

Indian Opinion

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"WE HAVE NO MACHINE GUNS NOR AN ARMY"

STATEMENT BY MR. MANILAL GANDHI

MR. MANILAL GANDHI has issued the following statement in India:—

A grave crisis has arisen in South Africa as a result of the passing of the Transvaal Asiatic Land Tenure Act, which threatens to undo all that Mahatma Gandhi has done for the Indian community in South Africa after a fierce and prolonged struggle, lasting for seven long years. The Smuts-Gandhi Agreement has been consigned to the scrap-heap. The Capetown Agreement, too, has met the same fate. Indians in the Transvaal are faced with the imminent peril of being literally reduced to the position of pariahs. The purpose of this article is to explain briefly how this has happened.

Law No. 3 of 1885, a Transvaal Republican law, prohibited Asiatics generally from owning land in the Transvaal, except in bazaars and locations and such places. It provided for residential segregation, but it could not be enforced because the law was not compulsory. It merely empowered the Government to set aside certain areas for occupation by Asiatics, but did not empower it to compel them to go into those areas. The law did not provide for trade segregation.

Thus the above law only prohibited Asiatics from acquiring ownership of land. In other respects, they had a free movement. That is to say, they could reside and trade wherever they liked.

Then came into existence the Transvaal Gold Law of 1908. Under Sections 130 and 131 of this Law, Asiatics and coloured persons generally, except bona fide servants, were prohibited from residing on proclaimed land, except in bazaars, locations, compounds and such other places as the Mining Commissioner might permit. This went a step further than Law No. 3 of 1885. The Indian community very strongly protested against this restriction. The Law, however, never attempted to prevent Indians from trading on proclaimed land. There was some correspondence between the British Government and the Attorney-General of the Transvaal on the subject, from which it was perfectly clear that no existing rights were being interfered with by the Gold Law. Thus this law, while it did take away the right of the Asiatic to trade on proclaimed land, did not interfere with his right to occupy premises on proclaimed land.

The Indian community was, however, not satisfied with this position and Mr. Gandhi made it quite clear to General Smuts, the then Minister of the Interior, as to what the Indian community felt. This is what Mr. Gandhi stated in his letter dated 30th June, 1914:—

"As the Minister is aware, some of my countrymen have wished me to go further. They are dissatisfied that the Transvaal Gold Law, the Transvaal Townships Act and the Transvaal Law No. 3 of 1885 have not been altered, so as to give them full rights of residence and ownership of land. Whilst, therefore, they have not been included in the programme of Passive Resistance, it will not be denied that some day or other these matters will require further and sympathetic consideration by the Government. I shall hope that as the importation of indentured labour from India is prohibited and as the Immigrants' Regulation Act of last year has in practice all but stopped further free Indian immigration and my countrymen do not aspire to any political ambition, they, the Europeans, will see the justice and indeed the necessity of my countrymen, being granted the rights I have just referred to."

Until the year 1919 things went on smoothly. The Gold Law was not put into operation and Indians resided and traded wherever they liked. While their right to own land was taken away by the law of 1885 it did not prevent them from acquiring ownership of land by forming companies even though they may be composed of Asiatics, and likewise they created property interests without any hindrance.

The Government, however, took steps to further restrict Indians' rights in that year by passing the Asiatics (Land and Trading) Amendment Act of 1919. This Act, while protecting the vested rights created up to that year, prohibited Indians from acquiring ownership of land even by means of forming companies in which Asiatics had any interest. The Select Committee also recommended, "that steps should immediately be taken to render it impossible for any Indian or Asiatic in future to obtain a trading licence for a new business—in other words, that whilst the existing rights should be recognised and protected and, where necessary validated and legalised, no further obtaining of trading licences (save and except as renewals of the existing licences) or the opening of the new businesses by Indians or Asiatics should be allowed." It may be said to the credit of the Government that, though this was a recommendation to the Government rigidly to enforce the laws against the Asiatics, the Administration remained inactive up to the present time and successive Governments allowed the presence of Asiatics on proclaimed land in the teeth of sections 130 and 131 of the Gold Law of 1908. It was the Union Government's declared

policy, and not mere apathy which brought about the non-enforcement of these provisions. The Government was not enforcing them in 1914, when the Smuts-Gandhi Agreement was concluded, and did not do so until this day.

Though the above Act deprived Indians of the right to acquire ownership of land even by means of forming companies, Indians, nevertheless, continued to create property interests by purchasing land which was transferred to a European in name only or by means of long leasehold or by forming a company which was not, according to the law, an Asiatic company but in which Asiatics had any interest.

