

Indian Opinion

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BRITAIN'S "DUAL POLICY" IN INDIA

(By H. N. BRAILSFORD)

THE recent history of India falls into two parts. One is the narrative of the repression, the other records the steps taken to realise the future constitution. In the first chapter one is dealing with actual events in the physical world. So many tens of thousands of Indians have been removed from freedom to prison; a given number of tons of human substance has been carted successfully from one place to another, where it remains. One might go on to reckon, were fuller statistics available, the horse-power expended by the police in *lathi* blows as they dispersed meetings and broke up processions. A further account would show the numbers shot, or bombed from the air on similar occasions. These are physical facts; one is in the world of reality in recording them. When one turns to the reforms it is otherwise. The material here is by comparison voluminous. To arrive at the physical facts one must hunt and question, and dodge the censor relying largely on letters that arrive by some underground channel. The news about the reforms, on the contrary, fills many columns in the daily press. But it is all hypothetical, shadowy, unreal. It is about a Constitution in which no one believes, which no one will accept, which no one will consent to work. The *lathi* blows, on the other hand, are beyond a doubt sincere. They convey to a nicety in black and blue the exact sentiments of the Imperial Power.

The reader will feel no surprise, then, if I treat the repression as the more important half of Mr. MacDonald's "Dual Policy." I gather that its authors are satisfied with their work. They claimed in May that 46,000 Indians had then been imprisoned for political offenses. The Indian Government does not count its prisoners as promptly as it arrests them, and it is probable that the total is now (as Indians reckon it), something over 80,000. For what, you will ask, were they imprisoned? Many for attending prohibited meetings of the party with which, as I believe, the majority of Indians sympathise; some for picketing shops to discourage the purchase of English cloth, or toddy; most of them for no overt offense whatever. The procedure is that a magistrate signs a paper which informs them that they are suspected persons, and must report themselves daily, or even twice a day, at the police station. Failure to obey this intolerably humiliating and burdensome order means a sentence of im-

prisonment ranging from two or three months to two years, usually in the third class, which implies (if conditions are still what I saw in 1930) the most meagre of diets, gross overcrowding, the denial of such luxuries as soap and the withholding of books provided by friends.

This considerable achievement in the realm of physical causation has not as yet had the results at which its authors aim. The National Congress party is not crushed. Its existence is indeed illegal; its funds have been rooted out of the banks; it has no visible habitat. And yet this entity which ought not to be, and has in a sense vanished, continues to act and move. Its little news sheets are still manifolded, no one knows how and where, and still distributed, even in the streets of Delhi, the Viceroy's residence. It still summons meetings, and to these forbidden gatherings the people flock, though to attend them may mean a beating, imprisonment and occasionally, a bullet in one's bones. The gatherings are held not merely in the big cities but also in up-country towns. For some days before the announced date of such a gathering the police will stop all buses and river boats, but none the less the peasants will troop in on foot, and stand their ground against arrests and *lathi* charges, till finally a volley disperses them. By inference from the chronicle of arrests one gathers that the boycott of English goods goes on, rigidly I believe in Bombay, less steadily elsewhere. In some districts it is said that the peasants' passive revolt against rent and land tax has been broken, but on closer examination, one discovers that to cope with this movement the authorities were obliged to cut the burden by one-half. None the less this agrarian revolt seems still to break out in new and unexpected places, even in the hitherto tranquil south. It is 'difficult' fragments of censored news, even with the aid of letters that arrive clumsily gummed up after being opened by the police, to piece together a picture that one can trust. I suppose that a visit to India would not witness the gigantic public demonstrations that I saw during the milder repression of 1930, nor might he hear Congress ballads sung in every street, nor count its flags on most of the cars in which Indians sat. In that sense Congress has been driven underground. But it emerges periodically, staging its processions or its satirical *tableaux* once a month in many cities, on the fourth day, when Gandhi was jailed. Of

course the volunteers who lead these demonstrations are arrested, in other words, they march deliberately into prison. While this goes on, it is manifest that India's spirit is not yet broken. Sir Samuel Hoare has failed so far in his first object of crushing Congress. He has had to renew the Ordinances, including the restrictions on the press, with the sole mitigation that certain districts are exempted from the severer provisions so long as their conduct gives satisfaction; they are, as it were, on parole. The amnesty for which Lord Lothian (a Minister) publicly pleaded was rejected by the Cabinet.

