.' I was struggling to free myself from the enchantment. I could not.

The President asked, 'Shall I now dissolve the meeting?' I said, 'Certainly.' But Maulana Abul Kalam Azad who was evidently watching whatever changes my face was undergoing was all eyes. He quickly came up and said, 'We cannot disperse without the message you have promised,' I replied, 'Maulana Sahab, it is true I wanted to say something about the future plans. But what I have been witnessing for the last hour after the Gopinath resolution, has grieved me. I do not know where I stand now and what I should do.' Then he said, 'say if it is only that.' I complied and in a short speech in Hindustani laid bare my heart and let them see the blood oozing out of it. It takes much to make me weep. I try to suppress tears even when there is occasion for them. But in spite of all my efforts to be brave, I broke down utterly. The audience was visibly affected. I took them

through the various stages I had passed and told them that it was Shaukat Ali who stood in the way of my flight. For I regarded him as trustee for Hindu honour as I was proud enough to regard myself as such for Mussalman honour. And then I told them that I was unable to say how I would shape my future course. I would consult him and other workers who were closely associated with me. It was the saddest speech I had ever made. I finished and turned round to look for Maulana Abul Kalam Azad. He had stolen away from me and was standing at the farthest end opposite to me. I told him I would now like to go. He said 'Not yet for a while. For we must speak too.' And he invited the audience to speak. Those who spoke did so with a sob. The sight of the hoary-headed Sikh friend who was choked as he was speaking touched me deep. Of course Shaukat Ali spoke and others. All begged pardon and assured me of their unwavering support. Mahomed Ali broke down twice. I tried to sooth him.

I had nothing to forgive for none had done any wrong to me. On the contrary they had all been personally kind to me. I was sad because we were weighed in the scales of our own making—the Congress creed—and found wanting; we were such poor representatives of the nation! I seemed to be hopelessly out of place. My grief consisted in the doubt about my own ability to lead those who would not follow.

I saw that I was utterly defeated and humbled. But defeat cannot dishearten me. It can only chasten me. My faith in my creed stands immovable. I know that God will guide me. Truth is superior to man's wisdom.

M. K. GANDHI.

[The foregoing was written on Monday the 30th June. I wrote it but I was not satisfied nor am I satisfied now with the performance. On reading it I feel I have not done justice to the meeting on my side. Great as the informal meeting was, the one that preceded it and that stung me to the quick, was not less great. I do not know that I have made it clear that no speaker had any malice in him. What preyed upon my mind was the fact of unconscious irresponsibility and disregard of the Congress creed or policy of non-violence.]

The informal meeting was a heart-searcher. It purified the atmosphere. The whole of Tuesday I passed in discussing with co-workers my position. My innermost wish was and still is to retire from the Congress and confine my activity merely to Hindu-Muslim unity, Khaddar and Untouchability. They would not listen. I had no right, they said, to retire at a critical period in the history of the nation. My withdrawal would not smooth matters. It would cause depression and remove from Congress meetings an active restraining influence. I must actively work the programme of which I was the author, so long as the majority favoured it. The programme had a far greater majority than the voting at the A. I. C. C. would indicate. I must travel in the country and see things for myself. My second proposal was for all who fully accepted the Congress creed to retire in favour of the Swarajists. As the argument against it developed I rejected it myself as thoughtless. It was the last thing the Swarajists wanted. I felt that it would be doing violence to them to expect them to do the impossible. I know that they would not entertain even the first proposal. I offered it to them at Juhu and renewed it in Ahmedabad. I have therefore reluctantly decided to drink the bitter cup and continue to be in the Congress organisation and shoulder the responsibility for working it until the Congress puts me in an actual numerical minority.

I may not choose short cuts. I must plod. I must pocket my pride and wait till I am driven out.

I must seemingly become a party-man. I must strive for a majority at the next Congress and endeavour, so far as it is possible to act impartially. It is beyond the capacity of a Satyagrahi.

The conditions are incredibly simple. The striving to be in a majority consists in solid work.

1. Over and above the spinning for half an hour every spare minute should be given to it.
2. Extra spinning can be dispensed with in order to do Khaddar propaganda.
3. We may swell the electoral roll by getting as many Congress members as possible.
4. There should be no manipulation of papers.
5. There should be no manoeuvring for securing votes.
6. There should be no criticism of the opposite party, as distinguished from poise.
7. There should be no undue pressure exercised on the voters.

Both the parties are said to have resorted in the past to unscrupulous practices in the matter of election of delegates and members of the subordinate organisations. The best way of availing corruption is to be indifferent to the result after having adopted all honest measures for influencing voters.