The Congress has never defended the action of those who have created property interests by actually evading the law. The Law could take its own course in such cases. But whatever the Indians may have done since 1919 in respect of acquiring property interests they adhered to the law previous to that year and exercised the rights which the law did not deprive them of, with the full sanction of the highest court of the country.

Indians were contented with this position however unnatural and unsafe it was. It was taken for granted that the Government would not violate the 1914 Settlement.

Compulsory Segregation

Things have however changed since. The Transvaal Asiatic Land Tenure Act has been brought against the Asiatics in all its bitterness. Instead of so amending the existing laws as to remove the restrictions imposed upon the Indian community, in accordance with the 1914 settlement, the present legislation tightens up the existing laws and establishes the principle once and for all, of compulsory segregation. Under the Act, in future, Indians in the Transvaal can reside and trade only in areas specially set apart for them. Outside those areas, they may not go. Their position will be no better than that of the aboriginal Natives. There are provisions in the Act safeguarding the properties acquired by Indians up to May 1930. But if these properties are outside the segregated areas, Indians may neither reside in nor occupy. In short, the operation of this law will automatically remove the bulk of the Indian population from the Transvaal within a decade and those who remain will have to remain as helots.

A Commission is to sit under the Act to enquire into the legality or otherwise of the occupation or residence of Indians on proclaimed lands. We do not expect much to come out of this Commission. The most it could do is to protect the rights of a few. It cannot alter the law which is on the statute-book. It is stated in the Capetown Agreement that the Government of the Union shall continue to the policy of affording the fullest opportunities to the permanent section of the Indian population for their upliftment. The Transvaal Asiatic Land Tenure Act is indeed a poor gesture of adherence to that policy. The matter, however, does not rest there. There is another clause in the Capetown Agreement, namely,—

"When the time for the revision of the existing trade licensing laws arrives, the Union Government will give due consideration to the suggestions made by the Government of India. Delegation that the discretionary powers of the local authorities might reasonably be limited in the following way: (1) the grounds on which a licence may be refused should be laid down by statute; (2) the reasons for which a licence is refused should be recorded; and (3) there should be a right of appeal in cases of first applications and transfers, as well as in the case of renewals to the courts or to some other impartial tribunal."

"A Flagrant Breach of Capetown Agreement"

The Transvaal Provincial Council deemed it necessary to revise the licensing laws of that province, and it has passed an Ordinance known as the Transvaal Licences (Control) Ordinance of 1931. This Ordinance gives unfettered rights to the municipalities and local boards to refuse a trade licence without assigning any reasons, and gives no right of appeal from the decision of the licensing authorities. The Ordinance has received the assent of the Governor-General-in-Council. This is also a measure constituting a flagrant breach of the Capetown Agreement.

Yet another right the Transvaal Indians have been deprived of, and which constitutes a serious breach of the 1914 settlement, is the right they had acquired under the Transvaal Registration Act, of entering the Transvaal by virtue of their registration certificates at any time. The registered Indians were given an unchallengeable right to reside in the Transvaal. This was a right that was secured to them after untold sufferings during the Passive Resistance campaign. Under the Immigration Act of 1931, however, after an absence of a day over three years of an Indian from the Transvaal, his registration certificate becomes null and void, and the holder can no more enter that province.

This is the sad tale of woe of the Transvaal Indians. Neither the delegation nor the Agents of the Government of India have been able to help Indians out of their difficulties. This is what in effect they have said, "We are powerless. We have no machine-guns nor have we an army."

The Transvaal Indians have exhausted every possible constitutional means to seek redress, but their efforts have been in vain. They feel that they would rather face extermination than willingly acquiesce in the deprivation of their right to live as self-respecting human beings. They feel that this is a question not merely of their self-respect but of the honour of their mother country, and the only honourable course open to them is to refuse to submit to the humiliating legislation and to suffer the consequences.

The Government of India, we have no doubt, fully realise the difficulties we are placed under and we expect its active sympathy. From the people of India, we know we cannot expect more than their moral support.