The other half of the Government's policy aimed at retaining the support of some moderate minority among Hindus and of the Muslims. It has for the time being lost the support of the former, who have gone into open opposition. The Consultative Committee on the Reforms, which included most of the leading personalities of the Round Table Conference, excepting Mr. Gandhi, has broken up. First the Hindu Liberals withdrew from it, and now the Sikhs have gone. The Liberals withdrew as a result of two speeches by Sir Samuel Hoare in which he "liquidated" not merely the Round Table Conference but the principle on which it rested. Its basis was that representatives of Indian and British parties were to sit at a table on an equal footing and reach a settlement by agreement. The Conference had met twice, had settled some details of the Constitution and sketched a vague outline of a federal structure, but had reached no final conclusion about the really contentious issues, the "safeguards" which in effect must deprive the Federal Legislature of control over the army, foreign relations, currency and the major part of its budget. Save in the most general terms, these things had not even been debated. And now it is announced that the Conference will not meet again. In its place there will be private consultations with leading Indian personalities and experts, and these will also be summoned as witnesses before the Joint Committee of the two Houses of Parliament which is to examine the draft of the bill setting up the new Constitution. Individual Indians may advise or criticise, but the plan of negotiation with collective India is dropped. We return to the procedure of the Simon Commission; as Mr. Churchill put it with his wonted realism, the Indian question has been rescued from "the hateful area of a negotiated treaty."

This was too much even for the Indian Liberals, gentle, reasonable, able but ineffectual beings that they are, and all of them, Sastri, Sapru, Jayakar, Joshi and the rest, have ceased to co-operate in a manifest sham. How long they will continue in this mind one cannot say. Sir Samuel Hoare has said plaintively that he has been misunderstood. That may be a prelude to some concession; it is whispered that the Indian "witnesses" at Westminster may be given the proud title of "assessors." But would even that restore the roundness of the Table? One visualises the British legislators sitting in a semicircle, while the Indian witnesses stand. Perhaps seats will be provided, but the fact remains that the legislators legislate, and the Indians only advise. The idea of a treaty between equals is dead.

Numerically the Indian Liberals are of no importance. They serve, however, as a sensitive index to opinion. When they are in opposition, then Congress is sure that it is right; it has no qualms or doubts. When they support the Government, Congress none the less opposes, but it feels in its inner mind, I suspect, an occasional doubt. For the moment no Hindu feels even the shadow of a passing doubt; Mr. MacDonald has ranged against himself four-fifths of India's millions. He retains the support of the older generation of Muslims; most of the princes, and the large landowners. In short, what remains of feudal India is behind him. He has just

given his award in the communal question. I do not propose to discuss it in detail. The Hindus of course reject it, and so do the Sikhs. The Muslims, while they are much too shrewd to accept it explicitly or to abandon formally even the wildest of their claims, are manifestly content, as well they may be. It is, of course, too clever a piece of work to show any crude partiality, save, indeed, in the allocation of seats in Bengal. None the less it concedes to the Muslims, and to the conservative element generally, the one thing they cared for, the one thing that must make democracy in India unworkable and the ideal of nationality unrealisable. It reimposes the disastrous system of separate communal electorates. While that endures, there can be no co-operation between the two creeds, nor can any attempt to conduct politics on a secular basis succeed. One might go on to dwell on other singular provisions, notably the lavish special representation accorded to chambers of commerce and great landlords, the meagre figure allowed to labour and the proposed franchise which must exclude the poorer half of the tenants in the villages; but it is enough to say that in every line the Constitution is designed to buttress the present social system in India, and to perpetuate the divisions that forbid any forward mass movement of the nation.

