

Indian Opinion

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WORKLESS INDIANS IN GREAT DISTRESS

REPATRIATION OF COLONIAL-BORN INDIANS

SIR K. Reddi Unemployment Committee while functioning under severe handicaps and disabilities is endeavouring to meet the urgent requirements amongst the unemployed and distressed Indians, as apart from placing men and women in work, the maintenance of a food kitchen at the Indian Sports Grounds is taxing its energies to the utmost. Voluntary workers, both men and women, cook for the distressed and provide them with a mid-day meal. From small beginnings of 38 persons the numbers have grown to over 300 on some days. Besides men who eat at the depot, women and children have now appeared on the scene clamouring for relief, and these are provided with food from the kitchen to take to their homes. Only 16,000 meals have been supplied by this kitchen from the 10th of July last, and in many instances dry rations have also been distributed to families on strict investigations. Kindly disposed firms and individuals have supplied the depot with the necessary ingredients required for the kitchen, the latest donations including 50 bags of rice from the Estate of the late M. S. Randeree, 1 bag from Mr. Whitcutt, 1 bag from Mr. P. R. Singh, and 1 bag from Mr. M. Maistry. Over 90 bags of rice, 8 bags of mealie meal, 3 bags of flour, 8 bags of dholi, 60 lbs of tea, 3½ pockets of sugar, 4 bags of salt, 6 tins of cooking oil, 4 cases of milk have been used up, and as the days pass by the demand insistently grows.

A sub-committee of this body represented the cause of the unemployed to the Agent-General, who in turn accompanied them to the Town Council to lay their troubles and obtain some relief. The Council received the deputation most sympathetically and have appointed a sub-committee to go into the question of affording the Indians some relief in their distress, but up to the time of writing nothing definite has been heard. The committee wishes to thank all donors for their practical sympathy and assistance, more particularly the squatters of the Indian Market who give willingly from their small holdings.

Owing to the economic pressure and unemployment many Indians are accepting repatriation and over 800 are leaving this week for India, many of whom have been born in this colony.

2,822 Indians Repatriated

Since the beginning of the year, 2,822 Indians have been repatriated under the assisted emigration scheme. Of this total no less than 830 have left in two days. The *Umona* which sailed on Wednesday took with her 619 while the *Kathiawar* took a further 211.

The batch which left by the *Umona* is the largest this year and will probably be the last big batch this year, although there may be a few leaving by other vessels. Prior to Wednesday there had been 1,992 Indians assisted, of which 853 were male adults, 379 female adults, 370 boys and 380 girls, and this number has cost the Government over

£32,000. Under the scheme each adult—anyone over the age of sixteen being considered an adult—received £20 and each child £10.

The composition of the last two batches has not yet been ascertained but it may be assumed that at least 50 per cent. are adults. In the great majority of instances the Indians have decided to go to India owing to the increase of unemployment and the difficulty of obtaining work of any description while there is, however, a small number of elderly Indians who desire to spend their last few years in their motherland and have taken advantage of the scheme.

Appeal Made To The Agent-General

Poignant stories of the distress affecting some 100 Indians, of whom 37 are in the employ of the Darban Corporation, should the Corporation adhere to its notice of dismissal, were related to the Agent-General, Kunwar Maharaj Singh, by the men themselves.

Here is a typical case recorded by the Sir Kurma Reddi Unemployment Relief Committee: No. 516, age 61 years, sewerage department, served municipal sanitary department 1906-29; left service and re-joined 1921 to date; 26 years' service; married, with five children, two sons in Corporation employment, three girls aged 12, 14 and 18 living with him; wages £2 2s. 3d. a month, rations and double rations; met with accident in Warwick Avenue on duty, was 21 days in hospital, no compensation; under two months' notice.

Thirty-seven similar tales, with certain variations, were told, and the consequent distress to their families and themselves was pointed out by Mr. A. Christopher. Pensions of 15s. per month would be paid only to men with unbroken service of 25 years. In most cases there was a break, said the speaker, and if they were thrown out of employment they would starve. It was submitted that the men should be kept on until conditions improved or alternatively that there should be an adequate pension.

Proceeding, Mr. Christopher said that the displaced Indians were to be replaced by European labour. He had no quarrel with any policy which found more room for employment, but he strenuously opposed the closing down of avenues which had from the beginning been manned by Indians. They were to stay in this country, a fact acknowledged by the Governments of India and South Africa. The Corporation, as the largest employer of labour, should and must have certain avenues always open to Indians, as there were certain avenues of employment which were for Europeans only, in which they did not ask for employment.

There was another aspect, entirely apart from any humanitarian grounds, and that was, declared Mr. Christopher, that Indians were taxpayers and their revenue went towards the payment of the wages of

the municipal employees. In Durban itself they paid one-sixteenth of the rates and in the newly-added areas they would pay no less than any other section of the population. In addition they paid other fees, such as trading licences and vehicle tax.

Mr. Christopher, on behalf of his committee, appealed to the Agent-General to use his office that Indians should receive fair treatment.

Repatriation Of Indians

Over 800 Indians—half of them South African born—have been repatriated from Durban during last week. This is the biggest number to have left South Africa in any one week for well over a year.