"The Hindoo's Comments On the Above Statement"

Mr. Manilal Gandhi who arrived in India a few weeks ago has been instructing the public in India regarding the grave situation in South Africa, and the necessity for this country to give its moral support to such action as may be taken by the Indian community there in order to vindicate its self-respect and honour. In the latest statement which he has issued to the public and which is to be found elsewhere, Mr. Manilal has set out in a concise and clear fashion, the chief features of the problem which should claim public attention in India. His position is, and it is difficult to question his contention, that the Smuts-Gandhi and Cape Town Agreements have all been consigned to the scrapheap. It will be remembered that in the Agreement of five years ago it was definitely agreed to by the Union Government that when the time came for the licensing laws to be reviewed and revised, care would be taken to lay down in the Statute that the grounds on which a licence may be refused should be clearly stated and that there should be a right of appeal in cases of adverse decisions. Since then, however, the Transvaal Provincial Council has given unfettered power to the municipalities and local bodies to refuse a trade licence without assigning any reasons and there

is no provision for appeal against their decisions. This is certainly not carrying out the Cape Town Agreement. The way in which registration certificates have been treated as scraps of paper is now well-known. Here again the promise held out in the Agreement that the Government would afford the fullest opportunities to the permanent section of the Indian population for their upliftment, has been broken in a flagrant manner. Hundreds of Indians are now facing unemployment owing not only to trade depression and economic distress but to the action of European companies and individuals who are displacing Indians in favour of Europeans as a matter of settled policy. Indians in distress have as much right under the Cape Town Agreement to seek assistance at the hands of the Government as Europeans. But it is notorious that the Government are not taking any steps whatsoever, in spite of the Agent's intervention, to afford relief to these people. Finally the Transvaal Land Tenure Act constitutes the gravest breach of the Cape Town Agreement. Mr. Manilal Gandhi has narrated in brief, the history of this reactionary piece of legislation. But it is enough for the present purpose to note his conclusion that the operation of this law "will automatically remove the bulk of the Indian population from the Transvaal within a decade and those who remain, will have to remain as helots." Mr. Manilal supports the view, which we have advanced in these columns, that the Commission which is enquiring into the legality or otherwise of the occupation or residence of Indians on 'proclaimed' lands is not likely to alter the situation very much to the advantage of Indians. The Commission may give relief to a few individuals; but the law as against the bulk of the community will be there to be strictly enforced. The plight, therefore, of Indians is very serious and their condition deserves the fullest measure of support which India can give in such action as they may be compelled to take in case their grievances are not redressed.

RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT FOR INDIA

THE so called third pocket Round Table Conference is at work in London. It is a question whether it can be called a Round Table Conference at all. When the two countries are at war and if the truce is made the representatives of both the countries meet together on perfect equality to discuss the terms of peace. When the British Government called the first Round Table Conference they invited the Princes and other delegates who had nothing to do with the civil disobedience movement. The Indian National Congress that carried on the struggle for India's independence was not represented at it. Then a second Round Table Conference was called in London. Lord Irwin, the then Viceroy of India wisely made truce with the Indian National Congress and Mahatma Gandhi attended the second Round Table Conference as the sole representative of the Congress. There were other delegates who were all nominees of the British Government. They were not selected by the people of India. The

second Round Table Conference was a failure and the Indian National Congress had to start the civil disobedience movement again which is still going on. Now again the third Round Table Conference is called which is known as a pocket Round Table Conference in India. About thirty Indian delegates selected by the British Government have been invited to take part in it. The Indian National Congress is kept aside. The labour party of England refused to co-operate with the British Government this time as the Indian National Congress has been completely and deliberately excluded from the Conference. Two British friends of India Messrs. Bertrand Russell and Harold Laski sent cables to Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Mr. Sastri, and Mr. M. R. Jayakar, asking them not to take part in the third Round Table Conference if the Government do not allow full facilities for consultations with Mahatma Gandhi about the intercommunal talks. In spite of this request these liberal friends have gone to London to win Dominion Status for India from the British Government! Mr. Sastri was not invited this time. Other reputed leaders like Mr. C. Y. Chintamanj and Mr. Jinnha who is in London were not invited this time. By consulting with few individuals of their choice the British Government is on the road of constitution making for India. The most important question to be decided at this Conference is the question of the responsibility in the central Government. The fate of the new constitution depends on the satisfactory solution of this question. It will therefore be interesting to know what views Mahatma Gandhi holds on the question of safeguards. When the questions of the Army and External Relations were discussed at the second Round Table Conference Mahatma Gandhi on behalf of the Indian National Congress said :

"The Congress case is that complete responsibility should be transferred to India. That means that there should be complete control of defence and External Affairs, but it also contemplates adjustments. We ought not to deceive ourselves, or the world, into thinking that we would be getting Responsible Government although we may not ask for responsibility in this vital matter. The nation that does not control its Defence Forces and External Policy is hardly a responsible nation. Defence and its Army is to a nation the very essence of existence and if the nation's defence is controlled by an outside agency that nation

certainly is not responsibly governed. Hence I have very respectfully to claim on behalf of the Congress complete control over the Army, Defence Forces and External Affairs."