But why grow hot over this proposed Constitution? We shall never see it at work. Even if the Liberals should consent to discuss it as "assessor" at Westminster, the majority of the Indian nation, including the young and less conservative Muslims, will reject it. One is not sure that the federal structure will ever be completed, even on paper, or even that the present British Government intends that it shall be realised. The provinces, on the other hand, will doubtless receive their new Constitution next year. One provision in it, we may confidently predict, will be faithfully applied—the Governor's right to suspend it. How else could a nation in opposition be governed?

WHEN REUTER IS SILENT—

WHEN Reuter's Agency does not send any news in this country about the political situation in India and prefers to remain silent, Indians abroad naturally believe that something is happening in India which must be detrimental to the interests of the British Government there. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's communal award is totally rejected by almost all the communities in India. Mahatma Gandhi had warned him beforehand that if he were to grant separate electorates to the 'untouchables' he will fight against it with his life. The whole world knows how Mahatma Gandhi though a prisoner in Yerowada fought and won. He nearly crucified his life by fasting unto death. It was the rare and beautiful spectacle of the purest and noblest life and character recorded ever in world's history. After the memorable Poona Pact the whole Indian nation was touched to the quick by the sea of spiritual emotion. There was wide awakening throughout India and an atmosphere was created which the leaders in

India thought that it will help to arrive at an agreement among Hindus, Mahomedans and Sikhs on communal questions. Soon after the Poona Pact, negotiations were started between Maulana Shaukat Ali and Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya. Their discussions gave them a great hope and it was decided to hold an All Parties Muslim Conference in Lucknow. We understand that this Conference has been a wonderful success, joint electorates with the Hindus with reservation of seats for Muslims is the basic principle of the agreement. It is said that Maulana Shaukat Ali has emerged through this trial as a nationalist Moslem leader. In his concluding address he foreshadowed a united India as visualised by his late brother Maulana Mahomed Ali who characterised separate electorates for Muslims from the day of the Morley-Minto reforms as an evil and command performance cutting India into two parts. Consequent upon the meeting of this successful Conference it was decided to hold Hindu-Muslim-Sikh Conference to be held early in November in Allahabad for the final ratification of the Pact for the submission to the Prime Minister in order to enable him to cancel his award based on separate electorates! Maulana Shaukat Ali and other prominent liberal leaders like Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. M. R. Jayakar appealed to the Viceroy to release Mahatma Gandhi or to allow facilities for meeting and conversing with him in jail. Immediately after the Poona Pact the Viceroy seeing the whole situation turning against his Government, put old restrictions on Mahatma Gandhi and all the interviews with him were stopped. The unanimous appeal of the Indian nation to release him fell on deaf ears. Mr. Jayakar who is a trusted friend of the Government said, "In my opinion they bungled, as they often do, on a critical occasion." We also understand that the Indian and Anglo-Indian Christians also met at a Conference and they decided not to accept separate electorates that are granted to them in the Prime Minister's award. The Christians too were to join the Allahabad Conference which was called there on the 5th of this month. This Conference now will be known as "The All India Unity Conference." In the meantime the British Government have already called the third Round Table Conference to be held on the 15th of November in London.

The Reuter Agency was good enough to cable out the names of the British delegates but it did not cable out the names of the Indian delegates who are invited. It was announced that altogether 30 Indian delegates have been invited out of which 18 from British India and 12 from Native States. During this week it was also announced that 9 delegates from India have reached London. The Round Table Conference was to meet on the 15th instant. What happened to it? What happened to the rest of the delegates? We understand that the announcement of the personnel of the Round Table Conference had begun to have its own devastating reaction among all the communities in India. Unanimous outburst of condemnation of the proposed Conference and protests all over India are very vehement. It was doubtful whether those nominated will all attend. This explains the fate of the third Round Table Conference and its nominated Indian delegates. Maulana Shaukat Ali for the third time appealed to the Viceroy to release Mahatma Gandhi to which the Viceroy said 'no.' Maulana Shaukat Ali is now very furious and he declared that now God willing with the spirit of the Mahatma among us we shall achieve that which no Round Table Conference outside India can ever get for us. We are glad to know that Maulana Shaukat Ali has at last acted like a true patriot at a very critical moment in the period of his country's history. The English people are after all foreigners in India. They are like a bird of passage there. Maulana Shaukat Ali deserves our congratulations because he realised that it is more important to be friends with Hindus than with the English. The Hindus and Mahomedans both have played in the lap of one common Mother India and they have both still to play in the lap of the same Mother India for ever. We hope and pray to God that full success may be achieved at the All India Unity Conference held in Allahabad on 5th of this month. We know that if all India unity is achieved there the British Government must set India free. The British Government were up to now building a palace of cards in India. This palace of cards is gradually falling down. When it has completely fallen down we will have pity on Mr. Ramsay Macdonald and Sir Samuel Hoare.