It is stated that the extensive unemployment among the Indian community of Natal, together with the offer of a bonus and a free passage to India, is the reason why so many Natal-born men and women have left. Many of the adults, the *Natal Mercury* was informed, were advanced in years and were not suited to active work.

First Batch

The first batch left on the *Umona* on Wednesday. The vessel took 619, among whom there were 391 South African-born Indians. The number was made up of 206 men over the age of 16, 136 women, 132 boys and 145 girls.

The rest of the batch sailed on the *Kathiawar*. This numbered 211, consisting of 76 men, 46 women, 48 boys and 41 girls.

Of the adults in both lots 157 were South African-born while all the children had been born in Natal.

REPATRIATION THE ONLY RELIEF FOR INDIANS

IN this issue we publish elsewhere the report of the Sir Kurma Reddi Unemployment Committee and the details about the Indians who are repatriated since the beginning of the year under the Assisted Emigration Scheme. The cries of increasing unemployment and hunger among the Indian community in Natal are being heard every day. From last July Sir Kurma Reddi Unemployment Committee have opened a food kitchen at the Indian Sports Grounds and the distressed men, women and children are provided with a midday meal. From small beginnings of 38 persons, the Committee informs, the numbers have grown to over 300 on some days. From July 10 last, over 16,000 meals have been supplied by this kitchen and in many instances dry rations have also been distributed to distressed families on strict investigations. Kindly disposed firms and individuals have supplied the depot with provisions required by the kitchen. Many donors have given bags of rice, dall, sugar, flour and other things for which the Committee thanks them. The Committee is particularly thankful to the squatters of the Indian morning market who give willingly from their small holdings. Voluntary workers both men and women cook for the distressed at the food kitchen. A sub-committee of this body represented the cause of unemployed to the Agent-General who in turn accompanied them to the Town Council to lay their troubles and obtain some relief. The Council received the deputation sympathetically and have

appointed a sub-committee to go into the question of affording the Indians some relief in their distress but up to the time of writing nothing definite has been heard. In Municipal estimates a total sum of £173,000 is estimated for relief works. 1,328 European labourers will be provided with employment and the Council will give £12,000 for direct poor relief. This large amount will be spent for the relief of the poor whites. The Durban Indian community contributes over 6 per cent. of the rates and hence it means that they pay thousands of pounds to the European relief works and poor relief but the unfortunate starving members of the Indian community have no right to ask for a penny from these estimates. There are more than 4,000 Indians unemployed. Hundreds of them are on the verge of starvation. Yet the Council has not given a penny towards the poor relief for Indians. But who would care to listen to the representations of the Indians and the Agent-General of the Government of India? For Indians it seems the only relief is to be repatriated and go to India whether they are born here or not. Let us now turn to the other side of the picture. Since the beginning of the year 2,822 Indians have been repatriated under the assisted emigration scheme for which it is now said that it forms no part of the Gentleman's Agreement. In the last two weeks 830 Indians have left this country for ever and gone to India, most of whom are born in this country. In the great majority of instances they left this country owing to the increase of unemployment and the difficulty of obtaining work of any kind. When the second Round Table Conference met at Capetown in the beginning of this year the S. A. I. C. submitted a statement to the Indian delegation. The Congress asked for the complete abandonment of the Assisted Emigration Scheme as enunciated in the Capetown Agreement of 1926 and ratified by Act 37 of 1927. The Round Table Conference discussed at length this question and the Indian delegation announced that the scheme has been dropped from the Agreement. The Minister of the Interior Doctor Malan made a statement on the results of the Indian Round Table Conference on the 6th of April in which he said, "It was recognised that the possibilities of the Union's scheme of assisted emigration to India are now practically exhausted, owing to the economic and climatic conditions of India as well as to the fact that 80 per cent. of the Indian population of the Union are now South African-born." When this was announced the people of India were satisfied. They thought that no Indian from South Africa will now be repatriated. There was a belief in India that the delegation has achieved a success in this matter. But on the contrary it was merely a diplomatic game on the part of the Union Government. Although the assisted emigration scheme does not now form a part of the Agreement it is still retained in the Act 37 of 1927 and as a result of it thousands of Indians mostly colonial born are repatriated under this Act. Doctor Malan has recognised that the possibilities of the assisted emigration to India is exhausted owing to the fact that 80 per cent. of the Indian population in the Union are now South African-born and yet he must have been satisfied in his hearts of heart that 2,822

