

# Indian Opinion

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## NOTES AND NEWS

RECENTLY some dissatisfaction was expressed in the South African House of Assembly at "the great decline in the number of Indians availing themselves of the assisted emigration scheme. And one member, Mr. L. D. Gibson, (of the Smuts party) asked the Minister of the Interior whether he was satisfied with what the Indian Agent-General was doing in this respect. He himself, Mr. Gibson said, had carefully read the fine speeches made by Mr. Sastri and Sir Kurma Reiddi, but there was not one word in any of them referring to repatriation, not one word of advice or encouragement to Indians to return to their own country. With regard 'to the great decline' in the number of repatriated Indians, it may be stated that 6,890 Indians have left the country during the 18 months that the scheme of assisted emigration has been in force, and that never before in the history of South Africa such a large number of Indians left the country during a similar period of time. Commenting on this the *Leader* (Allahabad) writes: Mr. Gibson may not be satisfied, but India and impartial observers will judge the success of the Capetown Agreement not by the number of men who leave South Africa but by the steps that the South African Government take to improve the moral and material advancement of Indians and bring them on a level of equality with Europeans. Indeed, the assisted emigration scheme is the least satisfactory part of the Capetown agreement, and certainly no Indian agent-general could be expected to appeal to Indians to avail themselves of the scheme. On the other hand, it has been the hope of Indians that this scheme would be removed from the agreement.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will preside at the session of the East African Indian Congress commencing at Nairobi on December 7. She will leave Bombay for East Africa on November 20.

This good news will certainly inspire the Indian community in the Union to entertain the hope that Mrs. Naidu may be able to visit the Union after the termination of the East African Indian Congress and participate in the forthcoming South African Indian Congress.

The Clare Estate Indian School Board has presented Mrs. Appalsamy, the widow of the late Mr. M. Appalsamy, headmaster of the Clare Estate Government-aided Indian School, who was the unfortunate victim of the disastrous hail-storm on June 24, with a purse of £51 as an expression of the Indian community's sense of appreciation of the deceased's services to the school in particular and the residents in general. In presenting the purse Mr. S. Bhugwandin, the chairman of the Board, paid a high tribute to the services of the late Mr. Appalsamy. The Clare Estate Indian School is to be congratulated on the very noble step it has taken.

"Interest in political circles in India has been aroused," says a Calcutta message, "by the appoint-

ment of the Hon. S. B. Tambe, senior member of the Governor's Executive Council, as Acting Governor of the Central Provinces, pending the resumption of office by Sir Montagu Butler. This is the first time since Lord Sinha's appointment as Governor of Bihar and Orissa in 1920 that an Indian has been given a provincial honour by the King. Mr. Tambe may subsequently be knighted." We do not think India will any longer be bribed by honours.

Allahabad, Nov. 12.—The United Provinces Congress Committee, under the chairmanship of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who is president-elect of the Lahore Session of the All-India Congress, passed a resolution, says a Renter's Allahabad message, that the British Government's offer to India, in the light of the Parliamentary explanation, was totally inadequate, and advises the All-India Congress Executive to continue preparations for its national struggle in 1930.

## NON-EUROPEAN CONFERENCE

A Non-European Conference has been convened by Dr. A. Abdurahman, M.P.C., and Professor D. D. T. Jabavu at Capetown on January 2, 3 and 4. The South African Indian Congress is to open a day earlier. The last Non-European Conference met at Kimberley in June 1927. The question has again arisen as to whether Indians can participate in that Conference. We must take the stand that we took on the last occasion, namely, that we cannot actively participate in it. Though the treatment of Non-Europeans including Indians is very much the same their interests very greatly differ. The Natives are sons of the soil and have a greater claim to this country and have greater interests than Europeans, who claim the country as a White man's country, and Indians, both of whom are but intruders.

We can claim no more right to this country than can Europeans and we are entitled to stay in it only so long as we are of help and benefit to the real inhabitants. The Colonial-born Indians may also claim to be the sons of the soil, and so they are. But they too stand on a different footing. The Natives have no other country to look to for help or support.

This is their only country and have to fight for their freedom on their own strength depending only upon the sympathy, sense of justice and righteousness of the world Colonial-born Indians, while they are the sons of the soil have still a responsibility to their Motherland. They look to the help and support of their fellow countrymen in India and the Government of India.

These are a few points on which we differ from the non-Europeans in this country. Whilst therefore we may sympathise with the cause of the Non-Europeans and give them as much moral support as it is possible for us to do in their just cause, we would point out to those of our brethren who may be inclined to identify themselves with the non-Europeans by sinking their own identity the inadvisability of doing so. The Non-European Conference may depend upon the fullest sympathy of our community in their just cause and we wish them every success in their deliberations.

## The Late Hajee Moulvi Fateh Mahomed

By the death at the age of 66 of Hajee Moulvi Fateh Mahomed last Thursday evening the Indian community of Durban has lost another old and respected compatriot. Though ailing for some time his death came quite unexpectedly. The late Moulvi Sahib was for many years high priest of the Grey Street Mosque and there was hardly any public function in which he was not present. The learned Moulvi was held in high esteem by his co-religionists and had won the respect of the community by his amiability.

As a mark of respect the Moslems of Durban closed their businesses for half-a-day on Friday. The service at the Grey Street Mosque at 10 a.m. on that day was most impressively conducted by Moulvi Chhotoo Mia and the funeral procession which was representative of every section of the community was the largest of its kind known in the past few years.

