

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA

(BY M. K. GANDHI IN "YOUNG INDIA")

THE Government of India has every reason to congratulate itself upon the diplomatic victory it has gained in South Africa. I have shown elsewhere that nothing could have been done in South Africa but for the extraordinary faith and labours of Mr. C. F. Andrews. Nevertheless had the Government of India been at all remiss in its prosecution of the Indian claim, the Areas Reservation Bill would certainly have been passed by the Union Parliament. It is a great gain that the Bill has been postponed and a conference agreed upon.

But there is a fly in the ointment. The Union Government's condition and its acceptance by the Government of India that the resolution must 'safeguard Western standards of life by just and legitimate means' may make an equitable solution impossible. What is the meaning of 'safeguarding Western standards of life' or of 'just and legitimate means'? The safeguard may mean, for instance, that the indentured Indian working on the plantations and getting perhaps 30 shillings per month should live like the European artisan in a five-roomed brick-built cottage and wear the European costume from top to toe and eat European food; and 'just and legitimate means' may be compulsory deportation of those indentured Indians who do not conform to the impossible safeguard; or, 'safeguarding by just and legitimate means' may mean reasonable sanitary and economic laws of common applicability ensuring on the part of all a standard of life in keeping with sanitary and hygienic requirements and regulation of all business in conformity to the European standard. Indians would have and should have no objection to the latter interpretation. Never have objections been raised to general sanitary or economic requirements.

But the correspondence just published enables me to understand what the Union Government will want. That Government wants repatriation, not reformation. It would not be a party to the holding of a conference if the Government of India would not consent to that question being favourably considered at the Conference. Lord Reading cleverly got out of the difficulty by saying he had no objection to voluntary repatriation as limited by the Indian Relief Act being discussed. The Union Government could not very well insist upon the precise terms of repatriation being previously accepted. They therefore discovered the new formula of conformity to 'Western standards of life.' On the face of it, the condition is harmless enough. But it can be made to cover, as I have shown, impossibilities. Much will therefore depend upon what mentalities both parties bring to the conference and what

strength the Government of India shows. Hitherto it has surrendered the Indian claim every time there has been a tussle and has claimed it as a virtue that it has not yielded all the Union Government has aimed at. This is as much as to say that the judge in a cause did not permit the thief to retain all he had stolen. It must never be forgotten that every time the South African Government has admittedly without just cause sought to deprive the Indian settler of his just rights as a peaceful citizen of South Africa. The Government of India to be true to its trust should therefore have been able to show a record at each tussle of recovery of lost ground. The fact however is that had not the settlers in 1907 taken the law, as it were, into their own hands, they would have lost all, the Government of India being privy to it. For the Indian and the Imperial Governments had already consented in 1907 to the brutal Asiatic Act—the same that was in 1906 vetoed by Lord Elgin, the then Secretary of State for the Colonies. Though, therefore, the postponement of the Bill and the Conference is a tremendous step gained in the present campaign, if the Government of India weaken in the final heat, the present advantage will be counted as wasted effort.

The public has thus as great a need to be watchful as ever if the advantage is not to be lost. The breathing time must be fully utilised for a close study of the problem and for elucidating the fact that the only crime provable against the Indian settler is his Asiatic birth and the possession of a coloured pigment. It is statutory crime. For, the South African constitution in effect says 'there shall be no equality between whites on the one hand, and coloured and Asiatic races on the other.' South Africa believes as much in hereditary caste as we do in India.

Lastly, I must not omit to reiterate the opinion given in these columns that the salvation of the settlers lies finally in their own hands. The Government of India, public opinion, and even the Union Government and the white people of South Africa will help them if they will help themselves. Let them remove the slightest cause of complaint against them whether on grounds of hygiene or economics. In all things not immoral let them do 'in Rome as the Romans do.' Let them be and remain absolutely united. And above all let them be resolute in suffering for the common good.—*Young India.*

Sorrows of India

The following poem was written by Mr. A. O. Hume about the time of the first Indian National Congress which he helped to found :—