The no-change programme must be what it means. The proceedings of the Committees have but confirmed the view that the two methods cannot be worked in the same organisation. The Swarajist method cultivates British opinion and looks to the British Parliament for Swaraj. The no-change method looks to the people for it. The two methods represent two opposite mentalities. This is not to say that one is wrong if one is right. Each may be right in its own place. But for one organisation to work both is to weaken both and therefore to damage the national cause. Whilst one school claims to give political education through the Councils the other claims to give it exclusively by working among the people and evoking its organising and administrative capacity. One teaches to look up to a government for popular progress, the other tries to show that even the most ideal government plays among a self-governing people the least important part in national growth. One teaches the people that the constructive programme alone cannot achieve Swaraj, the other teaches the people that it and it alone can achieve it.

Unfortunately I was unable to convince the Swarajists of this obvious truth. And I saw constitutional difficulty in the way of securing a homogeneous organisation. We must now therefore do the next best thing. We must silently work up the constructive programme without regard to what will happen in December, in the full belief that whether the Congress rejects or accepts the programme, for us there is no other. I would ask those newspapers who call themselves no-change papers not to criticise the Swarajists in any shape or form. I am convinced that newspapers play a very small part in shaping the policy or programme of the masses. They do not know newspapers. The no-changers have to reach and represent those who have had no political education whatsoever.]

TO SUBSCRIBERS

The subscription rate for INDIAN OPINION is 15s. od. for South Africa and 15s. 6d. for oversea.

‘ઈન્ડિયન ઓપિનિયન’ ના લવાજમને દર સાઉથ આફ્રિકા માટે રૂ. ૧૫-૦૦ ફરીયાદારને માટે રૂ. ૧૫-૬.

MRS. SAROJINI NAIDU'S LETTER TO MAHATMA GANDHI

"At long last I have, I confess with great sadness, disentangled the tendrils of my heart from all the clinging hands in your South Africa that is so full of your children.

After three months of ceaseless work and travelling when I got aboard the *Karangola* I felt I could sleep and sleep and sleep—every fibre of my body was charged with weariness and for the first few days I lay in my chair like a lump of indolence, but now in spite of my fever (a faithful companion) I am quite ready to start another month's work in East Africa. To-morrow I land at Dar-es-Salaam and after finishing my tour in Tanganyika I go on to Kenya and sail from there on 2nd July and reach Bombay on the 12th. I know there will be a struggle to keep me longer in Kenya, but I shall be obdurate because of a selfish reason. My small daughter is returning home for the long vacation from Oxford. I have not seen her for three years. Have you not accused me of being a good mother?

You would laugh if you saw my luggage. I have arrived at a stage in my life and mind when I am dismayed by too many possessions; but Africa has added to them with both hands. I am devising means whereby to dispossess myself of most of them to advantage. Fortunately I have a large family clan! Seven silver jewel boxes and not enough jewels to put into one! Seven silver purses and not enough money to fill one! Fine gorgeous sets of hair-brush and not enough hair left to brush, and O! such beautiful foreign silks which I cannot wear! Caskets of gold, silver, ivory, tortoise shell with scrolls full of praises of some imaginary lady whom I don't recognise, and so on and so forth,—about 175 presents and presentations and I a wandering singer! How you would laugh at the joyous irony of life. The one thing I am really in need of I could not get in the whole of the African continent—a pair of Indian shoes.

This is quite a frivolous letter but it is a wholesome reaction, though temporary, from the many South African politicians and the many addresses of high praise. I am taking refuge in light magazines and playing with blue-eyed babies on board.

My fellow travellers are friendly. It is my good fortune that I always find friendliness everywhere, even while some of the more rabid Anti-Asiatics were bitterly attacking me politically, they were most friendly personally! Some people ask such funny questions like a young American in a train who quite seriously asked me in the course of conversation if *after all* Gandhi was not verily a patriot at heart. I nearly collapsed on my seat."—*Young India*.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE A. I. C. C.

I

HANDSPINNING

PART I

1. In view of the fact that the members of Congress organisations throughout the country have themselves hitherto neglected handspinning, in spite of the fact that the spinning wheel and its product handspun Khaddar have been regarded as indispensable for the establishment of Swaraj and although their acceptance has been regarded by the Congress as a necessary preliminary to civil disobedience, the A. I. C. C. resolves that members of all elected Congress organisations shall, except when disabled by sickness or prevented by continuous travelling or other similar cause, regularly spin for at least half an hour everyday and shall each send to the Secretary of the All India Khadi Board or to any person appointed by him in his behalf at least 2,000 yards of even and well-twisted yarn of their own spinning

so as to reach him not later than the 15th day of August 1924, and thereafter in regular monthly succession. Any member failing to send the prescribed quantity by the prescribed date shall, unless unavoidably prevented, be deemed to have vacated his office and such vacancy shall be filled in the usual manner; provided that the member vacating in the manner aforesaid shall not be eligible for re-election before the next general election for the members of the several organisations.