The gap left by the late Moulvi Fateh Mahomed will perhaps be filled but that familiar face with the flowing white beard and headed by a snowy white turban will be long missed.

Our deepest sympathy goes out to the bereaved family and the Moslem community in the great loss they have sustained.

## Johannesburg Indo-European Council

### Annual Meeting

The annual meeting of the Indo-European Council was held on Tuesday the 29th Oct. 1929 at the Medical School. The meeting was held earlier to give Sir Kurma V. Reddi an opportunity of attending as he was in Johannesburg at the time. He was prevented from attending through illness and the Hon. Mr. Baring (his secretary) came on his behalf and addressed the meeting.

There was a record attendance of European and Indian members present.

Prof. J. M. Watt was in the chair and he submitted the Executive's report which runs as follows:

Ladies and Gentlemen,—There falls to me to-night the onerous duty of presenting to you the annual report of your Executive Committee.

The Johannesburg Indo-European Council was brought into existence at a meeting of Indians and Europeans presided over by the Right Honourable V. S. S. Sastri, P.C., at the Bantu Men's Social Centre on Monday, 8th October 1928. The foundation members were Messrs J. Bourne, P. K. Desai, S. M. Desai, Dr. Erasmus Ellis, Advocate I. I. Hazaree, Prof. T. J. Heerhoff, Messrs J. D. Rheinalt Jones, H. Kallenback, Bishop Karney, Messrs E. Mall, S. B. Medh, D. M. Narsoo, C. K. T. Naidu, Rev. Ray E. Phillips, Mr. Howard Pim, Rev. B. L. E. Sigamoney, Mr. B. K. Patel and Prof J. M. Watt.

Since then a considerable number of new members have been elected, all of whom are a welcome accession of strength to the Council.

The problems which have been taken up by the Council during the first year of its existence have shown a wide variety and have been considered thoughtfully and sympathetically by the members. Immediately on its inception, the Council found that the most pressing problem was the position of Indian waiters and wine-stewards under the Liquor Act, 1928. Your Council took an active part in the movement which resulted in considerable amelioration of the position.

Another very difficult question, which has been considered, is the position in regard to the Johannesburg Indian Government School. The Executive Committee, among other actions in this connection, met the Director of Education for the Transvaal. He agreed with certain general principles in regard to Indian education in the Transvaal but unfortunately could not bring himself to apply them completely in the case of our school.

The Council took united action with the Joint Council of Europeans and Bantus, the Non-European Health Committee and the Board of the Bridgman Memorial Hospital regarding the housing and treatment of non-European children in the Hospital, representation of non-European interest on the Hospital Board, the establishment of non-sectarian accommodation for Indian patients, and the training of non-European nurses. As a result the Hospital Board has arranged special wards for non-European children and those patients will in future be treated by specialists in children's diseases. The question of representation of non-European interest on the Hospital Board is still before the Joint Committee. In regard to the training of non-European nurses, this has not reached finality. As far as making the accommodation for Indian patients non-sectarian, the Hospital Board seemed afraid to take the necessary action.

The Council has interested itself in the employment of Indian juveniles, but your Committee re-

grets that this matter has not been taken up keenly and expresses the hope that it will receive more attention in the near future. It is a subject of considerable importance.

The Committee of Europeans which arranged a banquet to Mr. Sastri in January last, has handed over the balance of the funds at their disposal to the Council, in trust, to form the nucleus of a fund to be known as the "Sastri Fund" for the furtherance of education among Indians in Johannesburg. Your Committee feels that this fund should be increased so as to make it possible to do some real good with the money.

More recently, the Council has been considering child welfare work in the Indian community and the advisability of establishing Prisoners' Aid for Indian prisoners.

The Council has been greatly indebted to certain institutions and individuals for great assistance during the year. Your thanks are due to Miss Marsden, typist of Advocate I. I. Hazaree for typing letter and minutes and to Mr. Nolan, Senior Laboratory Assistant in the Department of Pharmacology of the University for arranging the room for meetings etc. To both of these your Committee recommends that a suitable gift in appreciation of their assistance should be given. The Council is indebted to Mr. Hazaree for the use of his room for meetings of the Executive Committee and to the University of the Witwatersrand for the use of a room for the meetings of the Council. Mr. Mustafa Hassim has also assisted us and we wish to express our thanks to him.

Our auditor, Mr. G. H. Dickson, C.A., has appointed himself honorary auditor, and we desire to place on record our sincere thanks to him for his services.

In conclusion, your committee desires to indicate certain lines along which your work may profitably be developed during the coming year. It thinks that the Council should do more than it has done in the past to foster education among the Indian community. By education the committee means education in its widest sense, and feels that the Council in addition to assisting the more definite types of education, such as schools etc. should arrange a comprehensive scheme of lectures and other educational activities for the benefit of Indians. Your committee feels also that the Council should develop the social side of its activities to a greater extent. A start has been made on this type of work, by the consideration of certain problems in the Hospital, of Indian Child Welfare and of Prisoners' Aid to Indian prisoners. Finally, as a result of the Council's experiences in the joint committee mentioned above, your committee thinks that the Council should develop unified action with similar bodies. There can be no doubt but that such unification of action among bodies with similar objects greatly strengthens any action taken by one of the bodies concerned.

