

Indian Opinion

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British India Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.

સ્ત્રી. "ટાઇરીઆ" બનેવારી તા.
૮મીએ પોરબંદર થકી મુંબઈ જવા ઉપરથી.
સ્ત્રી. "કરંબ" બનેવારી તા. ૨૨મીએ મુંબઈ જવા ઉપરથી.



ડીકીયા ભાવો:
સેન્ટ્રલ ક્લાસ: પાઉંડ ૨૦-૦-૦.
ટેક: પાઉંડ ૬-૦-૦.
પોરાબં વખર.

મુખના—ઉતાડીએ પોતાના મોટા કાગીના કનીવારે ૧૨ વાગ્યા બપોઈ કસ્ટમર્સ પહેચિતી કરવા.
બી. ધાન્ડા બાઇનની નવી મોટી ધણીલ સારી સંમવડોવાળી અને કસ્ટ માળની સાઉથ અને ધરત આફ્રિકા સાર માલુ વધ છે.
કરક હોડી પેસીન્ડર પોતાની ટીકીટ બમારી આપીસમાંથી લેવી અને બહાર મામવાળા ભાઇએ બમારી સાથે
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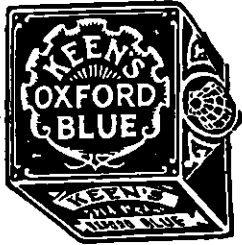
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વાર	ખ્રીસ્તી ૧૯૩૩ ડીસે. ૩૧	હીંદુ ૧૯૮૬ વૈ. ૫	મુસ્લમાન ૧૩૫૧ રમજાન	પારસી ૧૩૦૨ શેહે. ૩૬મી	સુરેશ્વર ક. શ્રી.	સુરેશ્વર ક. શ્રી.
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રવિ	૧	" ૫	૪	૨૭	૪-૫૬	૭-૨
સોમ	૨	" ૬	૫	૨૮	૫-	૭-૨
મંગલ	૩	" ૭	૬	૨૯	૫-૧	૭-૩
બુધ	૪	" ૮	૭	૩૦	૫ ૨	૭-૩
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જંદગીના વીમા ઉતરાવવાથી શા શા ફાયદા થાય છે તે બધુજ હોય તે અને કઈ કંપનીમાં
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બોક્સ ૪૮૩૮,

૬ કોર્ટ સ્ટ્રીટ,

એડાનીસબર્ગ,

વેચવાના પુસ્તકો

વાચનના અનુભવીઓના ઉદ્દેશ્ય

“તમે તમે તેવી નવલકથાઓ અને જીવન” ને આંખું તે વાંચવા મંડી પડો છો, પણ એવું તો તમે શું વાંચી તેમજ સાંકે. નીતી, ધર્મ અને જ્ઞાનના પુસ્તકો વાંચી કમ્પે તેની તમારે આખા જીવન સુધી જરૂર છે.”
“એ સારાં પુસ્તકો વાંચવાનો શોખ છે તે જો તે જગ્યાએ એકાંતવાસ સહેલાઈથી વેઠી શકે છે.”
“માણસ એનો સહવાસ કરતો હોય તેપરથી તેના ગુણની અને પ્રકૃતિની પરિક્ષા થાય છે. તેમ જ પુસ્તકોને તેમ શોખ હોય છે તે ઉપરથી પણ તેને વિષે અનુભવ થાય છે.”

નીચેનાં પુસ્તકો આ ઓફીસથી મળશે. મંગાલનારાઓએ મહેરબાની કરી ઓરડર સાથે પછલા મોકલતાં ચુકવું નહિ. વી. પી. ના ઓરડરોને ધ્યાન દેવામાં આવશે નહિ.
જાઓ:— Manager Indian Opinion, Phoenix, Natal.

આત્મનિવેદન—આ ૬૩૮ પાનાના પુસ્તકમાં ૧૨૪ વિષયો પર લેખ લખાયા છે. વાંચકોને ૧૨૪ જુદી જુદી જાતના વિષયોનો રસ પી શકશે. કી. શી. ૭.

વિરાજવહુ—હરતબાણુની વાતોનો મહાદેવ હરીભાઈ દેશાઈએ કરેલો અનુવાદ છે. કી. શી. ૨-૬.

ત્યારે હરીશુ” શુ” ?—દાસ્તરામની આ મામની અંગ્રેજ ચોપડી આ મુંદર અને સરળ ભાષાનું છે. સામાજિક, આર્થિક અને ધાર્મિક એવા અનેક સવાલોનો બેદ આખા જડશે.

ભાગ પહેલો પાના ૨૪૪ કી. શી. ૨.

” બીજો ” ૨૬૮ કી. શી. ૨-૬.

કાલેલકરના લેખો—અખાપક દત્તાત્રેય બાલકૃષ્ણ કાલેલકરનું નામ સુપ્રસિદ્ધ છે. તેઓ દક્ષિણી હોવા છતાં ગુજરાતી ભાષાપરના તેમના કાણુનો ‘નવજીવન’ વાચનારાઓને પુરા અનુભવ છે. આ પાકા પુસ્તકના ૭૪૧ પાનાના પુસ્તકમાં તેમના જ્ઞાનપુર્ણ લેખોનો સંગ્રહ છે.

કી. શી. ૭.

હરતબાણુની ત્રણ વાતો—અંગોળના સુપ્રસિદ્ધ નવલકથાકાર શ્રી. સરસ્વત મટોપાખાચની આ વાતો શ્રી. મહાદેવ હરીભાઈ દેશાઈએ જેલમાં વિનોદ અર્થે લખી હતી. ‘નવજીવન’ પ્રેસ તેને પ્રકાશિત કરતાં કાળે છે કે “અનેક ધરોનાં જીવન ઉપર આ વાતો સરસ છાપ વાદ્યો જે વિષે અમરે ક્રંક નથી.” કી. શી. ૨-૬.

દેશ દર્શન—આ પુસ્તકની લેખીકા ક. સુમીના દ્વારા છે. આ પુસ્તકમાં આપણા દેશની સામાજિક, આર્થિક, ધાર્મિક અને રાજકીય અધોગતીનું વર્ણન છે. આ પુસ્તકના ૩૮૪ પાના કરણ રસથી ભરપૂર છે.

કી. શી. ૫.

પ્રાણ પ્રતિષ્ઠા—આ ૧૧૨ પાનાના કામાં પુસ્તકમાં ગાંધીજીના અસહકાર વિષેના આખ્યાનો આપવામાં આવ્યા છે. તેના પ્રકાશક કાળે છે કે: “કુઠારા પંચર દેવતા પ્રબલથીત રહેતો નથી. ભારતવર્ષે જે મહાન પ્રહત ઉપાડી છે તેને જીવવવા ગાંધીજીએ દેશને જે પ્રાણ પુકવે તેનું સ્મરણ રાખવા આ ભાષણો ઉપરથી નીવડશે એવી આશા છે.” કી. શી. ૧-૩.