Robed in mourning crowned with ashed
Night—enshrouded India weeps;
Rolls the storm, the lightening flashes,
Still the Nation heedless sleeps.
"Hath," she cries, "this bitter tempest,
Hath this cruel night no end?
Must pain ever rack this sad breast?
Will none save me, none befriend?
Once I reigned the Orient's Empress
Oh! the glory of the past,
Crowned with learning, science, gladness,
Woe is me too bright to last.
And around me heaven aspiring
Myriad brave sons dauntless trod,
Bowling heart and head to nothing
But their country and their God.
Crownless now forlorn I'm weeping,
Dust and ashes all my meed,
Sluggish sons ignobly sleeping,
In a slough of selfish greed."
"Weep no more a star is gleaming.
In the pearling Eastern skies,
And see thy children long spell-bound dreaming.
Hear at last thy call Arise.
Weep no more, my love, my glory.
Weep no more, Dear Motherland.
See the children rally round thee,
Heart to heart and hand to hand."

S. A. I. C.

THE sixth session of the South African Indian Congress which was to sit during the end of this month at Johannesburg has been postponed *sine die*. It is unfortunate that this should have been the case. We understand that it is the financial difficulty that is responsible for this postponement. According to section 14 of the constitution the Congress is supposed to be financed on the following basis :—Cape Province £75; Transvaal \$150 and Natal £150 and, we understand, the Cape and the Transvaal have not yet fulfilled their responsibilities in this respect. It hardly requires to be explained that the Congress had the heaviest task to perform during the present year in comparison with the past years. We had the Government of India Deputation and Mr. C. F. Andrews here and we had to be in constant and close touch with the leaders and the Congress deputation in India in connection with the state of affairs here and this naturally could not be done without incurring a good deal of expense. Those who have carefully followed the trend of events and the activities of the S. A. I. C. since its sittings at Capetown last year, will readily admit that Mr. A. I. Kujee the general Secretary and Mr. Ebrahim Ali the acting treasure have performed their respective duties admirably. These are times when all forces should join together and work in harmony and the only object in forming the S. A. I. C. was that all the Provinces should work unitedly together with one voice in matters commonly affecting them. By strict adherence to the constitution only can this system be expected to work successfully. In the circumstances we would appeal to our brethren in the Cape and the Trans-

vaal if it is true that they are backward in bearing their share of the financial burden to come forward and be the makers of the Congress and not be discredited of being the destroyers of it. We sincerely hope that the necessary amends will readily be made from whatever quarters they are required to be made and that an early date will be fixed for the forthcoming session without further delay. We shall not dwell lengthily upon the agenda of the Congress at the present moment. The subjects to be discussed are of vital importance to the community and it is to be hoped that time will not be waste! on irrelevant matters. But above all let the question of finance not hinder our cause—let us not lose our soul for the sake of money but let us sacrifice all to save our soul.

Colour Problem in South Africa

An American Comment

Writing on the colour problem in South Africa, the *Christian Science Monitor* (Boston), says :—

While the overwhelming mass of the native population still lives in its old conditions, contact with the white man in the towns and the mines, the spread of education and of the ideas of self-determination popularised by the war, and the growth in wealth have produced a class-consciousness among the Africans which is increasing every year. They are no longer willing to accept the status of practically disfranchised hewers of wood and drawers of water for the white man in perpetuity. And in this attitude they are actively encouraged by the politically more advanced Indians, who are also in revolt against the restrictions placed upon their freedom of movement and domicile by the white legislature.

All this stirring among the Africans and the Asiatics has produced a corresponding activity of thought among the white population. Opinion, however, is deeply divided. On the one hand is the Cape Colony tradition which sought to erect no legal distinctions between black and white and which gave to the native the franchise under certain restrictions. On the other side there is the northern tradition which, according to the old Dutch law, declares that there shall be no equality between white and black in church or state. The white labour is increasingly trying to protect itself against the competition from the native peoples living at a much lower standard, which tends to drive them to the poor white level, by prohibiting the use of coloured labour in certain occupations. Another school advocates the segregation of the two races in different areas in which each can grow and develop in its own way.

African Destined to Progress

But whatever way public opinion may shift and change in its demands on either side, there are certain facts which cannot be gainsaid. The first is that the African has as great a capacity for development as any other section of the human race. There may be people elsewhere who doubt this, but no one who has examined the progress made by the African race in America, whether of pure or mixed blood, can hesitate to recognise that the native of South Africa is destined steadily to progress out of his ignorance and barbarism and eventually to take his place among the civilised peoples of the world. The second fact is that the Negro race in Africa to-day as a whole is nowhere near the level in knowledge, or experience, or self-control of the white. His growth to equality can only be gradual.