### New Election

The elections which followed were keenly contested:—President Sir Kurma V. Reddi, Hon. Life President the Right Hon'ble V. S. S. Sastri, P.C., Chairman Prof. J. M. Watt (re-elected), Vice-Chairman Mr. C. K. T. Naidoo, Hon. Secretary Rev. B. L. E. Sigamoney, Hon. Treasurer Mr. H. Kallenbach, Executive: Officials, ex-officio and the following: Dr. L. Erasmus Ellis, the Rev. Dr. Terril, Advocate I. I. Hazaree and E. Mall.

### A Tribute

The meeting paid a glowing tribute to the devotion and keenness manifested by Prof. J. M. Watt in tackling any question that came up for discussion. The meeting was unanimous in its opinion that much of the success that has been achieved was due

to the chairman's wonderful vitality shown in bringing to a finality matters of the Council.

The Indian members felt that they could never stop being grateful to the Rt. Hon'ble V. S. S. Sastri for the creation of this Council. They felt that it was not the success of any question that mattered, but the living fact was that Europeans who had no interest in Indian matters to-day were vying with one another to see that justice will be done. The drawing together of these two races will have its influence in days to come and even the influence it wields cannot be translated into words. It is by drawing closer together that we learn to respect all the good points and forget the bad ones.

Dr. L. Erasmus Ellis speaking on behalf of the European members said that he can never be sufficiently thankful for Mr. Sastri coming to Africa. It was one of his greatest privileges to have met and known Mr. Sastri so intimately. Before Mr. Sastri's arrival he had not taken any interest in non-European affairs but his visit and influence have created in him a burning desire to be of service to all. He said the European members were just as pleased to have been of some help and he congratulated the harmonious feelings that existed in all matters. In conclusion he paid a well-deserved tribute to the chairman.

The chairman thanked all for their kind remarks. He said it was a pleasure to be associated with such a body of men and women who were desiring to do what was right and just.

## Dominion Status For India

### South African European Press Opinion

*The Star* (Johannesburg) writes:—

It was natural that Lord Irwin, on his return to India after important consultations with the British Government, should make a statement upon the great question of India's political development. Nothing that the Viceroy has said fulfilled the expectations in some quarters that the MacDonalld Cabinet intends pushing forward the date of India's attainment of Dominion status, although Lord Irwin reminds us that "Ministers of the Crown have more than once publicly declared that it is the desire of the British Government that India, in the fullness of time, shall take her place in the Empire in equal partnership with the Dominions." A main factor in Indian constitutional progress is the work of the Statutory Commission under the chairmanship of Sir John Simon. This has been going on for two years, and Lord Irwin remarks that the Commission must report to Parliament before any definite proposals can be made for further constitutional progress. It seems that the inquiry will have to proceed a good deal further, especially in the direction of adjusting the relations between British India and the Indian States, the position of which, under their responsible rulers, receives little consideration in the various Indian movements for the attainment of unity and self-government.

About ten years have elapsed since the British Parliament legislated for the express purpose of putting India on a course leading to full responsible self-government within the Empire. The appointment of the Statutory Commission was part of the programme and its findings are to be a guide as to the results so far achieved and what shall be the next steps. During ten years India has combined great economic progress with a large amount of social unrest among those sections of her people who are keenly interested in the contemplated political changes. This was a natural consequence of

the country's history and of the persistence of racial and religious rivalries. Political development must go forward, but it is still uncertain what the effect will be in promoting that larger unity which is essential if India is to attain and to operate successfully a Dominion constitution. Two years ago, the British intention was that "India"—to quote Lord Irwin's words—"might learn by actual experience whether or not the Western system of representative government was the most appropriate means" by which she could attain the desired development. Whenever India may reach the stage of a self-governing Dominion she will be faced with the problem of the political education of her masses, and responsibility for the good government of the country will rest with a comparatively small section.

In whatever way that point may be reached, it must result from a greater sense of national unity than has yet been reached. Hindu and Moslem have to reconcile their differences, and the national representation must take into account the Indian States, which, so far, have little part or interest in the economic and political developments which are seen elsewhere. It is difficult to understand why Lord Irwin's apparently innocuous remarks should have occasioned such an outburst of political feeling in England, which seems to result from various interpretations of the phrase "Dominion status." The exact meaning of such status must depend upon the capacity shown by the particular Dominion in its exercise of self-government, and in the case of India the process of constitutional development rests in a special degree with the country itself.

### The "Natal Witness"

The *Natal Witness* writes:—

The more one hears of the controversy now raging in Britain concerning the Viceroy's recent declaration on India's future condition, the more absurd and futile does the whole episode appear. And yet the storm shows no signs of abating. On the contrary, more and more people—and very influential people at that—are rushing into the arena to take sides in a combat which in point of fact does not exist at all. According to overseas cables the latest participants in the affair are a number of former Indian Governors, and on the face of it nothing could be more deplorable than men who have previously held high and responsible office thus taking part in a dispute which proves nothing, does nobody any good, and is, in fact, a flagrant example of the way in which a storm in a tea-cup can be whipped up in the present excitable state of affairs in Britain. The Earl of Lytton, a former Governor of Bengal, writes to *The Times* regretting the fact that in the recent House of Lords debate the Government which appointed Lord Irwin said not a word in defence of the Viceroy, or showed any appreciation of the improvement in the atmosphere in India produced by Lord Irwin's straightforward statement. Lord Lytton goes on to say that Lord Irwin has secured a greater measure of unanimity in India than had hitherto been achieved by any other statesman of his generation, and further declares that "the members of the Simon Commission, no less than all his fellow-countrymen, should be grateful to Lord Irwin for such a signal achievement." So far so good; and had Lord Irwin's statement met with anything like the same reception in other responsible quarters in Britain, one might see more justification for its having been made. But other former Indian Governors think otherwise. In a joint letter, Lord Sydenham, a former Governor of Bombay, and Lord Meston, a former Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces, with Sir Michael O'Dwyer, a former Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, and Sir Reginald Craddock, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of Burma, combine to protest against the Viceroy's declaration as being "an improper antici-

pation" of the Simon Commission's report. This declaration by Lord Irwin, say this somewhat formidable quartette, can be regarded as a weak surrender to those Indian politicians aiming at the overthrow of British rule by revolutionary methods.