Continuing further Mahatmaji said:

"After all, India is not a nation which has never known how to defend herself. All material is there. There are Mussalmans standing in no dread of foreign invasion. Sikhs will refuse to think that they can be conquered by any body. The Gurkha, immediately he develops a national mind, will say, 'I alone can defend India.' Then there are the Rajputs who are supposed to be responsible for a thousand Thermopylaes and not one little Thermopylae in Greece. The very reasons I have given to you to-day for demanding that complete control of the Army are also the reasons for pleading and demanding the control of external affairs."

On this question in the Conference Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru also had expressed his views. In outlining his views on the Army question he advocated the appointment of an Indian Army Member responsible to the Governor-General during the transition period. Questions like discipline and mobilisation should, however, be the jurisdiction of the Commander-in-Chief appointed by the Crown, who was bound to be for many years a British officer. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya disagreed with Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru that the Army Member should be responsible to the Governor-General, and expressed the opinion that he should be responsible to the Legislature. He said that Indians must have full control over the Army in order to enable them to discharge their responsibility for the defence of the country. One could see the wide difference of opinion between the Congress view and that of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru on this vital question. It is announced that the third Round Table Conference has already disposed of certain constitutional questions such as franchise and devoted a large part of deliberations to a consideration of the safeguards. It is said that the British Government's views were outlined at the outset by Lord Irwin who stated that the Governor-General, in addition to controlling defence and external affairs, should be empowered to take steps to preserve tranquility, protect minorities, the rights of services and Indian States, and the relations with other parts of the Empire. From this one could see the vast difference of opinion between the Congress demands and what the British Government desire to grant.

We understand Sir Samuel Hoare is very optimistic and he is more than hopeful of a settlement being reached than when the Conference met. He might satisfy few selected Indians on whom the British Government rely to save their face. But we are positive that the Indian National Congress will not be satisfied unless and until full Responsible Government is granted immediately to India.

Agent-General For India In Kimberley

"Equal Rights For Every Civilised Man"

The Agent-General for India, Kunwar Maharaj Singh, spent a day in Kimberley on his way to the Rand. He was entertained to tea in the Council Chamber of the City Hall by the Mayor and City Council.

Welcoming the Agent-General on his first visit to Kimberley, the Mayor (Councillor T. Looney) hoped that his stay in South Africa would lead to a better understanding between the Governments of India and the Union. He took it that the object of the Agent-General's appointment was to improve the present feeling between the Governments.

Mr. Looney recalled the charm and personality of Mr. Sastri, and the good work of his successor, Sir Kurma Reddi. From what he had seen of Kunwar Maharaj Singh, the Mayor felt sure that the interests of the Indian community were safe in his hands.

In conclusion, the speaker said that the Indian community in Kimberley worked amicably with all other sections, and he was sure that they were quite content, and wished that all their compatriots were as happy.

Mr. P. M. Dawson (chairman of the Indian Political Association), after garlanding the Agent-General and the Mayor, welcomed the former on behalf of the Indian community. They regretted, he said, that they had not been able to give him a more fitting reception, but he hoped that that would be remedied when the Agent-General visited Kimberley again.

Mr. Dawson expressed his warm appreciation of the Agent-General's arduous labours in this country on behalf of the Indian community, and hoped that those labours would bear good fruit.

Kunwar Maharaj Singh thanked the Mayor and Mr. Dawson for their welcomes. Kimberley was, he said, no strange name to him, as he had heard of it and its fame and its diamonds since he was a boy.

He was glad to hear of the happy condition of the Indians in Kimberley—he believed that they were law-abiding and progressive—which reflected great credit not only on them but also on the European section, and particularly on the City Council. "Long may this happy state of affairs continue," he said.

The Government of India was heartily in favour of the policy enumerated by Cecil Rhodes "Equal rights for every civilised man south of the Zambesi." He understood that that was the traditional policy of the Cape, and he hoped that it would long continue and also permeate into the other provinces. He was certain that this was the only policy that had any permanence.

He had travelled in 30 countries, he said (counting India as one), and had mixed with the chief races of

the world, and he contended that in spite of differences fundamentally, human nature was the same in every quarter of the world and in every race.

It was his duty, privilege and pleasure to endeavour to promote goodwill between the different races of the sub-Continent, and in this he had the co-operation of the Indian community and also of a great many broadminded Europeans.

