

Indian Opinion

No. 43—Vol. XXVIII.

Friday, October 24th, 1930.

Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper.
PRICE FOUR PENCE.

AMERICAN SENATE CONDEMNS BRITISH ATROCITIES

THE following news which has been attempted to be suppressed by the British Government will lend some cheer to the thousands who have been beginning to feel that a callous world is becoming a ready accessory to the crimes of Britain:

"Senator Hon. John Blaine, of Wisconsin, moved the following resolution in the Senate of the United States of America on July 17th 1930:

"Whereas in a joint statement made by the President of the United States and the British Prime Minister on October the 10th, 1929, proposing the London Naval Conference, it was solemnly declared:—"In signing the Paris peace pact, 56 nations have declared that war shall not be used as an instrument of national policy. We have agreed that all dispute shall be settled by pacific means. Both our governments resolve to accept the peace pact not only as a declaration of good intentions, but as a positive obligation to direct national policy in accordance with this policy."

"Whereas since the launching of the campaign by Gandhi to obtain for the people of India their national independence by civil disobedience, and allied non-violent means, British armed forces are being freely and ruthlessly used to thwart the people's determination to be free.

"Whereas even the strictly British censored news despatches by neutral American correspondents tell us of the wholesale massacres of peaceful Indian people, by British police, British soldiers, and British auxiliary forces;

"Whereas British armoured cars and tanks have been deliberately driven over the bodies of peaceful demonstrators, killing, maiming and injuring hundreds of men, women and children;

"Whereas British airplanes are bombing the civil population of India, their homes, and their women and children, wiping out villages, and harvests, and in a single day five thousand 120-pound bombs were dropped in one district, by 82 airplanes;

Whereas British cavalry and other armed forces have freely been used to disperse peaceful demonstrators, in Bombay and other cities, killing and injuring hundreds of men, women and children;

"Whereas Britain has revived flogging and whipping, punishments long ago relegated by the civilised world to the age of barbarism;

"Whereas Britain has refused and is refusing to give medical aid to those maimed and slain by her atrocities and British armed forces are destroying medicines, medical appliances, and even emergency hospitals, of Indian Nationalists, in shameful violation of the laws of humanity and of the International Red Cross covenants; and

"Whereas Britain has replaced the rule of the law by the rule of the sword, and executive ordinances such as the Bengal Ordinance, whereby any Indian can be arrested and detained without warrant, and without any trial; the Press Ordinance, which has virtually muzzled and suppressed the Indian press; the judicial ordinance of Lahore, legalizing the trials without jury and denying any appeal against any judgment by a British tribunal; the seditious meetings ordinance prohibiting any assembly of

more than five persons, to discuss any matter of any interest; the instigation and intimidation ordinance prohibiting criticism of any act of the Government; and other similar measures; be it therefore resolved that the Senate of the United States deplores such acts of violence, infamy and inhumanity committed by one signatory of the Kellogg Pact against another signatory of the Peace Pact, and be it further resolved that as India is an original signatory of the Kellogg-Briand peace pact, the United States Senate instructs the State Department to use its best offices to insure peaceful settlement of the Indian struggle with no abridgement of the just rights of the people of India, who are seeking to emulate our own National Independence."

In moving the resolution, Senator Blaine, said:—

"Mr. President, I have arranged in order a number of newspaper cuttings and articles in reference to the conduct of the British Empire in India—newspaper reports and editorials, which I assume are based upon facts,—and the facts disclosed by those newspaper articles and editorials divulge the most atrocious conduct known to history on the part of a nation.

"The English-speaking nation, Great Britain, which has so long contended for the rights of individuals, the right of free speech, free press, the right of freedom of assembly and trial by jury, now denies and damns all of its history and tradition and condemns these principles, in applying the most atrocious repression and the most inhuman conduct in its endeavour to suppress the right of India to be free.

"Mr. President, I desire to offer these articles to be printed in the Record and then submit a resolution and ask that the Resolution be read by the clerk and the resolution lies on the table. And it may be if this special session continues for any length of time, that I may ask that the resolution be considered by the Senate if it is not referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

"So, Mr. President, I now ask to have printed in the Record the newspaper articles and editorials in the order in which I have arranged them.

The Vice-President:—"Is there any objection?"
The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered."