The truth of the matter, of course, is that Lord Irwin, in his much-discussed declaration, has said nothing which was not said 10 years ago by Mr. Montagu, and accepted by the Government of the day. The Viceroy simply says that it is the policy of the Imperial Government to accord to British India the status of a self-governing Dominion if and when she shall prove herself, under the terms of the Montague-Chelmsford declaration, capable of exercising sovereign powers. As we said in these columns the other day—and the aptness of the remark is being more plainly demonstrated every day—the only injurious effect of the Viceroy's declaration, and the controversy which it has aroused, will come if India takes fright at the re-introduction of a question which she and everybody else considered as finally settled 10 years ago. As the dust of conflict becomes daily thicker, there increases the danger of just such panic among responsible Indian leaders as it should be the aim of British statesmanship to avoid.

## The Story of My Experiments With Truth

[ BY M. K. GANDHI ]

### Part V. Chapter XXXVI.

#### THE KHILAFAT AGAINST COW PROTECTION ?

We must now leave for the time being these dark happenings in the Punjab

The Congress inquiry into Dyerism in the Punjab had just commenced when I received a general letter of invitation to be present at a joint Conference of Hindus and Mussalman that was to meet at Delhi to deliberate on the Khilafat question. Among the signatories to it were the late Hakim Ajmal Khan Sahab and Mr. Asaf Ali. The late Swami Shradhdhanandji, it was stated, would be attending, and if I remember aright, he was to be the vice-president of the Conference which, so far as I can recollect, was to be held in the November of that year. The letter went on to say, among other things, that not only the Khilafat question, but the question of cow protection as well would be discussed at the Conference, and it would, therefore, afford a golden opportunity for a settlement of the cow question. I did not like this reference to the cow question. In my letter, in reply to the invitation, therefore, whilst promising to do my best to attend, I suggested that the two questions should not be mixed up together, or considered in the spirit of a bargain, but should be decided on their own merits and treated separately.

With these thoughts filling my mind, I went to the Conference. It was a very well-attended gathering, though it did not present the spectacle of later gatherings that were attended by tens of thousands. I discussed the question referred to above with the late Swami Shradhdhanandji who was present at the Conference. He appreciated my argument and left it to me to place it before the Conference. I likewise discussed it with the late Hakim Sahab. Before the Conference, I contended that if the Khilafat question had a just and legitimate basis, as I believe it had, and if the Government had really committed a gross injustice, the Hindus were bound to stand by the Mussalman in their demand for the redress of the Khilafat wrong. It would ill become them to bring in the cow question in this connection or to use the occasion to make terms

with the Mussalmans, just as it would ill become the Mussalmans to offer to stop cow slaughter as a price for the Hindus' support on the Khilafat question. But it would be another matter, and quite graceful, and reflect great credit on them, if the Mussalmans of their own free will stopped cow slaughter out of regard for the religious sentiments of the Hindus, and form a sense of duty towards them as neighbours and children of the same soil. To take up such an independent attitude was, I contended their duty, and would enhance the dignity of their conduct. But if the Mussalmans considered it as their neighbourly duty to stop cow slaughter, they should do so regardless of whether the Hindus helped them in the Khilafat or not. 'That being so,' I argued, 'the two questions should be discussed independently of each other and the deliberations of the Conference should be confined to the question of the Khilafat only.' My argument appealed to those present, and as a result, the question of cow protection was not discussed at this Conference. But in spite of my warning, the Mussalmans felt called upon at later conferences always to allude to the duty of stopping cow slaughter in grateful recognition of the Hindus' help on the Khilafat question. And at one time it almost looked as if they would really put an end to it.

Maulana Hasrat Mohani was present in this meeting. I had known him even before, but it was only here that I discovered what a fighter he was. We differed from each other almost from the very beginning, and in several matters the differences have persisted.

Among the numerous resolutions that were passed at this Conference, one called upon both Hindus and Mussalmans to take the Swadeshi vow, and as a natural corollary to it, to boycott foreign goods. Khadi had not as yet found its proper place. This was not a resolution that Hasrat Sahab would accept. His object was to wreak vengeance on the British Empire in case justice was denied in the matter of the Khilafat. Accordingly, he brought in a counter-proposal for the boycott purely of British goods so far as practicable. I opposed it on the score of principle, as also practicability, adducing for it my arguments that have now become pretty familiar. I also put before the Conference my view-point of non-violence. I noticed that my arguments made a deep impression on the audience. Before me, Hasrat Mohani's speech had been received with such loud acclamation that I was afraid that mine would only be a cry in the wilderness. I had made bold to speak, only because I felt that it would be a dereliction of duty not to lay my views before the Conference. But to my agreeable surprise, my speech was followed with the closest attention by those present, and evoked a full measure of support among those on the platform, and speaker after speaker rose to deliver speeches in support of my views. The leaders were able to see that not only would the boycott of British goods fail in its purpose, but would, if adopted, make of them a laughing stock. There was hardly a man present in the assembly but had some article of British manufacture on his person. Many of the audience therefore realised that nothing but harm could result from adopting a resolution that even those who voted for it were unable to carry out.