Passive Resistance In Transvaal

Grim Position Of Indians

(By S. P. S.)

We reproduce the following article from the *Daily Express* of Madras:—

The passage into law recently of the Transvaal Land Tenure Act in South Africa is but another instance of the anti-Indian policy that is being pursued by that country. The Indo-South African Agreement of 1927 commonly known as the Gentlemen's Agreement has not been honestly observed on the part of South Africa. According to its terms, the State-aided repatriation scheme was to be entirely voluntary, but in fact the serious charge is made by Indians that it is enforced by Government agents who coerce Indians and misrepresent matters. In their opinion, as expressed in the memorandum they recently presented to the Indian wing of the Indo-South African Round Table Conference, the repatriation scheme was mainly intended to placate Europeans for the government having withdrawn the Class Areas Bill a little earlier. Another instance of South Africa's attitude towards our countrymen resident and even domiciled there is to be found in the finding of the recent commission of enquiry into Indian education in Natal, which was assisted on the Indian side by Mr. Kichlu and Miss Gordon. The commission found that while the Union Government was giving to Natal a subvention of £5 3s. per head per annum for the specific purpose of Indian education, only £2 10s. was being spent under the head and the remainder otherwise. It is thus nothing strange that another attempt should have been made now by means of the Transvaal Land Tenure Act to hit the Indians below the belt.

Present Position In Transvaal

The position of Indians in Transvaal is shortly this. In the area known as the Rand, the law has always prohibited the ownership of land by Indians. Nevertheless they have acquired vast properties there. One method they adopted was to buy land in the name of obliging members of the European community. Another was to form companies and to make purchases in their name. To close this second loop-hole, the Government first passed a law which enacted that only those companies in which the majority of shares were held by Europeans can own land. But in 1932 they prohibited any company from purchasing and owning land in the area in question. The conduct of Indians in getting round the law should in no way be construed as illegal. Defects in the law are availed of by persons everywhere and every day. In fact, the South African Government connived at the activities of the Indians all along, as the latter were really useful members of the community. On a few occasions, what we should, in the language of Indian law, call benami transactions were conducted in favour of Indians in the name of the Commissioner himself. Thus Indian disabilities in respect of owning land were as flagrantly disregarded in practice as they were severe in theory.

In 1919, a Validating Act was passed which gave legal title to property for all Indians who had made purchases before that date. The present Act has, therefore, no direct application to them. Still, however, there is danger. Even the protected Indians will have to take out licences if they wish to change their residence or occupation from one township to another. And the licence will not generally be granted by the corporations which are anti-Indian bodies. Further Indians may not transfer their estates; they may only transmit to heirs and

successors. The new Act is intended mainly against those who have purchased lands since 1919. The General Dealers Ordinance Act of 1932 makes it necessary for all Indians in the Rand area to take out licences in case they change their residence or occupation from one township to another. As with protected Indians, so with those not touched by the validating Act of 1919, the Corporations will mostly refuse permission to live or trade in the Rand preserve. But furthermore, a commission is going to sit to investigate into instances of purchase of land by Indians after 1919. All those detected will be cleared out of the area. They will be shown other quarters to live in or trade, but that will involve segregation of our countrymen which is humiliating. In theory, the commission has considerable discretion in ejecting Indians, but the result is well known to all.