Among the newspaper reports which Senator Blaine read is one from Mr. Webb-Miller who describes the scenes in Dharasana: "In 18 years of reporting in 22 countries, during which I have witnessed innumerable civil disturbances, riots and street fights, and rebellions, I have never seen such harrowing scenes as at Dharasana. The western mind can grasp violence returned by violence, can understand a fight, but is found perplexed and baffled by the sight of men advancing coldly and deliberately and submitting to beating without attempting defence. Sometimes, the scenes were so painful that I had to turn away momentarily. One surprising feature was the discipline of the volunteers. It seemed they were thoroughly imbued with Gandhi's non-violence creed and the leader

THE COMING STRUGGLE

AN intelligent prevision of difficulties ahead, coupled with a careful preparation for their ultimate encounter does not necessarily imply pessimism, nor should the one be confused with the other. We, Indians, have sustained an optimism far too long to abandon it now merely because our horizon is presently blacker than perhaps ever before with the storm-clouds of destruction. Happily, we are so constituted, Hindus and Mahomedans alike, that confidence in the ultimate victory of Righteousness over Unrighteousness, of God's invincibility, of the divine protection afforded the weak against the machinations of the oppressor relying upon his brute strength, are part of our very nature. We have seen in the past, here in South Africa, we are this very day witnessing, in the motherland, the spectacle of the indomitable spirit calmly and successfully resisting the furious assaults of matter, of how one faith may stand unshaken against a whole world's unbelief, one soul against the flesh of all mankind. In this regard, at least, we believe ours to be the more correct estimate of values. Life and life's appurtenances do not so wholly absorb us so as to exclude subtler yet realler considerations. Death and forfeiture of earthly possessions do not to us mean "total loss." We recognise that we have, as have all others, a duty to stand firm in the cause of justice, freedom, and righteousness; to resist injustice, tyranny and unrighteousness. That duty exists irrespective of the personality of the evildoer or the personality of the victim. It is merely incidental that in this instance we, Indians, constitute the personality of the victim, that justice and righteousness have to be vindicated through us. These considerations being clear, we can afford to await with calm confidence the coming attack.

That the forces of prejudice, envy and hatred are deliberating combining for a mass assault is evident from the press reports that have recently appeared. That every nerve of the anti-Asiatics and the "White is Right" propagandists will be strained to influence the Minister against any modification of the Transvaal Asiatic Bill is already apparent. We shall, of course, continue to explore every available avenue to endeavour to dissipate the threatening storm before it breaks; but if break it must, we shall battle against it as we have battled

before, in stern unflinching devotion to the Spirit of Righteousness unshakable in the conviction that Truth and Justice must eventually triumph. Meanwhile, let us be prepared for all eventualities calm, confident, resolute; resigned to whatever may befall us, our energies consecrated to duty, sacrifice our watchword, God our Captain.

DOCTOR MALAN AND INDIANS

AT the annual Congress of the Natal National Party held at Vryheid, Dr. D. F. Malan, the Acting Prime Minister of the Union, in dealing with the Asiatic question is reported to have said:—"The best course was to get the Indians out of the country. With this in view an agreement had been entered into with the Indian Government subject to review in five years." If he is correctly reported by the Press, we feel that either he was bluffing his party or he was dishonest in his motive as far as the Agreement is concerned. As the sponsor of the Capetown Agreement he knows perfectly well that it has not been entered into with a view to get the Indians out of the country. His Government solemnly undertook to see that in the provision of educational and other facilities the considerable number of Indians who will remain part of the permanent population should not be allowed to lag behind any other sections of the people. There is a clause in the Agreement with regard to the Assisted Emigration Scheme. It is absolutely a voluntary scheme. Those Indians who desire to leave this country could do so on their own account. In order to encourage the Indians to leave this country the Government have undertaken to give bonus of £20 to each person of 16 years and over and each child under that age the sum of £10. Besides this a free passage, including railway fares to port of embarkation in South Africa, and from the port of landing in India to the destination inland, will also be provided. As we have pointed out this scheme is absolutely voluntary. Doctor Malan says the best course is to get the Indians out of the country. About 75 per cent. of the Indian population in the Union is South African born. It is as much their land of birth as Doctor Malan's. It is sheer nonsense to talk to get the Indians out of the country. They are here as part of the permanent population of the country. No Government of the Union could do so. Not

even Doctor Malan's. Doctor Malan himself knows it perfectly well. We are sorry to learn that a responsible Minister of the Union Government makes such a worthless statement in public. We believed that Doctor Malan was sincere when he signed the Capetown Agreement as he was the sponsor of it. We feel that Doctor Malan is now trying to learn a lesson in politics that sincerity is not the virtue of a statesman! Nowadays the European community in the provinces of Transvaal and Natal is carrying on unfair agitation in public against the Indian community. It is the duty of a responsible leader to direct public opinion to the right road. If a responsible Minister like Doctor Malan comes forward in public and declares that the best course is to get the Indians out of the country, it means he adds fuel to the fire. We believe Doctor Malan is a religious man—a God-fearing man. He had the career of a Churchman in the past. We hope he will guide the public opinion of Europeans in this country to a right path. Indians are law-abiding citizens. They are honest and hard-working people. They pay taxes to the Government just as much as Europeans do. Over and above this they are a voteless people in this country. Such people should be the special care of the Minister of the Interior.