કેલ કાયરી—શ્રી. રાજગોપાલાચાર્યનું નામ એક રાષ્ટ્રીય નેતા અને મહાત્મા ગાંધીજીના ગુસ્ત અનુયાયી તરીકે જાણીતું છે. આ પુસ્તકમાં શ્રી. રાજગોપાલાચાર્યે પોતાના ત્રણ માસના ધારાવસમાં લખેલી રોજનીશી છે. કાલેલકર તેની પ્રસ્તાવનામાં કાળે છે કે “હવેનું મંદન આમાં એકલું નહું પેમાણીકવાથી આપણું

છે કે આ ચોપડી ‘સાહિત્યક્ષેત્રમાં કામચલું’ સ્થાન લેશે.” મહાદેવ હરિભાઈ દેશાઈએ તેમાં શ્રી. રાજગોપાલાચાર્યનો પરિચય આપેલો છે. કી. શી. ૧-૧૦.

કશુ પ્રીસ્ત—અવતારલીલા—લેખનાળા—લેખ પ—આ પુસ્તકમાં ગુજરાતના સુપ્રસિદ્ધ લેખક શ્રી કશુરલાલ ધનસ્વામલાલ મહારવાળાએ એક અજવાળેમ વિસ્તૃત પ્રસ્તાવના સાથે કશુ પ્રીસ્તનો મુંદર અને સરળ ભાષામાં પરિચય કરાવ્યો છે. કી. શી. ૧-૩.

પાટલી પુત્રની પટ્ટી—આમા પટનાની પટ્ટીનો ગુણ છતીકાસ છે. આ રસીક નવલ કથાના ૪૮૦ પાના, રસથી ભરપૂર છે. કી. શી. ૬.

સમ્બક દર્શન—આ પાકા પુસ્તકમાં ૧૫૨ પાના જ્ઞાન રસથી ભર્યા છે. કી. શી. ૧-૬.

ચરીત્ર અધિકા—૪૮૪ પાનાના પુસ્તકમાં ૨૧ પ્રકરણો છે. તેમાં ૮૮ મહાત્માઓનું કુંક ચરીત્ર આલેખ્યું છે. આ પુસ્તકમાં પ્રત્યેક ધર્મના મહાન પુરોહિતો સ્થાન આપ્યું છે અને ધર્મજ્ઞ મોષદામક છે. કી. શી. ૫-૬.

વનીતાની વાતો—આમાં ગુરુવર મહીલાઓની કરુણાબલક આમકથા છે. સામાજિક કુરીવાળેથી યતા અનીષ્ટ મનાવે અને હાનીઓની કુંકી વાતો છે. સનીત્ર, પાકું પુકું. કી. શી. ૬.

પ્રણય પંક—આ ૬૦૪ પાનાના પુસ્તકમાં વિનોદ, સુહૃદૈય, આત્મભોગ વિગેરેના રસો ભર્યા છે. અંગોળના નવલકથાકાર કરદેશાણુના પુસ્તકોનો આ રસપુર્ણ અનુવાદ છે. કી. શી. ૫.

ઉત્તરાખંડની ઘાત્રા અને હિમાલયનો પ્રવાસ—આ પુસ્તક દત્તાત્રેય બાલકૃષ્ણ કાલેલકરે પોતાના સાથીઓ સાથે હિમાલયના કરેલા પ્રવાસનું મુંદર અને રસીક વર્ણન આપેલું છે. કી. શી. ૧-૧૨.

કશુનું અધિકાન—આ ન્હાના પુસ્તકમાં કશુ ખોસ્તે માનવ-જાતને પતનમંથી ઉગારવાને આપેલા અધિકાનનું વર્ણન અને તે પરથી લેવાનો મોષ આપવામાં આવ્યો છે. કી. શી. ૧.

ઓતરાતી દીવાલો—આ ન્હાના પુસ્તકમાં શ્રી. કાલેલકરનો જેલનો અનુભવ છે. સત્યાગ્રહ આગમની ઉત્તરે જેલની દીવાલો આવેલી છે અને તે લીલાલોની પાછળ શું હશે તે જ્ઞાના સરકારની કૃપાથી પરિપૂર્ણ થઈ તેથી તેનું નામ લેખકે “ઓતરાતી દીવાલો” એટલે ઉત્તર પ્રદેશી દીવાલો આપેલું છે. કી. શી. ૧-૮.

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INDIAN QUESTION IN SOUTH AFRICA

(By Mr. MANILAL GANDHI)

MR. MANILAL GANDHI has published in *Swarajya* the following article on the Indian question in South Africa:—

When the Cape Town Agreement was arrived at as a result of the first Round Table Conference between the representatives of the Governments of the Union of South Africa and India in 1927, the people of India were given the impression that things had changed for the better for Indians in that subcontinent. Time has, however, proved that it was a totally wrong impression. From the recently passed anti-Asiatic legislation, it would appear that the position of Indians in South Africa has grown worse than it was before the Agreement. Has the creation of the post of the Agent of the Government of India in South Africa done any good? That is the question often asked. The reply is that it is too expensive a post in comparison with the services it is able to render. Further it is a most humiliating post which no nationalist Government would suffer to continue. The only benefit derived by the Government of India by having its agency in South Africa is that it can get a first hand knowledge of the Indian situation. But in so far as relieving the community of their troubles is concerned, that office has utterly failed. I will mention here just one small instance of how cheaply the dignity of the agent of the Government of India is held by the authorities in South Africa. As a gesture of self-help on the part of the Indians, the Rt. Hon. Mr. V. S. S. Sastri as the first Agent has successfully performed a feat that was unique in the history of Indians in that country. He raised subscriptions for Indian education to the amount of £20,000 from the Indian community. The Sastri College, which is a spacious building, has been built with this amount in Durban and it has been placed under the control of the Government Education Department. Mr. Sastri applied to the Municipality of Durban for 5 acres of land for the College and it was after much pleading with all the eloquence that Mr. Sastri could command that the Municipality decided most grudgingly not to make a free grant but to give on 25 years' lease a little more than only 2 acres. By way of contrast, I should like to mention here that there is a college for Europeans known as the Howard College which has been built for the gift of £50,000 made by a single European to which the same Municipality has made a free grant of 50 acres in the best part of the Town.