Indians are repatriated to India after he announced the result of the second Round Table Conference. This is a very important question. We draw the attention of the Agent-General of the Government of India in this matter and request him to make representations to the Union Government on behalf of his Government that the benefit of the assisted emigration scheme should not be given to the Indians who are born in this country. The Government of India must refuse to accept the colonial-born Indians who go away from this country after selling away their birthrights. One gets disgusted when he comes to know the history and the secrets of this damnable repatriation scheme. This assisted emigration scheme is a "revised edition" of the repatriation scheme which is incorporated in the Section 6 of Act 22 of 1914. It provided for the grant of a free passage from any port of South Africa to any Indian who was desirous of returning to India. As an encouragement to leave these shores of Union the Government paid each repatriate the sum of £5. In the year 1919 the Asiatic Enquiry Commission was appointed at which Sir Benjamin Robertson and Mr. (now Sir) Geoffrey Corbett represented the Government of India. In their statement they said "It has been seen that for many years the Government of India have been compelled to recognise that it was necessary to restrict the number of Indians in South Africa in order to secure fair treatment for those who are permanently settled there." There was a sort of bargain that if the permanently settled Indians are to expect fair treatment here it could be secured if we agree to reduce the Indian population from this country. To put it plainly if we agree to barter away the rights of our poor countrymen! At what sacrifice the Class Aress Bill was dropped in 1926? The repatriation scheme of 1914 was improved upon. The bonus was increased to £20 and a free passage was promised. Though there was improvement in the scheme the idea behind it was to see that thousands of Indians may go away from this country for good. The birthrights of the poorer section of the Indian community were sacrificed in order that the remainder of the Indian community may be treated fairly. Even in this the Government of India and the Indian community is simply bluffed by Union Government. The Union Government go on passing humiliating legislations for the permanently settled community let alone giving them fair treatment. The Indian community find themselves in this intolerable situation and the Agent-General and the Indian Government are helpless before the Union Government. We hope the Government of India will at least refuse to accept the the colonial-born Indians who leave this country for India after selling away their birthrights.

The Fiji Government And Swami Bhawani Dayal

In the Fiji Legislative Council the Hon. K. B. Singh, member for the Indian Southern Division, asked the following questions:—

Will the Government be pleased to inform this Council—(a) whether a telegram was sent by the Government to the Capetown Government requiring the following endorsement or words to that effect, to be made and inscribed on the pass port of Swami Bhawani Dayal Sanyasi, an Indian subject of His Majesty who was on a visit to South Africa: "This pass port is not valid for travel to the Fiji Islands?" (b) If the answer be in the affirmative, reason or reasons for the action taken? (c) Authority under which the action was taken? (d) Objections this Government has or has had to Swami Bhawani Dayal's visiting Fiji?

The Government was not prepared to make a statement was the first reply to the above question. The Hon. Moonsamy Moodliar further asked:— Is it a fact that the Government of Fiji has recently cabled the Governor-General of South Africa prohibiting Bhawani Dayal Sanyasi from coming to Fiji? If so, will the Government state its reason for taking this step? To this the Hon. Member was informed to see the reply given to the Hon. K. B. Singh.

[Why should the Government of Fiji be afraid of Swami Bhawani Dayal? He had the intention of visiting Fiji Island and personally see the conditions in which his countrymen live there. If the Government of Fiji is giving a fair treatment to the Indian community, there was no necessity to prohibit him from visiting that country. The refusal to visit that country on the contrary raises a doubt in the minds of Indian people that the Fiji Government is not treating the Indian community fairly.— Ed. I. O.]

New School For Indians

The sky was overcast and there were occasional squalls of scudding rain on Saturday afternoon sweeping over the Inanda range of hills, which did not prevent the Agent-General for India, Kunwar Maharaj Singh, C.I.E., and the Kunwar Rani from travelling along the country roads to be present at the laying of the foundation stone of the Wyld Memorial School.

It is just two years and six months since Mr. and Mrs. Wyld went up to the Inanda district at the urgent request of the Indian community to help them to get a school. The Natives had schools and churches, but there was nothing for the Indians. Upon investigation, Mr. Wyld found that there were 200 Indian families on top of the mountain and 240 families below, showing that there were over 2,000 children of school age without facilities for education. The parents were mostly peasant farmers and small holders supplying Durban Market with fruit and vegetables, and living thrifty, industrious lives. The Education authorities promised a grant-in-aid for teachers' salaries provided a building was erected.

Mr. and Mrs. Wyld struggled with the problem, holding classes in a tobacco-drying shed, on the verandah outside a temple, and under the trees, and in and about a cottage given to them by Moonsamy Brothers, of New Glasgow and Inanda.

Result of a Legacy

Finally a portion of a legacy Mr. Wyld inherited was set aside for the purchase of land and the building of a school, and a magnificent position on

the top of the mountain was acquired, serving both sides of the district, being free from fever mosquitoes, and commanding views of mountains and sea for many miles.

The foundation stone was laid by Bishop Ferguson Davie on Saturday afternoon. There was a small but representative gathering of Indians and their friends.

Among the speakers were the Kunwar Singh, who reminded the Indians that the accomplishment of the school was a practical evidence of Christianity in their midst.

Mr. Wyld thanked the speakers for their presence and support. Mr. Banks, Inspector of Schools, also expressed his appreciation and interest, and the Kunwarani voiced her thanks for help given to the Indians by the voluntary helpers whom Mr. and Mrs. Wyld had gathered round.

Mr. Fincher has come from England to give his services in providing the building; Mr. Dix is in charge of the middle school; and Mrs. C. E. Burne, head mistress of the junior department. Miss Warner, who took charge during the headmaster's and his wife's absence in England, resigned her position upon their return.