"A Scrap Of Paper"

The Leader of Allahabad writes editorially in its issue of 10th September:—

The Indian community of the Transvaal are just now confronted with a grave danger to their future status and interests in that country. The Asiatic Trading Rights Bill whose passage through the legislature was postponed in May last by the timely intervention of the Government of India and their Agent-General in South Africa, will, we understand, be pressed through Parliament at an early date. This measure is virtually a revival of the Class Areas Bill, which the Union Government are pledged not to proceed with at least so long as the Capetown Agreement is in force, with this difference that the scope of the present Bill is confined to the Transvaal. It will be recalled that under the Gold Law of 1908 Indians are prohibited from owning or occupying buildings in what is called the gold-bearing area which practically includes all the industrial towns in the Transvaal. All the same hundreds of Indian merchants for many years have been occupying buildings in the prohibited area not without the knowledge of the authorities concerned, and in 1919 when an outcry was raised in anti-Indian circles against this contravention of the law, the Government of General Smuts passed a law which condoned this illegal occupation. But this law protected only those who or whose successors in title continued the business either in the same premises or in premises in the same townships. Now

it has so happened that many of the merchants of the year 1919 have either removed to other townships or have transferred their business to other hands, with the result that 80 per cent. of the occupiers of to-day are not entitled to the protection afforded by the Condonation Act of 1919. It is against them that the present Bill empowers the executive to take action. The Bill provides that a period of five years shall be fixed within which all illegal business shall be disposed of, that a list of all businesses carried on illegally be compiled within a specific period and that any such business not registered shall forfeit all right to temporary protection. Another provision is that the local authorities concerned shall, within 12 months after the promulgation of the legislation proposed, assign suitable areas approved by the Minister in which the Asiatics affected will be enabled to obtain trade facilities and ownership of fixed property. Now a plain question which the Union Government must answer is whether they mean to fulfil the conditions of the agreement entered into by them at Cape Town, which while it requires the Indians to conform to western standards of living, enjoins on the Government to provide all facilities and encouragement to enable the community to do so. Nothing is easier for the Union Government than, with the help of musty old laws which no just Government could defend at any time, to drive the Indians into segregated areas and ruin with one stroke of the pen their entire trade and prosperity. But such action will be in clear contravention of the spirit of the Cape Town Agreement. How do the Union Government then propose to defend themselves against the charge that they are treating a most solemn agreement entered into by them as no more than a scrap of paper?

Not Getting "A Fair Deal"

The Madras Mail, a British daily newspaper, has joined the Indian Press in championing the cause of South African Indians in connection with the Transvaal Asiatic Tenure Bill.

The paper, in the course of a leader headed "A Fair Deal Wanted," states that there is almost complete agreement in India regarding the demand that South African Indians should be given a fair deal.

The paper declares: "While making due allowance for the economic causes that constrain the Transvaal whites to desire the elimination of a powerful competitor, it is impossible to accept their view that such elimination is justified on the very strained pretext on which it is proposed."

Transvaal "Colour Complex"

"The Transvaal has always been afflicted with a colour complex. Its treatment of natives has consistently been harsher than that of other provinces of the Union, and this latest effort of the predominant Boer community to rid the province of Indian residents within it is in keeping with its traditions."

Continuing, the *Madras Mail* points out that the Transvaal does not care a hang about the threat of a boycott of South Africa implied in the breach of diplomatic relations which the South African Indian Congress urges the Government of India to make should their efforts to secure another Round-Table Conference fail.

Natal's Sensibilities

The article adds: "Natal would be most affected by such a demonstration, and Natal has lately shown far greater sensibility of the Indian claim than any other province of the Union."

[Continued From Front Page]

constantly stood in front of the ranks, imploring them to remember that Gandhi's soul was with them."

Senator Blaine also read the telegram from *New York Times*, of July 1930, which contained the following:—

"The resolution is one of protest against alleged violation of the laws of humanity committed by Government authorities in different parts of India against non-violent Indians, men, women and children, during the present non-violent struggle for national liberation.