Indians' Handicap

When Mr. Sastri, with his great personality, could be treated so shabbily by a Municipality, what hope

is there of his successors being treated any better? Such treatment of the Agent by the authorities far from enhancing the position and the status of the Indian community, only lowers it and in this respect the Agent's post is rather a handicap than a help to us. Since the Cape Town agreement, restrictive measures against Indians have continued to pass increasingly and the administration of the existing laws has been increasingly harsh.

The administration of the Immigration laws has all along been harsh against Indians and since the agreement it has grown harsher. Whereas before the agreement (I refer here to the 1927 agreement) any Indian holding a domicile certificate could re-enter the Union after an absence of any period from the Union, since the agreement not only does he lose his domicile after an absence of over 3 years, but he loses even the right to enter the Union no matter how long he may have been resident in the Union and whatever vested interests he may have created. This rule is so strictly applied in the case of Indians that if he exceed the time limit even by an hour he stands in danger of being declared a prohibited immigrant. This rule is of general application, Indians are told, but the difference is that whilst a European has always the right to enter the Union on an education test and thus reacquire his lost domicile, the Indian has no such right.

Dangerous Powers Of Executive

In the case of a person declared a prohibited immigrant, the deposit for a temporary permit to enable him to enter in order to establish his case was originally fixed at not more than £25. The amount was raised since the Agreement to £100 and it has just a few months ago been further raised to £200. The object is to make it difficult, if not impossible, for an ordinary person to put up any defence in the case of his being wrongfully declared a prohibited immigrant. Any person, who not being domiciled is still acquiring his domicile in the Union if convicted of any offence however trivial it may be, is liable under the Immigration laws to be deported.

Fraudulent insolvency is a deportable crime and so far this clause has been administered against Indians only.

These are just a few of the many hardships Indians have suffered under the Immigration laws. The powers vested in the Immigration and Licensing authorities, are such that not even the highest court can supersede them, excepting that in the case of the latter one could go to court if a renewal of an old licence is refused and in the case of the former one could go to Court only on a point of law.

The Class Areas Bill which aimed at the total residential and commercial segregation of the Indian community of the Union had created a great deal of stir both in South Africa and in India and in 1926 the Round Table Conference was a direct result of that stir. But the Cape Town agreement has not succeeded in averting that stir.

The effect of the Transvaal Land Tenure Act, the withdrawal of which the last Round Table Conference under the leadership of Sir Fazli Hussein hopelessly failed to secure, aims at nothing else but that and if it succeeds in working that policy in one province the others will certainly follow that.

Indian Government's Duty

The Government of India might possibly have sound reasons for continuing to uphold the agreement. Indians in South Africa, however, believe from the Transvaal Land Tenure Act on the one hand and the Transvaal Licensing Control Ordinance on the other, which while placing absolute powers in the hands of the licensing authorities to refuse an application for a trading licence without assigning any reasons, gives no right of appeal to the grieved party and from the non-fulfilment by the Union Government of the promises given under the agreement of affording every opportunity to the resident Indian population for its upliftment from not allowing it to lag behind any other community, the agreement has been treated by the Union Government as a scrap of paper and the Government of India would be fully justified in dissociating itself from the pact. The people of India should at least make it their business to ask an explanation from the Government as to what it has done in the way of protecting against the flagrant breach of the Cape Town agreement by the Union Government.

The anti-Asiatics in South Africa contend that the white population of the country will be swamped by Indians. Every commission of inquiry has found that statement to be without any foundation. Comparative figures of the population of the Union will be enlightening in this respect.

The total estimated population of the Union is 8,013,697, of which Europeans are 1,798,647, Bantus are 5,438,663, mixed and others 587,540 and Asiatics 188,847. This of course includes other communities besides Indians. Indians number about 170,000.

Vast Increase In European Population

The total area of the Union is 471,971 square miles. Density of the population of the Union is according to 1926 figures 3.55 to a square mile as compared with 226.09 in British India, 35.50 in the United States of America and 481.89 in the United Kingdom. It would appear from the estimated figures available that since 1911, the percentage of increase in the European population of Natal, where the bulk of the Indian population is resident, has always been much higher than that of the Indians. The following figures relating to Natal would justify the above statement.

1911—133,611 Indians including other Asiatics—98,761 Europeans.

1921—141,386 Indians only and 131,417 Europeans.

1930—159,164 including other Asiatics and 176,061 Europeans (estimated).

It would be observed that whilst the percentage of increase in the European population for the 20 years is 72.5, the increase in the Indian population is only 19.5. The Indian population has remained more or less stationary, and if there is an increase, that may easily be set off against the large number that has been repatriated under the Assisted Emigration Scheme.

From the above figures, it would appear that with the comparatively handful of Indians and with the door being closed to any new immigrants

and with the working of assisted emigration there is little hope of the Europeans being swamped by Indians.

On the contrary, the Indian being voteless and voiceless and having a weak Government to look after them, are continuously being deprived of their legitimate rights and are treated as helots.

Indians in South Africa have a special claim for sympathy and support over Madras for a large number of the Indian population in the Union belongs to that Province. 18,790 have their birth place in Madras and the majority of the 100,323 (according to the census of 1921) South African born Indians have originated from Madras.

The Crisis In South Africa

The Leader of Allahabad writes as follows under the above heading:—

'The Transvaal Asiatic Land Tenure Act, wrote Mr. Manilal Gandhi in his article on the Indian situation in South Africa published in Saturday's *Leader*, 'threatens to undo all that Mahatma Gandhi had done for the Indian community after a fierce and prolonged struggle. . . . The 1914 Smuts-Gandhi agreement has been consigned to the scrap heap and the Cape Town agreement has met the same fate.' Mr. Manilal Gandhi has, as editor of *Indian Opinion*, which he has been conducting with conspicuous ability since Mahatma Gandhi consigned it to his care, and in other ways been exercising a moderating influence in Indian political circles in South Africa. When in 1927, for instance, a section of Indians were vehement in their opposition to the Cape Town agreement, or when again a little later they attacked Mr. Sastri for advising Indians to apply for condonation certificates and for his other utterances and actions which did not find approval in extremists circles, he condemned their attitude in no uncertain terms. Therefore it cannot be said of him that he is an irresponsible and irreconcilable critic who refuses to be satisfied.

In commending Mr. Gandhi's observations to the attention of the Government of India and others interested in the well-being of the Indian community in South Africa, we will add that though one may not be able to see eye to eye with the editor of *Indian Opinion* and other leaders of public opinion in South Africa who are advocating a campaign of passive resistance, still no useful purpose would be served by extolling the achievements of the second Cape Town Conference when the entire community, extremists as well as moderates, in whose behalf the agreement was arrived at, and who are the people really concerned, feel that far from the conference improving their prospects, the new Act amounts to a breach of the two previous agreements of 1914 and 1927. We may concede that Sir Fazli Hussain's delegation did their best to secure as good terms as possible for the Indian community, that the amendments made as a result of their intercession did mitigate to some extent the evils of the obnoxious Asiatic Land Tenure Bill, but even now in its improved form, it is objectionable enough to make it utterly unacceptable to Indian opinion. It withdraws from Indians some valued rights and privileges won after a prolonged and arduous struggle and makes it easily possible for a reactionary administration to inflict immense loss and suffering upon the Indian community, making their continued existence in the country intolerable.