But there is a third fact that governs both the others, and that is that the various races have somehow to learn to live together in justice, harmony, and peace. All experience shows that, while segre-

gation may be possible for a time and in limited areas, it never lasts. Political, economic, and cultural forces are too strong. Sooner or later they down all artificial barriers, for the children of men are at bottom one family, and nothing can keep them permanently apart. It is just this fact that makes the task which South Africa has in front of it so interesting. It is being compelled to grapple on a small scale with the problem of inter-racial and inter-colour contact which modern invention is forcing in increasing degree on the consideration of the whole world. And if both sides apply to the problem the eternal qualities of justice, tolerance, and common sense, South Africa will not only find the way out for herself, but will point the way for the rest of mankind.

Indian Government's Statement

On The Asiatic Bill

Before The Select Committee

(Continued from page 173)

(i) *Compulsory Commercial and Residential Segregation.*

—Commenting on the proposals for residential segregation which were frequently made by witnesses of an anti-Asiatic complexion, the Lange Commission said: "The result of our visits of inspection to some of the locations or so-called bazaars at present set apart for Asiatics in the Transvaal was not such as to inspire confidence in a general policy of segregation." "At Johannesburg Indian merchants appeared before the Commission who proved by their books and their income-tax receipts that their individual incomes amounted to several thousands of pounds per annum. . . . From their annual household expenditure, as shown by their books, which were carefully and accurately kept, their standard of living appears to be quite equal to that of ordinary well-to-do classes amongst Europeans. . . . It seems monstrous, therefore, to suggest that these men who have by their industry and commercial ability worked themselves up to such a position should now be forced to remove into locations." On these grounds they came to the conclusion that "indiscriminate segregation of Asiatics in locations would result in eventually reducing them to helotry, and that such measures, apart from their injustice and inhumanity, would degrade the Asiatic and react upon the European." They accordingly recommended that "there should be no compulsory segregation of Asiatics." Indians without exception look upon the application of the principle of compulsory segregation to themselves as a racial stigma. It is galling to their national pride to feel that though members of their race may sit in the Council Chamber of the Empire beside the most distinguished statesmen, in South Africa they may not live in proximity to the humblest of their white fellow-subjects; that Tagore, though he was worthy of the Nobel prize in literature, could, if he were in South Africa, reside only in a slum like Boksburg or Germiston. The fact that the Bill provides for exemptions is no consolation to them; for they realise that no Indian, truly proud of his origin, will seek personal aggrandisement at the sacrifice of association with his fellows—a severance of association which would most effectively destroy his value as a factor in the uplift of his nationals.

Their sense of humiliation is aggravated by the knowledge that the Bill seeks to place them on a lower level than certain Coloured elements of the population of the Union. Where Indians have inter-married with the Malay community, it is feared that to racial humiliation will be added the bitterness which is born of a consciousness of inequality between husband and wife. From the commercial point of view segregation would spell ruin to many Indians and ultimate restriction of opportunity to

all. Businesses which now rely on a European clientele will be extinguished within a generation; in the majority of cases, much sooner.—Indian trade will be restricted, geographically, to a special area, practically to a section of the community which will probably be the poorest. The consequences, immediate as well as remote, of such a drastic curtailment of existing rights need no undue elaboration. We would merely ask the Committee to reflect on the results of the restriction now contemplated on the many Indians who carry on business at present in premises owned by themselves or hired from Europeans, in areas that may be set apart for the latter. From our experience we can assure them that there are many such in Natal; that in the Transvaal, where the acquisition of fixed property by Indians has always been restricted, probably the majority of Indian traders hold land on lease from Europeans; that in the Cape Province, where men of various races trade alongside each other—the dividing line is the class of business or financial capacity—segregation for the purpose of trade will impose very great hardship.

Further, with their experience of municipal administration laws affecting them and their impotence to influence municipal policy, Indians regard their future under segregation, whether for purposes of residence or trade, with feelings of dismay. In view of the conditions prevailing at Germiston, Boksburg, Springs and other Asiatic Bazaars which we visited in the Transvaal, we consider that they have good reason for the fear that, in practice, the policy of segregation will be administered in a spirit of racialism rather than of even-handed justice. The interests which are hostile to them, and which are in possession of the political franchise will, always, be able to influence the administration of the proposed law to their disadvantage, for neither local bodies nor Government are likely to disregard the wishes of the electorate.