"This meeting appeals to the Swiss Federal Council to appoint an independent commission of inquiry into the violation of the laws of humanity and of the Geneva Red Cross Convention of 1906 by the British Indian Government which is one of the signatory contracting powers, and to take necessary action," declared the resolution. It continues:—

"This meeting draws the attention of the authorities of the Red Cross societies and the Sjt. John Ambulance Brigade Association of India, and throughout the world to the callous policy of not providing ambulances and other medical facilities for the treatment and conveyance of the wounded and appeals to them to take proper measures for enforcing the rules providing for the necessary facilities on all such occasions. This meeting urges upon all medical men to support the national movement, to encourage Indian industries by using drugs and chemicals manufactured in India by Indian firms, as far as available. As a protest against this repressive policy and the atrocities perpetrated by the Government it further urges the boycott of drugs, preparations and appliances of British manufacture."

—"The Bombay Congress Bulletin."

Indians And Land Tenure Bill

The Government's Intentions

A correspondent writes to the *Star*:—

The opposition by local Indians to the passing of the Transvaal Asiatic Tenure (Amendment) Bill, which was published in May last, is well merited from their point of view, but it is a measure, nevertheless, to which the Government is determined to give the force of law, notwithstanding the ill-effect that it is bound to have upon a considerable number of Asiatics.

In many respects the Bill merely repeats the provisions of existing laws or rather the provisions that the existing laws were intended or supposed to contain as reflecting the intention of the legislature at the time of their promulgation. The new provisions make the position of Asiatics perfectly clear so that no doubt whatever should exist as to their precise meaning. In the past the courts, guided more perhaps by a sense of equity than by the somewhat doubtful meaning to be ascribed to certain passages in the laws relating to Asiatics were inclined in some instances to place a liberal and consequently a favourable construction on the enactments in question, and there are instances on record where the Indian community has been allowed to benefit because of some apparently technical flaw in the statute, or where there has been an absence of specific wording in the intended curtailment of their rights.

The well-known case of *Habib Molan v. Transvaal Government* affords a good instance of what is meant. In this case the courts held that the Government had not the power under either Law 3 of 1885 or the amending Volksraad Resolution to refuse to grant to Asiatics licences to trade in places

outside the boundaries of the locations allotted to them; that these Acts applied only to the residences and not to the business places of Asiatics; and that where an Act imposes disabilities upon a section of a community it must be strictly interpreted and the benefit of the doubt should be given in favour of those affected by it. And yet another instance was the legal anomaly created by the fact that whereas Asiatics as such were unable to acquire fixed property, yet the difficulty could be overcome by constituting themselves into a limited liability company.

The purport of the Bill under consideration then is to adjust this state of affairs. The threat by certain members of the Indian community to resort to passive resistance as a means of obstructing the Government will not, it is feared, in any way deflect the course of the Bill, nor will the threat to adopt stronger methods influence the Government one iota. The conversion of the Bill into an Act is inevitable and for the very simple reason that there are not sufficient men in Parliament who can or will espouse the Indian cause. The few sympathisers that they have can do little more than record their private views. It is also very doubtful whether the Indian Government, situated as it is at present, will bring any pressure to bear on a matter of this kind.

The case is to a large extent a purely domestic one confined to the Transvaal and may in its practical application be restricted to and operative in the Witwatersrand area only. The numbers of persons affected by the Bill are variously estimated, but it is probable that some hundreds will suffer. The Indian community, therefore, has a perfect right to render whatever assistance they can to those of their fellow men who find themselves in this plight, and it only remains to consider what attitude they should adopt in the circumstances.

Upon a consideration of all the facts and viewing the question as we do from every angle, it would seem that the Asiatic community would be well advised to co-operate as best as it can with the Government and obtain such concessions and modifications as the Government may be disposed to agree to in consultation with them. It is not so much in regard to the alteration of the provisions of the law itself that the Asiatics should devote their energies. It is to the policy of administration of the Act and to a proper definition and limitation of the powers of municipalities and village councils under the Act that they should give their attention. If the Indian community work on those lines and assumes a temperate and business-like attitude, a much better purpose will be served than to indulge in a futile agitation that can bring no good to either side.

Dr. Malan And Asiatics

"Get The Indians Out Of The Country"

The 16th annual Congress of the Natal Nationalist Party met in Vryheid on the 15th instant, three members of the Cabinet, Dr. D. F. Malan, Mr. E. G. Jansen and Mr. P. G. W. Grobler, being among the speakers.

Asiatic Problem

Two resolutions in regard to the Asiatic question were submitted, one from Ladysmith, asking for restriction of trading licences and the other from Dannhauser, suggesting that the sale of land to Asiatics should be stopped and that Asiatics should not live close to European communities.

Dr. Malan told the Congress that four years ago an attempt had been made to divide Natal up into two sections, a coastal belt of 15 miles and the

interior. It had been hoped to stop the sale of land in the interior to Indians and, where an Indian wished to dispose of property, he would have to do so to a European. There had, of course, been an outcry from the coastal belt.