Colour Prejudice

The basic reason for segregating Indians and for refusing licences to them for trade or occupation is not so much colour prejudice as the keenness of their business acumen. Indeed the Dutch are more alive to colour differences than the British, and among the best customers of our countrymen. They are mostly farmers and get credit from Indians for as long as six months at a time. They do not wish to trade with the Jews who are not legally disabled from attaching their land for arrears etc. as the Indians are. Besides, our countrymen are very economical and do not have heavy overhead charges to pay. As they are also satisfied with a lower margin of profit, they sell things cheaper and hence compete with Europeans very successfully. It is this thorn on the white man's side that is sought to be removed by the Transvaal Act in question. Its successful operation will mean ruin and starvation for our countrymen besides the humiliation involved in segregation. Waiters, laundrymen, domestics, messengers and pedlars will have all to remove from the European quarters and thus lose their jobs for a certainty.

Grim Prospect

The prospect therefore is as grim as it could be. The Government of India is a notoriously impotent body in whose face the Union Government can and does snap its fingers with impunity. As for interference on behalf of Indians by the British Government, the power retained by the crown of withholding assent to certain South African measures under Section 64 of the South Africa Act has been practically taken away by the recent Statute of Westminster and apart from this, Britain is certainly not overanxious about the position of Indians in South Africa. The deputation of Indians from that Dominion which is now in India therefore looks not to any Government but to the people of this country for sympathy and support in the passive resistance movement that is to be shortly started by our countrymen there. And yet, the sky is not all dark for our oppressed countrymen. They are convinced of the support of the South African Church not for passive resistance, but for their cause in essence. And more important than that, the judiciary in that country has always stood by them. An instance or two would be to the point here. Delivering judgment in *Hassan Amod Karolia vs. Benoni Municipality*, Mr. Justice Krause said in 1930: "There is no doubt that the tendency of legislation has been to get rid of the Indian trader and to give the handle to the local authority. This handle is being used in justifying refusal to grant licences to Indians. . . No reasonable man and no honest man would have refused the licence in question on the flimsiest of evidence without the fullest investigation. . . The colour of the applicant was the reason why his application was refused. The local authority did not consider the application in a *bona fide* manner on

its merits." (*Rand Daily Mail* 12-11-30). No indictment could be stronger, but nothing seems to be too strong for those in power in the Union at present. It remains to be seen whether the ordeal of self-suffering through which the entire Indian population in South Africa proposed to go will have any beneficial results. One hopes that it will.

Return Of Agent-General

The Kunwar Maharaj Singh, the Agent-General of the Indian Government in South Africa, and staff arrived from Johannesburg and will remain in Durban until the end of the month and then return to Johannesburg.

They Still Go To India

More Repatriates

The *Umona*, which is taking with her a large batch of Indian repatriates, was the centre of a large crowd of Indians who had come down to the dockside to see the last of their relatives before she sailed for the mother land, which most of them have never seen. Once again there was an amazing diversity in the clothes worn, though for the most part there was a preponderance of dark-hued garments, possibly on account of the over-cast skies. The ship is taking nearly 600 Indians, which is the largest number on one ship to leave this year. The Kathiawar, which is leaving to-morrow, is taking further repatriates.

"Crowning Piece Of Stupidity"

London, Oct. 3.

Opening the Labour Party Conference at Leicester Mr. George Latham, President of the Conference, led a severe attack on Government policy at home and abroad.

"The Government have forfeited the confidence and support of all true lovers of peace," declared Mr. Latham, "by its hesitation and its uncertain attitude regarding disarmament and the Far East and its unhappy treatment of the problems in India and in the Irish Free State."

Supporting Mr. Lansbury's resolution, Mr. Wedgwood Benn said they were now making war-time regulations a part of law in India, but the crowning piece of stupidity came last week.

"Gandhi had placed himself in a new and higher position in the esteem of his fellow countrymen," continued the speaker, "but the prison door clanged on him when they thought that the risk of the public being upset was over."

Mr. Benn concluded: "There is only one way to deal with India. We must go back to the methods of peace, back to the will to peace, and if you give what India asks and what she ought to have you can have peace."