There were also present Councillors H. Solomon, H. Schmidt, S. Zweiback, B. Cohen, R. O. Elliot and D. Campbell, the Town Clerk (Mr. A. J. Beet), the Assistant Town Clerk (Mr. R. H. Marriot) and Messrs. S. R. Naidoo, T. V. R. Pillay, N. K. Pillay, G. N. Naidoo, V. V. Naidoo, J. Nordien, B. Naidoo, P. Luckay, M. R. Sammy, A. P. Sammy (members of the Indian Political Association).

Distress Among Indians

A definite assurance that the Government is prepared to co-operate with the Durban Town Council in the difficult problem of attempting to relieve unemployment among the Indian community has, it is learned, been given to the Municipality by the Minister of Labour, Colonel Creswell.

This intimation follows urgent representations recently made to the Town Council by the Agent-General for India and the Sir Kurma Reddi Unemployment Relief Committee. Attention was drawn to the widespread unemployment and distress among Indians, of whom, it was stated, approximately 4,000 were out of work. It was urged that some relief should be afforded by the provision of employment on Corporation relief works, and notably on new services in the incorporated areas, particularly in those districts mainly populated by Indian property owners.

The Minister of Labour was subsequently asked whether the Government would be prepared to co-operate with the Town Council in relieving Indian unemployment, if a practical scheme could be devised. Colonel Creswell has now replied that his department is prepared to co-operate, provided that the work performed is restricted to Indian areas. The Minister adds that "the extent and manner in which such assistance will be afforded will be decided upon receipt of detailed proposals of the Council."

Mayor's Assurance

Approached on this matter, the Mayor, Councillor Lea, declared that careful and sympathetic consideration would be given to this phase of the unemployment problem. He felt sure that if anything could be done to relieve the distressful conditions now existing the Council would endeavour to assist.

But it must be emphasised that the problem was peculiarly difficult in view of the extent of unemployment among all races. The Municipality had shouldered a very heavy burden in respect of relief works organisation, and the difficulty of placing extra men was very real.

Probably, it is learned, the Minister's communication will be referred to the Council-in-Committee, and a report may be called for from the Borough Engineer.

Indian Employees Receive Month's Notice

Appeal To Durban Town Council

The distress among Indian unemployed has been responsible for the Sir Kurma Reddi Unemployment Committee again approaching both the Indian Agent-General, Kunwar Maharaj Singh, and the Town Council.

Writing to the Town Clerk, the joint secretaries state:—"We have been directed to bring to the notice of your Council the plight of the men now in the employ of the Municipality who are under notice which expires at the end of the current month. The circumstances have just been brought to our notice. It is the fervent hope of our body that your Council will stay proceedings until representations on our behalf have been made. In the interim we have been instructed to place on record a few facts which no doubt will convey the serious position of the men and their families, and that your Council will give this appeal their most sympathetic consideration.

"From the statements (copies attached) your Council will observe that the majority of the men have served the Municipality in various spheres faithfully and to the best of their abilities as the years of service will clearly indicate; that by the dismissal of these men the unemployment question will be greatly aggravated, as many of the employees are the sole support of their families.

"We have understood that no Indian will be displaced or replaced in the service. If on the question of age limit these men are dismissed, then our committee urges that their sons or other relatives be given preference of joining the services, thus helping the aged parents in their distress. Our Committee humbly submits that if this is a question of policy then those men under notice be absorbed in other departments, which will then alleviate the distress caused through unemployment.

"The question of pension to Indians is one which calls for revision, as the present scale and conditions are not satisfactory."

To the Secretary of the Agent-General the secretaries write: "We have been directed to write and ascertain the result of the representations of the Agent-General to the Minister of Labour on the question of affording relief to the Indian unemployed. As you are aware a deputation of our committee waited on the Agent-General prior to his departure for the Transvaal, when it was pointed out that stress should be laid on the Minister to assist the cause of the unemployed Indians and the incidence of the white labour policy on Indians. As we have not heard anything further in this matter, we shall be glad to learn of any development, so that a complete report can be submitted to our Committee."

Unemployment Among Indians

Regret that up to date the Town Council has done nothing to relieve Indian unemployment is expressed by Councillor W. Langton in a statement to the Town Clerk. Several weeks have elapsed, he points out, since a special committee of Councillors was appointed to report on this matter.

In his opinion, Mr. Langton states, an effort should be made to assist the Indian unemployed. Up to the present, however, retrenchment has taken place, rather than provision of more work.

He suggests that an effort be made to obtain a Government subsidy; after which prompt steps should be taken to "deal with this urgent matter."