It may also be remembered that one of the charges laid against the Boer republic of the Transvaal, when war was declared against them by the British Government, was their ill treatment of the resident Indian community. One would expect that when the offending republic was removed it would be the business of their successors in power who had been showing so much anxious concern for the

Indian community, to rectify past mistakes. Instead of that the position of the Indian community has grown much worse. Whereas formerly there was a single anti-Indian law, Law 3 of 1885, prohibiting the ownership of property by Indians except in locations and such other segregated areas, we have a number of them, which not only prohibit ownership of land but also its occupation for residential and commercial purposes. And whereas under the Boer regime the law was in disuse, the intention of the present authorities is to enforce the measure rigidly and to leave no loopholes. It is in this critical situation that the Indian community finds itself to-day. Recently the wrongs committed by the Government of Liberia on its people received much publicity in England and a commission was also despatched by the League of Nations to make inquiries into the allegations. What would be the verdict of a similar commission of inquiry on the doings of the Union Government? But who could force a white Government to submit itself to such scrutiny though it may continue to be cruel, unfair and unjust and ill-treat and oppress entire communities?

Lord Lloyd On India

In a striking speech at the University Club, Capetown, Lord Lloyd, formerly High Commissioner for Egypt, counselled a policy of prudence from the British Government when dealing with India.

"The importance of India, not only to the United Kingdom, but also to the Dominions, is not sufficiently realised," he said. "Upon an area of vast importance we are trying to thrust a form of government which not only is entirely alien to the myriad nationalities of that country, but which has crashed in ruins in every Eastern country in which it has been introduced—China, Persia, Egypt and Turkey. The great change is not to be made in a matter of days. It is a matter of decades. Where Akbar, with all his power, his sympathy and understanding, was unable to unite Hindu and Moslem, we can hardly hope to succeed.

Enormous Influence

"You have only to consider the enormous strategic and economic influence exerted by the great Indian Peninsula on the areas around it, and then ask yourself what the effect would be if any Power but ourselves controlled it," Lord Lloyd began. "India can open and shut the gates of Singapore and divert the vast supplies of Eastern produce. It commands the northern way to Central Asia and China; and, thrusting the corner of the Persian Gulf, it influences Persia and Iraq, while its influence on the whole of the African littoral is a mere matter of history."

It was upon such a power, he added, that Britain was thrusting a government which had hitherto brought only ruin and chaos.

This, continued Lord Lloyd, was not a matter of opinion, but of fact. He had seen the crash in Turkey and in Persia. In Iraq it had been avoided because it had been tested, but wherever Western civilisation had been tried it had brought ruin. Far more millions had died in China as the result of democratic government than in the Taiping rebellion. Chaos was far more killing than cordite.

"Bad Stumble In Egypt"

In counselling a policy of prudence, Lord Lloyd said the people had been told that there would be safeguards. This meant safeguards to finance, foreign affairs, the Army, Civil Service and British commerce. "If this is true," he went on, "then there can be no greater crime than that of misleading the Indian peoples. I was sent to Egypt under similar circumstances. It was then stated that the Protectorate would be withdrawn, but the safeguards would be guaranteed. As soon as these were

applied and the Protectorate was removed, the Government of Egypt resigned. What will the safeguards of India be worth if the Protectorate is lost? In Egypt there was a bad stumble as a result, but a fall in India and a stumble in Egypt are as different as a fall from an aeroplane is from a fall from a landau. One is a complete smash, the other a regrettable accident."

Wise And Beneficial Rule

Britain's first consideration, said Lord Lloyd, should be to ensure a wise and beneficial rule of the Indian peoples. This was not an obscurantist policy; it was merely statesmanship. "As long as we remember that our beneficial rule and justice is the main-spring of the British Empire," proceeded the speaker, "then we must be more than jealous of our powers of keeping it."

Lord Lloyd also spoke of present-day conditions in the Empire. "In this long-drawn-out struggle of post-war emergence," he said, "every nation's character is being put through the supreme test for endurance, energy, probity and versatility. My first conviction is that England herself, as well as the Empire, is coming successfully out of the ordeal. One realizes, when looking at yesterday's calendar of calamities, that the earth is weak indeed these days—France, America, Italy and Jugoslavia, China and Japan, Persia and ourselves—never has there been such a moment when the world has looked so much to the British League of sister nations. Nothing has contributed more to this national resurgence than the Ottawa Conference, at which were harvested the first fruits of those long years which for some of us began in Joseph Chamberlain's days.

"Already every dismal prophecy of the Free Traders has been disproved and disposed of. We were told that we could not have protection and revenue. We are enjoying both. We were told also that a tax on imports would ruin exports. This has not been the case. That the prices of all goods would rise. We only wish they would." Despite also the fear that bad feeling might be raised in other countries, at no time had Britain been so courted, while the prophecy that Ottawa would cause bad feeling between the Dominions would be given the lie by any of those representatives who had visited the conference.

Lord Lloyd Criticised By Agent-General

Lord Lloyd's observations on India at the University Club, Capetown, a few days ago were criticised by the Indian Agent-General, Kunwar Maharaj Singh, in the course of an interview with a *Rand Daily Mail* representative.

"I read with interest," said Kunwar Maharaj Singh, "the report of the speech made by Lord Lloyd at the University Club at Capetown. Lord Lloyd was Governor of Bombay for five years and was subsequently High Commissioner for Egypt. He has, therefore, had considerable administrative experience, and any statement issuing from so eminent a person is bound to command respect.

"I have two criticisms, however, to make on his remarks in regard to India. In the first place his suggestions are mainly of a destructive character. Beyond making a general statement as to the necessity for caution and the desirability of a wise and beneficial rule in India Lord Lloyd does not suggest what action of a constructive nature should be taken. He seems to forget that many years have passed since he left India and that all sections of the educated Indian public, in spite of the communal friction which undoubtedly still exists between Hindu and Muslim, demand very considerable changes in the present constitution of India.

"Every year increasingly showed that the masses followed their Indian leaders, whether Hindu or Muslim. As was recently stated by Sir John Thompson, the late civil commissioner of Delhi Province, who had spent 35 years in India: 'It was one thing to rule a passive race in an indifferent or an admiring world; it was quite another thing in a captious age, sworn to the cult of self-determination, to rule a vast country conscious of its

past and clamouring for self-government with all the arts of publicity at its disposal. Providing the country was able to avoid shipwreck on the shoals of communism, there was no need to be afraid of the coming change. Neither disaster nor millennium must be expected. Perhaps the strongest reason for going forward was that we could not resist the demand, the spirit of the age was hostile to the imperial idea.