The best thing, of course, said Dr. Malan, was to get the Indians out of the country. With this in view an agreement had been made with the Indian Government, subject to revision in five years. The time was near when this would be reconsidered.

An amendment to the resolution, urging the Government to institute means adequately to protect Europeans from Asiatic menace, was unanimously carried.

Dr. D. F. Malan, Minister of the Interior, touched on the Asiatic Bill. He explained that in the days of the old Transvaal Government there were certain restrictions on Asiatic settlement, and as Vryheid was once a part of the Transvaal it naturally fell under that Act. However, there appeared to be flaws in the old Act and to safeguard the intentions of that measure new legislation had been formulated, and as a result there was no place in South Africa where the Asiatic problem was so well controlled as in the northern parts of Natal.

Asiatics Win Cases On Appeal

In the matter of *Essa Osman, alias Essa Suliman, v. Commissioner for Immigration and Asiatic Affairs, Mr. Justice Greenberg*, in a deferred judgment in the Supreme Court, stated the question was whether Section 10 of Act 22 of 1913, as amended, was retrospective in operation so as to permit of the cancellation of a certificate granted prior to the commencement of the Act. The court held that the question must be answered in the negative and that appellant was entitled to his costs. The Judge-President and Mr. Justice Krause concurred.

In a deferred judgment in the case of *Alli Sheik v. the Immigration Officer, Mr. Justice Greenberg* said the question for decision was whether on the facts Alli Sheik was entitled to be registered, and, if so, whether the Board was justified in holding that a certificate was obtained by fraudulent misrepresentation within the meaning of Section 5 of Act 37 of 1927.

Alli Sheik came to the Transvaal in 1908 on the representation that he was the son of one Sheik Hussain, then a registered adult Asiatic. In May, 1911, Sheik Hussain applied on behalf of Alli Sheik for a Transvaal Asiatic registration certificate and stated that he was the father of appellant, and a certificate was thereupon granted. The Board was satisfied that Alli Sheik was not the son of Sheik Hussain, and that he was looked after during his minority after his father's death by Shaik Hussain.

The answer to the question, said his lordship, depended on the interpretation to be given to Section 3 (c) of Act 36 of 1908. Admittedly, if the word "resident" did not mean "lawfully resident," appellant would have been entitled to registration; also, if on the facts he was entitled as of right to registration, it could not be said that he had obtained his certificate by fraudulent misrepresentation. From the history of the legislation and the heading of the 1908 Act it would appear the legislature passed the later Act with its eye on the earlier one, and it seemed improbable that the word "resident" in the 1908 Act would have been used if "lawfully resident" was meant. The question should be answered in favour of appellant, who was entitled to his costs against respondent. The Judge-President and Mr. Justice Krause concurred.

In the case of *Bawa Bhula, alias Sukla Bawa, v. the Principal Immigration Officer, Mr. Justice Greenberg*, in a reserved judgment, said the same question for the decision of the Court was reserved as in the case of *Suliman, alias Essa Osman*, and for the reasons given the question must be answered in the negative and respondent ordered to pay appellant's costs. The Judge-President and Mr. Justice Krause concurred.—*The Star*.

Norwood Dealer's Licence

Appeal Against Supreme Court Decision

Bloemfontein, Thursday.—The Appeal Court heard an appeal against a decision of the Witwatersrand Local Division of the Supreme Court on the question of a refusal by a committee of the City Council of Johannesburg to issue a certificate for the renewal of a licence to Wing Lee, Ltd., to carry on business as a general dealer at 77a, Grant Avenue, Norwood, a stand in the Norwood Township. The company had carried on business from 1919 to the end of 1928, when the renewal of the licence was refused. In spite of the refusal the company continued to carry on business without a licence and in December 1929, again applied for a renewal.

It is the refusal of this latter application that was the subject of dispute. The refusal was based on a restriction in the title deeds of the property in respect of which the licence was required whereby no coloured persons other than servants are allowed to occupy the lot and the business was to be carried on by an Asiatic manager. The committee refused the application on the ground that by reason of that restriction the locality of the premises was not one in which it was desirable that the business should be carried on by the appellant company.

The company applied for the refusal to be set aside on the ground that the committee had no power to refuse the licence on the restriction on the title deeds and that the committee had ignored the evidence that the residents in Norwood had acquiesced in the breach of the restriction, that the character of the locality had undergone a complete change and the restriction was no longer capable of attaining the object for which it had been imposed.

Mr. Justice Greenberg had refused this application and the company now appealed.