Indian Technical Education

Technical education need not necessarily be the same for Europeans and Indians; it primarily should meet a definite requirement of the country, said Mr. B. M. Narbeth, Principal of the Technical College, speaking at a meeting of the Indo-European Joint Council at the Hindi Tamil Institute. This view was supported by Mr. W. M. Buss, Principal of the Sastri College, while Indian dissent was voiced by Mr. Rheinallt Jones, adviser to the Society of Race Relations, who said the feat was that something inferior than European standard would be given to the Indians, and, until such time as Indians knew definitely what they would get there would be that fear.

South Africa, said Mr. Narbeth, was a country of great problems. There were the Native, Asiatic and European problems, any one of which was sufficient for one country to contend with.

Mr. Narbeth proceeded to consider how Indians might proceed to their study of technical education. Were they satisfied to go on doing things in the same way as they had done in the past? That was what he would like members of the Indian community to consider. What form of technical education should be developed among the Indian community and how should they develop it. "I would not say," went on Mr. Narbeth, "that we must give the Indian the same type of technical education that is given to the European. I would not say that what is best for European is best for the Indian. We are doubtful if we are giving to the European what is the best. The natural endowments are different."

Progress

In bookkeeping Indians had met with great success, in shorthand and typewriting and English they had achieved some measure of success. Some of the students had got good results in the commercial certificate examination. Rapid progress was being made in the women's department. There were enthusiastic students in dressing making, showing that Indian women, like European women, were admirers of dress. In agriculture there was a tendency among young Indians to forsake the jobs of their fathers and come into towns. At the end of two years they had 50 Indian students taking commercial classes, and 30 women taking domestic science.

To develop education among the Indian community it should be treated as one. There should be one expert looking after its development. If the Indians developed they might have something to teach the Europeans. The Indians, as it were, were living in an alien environment. There were the three races whose lot was cast in this country, each in the future had much to learn from the other. But now, with the best brains they had at their disposal they should more and more study their immediate problems.

Mr. W. M. Buss supported Mr. Narbeth. The Indians, he said, should try to get education which would be more useful to them. He wanted to warn Indians against the dangers of trying to get the same type of education as that given to Europeans. A large number of Indians had great agricultural gifts and also a gift in handicrafts. These should be encouraged. He would like to see a bias towards agriculture at the Sastri College. The Indian should be taken out of himself and be taught to share some of the restlessness which characterises Europeans.

Mr. Rheinallt Jones said Indians ought to be prepared to consider a definite type of technical education. He had sympathy with those who feared that they might get an inferior type to that given to the European, and until they knew definitely what they would get that

fear would remain. In fabrics Indians were acknowledged to have a special skill, and if the South African Indians were to take over in its manufacture they must have special instruction. The young South African Indian was inclined to lose his skill.

Site Of The Sastri College

That the Durban Town Council makes a free grant to the Provincial Administration of the site of the Sastri College and of certain additional land to be added to the college grounds is urged by the Provincial Executive.

The Administration criticises the municipality's proposal to lease the property and particularly a clause under which, it is held, "the building will to all intents and purposes become the property of the municipality when a period of 50 years has expired."

Writing to the Town Clerk on this matter, the Provincial Secretary states: "The Administration has now assumed full responsibility for the conduct of the Sastri College. The building is a valuable one and was erected by public subscription among the Indian community. Moreover, the value of the buildings will be enhanced if and when expansion renders alterations and additions necessary. Therefore, apart from the initial cost, which has been borne by the Indian community, the Administration will undoubtedly invest a considerable sum of money in this Indian College within the next 50 years.

"Furthermore, it should be observed, that the establishment of a college of this nature confers considerable benefit upon the community of Durban as a whole."

Mass Meeting Of The Transvaal Indian Congress

No Co-operation With Commission

Resolutions opposed to the submission of a statement to the Asiatic Land Tenure Commission were passed at a mass meeting of the Transvaal Indian Congress in Johannesburg.

Mr. C. K. T. Naidoo, president, was in the chair, and the Patidar Hall was packed, delegates from all parts of the Reef being present.

The resolutions confirmed the action of the committee of management of the Transvaal Indian Congress and of the executive committee of the South African Indian Congress in declining to submit a memorandum or statement to the Commission. It was felt that this would serve no good purpose. The meeting condemned the action of certain organisations who claimed to represent the whole Indian community of the Transvaal. "If such organisations do give evidence," said a resolution, "they have not the mandate of the Indian community as a whole."

The election by the committee of management of the following officers of the Congress for the year was confirmed: President Mr. C. K. T. Naidoo; vice-presidents Messrs. E. M. Patel and Moses Bhayat; joint honorary secretaries Messrs. D. M. Narsob and E. M. Mall; treasurer Mr. M. P. Patel.