'Mere boycott of foreign cloth cannot satisfy us, for who knows how long it will be before we shall be able to manufacture Swadeshi cloth in sufficient quantity for our needs, and before we can bring about an effective boycott of foreign cloth? We want some thing that will produce an immediate effect on the British. Let your boycott of foreign cloth stand, we do not mind it, but give us something quicker, and speedier in addition'—so spoke in effect Maulana Hasrat Mohani. Even as I was listening to him, I felt something new, over and above boycott of foreign cloth, would be necessary. An immediate boycott of foreign cloth seemed to me also to be a clear impossibility at that time. I did not

then know that we could, if we liked, produce enough Khadi for all our clothing requirements; this was only a later discovery. On the other hand, I knew, even then, that if we depended on the mills alone for effecting the boycott of foreign cloth, we should be betrayed. I was still in the middle of this dilemma when the Maulana concluded his speech.

I was handicapped for want of suitable Hindi or Urdu words. This was my first occasion for delivering an argumentative speech before an audience especially composed of Mussalmans of the North. I had spoken Urdu at the Muslim League at Calcutta, but it was only for a few minutes, and the speech was intended only to be a feeling appeal to the audience. Here, on the contrary, I was faced with a critical, if not hostile, audience to whom I had to explain and bring home my view-point. But I had cast aside all shyness. I was not there to deliver an address in the faultless, polished Urdu of the Delhi Muslims, but to place before the gathering my views in such broken Hindi as I could command. And in this I was successful. This meeting afforded me a direct proof of the fact that Hindi-Urdu alone could become the *lingua franca* of India. Had I spoken in English, I could not have produced the impression that I did on the audience, and the Maulana might not have felt called upon to deliver his challenge. Nor, if he had delivered it, could I have taken up effectively.

I could not hit upon a suitable Hindi or Urdu word for the new idea, and that put me out somewhat. At last, I described it by the word 'Non-co-operation,' an expression that I used for the first time at this meeting. As the Maulana was delivering his speech, it seemed to me that it was vain for him to talk about effective resistance to a Government with which he was co-operating in more than one thing, if resort to arms was impossible or undesirable. The only true resistance to the Government, it therefore seemed to me, was to cease to co-operate with it. Thus I arrived at the word non-co-operation. I had not then a clear idea of all its manifold implications. I therefore did not enter into details. So far as I remember, this meeting adopted a resolution about non-co-operation, but it was several months before the idea made further headway. It remained buried for months in the records of this Conference.

## Tightening Up Riotous Assemblies Law

### Amendment Bill For Next Session Of Parliament

The following is the text of the Bill to amend the Riotous Assemblies and Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1914 to be introduced at the next session of the Parliament by the Minister of Justice (Mr. O. Pirow):—

Section 1 of the Riotous Assemblies and Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1914 (Act No. 27 of 1914) is hereby amended by the addition of the following provisions.

Whenever in the opinion of the Minister there is reason to apprehend that a feeling of serious hostility would be engendered between the European inhabitants of the Union on the one hand and any other class or section of the inhabitants of the Union on the other hand (a) by the assembly of any public gathering in any place to which the public has access; (b) if a particular person were to attend any such gathering he may prohibit in the manner provided in sub-section any public gathering in any

place to which the public has access within an area and during a period specified in the notice prohibiting such gatherings, or he may by notice under his hand addressed and delivered or tendered to that particular person prohibit him from attending any public gathering in any place to which the public has access within an area and during a period specified in such notice.

The provisions of sub-section 2 and 3 shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply in respect of any gathering prohibited under sub-sections 4 and 6. Any person who in contravention of a notice delivered or tendered to him in terms of sub-section 4 attends any public gathering shall be guilty of an offence and liable to the penalties provided in sub-sections 2 and 7.

Whenever the Minister is of opinion that the publication of any documentary information, as defined in sub-section 2 calculated to engender feelings of hostility between the European inhabitants of the Union on the one hand, and any other class or section of the inhabitants of the Union on the other hand, he may by a notice published in the Gazette and in any newspaper circulating in the area where the said documentary information is made available for the public, prohibit any publication thereof. Whenever the Minister in terms of sub-section 7 prohibits the publication of any documentary information consisting of a periodical publication he shall in addition to the notice referred to in sub-section 7 cause to be delivered or to be posted in a registered letter addressed to the editor of such publication or to any other person responsible for its issue a copy of such notice bearing his signature.

Any person who in contravention of a notice published in terms of sub-section 7 publishes any documentary information, or publishes any matter in any other form, shall be guilty of an offence and liable to the penalties provided in sub-section 2.

The expression documentary information, as used in sub-sections 7, 8 and 9, means any book, magazine, pamphlet, newspaper, handbill or poster or any article or advertisement in any periodical or publication.

Whenever the Minister is satisfied that any person is in any area promoting feelings of hostility between the European inhabitants of the Union on the one hand and any other class or section of the inhabitants of the Union on the other hand, he may by notice under his hand, addressed and delivered or tendered to such person, prohibit him after a period stated in such notice and during a period likewise stated therein, from being within any area defined in such notice, provided that the Minister may at any time withdraw or modify any such notice or grant such person permission in writing to visit temporarily any place where he is not permitted to be in terms of such notice.