(ii) *Restriction in regard to Acquisition of Property.*

—In the Orange Free State Indians cannot hold immovable property at all. In the Transvaal they were subject to stringent limitations until 1st May, 1919, and since then acquisition of property has been prohibited. In the other two provinces where they have been subject to no such disability, the restrictions now contemplated in the Bill constitute a drastic innovation. The effect of these restrictions in so far as they are designed to subserve the policy of racial and commercial segregation has already been indicated in the preceding paragraph. They will also reduce the value of property owned by Indians in European areas by restricting the market for its sale. But grave consequences will ensue from the creation of the Coast Belt. It is in Natal that the Asiatic population is highest; at the last Census the numbers were 141,000 out of a total of 163,000 for the whole Union, of whom 161,000 were Indians. Nearly 48,000 were concentrated in Durban and its suburbs. If the total for the area likely to be included within the proposed 30-mile belt were taken the figure would be larger. A considerable proportion of these are agriculturists whose sole ambition is to own their own plot of land and cultivate it. Some of them own the land on which they grow crops; but the majority are squatters on land which does not belong to them but mostly to Europeans. This is the class which will be hit hardest by the establishment of the coast belt with the attendant condition that members of one race shall not, within that belt, outside class areas, buy or lease land from members of another race. Its effect will be to drive Indian squatters on European land from their natural métier in the labour market. The squatter will lose a congenial employment if not his livelihood; the agricultural labourer will lose all prospect of investing his savings in land, for the area of agricultural land owned by Indians is strictly

limited; the general consumer will suffer from a shrinkage of the supply of vegetables and fruit, and a consequential increase in the price of these articles; the labour market from a glut of cheap labour, and the urban community generally from congestion in towns, especially Durban, whither the squatter, deprived of his holding, will drift in quest of work. This particular phase of the restrictive policy will probably be a source of grave embarrassment to the entire community; for the indentured Indian and his descendants who have done so much for Natal it will be disastrous.

(iii) *Further Restriction of Rights of Immigration.*—In para. 3 of their telegram No. 609 O.S., dated the 12th October, 1925, the Government made the following observations of principle on the restrictions proposed in the Bill in regard to immigration and inter-provincial migration:—

“Clause 16 (b) of the Bill will have the effect of restricting further entry of Asiatics lawfully resident in other parts of the Union into Natal and the Cape of Good Hope. The reasons for proposing this provision are unknown to us, but we venture to point out that the restrictions of freedom of Inter-provincial movement must seriously affect vested interests. Again, imposition of the limit in respect of the entry into the Union of wives and children of lawfully resident Indians prescribed in (ii) of the proviso to clause 17 is scarcely in consonance with terms of para. 2 of the reciprocity resolution of 1918, which did not contemplate any such limitation, and which representatives of South Africa accepted. In view of the disparity between the two sexes of the resident population, it will inflict great hardship on unmarried Indians.

(ii) Sub-section (e), which clause 17 substitutes for the present sub-section (e) of section 5 of the Immigrants Regulation Act (No. 22 of 1913), empowers Ministers to withdraw from Asiatics, born of parents lawfully resident in any province of the Union, domicile that they have already acquired or may hereafter acquire in another province. Here again we fear that existing rights will be seriously prejudiced.”

With regard to the restriction now contemplated in relation to the entry into South Africa of wives and children of lawfully domiciled Indians, we would add that it constitutes a serious curtailment of a privilege which the Indian community in the Union secured as part of the settlement which led to the abandonment of the passive resistance movement in 1914.

14. We have avoided any discussion of the details of the Bill, for, as we have already pointed out, the objection of the Government of India to its underlying principles is fundamental. Our comments on the principles purport to show how they involve a drastic curtailment of his already attenuated rights—rights which fall far short of his legitimate claims as a subject of the Empire, as a useful citizen of the Union and a civilised human being. In the course of our investigations we have had evidence of the existence in certain circles of a feeling hostile to him. The Bill presumably constitutes an attempt to placate this feeling. We would urge that, so far as we have been able to ascertain, the sentiment to which the Bill is a concession is not founded on fact. Since the Asiatic Inquiry Commission definitely rejected the idea of compulsory segregation, the Indian has made no encroachment on the sphere of the European. On the contrary, in the municipalities of Natal, the number of European trading licences has increased by 15 per cent. as against an increase of only 5 per cent. in Asiatic licences. In the Transvaal in the municipalities of Krugersdorp, Johannesburg, Zeerust, Middelburg, Pietersburg, Velkrust and Potchefstroom, where opposition to