Kunwar Maharaj Singh's Departure To Capetown

The Agent-General for the Government of India, Kunwar Maharaj Singh, C.I.E., left Durban for Capetown on Wednesday the 28th inst. The Agent-General will go on from Capetown to Johannesburg next week. He does not expect to return to Durban for permanent residence until May.

The Kunwarani Maharaj Singh will leave Durban for Johannesburg on Wednesday, November 30.

Municipal Barracks Free School

Mayor And Mayoress Attend Sale Of Works

Nearly one thousand Indians, a vast majority of whom were Municipal employees, took part in Saturday afternoon's sale of work in aid of the Municipal barracks Free School. The Sale of Work was held under the distinguished patronage of His Worship the Mayor (Councillor Oliver Lee, J.P., O.B.E.) and the Mayoress. Mr. G. P. Nair, President and Chairman of the School Management Committee presided and was supported by the Vice Presidents Messrs. M. D. Pilly, A. Chengiah, D. M. Hoosen and R. P. Naransamy also V. Ohengiah, Secretary, and S. B. Maharaj, Treasurer. The proceedings commenced just after 2-30 p.m. with a selected musical programme which was admirably carried out by Mr. S. Shunmugam.

Chairman's Speech

In extending a warm welcome to His Worship the Mayor and the Mayoress the Chairman said:—That this afternoon's sale of work in aid of this school will certainly mark another milestone on the road of education and social progress of the Indians of Municipal Barracks. As a chief citizen of no mean town Mr. Lee has won our esteem, love and respect and we the Municipal employees look upon him as our guide, friend and sympathiser, and upon the Mayoress as our mother and look forward to her sympathy.

The Municipal Barracks Free School commenced its activities as far back as 1921, starting with a modest attendance of 40 children and two teachers, who received no pay for their services. It was, and still is, a labour of love, and with the progress of time to-day the school which is really a drama hall lent to the Committee by the kind permission of Mr. E. Walker, Chief Sanitary

Inspector, has a total attendance of 140 children who are provided with book etc. free. The Chairman also said that the expenses in connection with the administration of the school are cheerfully borne by the Committee members who are also Municipal employees, and by public donation. Continuing the Chairman said, that the Committee of this school will be grateful to His Worship the Mayor if, he will exert his influence in the Council by getting the school a grant.

The Mayor was then garlanded by Mr. Nair, and a Bouquet was presented to the Mayoress.

The Mayor in his opening remarks first of all congratulated the young men for the good work they are doing by educating their children of the barracks to fit them for higher standard, for education is the greatest thing in the world. You all know, the Mayor said that we have a big list in our Grants-in-aid to bear, but he said he will do his best to see his colleagues and secure a grant for the school.

The hall used for schooling is very dark and should be made brighter, by having the hall brighter, the children will learn twice as quicker, he said he would see the Department concerned to improve the condition, for the sake of the children's health.

Turning to the children he said pay attention to your teachers, you will learn more good. When I used to go to school I used to think how cruel the teachers were, but it is all mistake. The teachers are the only persons to guide, and mould character and put you into good ways. You must help your teachers to put you as men fitted to be in the world.

You all will be doing good he said to those present by purchasing in these fully laden stalls. and you must all sympathise with the object of this sale of work in aid of this school, and all of you must appreciate the efforts of the Committee. Sale of work he said that a shilling thing will be sold at less than that price. Therefore things will be sold cheaper, secondly you will be helping school, thirdly you will be helping yourself and have the satisfaction of knowing that your money is going where it will do good, and it is with the greatest pleasure I declare open this sale of work which I trust will be a great success.

Subsequently a photograph was taken with the Mayor and Mayoress and the members of the School Board.

The Mayoress was the first one to purchase a toy then a big rush was made to all stalls and in a hour and half's time the whole lot of the goods etc. were sold.

Unemployment And Poor Relief

Bishop C. J. Ferguson-Davie writes in the issue of 23rd inst. of the *Natal Mercury*:—

Sir,—In your issue of the 18th I read that the Benevolent Society needs a considerable sum of money in order to pay its monthly relief contributions. As the Provincial Council is not able to make a grant the Benevolent Society will have great difficulty in raising the money required. The grants that the Society make are by no means large, but in many cases they must be of enormous importance to the recipients.

Living as I do in a district in which there is a considerable amount of unemployment in ordinary trades, I cannot help seeing the benefit which has come to the community from the Benevolent Society and even more from relief works, both Municipal and Provincial. The relief works have enabled men to earn wages and support their families, when otherwise there would have been no prospect for them at all. All credit is due to those who have organised these works. But Mr. Reyburn, in introducing the Municipal Budget on Monday, gave a very serious warning, in which probably all would agree with him, that "these works, however extensive, will not solve the problem which confronts us at this time." The solving of that problem is, he says, "a matter for the Union Government, and it is 'the gravest problem with which we are faced.'"

The fact that this ultimately must be faced by and, we trust, solved by the Union Government will not, I hope, lead anyone to slacken local efforts until the Union Government makes adequate provision. As 86 per cent. of the total unemployed in Natal are now living in Durban—many having come to the town from outside—we have reason to ask for relief to be to a considerable extent on a Provincial basis for the present.