Subject to the proviso to sub-section 1, any person who contravenes or fails to comply with any notice delivered or tendered to him in terms of sub-section 11 shall be guilty of an offence and liable to the penalties provided in sub-section 2, and he may be removed by any member of the police force from any area wherein he is prohibited to be in terms of sub-section 11.

Whenever any person who has received a notice in the terms of sub-section 11 is necessarily put to any expense in order to comply with such notice, the Minister may, in his discretion, cause such expense, or part thereof, to be defrayed out of the consolidated revenue fund, and may further in his discretion cause to be paid out of such fund to such persons reasonable subsistence allowance during any period whilst such notice applies to him.

Any person convicted of any offence under the preceding provisions of this section who was born outside the territory included in the Union and who is named by the Minister in his notice as being an inhabitant of the Union, may be removed from the Union, and pending removal may be detained in custody in the manner provided for the detention, pending removal from the Union, of persons who are prohibited immigrants within the meaning of the Immigrants Regulation Act, 1913, Act No. 22, of 1913, or any amendment thereof, and thereafter such person shall for the purpose of that Act be deemed to be a prohibited immigrant.

habitant of the Union, may be removed from the Union, and pending removal may be detained in custody in the manner provided for the detention, pending removal from the Union, of persons who are prohibited immigrants within the meaning of the Immigrants Regulation Act, 1913, Act No. 22, of 1913, or any amendment thereof, and thereafter such person shall for the purpose of that Act be deemed to be a prohibited immigrant.

## Renewal Of Trading Licences In The Transvaal

A notice has been issued to all members of the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce reminding them that it is necessary to publish in the Transvaal Provincial Gazette an application for the renewal of trading licences which expire on December 31, 1929.

A draft ordinance containing a clause which, if adopted, will abolish this procedure in respect of renewals has been published, but will not be considered until the Provincial Council meets next year.

The necessary form of advertisement can be obtained from the Licensing Department of the Johannesburg Municipality or from the Receiver of Revenue.

Members are advised to send their application for renewal to the Licensing Officer, P. O. Box 1049, Johannesburg, at the same time as they forward their application to the Provincial Secretary for the insertion of an advertisement in the Provincial Gazette.

A heavy penalty is imposed if the renewal of a licence is not obtained before January 1, 1930.

## Message From Mr. Tyson

The following letter from Mr. J. D. Tyson, who was the Secretary to the Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri, the first Agent of the Government of India, addressed to the Hon. Secretaries of the South African Indian Congress from England will be read with interest by all those who were in touch with him:—

"Gentlemen,—I was very much touched by the terms of your letter of the 24th August (received on my return here from Italy) and by your generous references to my work in South Africa therein contained. I should be grateful if at the next meeting of the Executive, you would convey to the members my thanks for their kind thought and good wishes, and assure them at the same time that anything that I may have been able to do for the Indian community in South Africa was done with a right goodwill. The co-operation of the Congress was a source both of pleasure and of strength and I left Africa feeling that I had been exceptionally fortunate alike in my "chief" and in my friends.

"I would only add that, though on my return to my own Province of Bengal my power to help Indians in South Africa will naturally be circumscribed, I shall continue to follow anxiously the trend of events in South Africa as they affect the Indian community there, and the Congress may rely upon me to do what may be in my power to further the just claims of their community in the Union.—I am, Gentlemen, your sincerely,  
J. D. TYSON."

## New Licensing Board Appointments

### Members For Natal

The current Natal Provincial Gazette announces the appointment of the following members of Rural Licensing Boards for a period of 12 months from Nov. 1:—

Northern Districts.—The Magistrate, Vryheid (chairman); Jacobus Uys Friend, Maritz Liebenberg, Captain Harry Wilkins, Fredrich Julius Peter Volker  
Umvoti County.—The Magistrate, Graytown (chairman); Henry John Comins, David de Haas, Johannes Petrus Nel, Charles Tatham.

Klip River County.—The Magistrate, Ladysmith (chairman); David Crosswell, William Frederick Edwards, Arthur James Oldacre, Major Edward Gilbert Otto Schwikkard.

Weenen County.—The Magistrate, Estcourt (chairman); Thomas Edward Turner, Captain James Woodiwiss Johnston, Colonel David Watt Mackay, Philip Jacobus van Rooyen.

Alfred County.—The Magistrate, Harding (chairman); Alfred Eyles, William Arthur Hutchinson, Richard Mayne, Colonel Fredrich Wilhelm August Sangmeister.

Alexandra County.—The Magistrate, Umtzinto (chairman); Robert George Archibald, Herman Walter Payn, Levison Douglas Stewart, Arthur Austin Wood.

## Football

On the 9th inst. the scholars of the Umbloti Indian School played on the Verulam Indian Recreation Grounds, for the "floating trophy" presented to them by their teachers. Eleven teams, consisting of five members in team fought desperately for it, despite the rain. At the conclusion of the whole day's excitement as to which team will be victorious, the cup was handed over to the "Centrals" of Central Mill. They stood foremost having gained 19 points. The members are:—M. Doorgamy, Rajoo Annippen, Govindsamy Naidoo, Soobramoney V. Chetty, Rnthunsamy Ramsamy.

## South African Indian Congress

### TENTH SESSION OF CONFERENCE

#### PRELIMINARY NOTICE

Preliminary Notice is hereby given that the tenth session of the Conference will be convened at Capetown from the 1st to 4th January, 1930.