Hajee Cassim Adam Offers £1,000 To Indian Hospital

A donation of £1,000 by Mr. Hajee Cassim Adam may make possible the erection of a ward for the accommodation of Indian and Malay patients at the Pretoria General Hospital.

The donation is subject to the Provincial Administration making a similar contribution, and the Pretoria Hospital Board has approached the Provincial authorities.

These facts were revealed at the meeting of the Board.

[We congratulate Mr. Hajee Cassim Adam for his generous offer to the Hospital Board of Pretoria. —Ed. I. O.]

News From India

Sindh Settlement Hailed All Over India

Allahabad, 15-11-32.

Full text of the Sind settlement as emerged through the Unity Conference has been published; salient features whereof are Separation of Sind from Bombay Presidency and its constitution into a Governor's Province, equality of franchise, joint electorate with 37 per cent. reservation of seats for the Legislature for Hindus, the arrangement to last for ten years after which period position to be reviewed and revised.

Bombay.

The Sind settlement is hailed all over the country and now there seems to be no doubt of the final successful termination of the Unity Conference very shortly ending into the nullity of the Prime Minister's communal award before or by the time the Round Table Conference begins its work.

Allahabad.

The Conference has now taken up the question of settlement of distribution of seats in Bengal and Central Legislature wherein according to the Jinnah points the demand is for one-third reservation for Moslems.

A Wave Of Cheers Envelopes The Country

Allahabad, 16-11-32.

Unity Conference has been completely successful and has concluded its sittings amidst good cheer. Complete agreement has been reached on all points which has been signed and attested by the attending delegates.

Bombay.

Great tribute is paid to the patience and tact of the old President of the Unity Conference Mr. Vijaya Raghavacharya, who adjourned the Conference until a fortnight when it reassembles at Bombay for the ratification of the agreement. The delegates said "Au Révoir" before leaving for their respective stations.

Allahabad.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya in his telegram to Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru informing him of the Agreement says "we have done our part. We expect you to do yours in order to remove the last straw of suspicion as to the representative character of the Conference the delegates would obtain the assent of their various constituencies again for the agreement and would reassemble at Bombay for ratification thereof fortified by the country's unanimous verdict in its favour."

Bombay.

The news of the successful termination of the Allahabad Conference has cheered the whole country, and the press not only expects but demands the withdrawal of the Prime Minister's Award after the country's agreed solution of the question.

Allahabad.

It is understood Pandit Malaviya is leaving for Benares for a short rest and for conferring with the pandits on the question of temple entry by untouchables.

No "Safeguards" Must Be Forced On India

London.

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas who was censured for accepting nomination to the R.T.C. took the first opportunity of making a fervent appeal to the Premier to secure the co-operation of the Congress and the release of Mahatma Gandhi and other political prisoners.

He has expressed strong views as regards "safeguards" and he warned the British Government that no "safeguards" will be acceptable to any party unless it was in the interest of India.

[We called this above news from the *Tanjanika Opinion* Ed. I. O.]

Wanted A Gandhi In England

Miss Wilkinson and Mr. Menon, members of the India League delegation, returned here today after touring the villages in Gujrat. They attended tonight a *bhajan* party, organised by the Anti-Untouchability League in Raipur.

Addressing the gathering, Miss Wilkinson said that the great gift that Mahatma Gandhi had made to India was the removal of untouchability. India was not the only country where untouchability was found. In England there were caste distinctions as great as in India, and they desired a Gandhi to be produced in their country to remove those distinctions.

Additions To R. T. C.

A communique just issued states: Through invitations by the Prime Minister, the following additional representatives of British India will attend the Round Table Conference which will resume constitutional discussions in London on or about November 15.

Sir Nirpendra Sircar, Mr. Hafiz Hidayat Hussain, Mr. N. M. Joshi, (Labour representative) and Begum Shah Nawas (representative of women).

Gandhi Fasts Again

Poona, Sunday.

Gandhi started a fast yesterday as the result of a dispute with authorities regarding the treatment of another prisoner at Yeravda gaol. He broke his fast this morning because he had been very weak during the last few days and had lost 6lb.—Reuter.

Poona, Monday.

Falling an agreement with the authorities, Gandhi will resume his fast on Wednesday.—Reuter.

Home Rule For India

London, Saturday.

The Indian Round Table Conference which has already disposed of certain constitutional questions, such as the franchise, devoted a large part of the second week's deliberations to the consideration of safeguards to be introduced for the transitional period between the introduction of responsibility in a central government.