The suggestion of additional rates or taxes can never be a popular one, but if they are necessary we are bound to face the fact. After all, in direct taxation, we are far more favourably situated than people in England, where income tax at present is 5s. 6d. in the pound, and begins with people of an income of £120 a year.

May I add to this already long letter by one further suggestion? My work brings me in contact with various nationalities here, and this contact makes it obvious that the European section is not the only one which is suffering from unemployment. I notice that in the Municipal estimates a total sum of £178,000 is estimated for relief works which will provide employment for 1,328 European labours, while the Council will also give £12,000 (and possibly a good deal more) for direct poor relief.

We must rejoice that all this activity is being displayed in helping those Europeans who are suffering from the depression. But we cannot help remembering that the Indian community of Durban contributes rather over 6 per cent. of the rates, so in this case they are paying some thousands of pounds to the European relief works and poor relief. Apart from the justice of the matter, surely it is rather derogatory to the honour of us Europeans that we should be compelling Indians to pay a portion of the wages of the White labourers on relief works and of the direct poor relief of Europeans, while we are doing nothing whatever to provide from those rates either relief work or poor relief for unemployed Indians, of whom there are apparently as many as 4,000 in the Durban area.

Might not at least something be done by the Municipality for the Indians in both matters—relief work for the strong and direct poor relief for the sick and weak—on the grounds of justice and human feeling and the honour of the European?

Unconvincing

We call this from the *Servant of India* :—

There can be no doubt that Mr. J. R. Glorney Bolton was representing the opinions of a large section of Britishers when in his letter of the 18th Sept. last to the *London Times*, he said :

Mr. Gandhi, however, should not forget that the Englishman is genuinely concerned for the welfare of the "untouchable." Many Conservatives will conscientiously oppose the new reforms if they cannot convince themselves that the "untouchable" is not to become subject to "Brahmin tyranny."

Mr. Bolton will, however, find it very hard to convince the Indian, be he an "untouchable" or a "Brahmin," of the sincerity of his concern, and that it was not merely an excuse to hang on to power in India. It may do him some good to read the vigorous criticism of British administration by no other than Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, an "untouchable," who was selected by the British Government to represent the "untouchables" at the Round Table Conference, Dr. Ambedkar, in defending the "momentous" change in the attitude of the depressed classes towards British rule in India, said: "We have judged of the existing administration solely in the light of our own circumstances and we have

found it wanting in some of the most essential elements of a good government." He went on to accuse the Government that it had "all along used them (the depressed classes) as an excuse for its continued existence." It is apparent, therefore, that the "Untouchables" have yet to be convinced of the concern of the Britishers for their welfare.

Mr. Bolton's assertion would have been more convincing if the Britisher had shown similar concern for the suppressed natives and Asiatics in South Africa and East Africa. In East Africa non-Europeans continue to be treated as "untouchables" under the direct rule of Great Britain, and the handful of white men are given a predominant voice in the administration. In South Africa even to-day Britain could bring enormous pressure to bear on the Government, notwithstanding her Dominion Status, to treat the non-Europeans better. England did not hesitate to embark on a tariff war against Ireland when the latter offended her. England need not go to war with South Africa in the defence of the non-European British citizen, notwithstanding the precedent of the Boer War. England has only to take the South African cry for independence at its face value and decline to have any concern for the defence of that country against external invasion. Japan will soon have something to say to South Africa, and the South African attitude will undergo a surprising change. Why, even to-day her attitude towards Japan is different from and better than her attitude towards the Asiatic and the Native within her own borders. If South Africa discriminates against non-Europeans, Great Britain is no less responsible for it than white South Africa.

De Valera In Self-Defence

Dublin, Wednesday.

Mr. de Valera, replying to the debate on the motion of censure, thought it extraordinary "how, with all the goodwill the British say they have for us, they can treat us very differently from the way they treat, for instance, Russia."

The British Government, he said, thought they could squeeze the Irish people, and the whole aim of British policy had been to try by pressure to drive the Irish people from behind the Government they deliberately chose, and restore a Government which had worked with so much amity with England in the past.

Mr. de Valera announced that he would state tomorrow what he was going to do with land annuities. The hardships imposed by tariffs were not comparable with the hardships caused by paying land annuities.

In moving the vote of censure, Mr. Cosgrave referred to this "solemn hour in the nation's misfortune." He predicted appalling suffering and irreparable losses unless the country got rid of the Government.

Mr. Cosgrave declared that the Government precluded the possibility of an honourable settlement with Britain, and handled internal and external affairs recklessly and irresponsibly, with the result that the country was facing political and economic disaster.—*Reuter*.

£2,395,000,000 In War Debts

When the Hoover Moratorium was announced last year, foreign Governments, including Britain, whose debt was £910,000,000, owed the United States £2,395,000,000 in War Debts.

Foreign Governments owed the British Government £2,250,000,000 in War and Reconstruction Debts.

Germany, in terms of the Young Plan, was committed to the payment of £3,679,000,000 in Reparations as

from Sept. 1, 1929.