Agenda of proceedings will be announced later.

Notices of motions and resolutions should reach the Secretaries, through the Headquarters of the respective Provinces, not later than the 15th December, 1929.

S. R. NAIDOO }  
E. M. MALL }  
Gen. Sec., S.A.I. Congress

## Indian Social Service Committee

Under the auspices of the above Committee, a Meeting of all those, who are interested in the formation of an Indian Boy Scouts' Organization will be held in the Hindu Tamil Institute, Cross Street, Durban, on Tuesday next the 19th November 1929 at 5 p. m. for the purpose of establishing such an Organization and for all such matters as are incidental thereto. All are cordially welcome and especially those in charge of Troops.

V. Lawrence,  
Chairman.  
P. M. Pather,  
Hon. Secretary.

C/o Messrs Pather & Co,  
Little Grey Street,  
Durban.

"SEND YOUR ORDERS TO:  
**THE TRANSVAAL MALT CO.,**  
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## ATTENTION.

THE UNION ART COMPANY (Pty.) Ltd., of Johannesburg is prepared to execute by the best known artists, the highest grade of de Lux pastel paintings from original photographs. You are invited to call at the Gandhi Library in Durban and view the paintings made by this Company, of the Rt. Hon. Mr. Sastri and Sir Kurma Reddi.

સાઉથ આફ્રિકન ઇન્ડિયન કોંગ્રેસ  
પ્રાર્થિક નોટીસ

આથી પ્રાર્થિક નોટીસ અપવામાં આવે છે કે કોંગ્રેસની દસમી બેઠક તા. ૧લી થી ૪ થી નવ-યુઆરી ૧૯૩૦ સુધી કેપટાઉન ખાતે મળશે. કાર્યક્રમ હવે પછી અણવવામાં આવશે. નોટીસ ઓફ મોશન્સ અને રિઝોલ્શન્સ લાગતા વળગતા પ્રાવીનસના હેડ ક્વાર્ટરસ દ્વારા તા. ૧૫ ડીસેમ્બર ૧૯૨૯ ની પહેલાં સેક્રેટરીઓના હાથમાં આવી જવા જરૂર છે.

સેક્રેટરીઓ }  
સેક્રેટરીઓ }  
સેક્રેટરીઓ }

# ઈન્ડિયન ઓપિનિયન.

પુસ્તક ૨૭ મું.

ફ્રીનીક્સ, શુક્રવાર, તારીખ ૧૫ નવેમ્બર ૧૯૨૮

અંક ૪૬

## નોંધ અને સમાચાર

એગ્રીમેન્ટની પારક્ષા શા પરથી થઈ શકે?

એસીરેટ એગ્રીમેન્ટના રજીમનો હોદ્દાએ જોઈએ તેટલા પ્રમાણમાં લાભ નહિ લેતા હોવા માટે ટુંક સુદત પર યુનીયન પાર્ટિમેન્ટમાં સા. આ. પાર્ટીના મેમ્બર તરફથી અસંતોષ દર્શાવવામાં આવ્યો હતો અને હોદ્દા સરકારના એજન્ટ એ બાબતમાં હોદ્દાએને ઉત્તેજન આપવાને માટે શું પગલાં લે છે અને કંઈ પણ લીધેલાં હોય એવું શાસ્ત્રીજીના બાપરો પરથી જણાયું નહિ હોવાની ફરિયાદ કરવામાં આવી હતી. તેના સંબંધમાં ટીકા કરતાં અલાહબાદનું 'લીડર' લખે છે કે: હોદ્દાસ્તાન અને નિબંધપાતી પ્રેક્ષકો કેપટાઉન એગ્રીમેન્ટની સહજતાની પરિક્ષા હોદ્દાએની કેટલી સંખ્યા સાઉથ આફ્રિકા છેડી મઈ તે પરથી નહિ કરે પરંતુ સાઉથ આફ્રિકાની સરકારે હોદ્દાએની આર્થિક અને નૈતિક સ્થિતિ સુધારવાના અને તેઓને યુરોપીયનોના સમાન દરજ્જાએ મુકવાના શું પગલાં લીધાં તે પરથી કરશે. એસીરેટ એગ્રીમેન્ટના રજીમ એ તો હકીકતમાં કેપટાઉન એગ્રીમેન્ટનો સૌથી ઓછામાં ઓછો સંતોષકારક ભાગ છે અને એ રજીમનો લાભ લેવાને હોદ્દાએને સમજવવાની કોઈ પણ હોદ્દાએ એજન્ટની પાસે આજ્ઞા રાખી જ નહિ શકાય. જલકે હોદ્દાએ તો એગ્રીમેન્ટમાંથી એ રજીમ સમુળી કઠી નાખવામાં આવે એવીજ આજ્ઞા રાખે.

શ્રીમતી સરોજની નાયકુ દ. આફ્રિકા આવશે?

મુંબઈથી રટનો તાર જણાવે છે કે શ્રીમતી સરોજની નાયકુ ડીસેમ્બર તા. ૭ ના નવરોપીમાં મળનારી ઇસ્ટ આફ્રિકન ઇન્ડિયન કોંગ્રેસનું પ્રમુખસ્થાન લેશે અને તા. ૨૦ નવેમ્બરના ઇસ્ટ આફ્રિકા જવા મુંબઈથી ઉપરશે. આ પુસ્તક ખબરથી યુનીયનના હોદ્દાએને સ્વભાવિક આજ્ઞા ઉત્પન્ન થશે જ કે ઇસ્ટ આફ્રિકાની કોંગ્રેસનું કામ ખતમ કર્યા બાદ શ્રીમતી સરોજની દેવી યુનીયનની પણ મુલાકાત કરી એકવાર લઈ જાય અને આવતા જન્યુઆરીમાં મળનારી સા. આફ્રિકન ઇન્ડિયન કોંગ્રેસમાં પણ સામેલ થઈ શકે.