Waiting For The Master's Call

Mrs. Annie Besant Living Retired Life

On October 1, Dr. Annie Besant entered her 86th year. On enquiry regarding her health, Mr. C. Jinarajadasa stated, "Dr. Besant shows natural signs of old age. Her strength is slight but at the moment there is no loss. She does not go out of Adyar though she is not confined to her room. As she is awaiting a call from her Master to go, she lives a completely retired life and no longer desires to follow the events of the world. She states she had done her work. For the time she is satisfied that the fight for Home Rule is won on the changed attitude of the British though much remains to be done to bring unity among Indians. She is firmly convinced that the future of the world's peace depends on close association of Britain and India as the two principal peoples of the British Commonwealth, Dr. Besant is looking forward to the swift return to the Indian body when she hoped to carry on her work of raising India to her rightful position in the world.—A.P.I.

Gandhi's Appeal from Fiery Bed

The following message was sent by Mahatma Gandhi to the English playwright, Mr. Lawrence Housman, in response to a request by the latter to be read at a special meeting under the Friends of India auspices in London to celebrate Gandhiji's birthday.

"My fast is an appeal not merely to the Hindus and India in general but to the British conscience, indeed to the whole world.

"I had hoped that the appeal from this fiery bed would somewhat awaken the British public as it seems to have marvellously roused India, but God's will was perhaps otherwise. Wanting British sympathy and help I would value anything your meeting may do. I know I have the silent sympathy and prayer of thousands of British men and women."

"Under Mango Tree"

The *Morning Post*, in an editorial under the caption "Under Mango Tree," remarks sarcastically that they admire the way Mahatmaji plays his cards but adds "that does not alter their conviction that he is an astute and implacable enemy of the British in India and we cannot rejoice to see him score so easy and obvious a point."

"Untouchables"

Poona, Tuesday.

"If it is in my power I certainly will incorporate the question of the removal of untouchability as one of the fundamental rights in the new constitution of India," declared Mr. Gandhi to a delegation of untouchables in Yeravda Jail.

He added: "It should be a criminal offence for a Hindu to be treated as an untouchable. I will insert a section in the Indian Penal Code in that connection, and the Congress will be prepared to embody this principle in the constitution."—*Router*

News About Political Situation In India

All India Delegates Reaching Allahabad

Allahabad, 28-10-32.

Delegates for Hindu-Moslem-Sikh Conference are arriving. Preparations for the Conference are enthusiastically in hand.

Bombay.

In an interview to a press representative Mr. Jayakar has said he at least does not know how many of the nominees are going to London to attend the Round Table Conference.

Simla.

Viceroy has replied to Maulana Shaikat Ali that before His Majesty's Government can consider the question of the release of Mahatma Gandhi, he must abandon civil disobedience. Viceroy also adds in his reply that the alternative suggestion to allow interview with Mahatma Gandhi also cannot be accepted.

Bombay.

Maulana Shaikat Ali is furious and he has declared that now God willing with the spirit of the Mahatma among us we shall achieve that which no Round Table Conference outside India can ever get for us.

Devastating Reaction of R.T.C. Personnel

Delhi, 25-10-32.

The announcement of the personnel of the Round Table Conference has begun to have its own devastating reaction among the various interests which it is called upon to represent. The Sikhs have adopted a resolution of 'no confidence' in their British nominees, Tara Singh.

Lahore.

The Khilafatist group of the Moslem community led by Maulana Shaikat Ali has been sorely disappointed with the personnel of the Round Table.

Political Situation Grows Tense

Simla, 26-10-32.

Government are believed to be seriously concerned with the unanimous outburst of condemnation of the proposed Conference. Protests all over India are very vehement. It is doubtful whether those nominated will all attend.

Madras.

Nationalist press opinion is crystallised in the comments of the *Hindu* the leading independent journal which states that the Conference with its present personnel and the policy behind it is a camouflage and eye-wash.

Bombay.

The Anglo-Indian opinion is represented by the *Times of India* which unequivocally deprecates secret sittings of Conference according to Government plan.

Later.

Political situation is intense.