Britain funds her Debt on a commercial basis, agreeing to pay interest at one rate of 8 per cent. until Dec. 15, 1932, and 3½ per cent. thereafter, and a part the principal initially; her annual payment in recent years being approximately £85,000,000. Her policy to her debtors, stated in the Balfour Note, was that she would not demand from her debtors, including Germany, any more than was required by her to meet her obligations to America.

Up to Nov. 30, 1930, America had collected \$89,650,742 in principal and £215,867,718 in interest from her various debtors; of which the lion's share was paid by Britain—£85,802,468 off principal and £209,883,326 interest.

Indian Delegates Of Third Round Table Conference

New Delhi, Oct. 22.

The personnel of the third Round Table Conference consists of the following persons:—

British India Delegates.—Messrs. M. R. Jayakar, Ramswami Mudliar, Pandit Nanakchand, Chandhury Zafarullakhan, Sir Parasuram Patro, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Shafaat Ahmed Khan, Sardar Tara Singh, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, H.H. The Aga Khan, Dr. Ambedkar, Sir Cowasji Jehangir (Junior), Sir Hubert Carr, Mr. A. H. Ghazvi, Colonel Gidney, Sir Mahomed Iqbal and Mr. N. C. Kelkar.

It is probable that one or two additions will be made.

Indian States Delegates.—Sir V. T. Krishnamachariar, Raja Ondharnain, Sir Mohammed Ismail, Sir Akbar Hydari, Wazhat Hussain, Rao Bahadur Surve, P. B. R. R. Williams, Nawab Liqat Hayat, and Sir Manubhai Mehta.

News From India

Leaders Congregating In Allahabad

Allahabad, 1-11-32.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya accompanied by his son Govind Malaviya and several Sikh leaders has arrived here from the Punjab where leaders begin to assemble for the Unity Conference.

Bombay.

A contingent of the Round Tableers has sailed for London on the 28th October. Their departure has been treated with complete indifference, though there were demonstrations at the time of their departure resulting in several arrests.

Poona.

There has been a wave of opposition to entire Government methods by the wing of junior Liberals and it is believed that if their seniors are not brought down to their way of thinking there is going to be a definite breach among them.

India's Eyes Focussed On Allahabad

Delhi.

All eyes in India are turned towards Allahabad where the Unity Conference commences to-morrow. Pandit Malaviya in spite of illness has been busy negotiating with the Hindu and Sikh leaders in preparing the stage for acceptance national unity.

Official appreciation of the situation is reflected by the expression of opinion thereon by a most reliable authority that if Allahabad conference succeeds the national unity thus consolidated will throw overboard the Premier's communal award which will create a new and piquant political situation.

Status Of Equality In Dominions Demanded

Allahabad, 9-11-32.

Amidst atmosphere of hope, ability and cheerfulness the Unity Conference meets here to-day. Leaders from all centres have arrived and great enthusiasm prevails.

Sirala.

The stage of the debate on the Ottawa Agreement Bill introduced by the Government in the Assembly is marked by strong opposition from commercial and political groups wherein the question of the status of Indians settled in Dominions and Colonies has been prominently brought forward.

Sirala.

Much liveliness has been created in the Assembly by Mr. Bhumenand Das having given notice to move the rejection of the Ottawa Agreement Bill until full citizenship rights on equal footing are conceded to Indians settled in Dominions and Colonies.

Bothbay.

Consequent upon grave disappointments on the personnel of the R.T.C. picketing not only in the Bazaar areas but also in other centres has very much increased. Reports of arrests are daily coming in. There is a movement on the part of nationalist Moslems to vie with the Congress movement on active items of work after achieving national unity at Allahabad.

Unity Conference Opens Amidst Scenes Of Great Enthusiasm

Allahabad, 4-11-32.

Amidst scenes of great enthusiasm and rejoicing the Unity Conference opened its sessions yesterday. Hundred delegates representing all Hindu, Moslem, Sikh and Christian interests amounting to the cream of the Indian Nation are attending it.

Later.

The veteran Congress leader from the most orthodox Hindu school of thought Mr. C. Vijaya Raghavachariar has been elected President of the Unity Conference.

Bombay.

Optimism is the note of the Unity Conference. The President Mr. Acharya opened it with a most touching appeal in the name of India and the greatest leader incarcerated behind the prison bars to achieve unity. He concluded his address saying that not only England but also the whole world watches what wisdom India has got, which depends on the result of Conference.

Allahabad.

Maulana Shaukat Ali in the course of his address at the Conference said all is well with us and God willing we shall succeed but there is no doubt that the only thing missing here is the presence of Mahatma Gandhi and his guidance.

Bombay, 9-30 a.m.

The Conference progresses satisfactorily.

Threatened Break Up At Allahabad

Allahabad, 6th Nov.

The up-break of the Unity Conference which began here during the week-end, with representatives of all the Indian communities who are endeavouring to settle the communal question; appears imminent, owing to the threatened withdrawal of the Muslim leader, Maulana Shaukat Ali, following a difference of opinion concerning the separation of Sindh.

Unity Conference At The Final Stage

Allahabad, 8-11-32.