Mr. Millin, K.C., with him Mr. Schreiner appeared for the appellant company; Mr. Blakeway appeared for the Johannesburg City Council.—*Reuter*.

Pretoria Indian Congress

Protest Against Asiatic Land Tenure Bill

A General Meeting of the Transvaal Indian Congress, Pretoria Branch, was held at the Tamil School, Pretoria, to protest against the Asiatic Land Tenure Bill. A unanimous resolution was passed that this Meeting places on record its emphatic protest against the Asiatic Land Tenure Bill, as the Bill is a direct violation of the Cape Town agreement.

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Sastri College First Anniversary

Message From Agent General

Tuesday, Oct. 14, was the first anniversary of the opening of Sastri College by his Excellency the Earl of Athlone, and the Agent-General for India, Sir Kurma Reddi, sent the following telegram to the Principal, Mr. W. M. Buss, B.A.:-

"On this, the first anniversary of the opening of College by his Excellency the Governor-General, I have great pleasure in conveying my heartiest felicitations to the staff and students of the College. Please remind them of the four ideals represented by the four pillars—truth, beauty, culture and civilisation."

At the commencement of the afternoon session the Principal assembled the students, read the Agent-General's telegram to them and delivered a brief address on the history of the College during its first year. Despite certain difficulties in the first few months, it was now an established institution carrying on the work for which it was designed. Referring to Mr. Sastri, its founder, he emphasised his world-wide renown, and expressed the pride he felt and which he knew the staff and students felt in the fact their College was founded by him and bore his name.

News Of Independence Struggle In India

Self-Government or Nothing

London, Saturday.—When the Indian delegates to the Round Table Conference in London reached Marseilles, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar issued a joint statement to the *Daily Herald's* special correspondent. "Although it has been frequently stated that the Round Table Conference is free and open, in the minds of the Indian delegation generally it has only one subject to discuss, the actual form of self-government which is to be immediately granted to India," began the statement.

"We hope at the very outset of the conference to be able to produce a draft of the minimum constitution we can accept, and which we can undertake to work. We have had almost daily conferences on board ship between the members of our delegation, including members of all the religious communities, and Indian Princes, as the result of which we hope to be able to produce an agreement between the religious communities on the long discussed subject of communal representation.

"All Our Cards"

"We wish, indeed, to make it clear," added the statement, "that we are convinced that an amicable settlement of the communal problem will be possible, and even probable, on the day the British Government consents to a form of Dominion constitution.

"We are thus prepared at the very outset to lay all our cards on the table. If the other parties at the conference realise that India will not be satisfied with anything less than the immediate granting of self-government, and that we have come prepared to negotiate on this basis, a settlement will be possible."

The importance of this statement is that it comes from leaders of moderate opinion in India. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar were authorised by the Viceroy to conduct the recent unofficial peace

negotiations with Gandhi and the other extremist leaders. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru was at one time Law Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, one of the highest posts an Indian can hold. He represented the Government of India at the Imperial Conference of 1923, and is President of the Indian Liberal Federation.—*Star*.

King To Open Conference

London, Oct. 21.—His Majesty the King will inaugurate the Indian Round Table Conference at noon on Nov. 12 in the Royal Gallery of the House of Lords.—*Reuter*.

Further Arrests At Bombay

Bombay, Oct. 16.—Some 250 arrests were made to-day, making a total of 430 since yesterday morning. To-day's arrests include that of Aziz Hussain Bhoj Lalji (Secretary of the last War Council, and son of the President of the Bombay Municipality).

The city is observing a three days' hartal. The new Congress headquarters, replacing the offices raided yesterday, have been opened in the Moslem quarter.

Lalji was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment, and most of the others to periods ranging from three to six months. The police raided the new Congress headquarters in the Moslem quarter and arrested two occupants.

The arrest of Osman Sobani, the new Moslem President of the reconstituted War Council, is imminent.—*Reuter*.

Congress Bodies Outlawed

Bombay, Wednesday.—A strong force of armed police raided the Bombay Congress Committee office early this morning.

The "National Flag" was hauled down and the Union Jack substituted. The offices of allied organisations were also raided.

Other Congress organisations raided included several volunteer camps, and women's organisations.

The total number of arrests was 125, including Nagindas, president of the Bombay "War Council."

Soldiers are standing by, while armed police are stationed at four strategic centres in north Bombay.

The Bombay Government has issued a Gazette Extraordinary declaring 38 Congress and allied organisations in the city unlawful associations.

K. F. Nariman, president of the Bombay League of Youth, was also arrested. Most of those arrested in the raids have been sentenced to either three or four months' rigorous imprisonment.—*Reuter*.