"I am in general agreement with the above remarks. It would have been far more to the point if Lord Lloyd has been able to suggest a constitution for India acceptable to the majority of Hindu and Muslim leaders. A constitution boycotted by the leaders would obviously be unable to last even a year without military law.

"Personally I have little doubt that even the present Government in England will be prepared to take a very long step forward.

Indians In South Africa

"My second criticism is that it is unfortunate that Lord Lloyd chose South Africa of all countries for his remarks on India. Throughout the greater part of the Union it is a fact that the Indian does not enjoy the full rights of British citizenship. In fact he is here as an underdog, and as such deserves the sympathy of statesmen such as Lord Lloyd, who has experience of India.

"I have little doubt, though I do not speak from personal knowledge, that as Governor of Bombay Lord Lloyd, both personally and officially voiced the unanimous opinion of official as well as non-official India in regard to the necessity of ameliorating the position of Indians in South Africa. It would be interesting to know what is his present opinion on this important subject, and, if so, whether he is willing to give expression to it in South Africa.

"Lord Lloyd acknowledges the enormous strategic and economic influences exerted by India, and," said Kunwar Maharaj Singh in conclusion, "it is obvious that a satisfied and grateful India would be of great assistance to the British Empire."

Lichtenburg Council Definitely Refuses Licences

The Lichtenburg Town Council decided definitely, by four votes to two, to adhere to its previous resolution, refusing two applications made by Asiatics for fresh produce dealers' licences in Plein Street. The matter was raised by Mr. J. P. J. Conradie, who tabled a motion that the previous decision of the Council should be rescinded and the licences granted. Mr. Conradie declared that it was an elementary principle of justice throughout the civilised world, except South Africa, that there could be no taxation without representation. In South Africa, however, both Indians and Natives paid taxes but had no representation.

Dealing with the Local Government Ordinance, empowering the Council to refuse licences, Mr. Conradie said that it was certainly obvious that as Mr. A. Swart M.P.C., had pointed out, the opportunity was afforded them of exerting indirect pressure on the Indian members of the community. "But Mr. Swart's speech was simply and purely politics." Mr. Conradie contended that the Council received in revenue about twice as much from the Asiatic members of the community as from the European storekeepers. It has been argued that in granting licences to Asiatics they kept European business men out of the town. But he challenged the councillor who made this statement to prove it.

There are nine greengrocers in the town at present, of which number two were Europeans, but none of them had requested the refusal of the applications, so over-trading could not be given as a reason for rejection. President Paul Kruger was the man who opened the gates for the Indians in the Transvaal, and the late General Delarey drew thousands of pounds rent from Indians in Lichtenburg. Both these leaders of the

people were more farseeing than himself, so if they blamed him let them blame them too. They were not only injuring the applicants by refusing the licences, but also the European landlords who owned the premises, and for which it had been impossible to secure European tenants.

"I can prove, on the other hand," declared Mr. Conradie, "that you can buy your requirements much cheaper from the Indian than from the European storekeepers." He pointed out, moreover, that while one European business man fed a certain number of mouths, say about 30, those 30 persons were deriving the benefit from that business. On the other hand, the 8,000 residents of Lichtenburg derived the benefit of buying cheaper from the Indian stores. The Indian business section contributed to the funds of the hospital, and he understood, when asked, to their church. The applicants were old Lichtenburg business men, one having been here 14 years and the other five years.

The argument that the condition of taxation without representation was peculiar to South Africa was refuted by Dr. Olien, who pointed out that the same conditions existed in America, where foreigners were taxed without being allowed to vote. He declared, moreover, that donations by Asiatics were only prompted by business reasons. The Indian standard of living was much lower than that of the European, and the produce he consumed was generally obtained by barter. Undoubtedly, Paul Kruger and General Delarey had made mistakes in admitting the Indians to the Transvaal, and in his opinion, had they foreseen the consequences, they certainly would have acted differently.

Pleading for the maintenance of a white South Africa, Mr. A. I. Ludick asked the Council to adhere to its original resolution, declaring that Indian competition was killing the European business man. Mr. P. J. Huyser, who seconded Mr. Conradie's resolution, declared that he would always refuse an application made by an Asiatic for a licence in respect of premises adjoining those of a European. He had never let his premises to Indians, but the Council had to consider the position of the landlord, particularly in regard to those buildings which had in the past only been tenanted by Asiatics. Messrs. Conradie and Huyser were the only two to vote in favour of the licences being granted.—*The Star*.

Conference Ends

British Statesmen's Hopes For India

London, Saturday.

The Indian Round Table Conference concluded to-day with a message from the King and stirring speeches by Sir Samuel Hoare (Secretary of State for India) and Lord Sankey (who presided over meetings of the Conference in the absence of the Prime Minister).

In his message, His Majesty expressed confidence that the labours of the Conference had fortified the partnership whose strength and endurance were of such consequence to his people.

Sir Samuel Hoare promised full consideration of the appeal for the release of Gandhi and other political prisoners. He said the Conference had clearly delimited the field on which the constitution was to be built and had created *esprit de corps* among all the delegates who were determined to see the building completed as early as possible.

Lord Sankey regretted the abstention of the British Labourites and members of the Indian Congress. He would say to them, "Brothers, we are labouring for peace. Do not make yourselves ready for battle." He advised Indians to strive for the ideal but accept a practical instalment.

"We have blazed the trail for federation," he said. "There has been much more agreement than disagreement." Finally, he pleaded with the Princes not to delay in deciding upon their attitude towards the central legislature.—*Reuter*.

Doom Of Present Government

BY ARTHUR G. BARLOW

Coming from a man with the influence of Mr. Tielman Roos, the cry for "racial peace" and for "devaluation" is a direct challenge to the Hertzog Cabinet, and must, as it has done, precipitate a political crisis in the ranks of the governing party.

The fight must now take place in that Party as to whether the members of that Party will support this new and refreshing outlook which Mr. Roos has raised, or whether the country shall cling to the old and wicked ideas of racial strife and follow a currency policy which must, in the end, lead to national bankruptcy.

Mr. Roos is a national figure and a national asset, and his cry for a fresh start has fired the imagination of the people. It has in one night changed the whole political outlook, and has placed the Prime Minister and his Cabinet in a most unenviable position.

It is now known that if Mr. Roos cares to do it he can, with the assistance of the supporters of General Smuts in the House of Assembly, turn out the present Government.