The Unity Conference is passing through its final stage although unfortunately the hitch on the question of separation of Sindh in the way of agreement is not yet crossed over.

Bombay.

Uneasiness of the possible results of the Unity Conference.

ference is being felt although atmosphere appears still to be hopeful.

Mahatmajee To Fast Again

Madras.
Mahatma Gandhi has communicated his firm resolve to resume fast on the 1st January if Gaurayam temple is not thrown open to untouchables before or by that day. The news has been received with great consternation all over the Presidency where orthodoxy has been rampant for centuries.

Allahabad.
The leaders assembled here have received Mahatma Gandhi's resolve to resume fast with a shock. It is believed immediately after the completion of the Unity Conference here will be a gigantic effort to get Gaurayam temple in particular and all temples in general opened for untouchables all over India.

[We called the above news from *Tanganjika Opinion*.—Ed. I. O.]

False Hopes Of Agreement

London, Saturday.

The India League in London announced that it had received Pandit Malaviya's cable from India that a conference composed of representatives of Hindus, Moslems and Sikhs had reached a unanimous settlement of the communal problem, but though the report is featured in some of this morning's London newspapers, it receives no support from Press correspondents at Allahabad, where the so-called "Unity" Conference was held.

The *Times*' correspondent at Delhi says the conference broke up without inspiring any particular confidence in its deliberations, most of the resolutions being rushed through in a depleted meeting at the last moment.

With the notable exception of Malaviya's, none of the signatures to the alleged pact counts for more than the paper on which it is written.

Punjab Moslems will consider the report of their representatives at a joint meeting of the All-India Muslim Conference and the Muslim League at Delhi on Sunday.

Burma To Join New Federal India?

Rangoon, Friday.

Following the surprising result of the elections, rejecting separation from India offered by the British Government, the leader of the victorious anti-separationists, Bama, declined to form a Ministry. He told the Governor he interpreted the vote as a mandate to work for full Responsible Government but for the moment he wanted to enter the new Indian Federation on special conditions, including the right to secede.—Reuter.

New Constitution Problem

Calcutta, Friday.

Burma's unexpected election verdict against separation from India has provided a new problem for the constitution makers. It is possible that the India Bill, instead of being introduced in the spring will be delayed till 1934. The position is one of stalemate. The anti-separation party are now refusing to form a Ministry. They declare that the party policy is to enter the Indian federation on special conditions, one of which is the right to secede at a future date. This condition, of course, could not be granted as it is contrary to the whole spirit of the system of federation at present being planned for India.

If Burma is determined on joining India the whole work of constitution making will be thrown out of gear for everything has been planned for a federal India without Burma.

Sir Charles Luke Shot

Calcutta, Friday.

Sir Charles Luke, Chief Superintendent of the Central Gaol, was shot and wounded three times to-day.

Sir Charles was driving with his wife and daughter when he was shot and wounded in the face and neck. Lady Luke and Miss Luke were not injured. The assailants escaped.—Reuter.

Sir Alfred Watson Outrage

Calcutta, Thursday.

At a special tribunal presided over by Mr. Ellis the following sentences were imposed in connection with the Watson outrage: Sanil Chatterjee, life transportation; Promode Ranjan Bose, 10 years' hard labour; Ambar Chandra Ghose, two years' hard labour.

Three others, Das, Datta and Bakshi, were acquitted. All were charged with conspiracy to murder.

Sir Alfred Watson, the editor of the *Statesman*, was leaving his office on the night of September 28 by car and was shot twice in the upper part of his arms, the bullets penetrating his collar bone. It was the second attempt within two months to assassinate him.

Indian Conference In London

London, Thursday.

The preliminary meeting to-day of the Indian Round Table Conference to fix the agenda was presided over by Mr. Ramsay Macdonald. He heartily welcomed the delegates in "familiar scenes," and said he hoped that the work would fully satisfy everybody. As they knew each other's general opinions, he hoped that they would settle down to details in a severely business-like way. He said that he might not be able to attend meetings frequently, but whenever the British Government delegates found it necessary to advance a definite Government view it would be considered view of himself and his colleagues. The British Government, he said, would unhesitatingly do everything to contribute to the success of the work.

The Aga Khan, on behalf the Indian delegates, reciprocated the cordial sentiments Mr. Macdonald had expressed. He said that they had returned with the will to succeed. He hoped that by Christmas they would reach a conclusion and enable the enactment of legislation for a workable Constitution satisfying the legitimate aspirations of the Indian people.

Sir Samuel Hoare explained that the object of the agenda was to cover questions not yet sufficiently discussed and to avoid repetition of past discussions. He expected the conference to end on December 20 and enable the Government to consider proposals so that a Joint Select Committee of Parliament could get ahead at the next session.—Reuter.

Re-opening Of Parliament

Pretoria.

A proclamation in the Gazette announces that the fifth session of the present Parliament will be held at Capetown at noon on Friday, January 20, 1933.—Reuter.

King's Speech To Parliament

London, Tuesday.