All India Christians Resolve Upon Joint Electorates

Bombay, 29-10-32

The more do his Majesty's Government tighten their fist against the Congress the greater becomes

the enthusiasm of the nation for achievement of agreed solution of communal question unaided and unhampered.

Madras.

The All India Christian Council has passed an eventful resolution supporting joint electorates which has been hailed by Hindus, Moslems and Sikhs.

Delhi.

In order to afford sufficient time to the representatives of All India Christian Council to participate in the Hindu-Moslem-Sikh Conference the date of the meeting has been prolonged to the third of November, Thursday from the 30th of October when an informal assembly of representative leaders will meet for discussing preliminaries.

Allahabad.

With the participation of Christians the Conference is now styled as the 'All India Unity Conference' which meets here on the 3rd November.

Bombay.

The general feeling, on Viceroy's no to Maulana Shaikat Ali's appeal for the third time to release Mahatma Gandhi this time issued in special communique form, among moderate press is of deep regret which it states will only serve to strengthen the public suspicion regarding Government sincerity of purpose and among nationalist press that of affording fillip to the forces of carrying on Congress struggle to its logical end.

India Must Be Set Free

Geneva.

The nations of the world who are seeking to replace armaments by a growth of world co-operation at Geneva cannot fail to see in the ever-widening gulf between the East and West in India, a menace to world peace.

This is the keynote of a memorial being presented to all the delegates of the Thirteenth Assembly of the League of Nations on behalf of the International Committee for India.

Outlining the conditions prevailing in India the memorial expresses the opinion that the Ordinances should be repealed and that all political prisoners should be released forthwith.

The memorial urges that the accredited representatives of India and Britain should sit in conference on equal terms, and evolve a constitution acceptable to India and that it is obvious that no conference can be complete without the Indian National Congress.

The memorial appeals to the delegates of the Assembly to take any action that may be possible for them, the promoting of better relations between Great Britain and India.

The problem of India, the memorial emphasises, involves world peace and world unity.

The memorial is signed by leading International Workers of most European nations, including M. Lievens of Belgium, Dr. Winternitz of Czechoslovakia, Mr. Georges Hoog and Madame Morin of France, Mr. Marguerite Cousins of Ireland, Mr. Wilfred Wellock and Mrs. Petrick Lawrence of England, Mr. Bokkeb Lassen of Norway and Gertrude Baer of Germany.

The credit for giving lead in preparation and dissemination to the memorial goes to Mrs. Marguerite Cousins.

[We culled these news from the issue of November 4th of the *Tauganyika Opinion*. -Ed. I. O.]

Thanks

A wedding took place at 17 Little Grey Street, Durban, on Friday the 4th instant. The contracting parties were V. Sevaramen Pather of Johannesburg to Miss Pathiyerathavarthni Pather, eldest daughter of Mr. R. T. Pather of Durban. The wedding was indeed a successful and was very largely attended by all sections of the Indian community. There were also a fair gathering of Europeans. The bride and bridegroom left for Johannesburg on Sunday the 13th instant when a very large gathering attended at the Station to see them off.

Mr. V. L. Pather, of Johannesburg, takes this opportunity of thanking one and all who assisted in the wedding.

S. Aidan's Home for Indian Girls (Maritzburg)

There are at present vacancies in this Home for six Indian girls between the ages of 5 and 12 years.

The Boarders attend school, and are given domestic training in the Home.

The inclusive fee is 30/- per month, a reduction is made for sisters.

Application should be made to the Lady Superintendent of the Home, who will give all information.

Address:—Miss BATCHAM,
St. Aidan's Home,
Church Street, Maritzburg.

Notice

INDIAN UNEMPLOYMENT

Will employers of Indian labour kindly notify the undersigned of any vacancies in their establishment.

WRITE:—Hon. Secretary, Sir Kurma Reddi Unemployment Relief Committee, 175 Grey Street, Durban, or Phone Central 3506.

Indian Child Welfare Society Centre

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Open daily, Monday to Saturday, 8-30 a.m. to 11 a.m. Infants, young children, nursing and expectant mothers.

• Lady doctors give free attendance.
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