the trading activities of the Indian community was most vehemently voiced before the Asiatic Inquiry Commission, the number of Asiatic General Dealer's licences had fallen from 1,902 in 1921 to 1,671 in 1923. In the whole province the decrease in such licences between 1922 and 1923 was 296. Official comparative figures of European and Indian employment in the various industries are not available. Individuals who were most positive in stating that the Indian had ousted the European from certain trades could produce no consolidated statistics, but only isolated instances. Information for the magisterial districts of Durban and Pinetown, which was compiled by the Director of Census for the period 1916-1917 to 1922-1923, gives such in respect of Europeans and non-Europeans. Among the latter, Natives and Coloured persons are also included. These statistics reveal no change in the position since 1919 which can even remotely be described as a setback for the white worker. On the contrary, in several of them the percentage of non-Europeans has actually diminished. In any case, an attempt to solve the problem of economic competition, whether in industry or trade, on racial lines is neither equitable nor sound. It is not equitable since on no principle can the Indian be assigned a position of racial inferiority. It is not sound since economic evils require economic remedies. It is suggested that the only way to secure a healthier relation between various elements of the population and safeguard the proper economic development of the country is to aim at raising the educational and economic standards of the Indian section of the community to those of the European. Co-operation between different elements of the population on a footing of equality, not conflict engendered by a sense of grievance, should be the aim of policy. In India and other parts of the Empire such co-operation, notwithstanding differences of religion and customs, has been successfully tried. The experience gained in India provides the most convincing justification of the value of such co-operation. We are confident that were such co-operation attempted in South Africa there would be no Asiatic problem.

15. On the 18th September, 1922, the Third Assembly of the League of Nations passed the following resolution, on the motion of the representative of South Africa:—

“The Assembly expresses the hope that the States which are not bound by any legal obligations to the League with respect to minorities will nevertheless observe in the treatment of their own racial, religious or linguistic minorities at least as high a standard of justice and toleration as is required by any of the Treaties and by the regular action of the Council.”

The object of this resolution was to ensure that the progressive nations of the world should strive to remove from the minds of different sections of their constituent populations all consciousness of injustice. We commend the resolution as enunciating the only right policy for a nation like South Africa to follow.

16. In the preceding paragraphs we have tried to show how the disabilities to which Indians in South Africa are subject are incongruous with their civilisation, their position in the British Commonwealth of Nations and their services to the Empire and to South Africa. We have endeavoured to indicate the nature of the feelings with which Indians of all classes in the Union regard the proposed Bill. We have also tried to explain that though there is a feeling of alarm among the white community regarding the competition of the Indian, it is not well-founded. We hope we shall not be misunderstood if, before we conclude, we also emphasise the strength and universality of feeling which the Bill has aroused in India. Passionate regard for *izzat*—a national phrase for which “honour” is but a feeble substitute

—is the link which unites throughout the world. Indians in India look upon the treatment of fellow-Indians who have settled in other parts of the Empire as the test of their own status in the Empire. Any humiliation inflicted on them they resent as an affront to their own honour. This sentiment is as genuine as it is widespread. It is not the product of artificial agitation, but the spontaneous reaction of a highly sensitive national temperament. It would be a mistake to infer that this sentiment is animated by any arrogant or aggressive desire to interfere in the internal affairs of another portion of the Empire. Nothing is further from the mind of the people of India. They are, on the contrary, anxious to live on terms of friendship with all their fellow-subjects. All they seek is reciprocity in honourable treatment. It is a grievous disappointment to them that although South Africa is no longer menaced with an influx of immigrants from India, the rights of the Indian community in the Union are being progressively diminished. They feel such treatment to be incompatible with the spirit of the assurances they received when the Government of India passed to the British Crown that there shall not be in the eye of the law any distinction against them by virtue of their colour or creed. They feel it to be inconsistent equally with the assurances given subsequently by responsible South African statesmen like General Smuts and Mr. Burton. They fail to understand why relations between India and South Africa, which are geographically near to each other, and whose friendship should be mutually advantageous in commerce and defence, should be subjected to a strain which with goodwill and sympathetic understanding could easily be allayed. The present Bill they regard as an unnecessary incentive to estrangement. They feel that the Indian problem in South Africa should be susceptible of a solution honourable and satisfactory to both parties if the two peoples and their Governments approach it with sympathy and vision. To achieve such a solution it is imperative to establish a calmer atmosphere for consultation and discussion. It was with this object that the Government of India suggested a conference, whether in South Africa or in India. Consideration of amity, justice and expediency still require that such an atmosphere should be established. The passage of the Bill will only aggravate the situation. We hope that the Parliament and people of South Africa will deal with the problem in a spirit of friendliness, wisdom and justice.