Farmers Evacuate Villages

Calcutta, Tuesday.—The inhabitants of 25 villages in the Bardoli district, the centre of the "no tax" movement in Western India, made a dramatic evacuation as a protest against the new Unlawful Association Ordinance.

The district, with a population of 82,000 agriculturists, has, because of the Congress agitation, fallen into arrears of tax payment amounting to £18,800.

When the Ordinance was applied the villagers expected the attachment of their property, and when the tax officers arrived the next morning they found the villages deserted.

The inhabitants had taken everything movable, including the newly-harvested rice crop and their cattle.

It was discovered that they had been secretly removing their goods and crops by night across the border into Baroda State, where other villagers harboured them.

Moslem Leaders Sentenced

Mufti Kifayatullah, president of the Congress of the Ulama and member of the National Congress Working Committee, has been sentenced to six months' simple imprisonment, states a Reuter cable from New Delhi. He will receive preferential treatment. Maulana Ahmed Sayed, secretary of the Congress of the Ulama, was also sentenced to six months' simple imprisonment with preferential treatment. He and Kifayatullah were charged as the result of their participation in the civil disobedience movement.

The Ulama is composed of Moslem doctors of the sacred law.

Bombay Province Troubles

Bombay, Monday.—It is reported from Kalwan, a village in the Nasik district of the Bombay Presidency, that 4,000 men armed with bows and arrows, spears and other primitive weapons, terrorised villagers to prevent them paying fees under the forest laws.

Headmen of the villages, it is said, were tied to trees and flogged. Two policemen missing, and are believed to have been murdered. Armed police have been sent to the area.—Reuter.

Gaols Overcrowded

Calcutta, Monday.—The Bombay Government is finding it difficult to accommodate the 5000 prisoners sentenced for civil disobedience in the past few months. There are now about 200 convictions every day in the city.

The gaols are rapidly becoming overcrowded and the new concentration camps and temporary gaols are full. The Bombay Government will probably follow the policy of the Punjab and Assam Governments and discharge ordinary prisoners convicted for trivial offences to make room for political prisoners.

Under this plan 2000 who had served half of their sentences and behaved well in jail would be released.

"War Council" Leader

Haji Noor Mahomed Ahmed, the new president of the Congress "war council," has been arrested, says a Reuter cable from Bombay.

Pandit Jawaharlal Re-arrested

Calcutta, Monday.—Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the young Congress leader who was released last week after serving a sentence for seditious speech, was arrested last night while returning from a public meeting in Allahabad.

The arrest is connected with his speech in Allahabad the day after his release, when he said that the Congress stood for independence, and would fight "to the bitter end." He also said that the Congress programme, including the boycott of British cloth and other goods, defiance of the Salt Act, and the "no tax" would continue, and that no compromise was possible.

Nehru was yesterday morning served with a notice forbidding him to address public meetings in Allahabad for two months.

Seditious Songs In Bombay Streets

London, Friday.—The Bombay correspondent of *The Times* states that among those arrested were many organised street singers, who paraded the city in the early morning singing seditious songs.

The city is generally quiet, in spite of the hartal. The stock exchange has been closed until to-morrow.

All the other markets are shut, but many shops are open.

Special magistrates are still trying those arrested, but many have been acquitted because of lack of evidence.

Indian Delegates To The Round Table Conference

Below we publish the full list of those invited by the Viceroy to the Round Table Conference in London on India.

List of Indian States delegation numbering 16:—Their Highnesses the Maharajah of Alwar, Maharaja of Baroda, Nawab of Bhopal, Maharajah of Bikaner, Maharaja Rana of Dholpur, Maharaja of Kashmir, Maharaja of Nawanshar, Maharaja of Patiala, Maharaja of Rewa, Chief of Sangli, and Sir Prabassanker Pattani. Sir Manobhai Mehta, Sardar Sahibzada Sultan Ahmed Khan, Nawab Sir Muhammad Akbar Hydari, Sir Mirza Muhammad Ismail and Colonel K. N. Haksar.

The Chosen 50

H. H. Aga Khan, Nawab Sir Abdul Quyum Khan, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, Dr. B. R. R. Ambedkar, Mr. U. Ba Pe, Srijit Chandradhar Barooah, Mr. J. N. Basu, Sir Shah Nawaz Khan, Ghulam Murtaza Khan Bhutte.

Sir Hubert Carr, Diwan Chamanlal, Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, Maharajahdiraja of Dharbanga, Mr. O. De Glanville, Mr. Fazlulhaq, Mr. M. M. Obu Ghine, Mr. A. H. Ghuznavi, Col. H. A. J. Gidney.

Khan Bahadur Hafiz Hidayat Hussain, Mr. M. B. Jayakar, Sir Cowasji Jehangir (Junior), Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Mr. T. E. Gavin Jones.