His Majesty's views on world-wide problems, national finances and economic conditions were embodied in the King's speech at the opening of Parliament to-day. The King expressed earnest hopes for the success of the World Economic Conference which would be held in London as soon as possible in 1933 and also for the success of the Disarmament Conference.

The Government would submit proposals for the further constitutional development of India at the conclusion of the present round-table conference. "The decision to be taken," said the King, "will be of great moment to the whole of my Empire."

The measures taken to assist British industry in Home and overseas markets had created a feeling of greater confidence.

His Majesty foreshadowed further plans to enable agriculture to take its proper national place, "though recent measures in regard to meat and other products have been of great assistance to producers." In this connection he pointed out that the restoration of prosperity in agriculture could not be expected until wholesale prices had risen to a more normal level.

Long reference was made in the speech to unemployment and the King expressed particular distress at the fact that many young men and women had never in their lives had an opportunity of regular employment. Forthcoming measures would deal with unemployment insurance, other problems in regard to unemployed and rent restriction.—Reuter.

Official Notice Of Withdrawal

Pretoria, Friday.

The official notices announcing the withdrawal of British silver coin from currency in the Union as from January 15, 1933, appears in the Government Gazette. Details concerning the withdrawal have already been published.—Reuter.

British Coin In Native Territories

Pretoria, Friday.

Notices by the High Commissioner withdrawing British silver coin from currency in Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland, in accordance with the Union proclamation, are published in the Gazette.—Reuter.

Indian Tennis Club

The 2nd Annual General Meeting of the Rangers Indian Tennis Club, was held at the Club House, Krause Street, Vrededorp, on Sunday 13th November 1932, the following were duly elected office-bearers for the ensuing year, viz:—

Patron: Kunwar Maharaj Singh Esq., Vice-Patron: Mstapha Hassim Esq., President: H. Khan Esq., Vice-Presidents: Messrs. N. Parbhoo, E. C. Hall, E. Mall, O. Hassim, E. Virjee, J. Phillips, and W. Ernest; Hon. Secretary: Mr. K. Narayansamy, Hon. Treasurer: K. Vengatas Thambi, Hon. Auditor: Mr. B. K. Naidoo, Committees: Messrs. J. G. Vandeyar, N. Ramsamy, N. Mawlabuckas, and officials as ex-officio, Captain: O. Hassim.

It was decided that the club affiliate to Transvaal Tennis Association.

Die Deutsche Akademie Honors Drs. Tagore and Raman

Under the presidency of Geheimrat Prof. Dr. Friedrich von Muller of the University of Munich, one of the foremost medical men of the world, the Deutsche Akademie held its annual sessions in Munich during October 13-15. Cultural leaders from Germany and Austria and many public men of great importance—His Highness the Crown Prince of Bavaria, a special representative of the Central Government of Germany, the Bavarian Minister of Education, the Mayor of the City of Munich and others—attended the sessions.

It may be of interest to the Indian public and cultural leaders that the report of India Institute of the Deutsche Akademie, read by its Hon. Secretary Dr. Franz Thierfelder, received unanimous support from the Senators of the Deutsche Akademie, representing various German Universities and leaders of various walks of life. Prof. Dr. A. O. Meyer, the chairman of the "Wissenschaftliche Abteilung," called upon Dr. Taraknath Das, one of the Honorary members of the Deutsche Akademie, to speak on the significance of Indo-German Cultural Co-operation. Dr. Das very briefly expressed his views and thanked the Deutsche Akademie, the authorities of the German universities and the German public for the practical aid extended to the Indian people in building up their national efficiency. He begged that the work of the Deutsche Akademie in aiding worthy Indian scholars should receive continued support.

The Senate of the Deutsche Akademie unanimously elected Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, the Founder-President of Viswa Bharati and Prof. of Bengalee of Calcutta University, and Sir Prof. Dr. C. V. Raman of Calcutta University as Honorary Corresponding Members. Year before last, the same honor was bestowed upon Sir Prof. Dr. Jagadis Chandra Bose of Calcutta. We may say that the signal honour extended to these great men of India by the Deutsche Akademie is not only a genuine expression of recognition accorded to them, but living symbol of cultural amity between the peoples of India and Germany.

The India Institute of the Deutsche Akademie has arranged a course of lectures on Indian Culture to be held during the coming semester. Among others will speak: Professor Dr. Geiger, University of Munich, Prof. Dr. Oertel, University of Munich, Prof. Dr. Wüst, University of Munich, Prof. Dr. Hauer, University of Tübingen, Prof. Dr. Scherman, University of Munich.

Through the kindness and co-operation of the Indian Press and Indian educators, activities of India Institute of the Deutsche Akademie, which are absolutely non-political are fairly known to the Indian public. However it has been decided that a concise as well as comprehensive report of the work done by this cultural organisation, during the last few years, will be printed in English for circulation among the cultural leaders of India who may be interested in co-operating with us, to make our work more effective. Those who wish to receive the forthcoming report should write to us in advance. We welcome active support and co-operation of Indian cultural leaders in furthering our work.

Dr. FRANZ THIERFELDER, Hon. Secretary,
India Institute of the Deutsche Akademie
Maximilaneum, Munich, Germany.

October 20, 1932.