He holds the balance of power, and he, unlike General Smuts, can break the Government whenever he wishes to do so.

So far no member of the Cabinet with the exception of Colonel Creswell has said anything about the return of Mr. Roos to politics, and what the Minister of Labour did say means nothing and counts for nothing.

I feel sure that if it comes to an open fight between the supporters of Mr. Roos in the National Party and those who will follow the Prime Minister, all the Cabinet Ministers will stand by General Hertzog with, perhaps, the exception of Mr. O. Pirow, the Minister of Justice, who will refuse to fight the Prime Minister but will, for the time being, retire from political life.

Sterile Cabinet

But, before it comes to an open fight, there is every likelihood that General Kemp, Mr. Pirow and Mr. Attie Fourie will do their utmost to try to find some formula whereby Mr. Roos may still be able to work as a Nationalist within his old party.

That they will fail I have no doubt, because the attitude of mind of Mr. Roos and that of the Prime Minister differ so much. General Hertzog has boundless ambition and a mighty egotism. He does not like Tielman, and he was more than pleased when his late Minister of Justice resigned from the first Hertzog Ministry.

Klasie Havenga, who of late has had an increasing number of "I's" in his speeches and who has a tendency to convey the impression that he is one who, in his own mind, is not as others are, also does not like Mr. Roos.

Both he and Dr. Malan will hate the idea of Tielman coming back to political life for he is, of course, a dangerous rival for the Prime Ministership.

Deep Split Inevitable

Taking all these things into consideration I cannot see how Tielman can in the future work with the present Cabinet and a deep split must take place in the National Party, one which will wreck it for a long time to come.

The present Hertzog Cabinet is doomed, and the Parliament of to-day has been rendered sterile.

That Mr. Roos will take a large number of the

younger and more active Nationalists with him is certain.

Panic seems to have seized most of the leaders of the South African Party and they rushed into the Press and poured out their political souls like water. None of them know where they stand, and many of them who had hoped to be in the Cabinet if General Smuts came back are doing their best to queer the pitch. Most of them are office-seekers, and in this way they do not differ from the ordinary run of politicians. They would prefer to carry on the old struggles and the wearisome old fights.

"Sob Stuff"

Well, it is now up to General Smuts. For quite a long time now he has been talking sob stuff about comradeship and good feeling between the two white races in this country. His chance has come. Mr. Roos has held out the hand of friendship, and if the Leader of the Opposition takes it all will be well and Tielman will have given South Africa a jolly good Christmas box.

If General Smuts has lost his head over Germiston and Roodepoort as some of his lieutenants seem to have done, and believes that he can rule on his own, he will be making one of the greatest mistakes of his life and will again smash his party.

Speaking from inside knowledge, I make bold to say that Mr. Roos can count on sufficient assistance in the South African Party ranks to smash that party.

No Need For Smashing

But there is no need for quarrelling or smashing. As far as I can judge, the public want a change and they will welcome a Government composed of the best men in the country. With a little tact General Smuts can bring that about, and a heavy responsibility rests on his shoulders.

That the end of the gold standard is in sight there can be no doubt. The entrance of Mr. Roos into politics has changed all that. The Government may do it themselves, but that I doubt, as only the other day Mr. Havenga told me that he would never depart from it, and we know that General Hertzog has sworn by all the gods he knows that he and the gold standard will never part company.

But it is doomed, nevertheless. Mr. Roos has started the snowball rolling, and the farmers will never allow the Government to go on as they are doing. It may be that the Government will resign and go in for a snap election. That will not help them, as the Tielmanites have their candidates ready, and such an election must end in Mr. Roos holding the balance of power in the new House.

The cat is among the pigeons, and politically things are going to move quickly. The Cabinet are mystified and rattled. They do not know who are their friends or who are their enemies.

Even in the Free State at least four Hertzog seats will go west.

There is now a great opportunity to smash racialism for good, and the onus is on the shoulders of General Smuts. His chance to do something constructive for the country has come.

If he refuses the offer of a coalition and goes in for a policy of reckless adventure, the country will punish him. If not, he can again play a wonderful part in the history of his country, and do more than anyone else to place it on the map of the world.

A Roos-Smuts combination will attract capital to this country, will heal racialism, will assist to restore economic stability in South Africa and will eventually bring the two Rhodesias and the other British lands to the north into the Union. *Sunday Times.*

Opening Of The Uitenhage Hindu Mandal

A very pleasant function took place at Uitenhage on Sunday the 18th December, 1932, when the Uitenhage Hindu Mandal Hall was formally opened by Swami Bhawani Dayal Sanyasi. The Hall was packed to its utmost capacity and many visitors from Port Elizabeth, Somerset East, Bristown and Prieska were present. On the platform were His Worship the Mayor (Mr. Gordon Dollay) who presided, and other prominent Europeans, namely, Messrs. Bart, Jones, Fowles, Wasp, Meyer, Grey, Mr. and Mrs. Luit. The Hall was beautifully decorated with flowers, bunting, national and religious photos.

The chairman of the Mandal, Mr. D. R. Patel, prepared a written speech which was read by the secretary of the Mandal, Mr. Ratanjee Balsara. In welcoming the Mayor, the chairman expressed great pleasure and appreciation that the Mayor, in spite of his overwhelming duties, was good enough to consent to preside over the gathering, and was also taking a keen interest in the affairs of the local Indians. Mention was also made of the fact that, due to the generous heartedness of the Mayor, he was liked by both Europeans and Indians of Uitenhage." The Mayor was then garlanded, and the remarks were made "that this is the highest respect and honour we can bestow upon you in an Indian fashion."

The Mayor was greatly applauded when he rose to speak. "I have great pleasure to be here on this occasion and to preside over this gathering," he said. "I feel this an honour conferred upon me. It will be a great pleasure for me to assist all the law-abiding citizens, of which Indians are a part. My duty this morning as a chairman, is not an important one. Only that I have to sit and listen to the other speakers, and Swamijee, all the way from Natal. On behalf of the Uitenhage residents, I extend to Swamijee a hearty welcome to our town, and we are pleased to have him in our midst. Not only the Europeans' but also the Indians' welcome is extended. I know that Swamijee will carry away with him the happy recollections of his visit here. The Indian section of Uitenhage are very proud of the Hall, and they are law-abiding citizens of our community. As far as the Municipality is concerned we are pleased in the manner in which the Indian residents live, and we get no trouble of any kind from them: I am very pleased that this Hall is built for the service of the Hindus, and I have pleasure in being here, on the occasion of its opening. I understand with great satisfaction, that the piece of land on which is built this Hall, was presented to the community, free of any charge, by Messrs. L. T. Gajjar and D. R. Lalla. This is very much appreciated. The Hall cost just over £350 and this sum was collected within a few friends. I take this opportunity of congratulating small Uitenhage, and I am sure that this Hall will serve a very useful purpose. I wish you all luck for the future."