કલેર એસ્ટેટ સ્કુલ ઓર્ડનું પ્રશંસનીય પગલું

સ્વ. શ્રી. એમ. અપલસામી જે કલેર એસ્ટેટ અવન્ટેન્ડ ઇન્ડિયન એડેડ સ્કુલના હેડમાસ્તર હતા અને મયા જુનમાં સખત કરાના વરસાદમાં અમખીલો નદીમાં તણાઈ મયા હતા તેમની સ્મૃતિ પ્રત્યેની સેવાઓની હોદ્દા કોમની કદરના ચિન્હ તરીકે કલેર એસ્ટેટ ઇન્ડિયન સ્કુલ ઓર્ડે પાઉંડ ૫૧ ની પસંદગી કરી છે. તેમ કરતાં ઓર્ડના પ્રમુખ શ્રી. એસ. ભગવાનદીને

સ્વર્ગસ્થ શ્રી. અપલસામીની સેવાઓની ધણી તારીફ કરી હતી. ઓર્ડના આ પ્રશંસનીય કાર્યને માટે તેને અભિનંદન થતે છે.

બાલકૃષ્ણ કાલેલકરને થએલી ગંભીર ઓટ

મ. ગાંધીજીનું 'નવજીવન' વાંચનાર કોઇને પણ શ્રી. બ.લ.કૃષ્ણ કાલેલકરના નામની ઓળખાણ આપવાની જરૂર રહેતી નથી. તેમના વિહવાપુર્ણ લેખો આ અંકમાં પણ અનેક વખતે અમે પ્રસિદ્ધ કરી મયા છીએ. છેલ્લા 'નવજીવન' માં તેમના ધર્મ-પતિના અવસાનના શોકાળનક ખબર પ્રસિદ્ધ થયા છે એ જાણી સર્વને ખેદ થયા વગર નહિજ રહે અને તેમને થએલી મહાન ખોટમાં તેમની લાકે સર્વની અંતઃકરણપુર્વક દિશ્વસોજી જજ. એવી અમને સંપૂર્ણ ખાતરી છે.

કેનીયાના હોદ્દાએ જોરાઓથી કચડાવા માંગતા નથી

પુર્વ આફ્રિકાના પ્રશ્ન ઉપર સર સેમ્યુઅલ વિલ્સને જે રીપોર્ટ લખ્યો છે તે ઉપર એક નેધ લખતાં સર પુરપોત્તમ-દાસ જણાવે છે કે મજબૂર રીપોર્ટ હીલ્ટન યંગ કમીશનના પ્રમુખના બહુમતી રીપોર્ટને ટેકા આપે છે. તે કમીશનના પ્રમુખે જોરાઓની તરફેણ કરી છે તે વિષે કંઈ પણ શક નથી. યુરોપીયનો ધારાસભામાંથી સરકારની બહુમતી દુર દેખીને તેની જગ્યાએ બીનસરકારી યુરોપીયન સભાસદોની મોટી સંખ્યા લાવવા મગે છે. સર સેમ્યુઅલની આવી બક્ષામણ સાથે કેનીયાના હોદ્દાએ મળતા થશે નહિજ. કેનીયામાં વસતી ફરકે કામ માટે બ્રીટીશ સરકારે સમતોલ ત્રાજવું રાખવું જોઈએ. જોરાઓ જોરા જન્મ્યા અને લાગવગ ધગરે માટે તેઓને પસંદગી આપવામાં આવે તે ચલાવી લેવાશે નહિ. જે બ્રીટીશ સરકારનાં જઘા સહેરીઓને સમાન ન્યાય આપવો હોય તો હોદ્દા સરકારે આમલક કરવો જોઈએ કે કેનીયામાં કોમી મતદાર મંડળો નાણુદ કરવાં જોઈએ અને જોરાઓને હોદ્દાએ ઉપર ચઢીવાતાપણું ભોગવવાની તક આપવી જોઈએ નહિ. સર સેમ્યુઅલનો રીપોર્ટ એવી છાપ પાડે છે કે કેનીયાના હોદ્દાએ ઉપરીપણું મેળવવા માંગતા નથી. અલગત હોદ્દાએ જોરાઓ ઉપર કે દેશીઓ ઉપર ઉપરીપણું ભોગવવા મહાતા નથી તેમજ તેઓ જોરાઓથી કચડાઈ જવાના જોખમમાં પણ ઉતરવા માંગતા નથી માટે તેઓની માંગણીઓ મંજૂર કરાવવા હોદ્દા સરકારે પુરતું દયાણ ચલાવવું જોઈએ.

હોદ્દાને અવરનરની પદ્ધિ

કલકત્તાથી જણાવાય છે કે અવરનરની એકએકમુદ્રીવ કાઉન્સિલના મેમ્બર એન. એસ. બી. તંબેને સર મોન્ટેગ્યુ બાલર પાછાં આવે ત્યાં સુધી મધ્ય પ્રાંતોના કામચલાઉ અવરનર