G. F. PADDILON.
RAZA ALI.
DEVAPRASAD SARVADHIKARI.

Cape Town,
3rd March, 1926.

OUR LONDON LETTER

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT]

27th May, 1926.

During the Whitsuntide Parliamentary recess, a split has taken place in the Liberal Party, but for the moment it is confined to the leader of the party Lord Asquith, and the leader of the party in the House of Commons Mr. Lloyd George. For some time past the activities of Mr. Lloyd George in certain directions were unwelcome to some Asquithians. Mr. Lloyd George wrote to the American papers on the subject of the strike in which he spoke not too hopefully of the British people, and recently he refused to attend a meeting of the Shadow Cabinet of the Liberal Party. For these acts Lord Asquith rebuked him in a letter which was published. Mr. Lloyd George has since replied to it, and on his return to London to-day, he was well received by his

followers. There is likely to be a division also in the party itself. In any case Mr. Lloyd George with his land policy and other schemes is the most constructive man in the Liberal Party.

The miners strike continues, the suggestions of the Prime Minister for a settlement of the coal problem have been rejected both by the miners and the mine-owners, and there is no indication of any spirit of give and take by either of them. Meantime the miners and their dependents suffer, industries dependent on coal are losing trade, and the whole country is being economically put back.

To-day the Government has issued a further order as to coal rationing for household purposes. A householder will get no more than 50 lbs. a week, and that only on the production of a permit from the local authority.

Sir J. C. Bose, the Indian Scientist, has been lecturing at the University College on his discoveries on pulsation in plant life.

Miss Saunders, one of the early workers in St. Aidan's Mission and who was responsible for the first Indian Orphanage in Durban is proceeding tomorrow to Palestine for a visit, from where after a time she intends to visit her mission fields in East Africa, before returning to England where on account of her advanced age she proposes to settle and do such work as she can in the interest of Missions abroad.

Dr. and Mrs. W. Godfrey who have been on a holiday in Scotland are returning to South Africa by "Carnarvon Castle", sailing on the 16th of July next.

The Zaghlul Party is once more supreme, and it speaks highly for them because they have been returned by the people of the country under the Electoral Law which was passed during the time Zaghlul was in power. It provides for Universal Suffrage. The papers here think that Zaghlul owing to ill health will not be in the Cabinet, but it is an undoubted fact that whether he holds office or not he will be the real influence in the Cabinet. It is suggested that Adley Pasha is likely to be entrusted with the Premiership. The King of Egypt is expected in London next month.

Fifty-nine Egyptian girls have arrived in London to be educated in this country. Medicine, Economics, Nursing, Physical Culture, English Literature and Kinder garten Systems are among the courses they are taking. It would appear their object is to go back and help on the feminist movement by teaching their countrywomen what they have learnt here. And in an interview Miss Karima Said stated that women should have the vote and hold public office, and have every chance for freedom; that the more advanced of their men want them to get on; that they were no longer obliged to wear a veil in Egypt and that it is often worn simply because it completed the Egyptian costume; and that it was no uncommon thing to see Egyptian women babbed as she herself had done a year before she left for England. On the other hand it seemed strange that while women were being allowed such a lot of latitude recently the authorities at El Azhar declared against the Fez being displaced in favour of some form of Western headgear.

The War in Morocco is ended. Abdul Karim, the Riffi leader, with his family and goods has surrendered to the French. For some sixty years there have been skirmishes of some kind or other, and it has taken the combined efforts of the Spanish and the French to put a stop to them. In recognition of the military accomplishments of Abdul Karim, the victors are according him Military Honours.