In introducing the Swami, the chairman of the Mandal said, "To some of us Swamijee is no stranger. It was due to his inspiring suggestion that the Hall now stands completed. When just over six months back Swamijee visited us, he sowed the seed of the Hall, and he is back in our midst to-day, not to remind us of his suggestion, but to open the Mandal, the fruit of his first thought." The chair-

man concluded his speech with the remarks, "the Hall will ever stand in memory of Swamijee."

His Worship the Mayor then requested the Swami to formally open the Hall.

"Least did I think," said Swamijee, "that my hint and suggestion came to bear fruit. When I received your invitation, I was deeply surprised that in so short a time and with a handful of Hindus, the Hall was completed. I am indeed proud of it, and so should the Hindu residents of Uitenhage," Swamijee explained that their labours of building the Hall, was not all, but every endeavour should be made to unite the Hindus here and to establish a vernacular school for the children. "With ambition such as yours, my appeal in this respect will not go unheeded. May all your efforts in the future be crowned with success." The Swami then declared the Uitenhage Hindu Mandal open.

A vote of thanks to His Worship, the Mayor, was proposed by Mr. S. Muthray of Maritzburg, who stated that the presence of the Mayor and his consenting to preside, was a sure indication of friendliness and encouragement. Mr. Muthray appealed to the Mayor to do all, within his power, to assist the local Indians. In response to the vote of thanks, His Worship, the Mayor, thanked Mr. Muthray for all the kind remarks about himself, and promised to assist the Indian community in every way possible. It would be a pleasure for him to do so.

At the conclusion of the function, bunches of flowers were presented to all the European visitors.

Prayers led by Swamijee brought the function to a close.

In the afternoon an "Havan" was performed under the direction of Swamijee. The Hall was packed with men, women and children. A special prayer was recited by Swamijee. Then followed a meeting where several gentlemen spoke complimenting the members and those responsible for the Hall. The Swami delivered a lecture on "Duty" which was very much appreciated by those present. In the evening a short "act" was played by the pupils led by Mr. L. T. Gajjar.—Contributed.

Verulam Receptions

A correspondent from Verulam writes:—

A very pleasant function took place at the residence of Mr. G. H. Kathrada on the 23rd instant, when the members of the Verulam Indian Tennis Club and other prominent people bade farewell to Mr. S. R. Maharaj, one of the Vice-Presidents of the club, on his departure to India for a short visit.

After speeches were made by the President Mr. Sham and others, the guest of honour was presented with a diary from the members of the club. Mr. Maharaj suitably replied, and the proceedings terminated, after which refreshments were served.

A similar function was held by the members and officials of the Shree Gopallal Hindu Temple, Verulam, and Mr. S. R. Maharaj was presented with a gold wristlet watch.

Mayville Indian Young Men's Society

The third annual general meeting of the Mayville Indian Youngmen's Society was held on the 20th Nov. 1932, with Mr. M. R. Naidoo the president, in the chair.

The secretary, Mr. V. S. Vadival submitted his annual report and stated that although the year under review had not to its credit a record of regular meetings, nevertheless there was to its credit a record of good work. The report referred to the good work done by the committee in shouldering the expenses of funerals in destitute cases.

The treasurer, Mr. G. Rajoo Naicker, submitted his financial report and statement for the year ending 31st October 1932, which showed a credit balance of £9 4 11.

The following officials were elected for the ensuing year:—Patron: Mr. B. Barnabas, Hon. Life Vice-President: Mr. M. R. Naidoo, President: Mr. N. C. Naidoo, Vice-President: Mr. S. P. Pillay, Hon. Secretary: Mr. V. S. Vadival, Hon. Treasurer: Mr. G. Rajoo Naicker, Committee: Messrs. B. Reuben, V. J. Naidoo, T. V. Govender, M. Moonilal and V. R. Naidoo.

At a general meeting held on the 11th December, 1932, after a lengthy discussion, it was unanimously agreed that our society should communicate with the Indian Child Welfare Society with a view of forming a branch in the Mayville district. The following gentlemen were appointed to interview the officials of the Indian Child Welfare Society: Messrs. N. C. Naidoo, S. P. Pillay, V. S. Vadival, B. Reuben and M. Moonilal.

Sir Syed Ali Imam

Reminiscences Of The Dead Patriot

(BY ST. NIHAL SINGH.)

(Continued from last week)

Second Meeting

The day following this tea party Sir Ali went back to India and I did not have the opportunity of seeing him again for five or six years. The second meeting, too, took place in London. Whether he had come either from Geneva, where he had been nominated to represent India of the Rajas at the League of Nations, or was on his way to Geneva, I forget.

He had, in the meantime, taken service in Hyderabad. At his suggestion, the Nizam had created an Executive Council largely modelled upon the pattern of the Governor-General's Executive Council and had appointed Sir Ali as the President of that body. It was regarded as a progressive measure calculated to usher in great administrative improvements in the State.

Sir Ali was then in high favour at the Nizam's Court. He was believed to have had a hand in the elevation of that Ruler to a higher plane as indicated by the bestowal of the title "His Exalted Highness" upon him. Probably he had, I cannot say for sure.

His nomination as a "delegate" to the League of Nations was deemed a great compliment to the State. In according him permission to go abroad, the Nizam issued a Firman (command) placing him "on delegation" and sanctioning his full salary and allowance during his absence from the State.

It was believed that the Nizam was very keen

upon securing the retrocession of the Berars and that Sir Ali, while in London, was promoting that cause. As I soon found out, rumour for once did not exaggerate matters.

My friend, for such he had become, took a house in one of the most exclusive portions of London, just a few doors removed from Lord Islington's residence. Judging from the pictures on the walls, it belonged to some "Country family." It was large airy, bright (especially for London) and well appointed in every respect. Sir Ali during his few weeks there, entertained lavishly. Lady Imam, whom my wife and I met for the first time, was a charming hostess. As Sir Ali himself told me, and as I could see for myself she was much younger than he. They were, however, devoted to each other. But for his thoughtfulness in telling me the facts in advance, I might have committed a great faux pas by saying something that would have implied that she was a Roman Catholic, whereas, like her husband, she was a Muslim. The Roman Catholic wife had died soon after her marriage to Sir Ali.

He and I saw a great deal of each other during these weeks. He spoke so highly of the Nizam that he infected me with his enthusiasm and one day I sat down in my study in Herne Hill and wrote a laudatory article about His Exalted Highness in the "Pall Mall Gazette," with which I was then intimately connected.