The British Government's views were outlined at the outset by Lord Irwin, who stated that the Governor-General, in addition to controlling defence and external relations, should be empowered to take steps to preserve tranquility to protect minorities, the rights of the Services and the Indian States, and relations with other parts of the Empire.

Following a three days debate, Sir Samuel Hoare, on behalf of the Government, pointed out these special

powers would be carried so as not to interfere with local responsibility.

Referring to the protection of imperial relations, to which much criticism was directed, Sir Samuel Hoare emphasised it was not intended that the Governor-General should normally intervene between the Indian Government and the Dominion Government. He quoted, as an instance of such a case, the conditions of Indian labour in South Africa and Kenya, but it was proposed the safeguard should be directed only in an emergency in which relations might become so strained as to threaten the integrity of the empire.

The Government, however, agreed to re-examine the whole matter in view of the opposition to the proposal, Sir Samuel concluded, on a note of optimism, saying he was more hopeful of a settlement being reached than when the conference met.—Renter.

The Pretoria Tamil Young Men's Association has decided to hold a Bazaar on the 16th December (Dingaan's Day) at the Orietal Palace Boom Street, Pretoria, in aid of the Indian Hospital Ward.

We earnestly beg the public to support this noble cause.

The Association will accept with grateful thanks all Embroideries, sewings, knittings, and other gifts and contributions to crow the Bazaar with success.

Citation

Case No. 16339 of 1932.

In The Magistrate's Court for the District of Durban
Held At Durban

To SEWNUDUN, Colonial Born Free Indian No. 34404/12474, present whereabouts are unknown.

Take notice that RAMRAJIA of Mayville, Colonial Born Indian woman No. 65092/65117, is suing you for a divorce on the ground of continuous desertion for a period of four years, and that an Order has been made that the publication of this Notice shall be deemed to be good and sufficient service on the Summons upon you.

You are required to enter appearance to this Summons before the 29th day of December, 1932, and if you do not do so judgment may be given against you in your absence.

Dated at Durban this 1st day of December, 1932.

J. Van NOORDWYK,
Clerk of the Court.

W. T. CLARK & Son,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Masonic Grove, Durban.

A True Copy.
S. O. S. Pillay,
Clerk to Plaintiff's Attorney.

Indian Child Welfare Society Centre

150, BROOK STREET, DURBAN

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.

Tuesday morning 8-30 o'clock. Friday afternoon 3 o'clock.

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Prof. Carey guarantees to cure Asthma, Bladder trouble, Catarrh, Constipation, Hysteria, Insomnia, Piles, Rheumatism etc. by special methods of Electric, water and light, Turkish, Swedish and Sun-ray baths, and massage. Special treatment for ladies and children's diseases. Consultation free.

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Communicate to: Prof. CAREY,
Carlton Hotel,
Johannesburg.

Prof. Carey is well conversant with Hindustani.

પ્રોફેસર કરે હૃદય ઇન્સ્ટીટ્યુટ

દવા અને ઓપરેશનથી કંટાળેલાઓ માટે ઉત્તમ તક.

પુરુષ, સ્ત્રી અને બાલકોના તમામ રોગો હલકેટ્રીક બાથ, સ્વીડીશ બાથ, મસાજ (વિગેરેથી) સારા કરવામાં આવે છે.

મુલાકાત મફત.

પ્રોફેસરની મુલાકાત માટે નીચે મળી અથવા લખી ગોઠવણ કરો.

પ્રોફેસર પ્રવાસી,
૪, પ્રીચર્ડ સ્ટ્રીટ,
જોહાનીસબર્ગ.

Tongaat Vishwarup Temple And Dharamshalla

A celebration to install the Idol in the newly built Shivalaya of Tongaat Vishwarup Temple will take place on 11th December 1932 Sunday at 11 A.M. All Hindus are cordially invited to take part in the celebration.

V. P. Desai,
Tongaat, P. J. Singh,
30-11-32. Hon. Secretaries, T. V. T.

ટોંગાટ વિશ્વરૂપ મંદિર અને ધર્મશાળા

તા. ૧૧ ડિસેમ્બર રવિવારે અગ્નીષ્ટામ વાગે ટોંગાટના વિશ્વરૂપ મંદિરમાં નવા બંધાયેલા શિવાલયમાં મુર્તિનું સ્થાપન કરવામાં આ-શે જે પ્રસંગે સર્વ હિંદુ બાલકોને હાજરી આપવા વિનંતી છે.

વી. પી. દેસાઈ,
પી. જે. સીંગ,
વિશ્વરૂપ મંદિરના સેક્રટરીઓ.