PART 2

In view of the fact that certain members whilst the proceedings of the committee were going on, deemed it necessary to withdraw from the committee, by reason of their resentment of the penalty clause in the obligatory spinning resolution, and in view of the fact that the penalty clause of the resolution was carried only by 67 against 37 votes and further in view of the fact that the said penalty clause would have been defeated if the votes of the withdrawals had been given against, this committee considers it proper and advisable to remove the penalty clause from the resolution and to reaffirm the said resolution without the said penalty clause.

II

DEFAULTERS

Inasmuch as it has been brought to the notice of the committee that instructions issued from time to time by offices and organisations duly authorised thereto have sometimes not been carried out properly, it is resolved that such disciplinary action, including dismissal, as may be deemed advisable by respective executive committees of the P. C. C.'s of the provinces in which the failure has occurred shall be taken against the persons about whom complaint may be made and in the cases of complaints by or on behalf of the central organisation such disciplinary action as may be taken by the Provincial Executive Committee shall be reported to the complaining organisations. In the case of default by the whole organisations the disciplinary action shall be taken by the superior organisation.

III

REQUEST TO REPRESENTATIVES

The A. I. C. C. draws the attention of the Congress voters to the fact that the five boycotts viz. of all foreign cloth, Government law-courts, educational institutions, titles and legislative bodies except so far as the boycott of legislative bodies may be affected by the Cocanada resolution and the propaganda for the exclusive use of Khaddar are still part of the Congress programme, and therefore considers it desirable that those Congress voters who believe in the Congress programme do not elect to the various organisations subordinate to the Congress those who do not believe in the principle of and carry out in their own persons the said five boycotts except where affected by the said Cocanada resolution and do not exclusively use handspun Khaddar and the A. I. C. C. therefore requests such persons who are now members of Congress elective organisations to resign their places.

IV

CONDEMNATION OF MURDERS

The A. I. C. C. regrets the murder of Ernest Day by Gopinath Saha and offers its condolences to the deceased's family; and though deeply sensible of the love, however misguided, of the country prompting the murder, the A. I. C. C. strongly condemns this and all such political murders and is emphatically of opinion that all such acts are inconsistent with the non-violent policy of the Congress; and is of opinion that such acts retard the progress towards Swaraj, and interfere with the preparations for civil disobedience which in the opinion of the A. I. C. C. is capable of evoking the purest sacrifice but which can only be offered in a perfectly peaceful atmosphere.

V
APPRECIATION OF SIKHS

The A. I. C. C. places on record its appreciation of the amazing self-sacrifice undergone by the Sikhs in the prosecution of the defence of their religious rights, and congratulates them specially on the bravery and cool courage exhibited by them at the time of the unnecessary, uncalled for and cruel firing at Jaito.

VI
OPIUM POLICY

In the opinion of the A. I. C. C. the opium policy of the Government of India is altogether contrary to the moral welfare of the people of India and other countries. The A. I. C. C. is further of opinion that the people of India would welcome the total abolition of the opium traffic for purposes of revenue and is also of opinion that the production of opium is out of all proportion to the medical requirements of India.

The A. I. C. C. hereby appoints Mr. C. F. Andrews to conduct an enquiry in connection with the Assam Provincial Congress Committee into the opium habits of the people of Assam and the effect upon them of the opium policy of the Government and for this purpose authorises the Working Committee to make the necessary arrangements.

VII
INDIANS OVERSEAS

After reading the report of Messrs. Andrews and Chaturvedi on emigration from India for labour purposes, the A. I. C. C. hereby authorises the Working Committee to send if necessary the deputation suggested in the report to the Malay Peninsula and Ceylon and invite the co-operation of other organisations on the deputation.—*Young India.*

INDIAN SPORTS

GREYVILLE F. C. VS. BLUE BELLS F. C.

This match was played for the League Cup on Saturday 2nd August 1924, on the Greyville Ground under the able refereeship of Mr. B. Iyloo. Greyville won the toss and elected to play with the wind in their favour. In the first half, with only nine men Greyville were all over their opponents, pihayat the centre-forward of the Greyville Club was kept well supplied by the wingers and it was a treat to watch him play. On one occasion a goal seemed certain for Greyville but Chintumby the Blue Bells' goalie brought a lovely save from a shot by G. K. Singh. Next the goalie of the Bells diverted a terrific shot from Bhayat, then the Bells forwards got moving but could not break the defence of Ramith & Co. A few minutes later Gany Thameon broke clean through the backs, but his shot went miles over the bar, and soon the interval arrived with the score sheet blank.