Rao Bahadur Siddappa Totappa Kampli, Hon'ble Sir Provash Chandra Mitter, Dr. B. S. Moonje, Dewan Bahadur A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, Nawab of Chitauri. Maulana Muhammad Ali, Sir Muhammad Shafi, Diwan Bahadur Raja Narendranath, Mr. Narendranath Raw, Rao Bahadur A. T. Pannirselvam, Raja Krishna-chandra, Raja of Parlakimedi.

Sir A. P. Patro, Diwan Bahadur Ramchandra Rao, Sardar Sampuran Singh, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Right Hon'ble Srinivasa Sastri, Sir Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Sir Pheroze Sethna, Mrs. Shah Nawaz (daughter of Sir Mohammed Shafi and wife of of Mian Shah Nawaz, ex-Member of Assembly), Captain Raja Sher Muhammad Khan of Domeli, Rao Bahadur R. Srinivasan.

Mrs. Subbarayan (wife of Chief Minister of Madras) Sir Saiyid Sultan Ahmed, Hon'ble Mr. S. B. Tambe, Mr. U. Aung Thin, Sardar Sahib Sardar Ujjal Singh, Mr. C. E. Wood and Mr. Zafrullah Khan.

Britain's Delegates To Round Table Conference

London, Oct. 7.—The Government and the Opposition delegations to the Indian round-table conference will be exceptionally strong. The Government will be represented by Mr. Rameay Macdonald (Prime Minister), Lord Sankey (Lord Chancellor), Mr. Wedgwood Benn (Secretary of State for India), Mr. Arthur Henderson (Foreign Secretary) and Mr. J. H. Thomas (Secretary of State for the Dominions). Other Ministers will attend according to the subject under discussion.

The Conservatives will be represented by Lord Peel (ex-Secretary of State for India), Sir Samuel Hoare (ex-Secretary of State for Air), the Marquess of Zetland and Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Oliver Stanley.

The Liberal representation will be Lord Reading, Lord Lothian, Sir Robert Hamilton and Mr. Isaac Foot.—Reuter.

The Indian Technical Education Committee (Durban)

Commercial Evening Classes

Notice

Evening Classes will shortly be opened in the following subjects: Bookkeeping, Business Methods, Commercial Arithmetic, Correspondence, English, Afrikaans, Shorthand and Typewriting. The date of opening and full particulars of times, place and fees will shortly be announced.

The classes are intended for Indian young men who are already in employment. The facilities provided will depend upon the number of students enrolling. Those who desire to take advantage of the classes should make provisional application for enrolment as soon as possible upon the printed forms which may be obtained from the undersigned.

P. R. PATHER, Little Grey Street Durban,
S. M. MOODLEY, Sastri College,
Hon. Secretaries

Also from

S. RUSTOMJEE, 17 First Avenue,
A. I. KAJEE, 175 Grey Street, Durban,
A. CHRISTOPHER, Little Grey Street, Durban.

The Annual General Meeting of Vishwaroop Temple and Dharmashalla was held on Sunday the 12th October 1930 at Gokhale Memorial Hall, Tongaat, at 1. 30. p.m. Presided over by Mr. S. D. Mubharaj. Minutes of previous meeting was read and adopted. Secretary's report was read, Mr. Timmol Ram's gift for 10 acres of land was accepted, Treasurers statements of income and expenditure passed. The Chairman thanked the officials and members who helped him during the period he was chairman and thanked the public who attended the meeting.

The following officials elected for ensuing year. Chairman Mr. S. D. Maharaj, Vice-Chairman D. R. Maharaj, Treasurers Mr. A. A. Gandhi and Mr. Kandhi, Secretary Mr. V. P. Desai, Assistant-Secretary Mr. P. J. Singh, Auditor Mr. Madanlall. Committee Members: Messrs. Moonersingh, Bhikaram, Bhaazee, Dhanasingh, Ramdhareesingh, Hanoomansingh, Sewraj, Benni, Kasee Ram, Manghee, Mohansingh.

The Trustees of Temple are following: Messrs. Ramugar Maharaj, D. H. Soni, Timmol Ram, Brijmohan, A. Jeewan, A. R. Singh Ramfakir.

Mr. A. A. Gandhi promised that he will give £15 per annum until the Vernacular school is carried by the Temple Committee.

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DELEGATES.

—Thos. O'Byrne, Photographic Artist.

Representing the Natal Indian Congress, Transvaal Indian Congress, and the Cape British Indian Council, who attended the Emergency Conference of the South African Indian Congress, held at Johannesburg on the 5th and 6th October, 1930.