Sir Ali talked in ecstatic terms of admiration of the Nizam to several British newspaper men whom, on the occasion or another, I took to his house in Portman Square. In these conversations he invariably introduced the subject of the Berars. I always marvelled at the deftness with which he turned the talk into that channel and the rare skill he showed in handling the topic. No wonder that he had made a great success and an immense fortune—at the Bar.

These were the days preceding Lord Reading's departure for India to assume the Viceroyalty and Governor-Generalship. The English Speaking Union, with which His Lordship had been identified from the very beginning, gave him a dinner to which I was invited. It occurred to me that Sir Ali should also be included among the guests. I made that suggestion to Major (now Sir) Evelyn Wrench, the real soul of the Union, and he promptly sent out the invitation.

The English-Speaking Union placed Sir Ali Imam at the head table. I have a recollection, rather vague, that my friend was asked to speak and that he delivered a neat little address. He had in any case, the chance of meeting the Viceroy designate a little later at Sir Alfred and Lady Mond's house. Where after dinner, the two statesmen had a long, heart-to-heart talk. He gave a large dinner party at Claridges' Hotel, just before Lord Reading left London, in his honour—a dinner that was attended by a very large and distinguished number of guests, including the Secretary of State for India (the Right Honourable Mr. E. S. Montagu) and other members of the Cabinet.

The steamer by which Lord Reading went out to India proved to be a great magnet. Several Indians distinguished in one way or another sailed home by it, Sir Ali Imam amongst them.

A few months subsequently I, as one of the journalists in the Prince of Wales's party, visited the Nizam's capital. Sir Ali Imam had persuaded his master—as he used proudly to call him—to sanction a large sum of money for his Royal Highness's entertainment. All the functions organized were resplendent, truly reflecting the splendour associated with Oriental courts.

"No Courtier"

I nevertheless carried away from Hyderabad the impression that Sir Ali Imam was not as happy there as he might have been. This impression was confirmed, a month or two later, when, at his pressing invitation, I revisited that city.

It was clear to me from the outset that Sir Ali was no courtier. Sycophancy did not constitute an item in his equipment. Nor could he simulate orthology in order to smooth his worldly way.

Personal contact was almost entirely wanting between him and His Exalted Highness. Once in a blue moon he would don a "roomi topi" (the fez discarded by the Turks but still known in India as "the Constantinople hat") and be driven in his Government car to "King Kothi,"—His Exalted Highness's residence—to have an audience of the Nizam. Usually, however, the business of State was transacted between the two by means of correspondence. Sir Ali dictated his letters in English to his private secretary—Qadir Sahib, a relative, I believe—almost amiable young man and the replies (farmans, they were officially styled) were sent in Urdu.

On more than one occasion I was present when the farmans were delivered by a special messenger from the Palace. The envelope containing them was invariably cachet crumpled to prevent tampering with them on the way. I was invariably surprised to see a sheaf of "commands" emerging from the cover and could not help remarking that Hyderabad was truly like the scabbard that can "house only one sword."

Lack of personal touch with the Nizam proved—at least in my opinion—a fruitful cause of misunderstanding. Disagreement arose out of a trivial matter. Sir Ali was too spirited to let it pass. He sent in his resignation—not for the first time, I believe. It was accepted. Two or three days later he left Hyderabad in a saloon lent to him by Mr. Lloyd Jones—the Agent of the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway. Every one who was any one went to the station to see the Imams off—some to see and be seen, but many in a spirit of genuine regard and affection for the great man who was leaving them.

Sir Ali Imam went away with a heavy heart. He had many schemes in his head—some actually on paper—for the advancement of the State. Among these was a constitution which he had carefully worked out. All the pains he had taken came to naught—and through no fault of his.

During the many weeks I spent in intimate relationship with him at Hyderabad I was much struck with his devotion to the Nationalist cause. A conversation I had with him a day or two prior to his resignation comes back to me as I write. He was explaining to me his plans regarding the University town that he had mapped out.

"What style of architecture are you going to adopt?" I asked him.

"Indo-Saracenic," he replied, without a second's hesitation.

"I like the Indo-Saracenic style because it has been jointly evolved by the Hindus and Muslims," he added. "I wish to have everything that is the joint production of the two."

Only a true nationalist could feel and talk thus.

—The Hindu.

News In Brief

Commenting on the letter of Bhawani Dayal Sanyasi to the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* of Calcutta writes:—

"The Indian situation in South Africa has reached a very critical stage indeed, for, the South African Indian Congress has unanimously decided to start passive resistance against three obnoxious measures which are aimed at the very existence of Indians there. The Transvaal Asiatic Land Tenure Act, the iniquitous provisions of which are too well-known to the people in this country, is one of the measures. The Transvaal Licences (Control) Ordinance of 1931 which invests municipalities and local bodies with arbitrary powers of refusing a trade licence, is a second measure aimed against the Indians, while the clause in the Immigration Act of 1931, depriving Indians of the right acquired by them under the Transvaal Registration Act, is the third in series. The Indians in South Africa have suffered much and are going to be made to suffer more, notwithstanding the Agreement of 1914. If therefore they have, as an extreme measure, decided upon passive resistance, there is nothing very surprising in it. One wonders if the Government of India yet realises its responsibility in the matter."

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On December 3, the marriage was solemnised at the bride's residence by Swami Bhawani Dayal Sanyasi, assisted by Pundit Hurrichandralal, of Miss Vimla Vanmari of Greytown and Mr. Parbhodas Karsan of Ladysmith. The ceremony was performed according to Vedic rites in the presence of a large number of people. The guests included Mr. and Mrs. Lala Parshotam and Mr. and Mrs. P. Jetha of Ladysmith, Mr. Mehta of Durban, Messrs. R. B. Maharaj and B. Maharaj of Maritzburg and others from Kranskop, Sevenoaks, Dalton and other districts. The wedding was a very successful one.

After the solemnisation of the matrimony, Mr. M. E. Lakhi, in his brief address wished the bride and bridegroom every success and happiness in life. The other speakers were Messrs. Karwa Essack, M. Subban (Headmaster), A. G. Alwar, Manvi, Mohamed Adam, Pundit Hurrichandralal and R. B. Maharsaj.

Mr. G. G. Vanmare thanked the guests for having responded so well to the invitations sent out to them. Swami Bhawani Dayal, after being garlanded, spoke at some length about the 'Vedic religion.'

Among the number of beautiful presents received by the newly married couple was the image of Lord Buddha in heavy brass presented by Mr. M. E. Lakhi, expensive brassware from Messrs. Alwar Bros., and a fine tea service from the Headmaster and Staff.—Contributed.

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A Renter's message from New Delhi reports that the new Indian Tariff Act giving effect to the Ottawa Agreement will come into operation on January 1.

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.