After lemons the ball was set in motion and C. K. Ismail did some useful work on the right wing, but the Bells' halves were all upon him so that he could not get near the Bells' area. Essop Hoosain had a nice chance for a goal to be scored when he miskicked and the ball went begging for a goal-kick. A fine run by Joe Royeppen and Bulton seemed a certain goal when Ramith cleared the ball from the danger zone. The Bells again attacked and Mustafa sent in a ellikor which Lugin saved in fine style. Both Bhayat and Papa had a try but Chintumby in the goal was very safe. A vigorous attack by Scamman Domsamy & Co. was well cleared by the veteran S. Williams. A couple of minutes later the match terminated in a draw with neither of the clubs scoring.

For Greyville, Lugin was sound in the goal. S. Williams and Kungani were in good form, the halves were all good. Ramith especially and the

fowards were good but their shooting was not accurate.

For the Bells, Chintumby was good as ever in the goal. Oliver was brilliant at the back. Mustafa did some clever work in the half line while the forwards were good with the exception of one Bulton who could not run as a forward ought to, because of the bigness of his body.

The following was the result of matches played :

SENIORS—1ST ROUND

Greyville 0 ... Bells 0—League Cup
Stamford Hill 2 ... Y. Colonial 0—Tandries Cup.

JUNIORS

Greyville 1 ... Stars of India 1.

SOUTH AFRICAN INDIAN FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION

The annual general meeting of the above Association was held at Jo'burg on the 16th ultimo when the Treasurer Mr. D. Ernest presided. Mr. S. Emmamally and Mr. D. Fakir Yusuf represented Natal, Messrs. S. R. Pather and Jussuf represented the Eastern Province and Messrs. W. Ernest and Morgan represented the Transvaal.

It was decided that the Headquarters of the Association be at Port Elizabeth and the following election took place:—President, Mr. Jossie, Hon. Secretary, Mr. John Gouray Reddy, Hon. Treasurer, Mr. S. R. Pather.

The following fixtures were drawn for the tournament to be held at Port Elizabeth:—

15th Sept. 1924 ... Transvaal vs. E. Province.

17th Sept. 1924 ... Natal vs. Transvaal.

20th Sept. 1924 ... Natal vs. E. Province.

The above are subject to alteration in case of the Griquas joining the Association. Mr. J. M. Francis has been elected Manager of the Natal team at the Natal meeting.

ਅੰਤਰਰਾਸ਼ਟਰੀ ਪੰਜਾਗ

ਵਾਰ	ਪ੍ਰੀਵਰਤੀ	ਦੀਵ	ਸੁਲਮਾਨ	ਪਾਰਸੀ	ਸੁਰਿਆਵ	ਸੁਰੀਸ਼
ਆ. ਗਤ	ਅ. ਵਧ	ਮੋ. ਰਮ	੧੨੨੪	ਕ. ਮੀ.	ਕ. ਮੀ.	
ਸ਼ੁੱਕ	੨	੨	੬	੪	੬-੪੧	੫-੩੦
ਸੋਮੀ	੬	੬	੭	੫	੬-੪੦	੫-੩੦
ਰੀ	੧੦	੧੦	੮	੬	੬-੩੬	੫-੩੧
ਸੋਮ	੧੧	੧੧	੯	੭	੬-੩੮	੫-੩੧
ਮੰਗਲ	੧੨	੧੨	੧੦	੮	੬-੩੭	੫-੩੨
ਬੁੱਧ	੧੩	੧੪	੧੧	੯	੬-੩੬	੫-੩੩
ਸ਼ੁੱਕ	੧੪	੧੫	੧੨	੧੦	੬-੩੫	੫-੩੩

ਸ਼ੀਟੀਸ਼ ਈ ਈਅਨ ਸ਼ੀਮ ਨੇਵੀਗੇਸ਼ਨ ਕੰਪਨੀ

ਸ਼ੀਮਰੋਨੀ ਆਯਰ

ਸ਼ੀ. "ਅ'ਡਾਲਾ" ਆਗਸਟ ੧੭ ਮੀਅੇ ਅਰਸਾਮਾਂ
ਉਪਰੋ.

ਸ਼ੀ. "ਕੋਰੋਆ" ਆਗਸਟ ੩੧ ਮੀਅੇ ਅਰਸਾਮਾਂ
ਉਪਰੋ.

ਪੁੱਖ ਪੁੱਖਾਸੋ

ਸ਼ੀਮਯੁ ਈਮੇਟ, ੩੭੦ ਪਾਰਟਨ ਸ਼ੀਟ, ਸ਼ੀਮਨ,
ਅ ਸ਼ੀਮੇ ਮਕਾਵਾਈ ਅਥਵਾ ਵਜਵਾਈ ਮਾਮੀ ਕੋਰੋ.