

Indian Opinion

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NOTES AND NEWS

WE wonder if the Europeans of Ladysmith who have decided to move heaven and earth to put an end to international sports between the Whites and the Indians have now realised their folly. This is what they have been up to since a cricket and tennis match were played recently between Indians and Whites. At times one does things in a moment's excitement but realises the stupidity of one's action when one cools down and calmly sits down to think. It is well for the Europeans of Ladysmith if they have done so. For there will be a very few of their own brethren who will applaud them. We have not yet known racialism in sports. Sport in fact is a thing which helps to bring the different races together. Why, we wonder, was this horror at the intermingling of the races not felt during war time on the battle fields in South Africa or during the Great War or during the Ladysmith siege. Why this sudden extraordinarily high sense of race superiority. Have troublous times ended for good. We very much doubt if they have. We may yet be in for trouble at any time. And one does not know when one will need the help of the other. Friendly relations are, therefore, always more profitable than being eternally at daggers drawn. Let not the White Brahmin copy the evil that the Oriental is fast discarding.

REPLYING in the House of Assembly last Friday to Mr. G. E. Nicholls (S.A.P., Zululand), who had asked what steps the Government had taken regarding the proposed colonisation scheme for South African Indians, the Minister of the Interior (Dr. Malan) said the Union Government had approached the South African Indian Congress with a view to ascertaining whether the Indian community in South Africa desired to be associated with the Union Government and the Government of India in the investigations proposed to be undertaken in regard to the possibilities of a colonisation scheme for settling Indians, both from India and from South Africa, in other countries. After a delay of several months a reply was received from the Congress to the effect that the Indian community desired to be associated in this investigation. Meanwhile the Union Government had approached the Government of Brazil, and a reply was received from that Government to the effect that any scheme for the colonisation in Brazil of Indians from the Union and India was undesirable at the present moment. "I may also state that informal discussions have taken place in London as to the possibilities of a colonisation scheme in British Guiana, and the matter is still receiving the attention of the Union Government."

In the Transvaal Provincial Division of the Supreme Court, Pretoria, two attorneys were struck off by Mr. Justice Tindall and Mr. Justice Maritz on the application of the Incorporated Law Society of the Transvaal. The first was Hendrik Nicholas Bekker, of Amersfoort, and the second Harold Reitz

Murray, of Schweizer Reneke. The grounds for striking them off were that they had neglected to attend to the business and legal work of their clients, that they failed to report truthfully to their clients when called on to do so, and had deliberately misled them with regard to the business they had entrusted to them; that they failed to report to their correspondents when called on to do so either as to the receipt of money received by them or as to the progress of legal work, and that they had not accounted for or paid over trust moneys when received by them for their clients and correspondents and had instead converted these moneys to their own use.

AN UNPATRIOTIC MOVE

WE give publicity elsewhere in this issue to a memorandum submitted by the Transvaal Indian Commercial Association to the Asiatic Land Tenure Act Commission now sitting in Johannesburg. The Transvaal Indian Commercial Association is a newly formed body working against the South African Indian Congress. We do not know, nor do we care to know, how many of the Indian merchants it represents in the Transvaal. It may be representing all of them. The South African Indian Congress is a recognised body which claims to represent the Indians of the Union. It is a body which has been recognised by the Union Government and the Government of India. Every Agent of the Government of India from Mr. Sastri downwards has hitherto recognised that body and has always abided by the decisions of that body. Things have, however, changed since the last Round Table Conference and the advent of the last Agent. The Congress could not agree with the decision of the Government of India Delegation on the Asiatic Land Tenure Act. The Congress opposed the measure *in toto* as being one establishing for the first time the principle of trade and residential segregation in law. The Government of India Delegation was helpless. It found the Union authorities adamant and was weak to deal with them. We do not blame it for its weakness. But notwithstanding its weakness it had too high a sense of its prestige. We believe its prestige would have enhanced at least in the eyes of the people of India and South Africa if it went away from this country owning its defeat. But the Delegation, obviously, did not think so. It succeeded in getting the acceptance from the Union Government of a few modifications in the measure which amounted to practically nothing. But it at least helped it to save its face and to shout from the housetops in India about its great achievement. Thus did the Delegation totally ignore the voice of the Congress.

Then came the new Agent. We have the highest regard for Kunwar Sir Maharaj Singh in person but as Agent of the Government of India we totally disagree with him in his tactics to crush the voice of the Congress and to get the community to meekly submit to this iniquitous law. At every stage the Agent has ignored the voice of the Congress and has said that he has to carry out the instructions of his Government.

Now we find the existence of the Transvaal Indian Commercial Association which we understand is the pet body of the Agent for it has condescended to submit to the Act and to give evidence before the Commission and the Congress is not the Agent's pet because it has blankly refused to submit to the Act or to have anything to do with the Commission.

There are in the Transvaal two thousand merchants whereas the Asiatic population numbers about 18,000. The Commercial Association represents the two thousand and not the rest of the population which, we are sure, does not want the principle of segregation established in law. The Association, obviously, does not mind it being established as it has asked in its memorandum for certain townships to be set aside for their residence and trade. Withdrawing the townships from the operation of the Gold Law amounts to that and nothing else. We call it an unpatriotic move because the members of the association are so much concerned about their own immediate interests that they are absolutely blind to their own future and to the future of their younger generation and the rest of the community. In order to protect their own selfish material interests they are prepared to sacrifice not only their self-respect, their country's honour, but even the rights of their children and their whole being. We cannot conceive of anything more shameful.

A DAY OF PRAYER

IN response to the request made by the Prime Minister, General Hertzog, it has been decided by the Churches to offer special prayers next Sunday in connection with the severe drought prevalent in most parts of the Union. By His grace, subsequent to the Prime Minister's request, there have been fairly good rains in the drought-stricken places, but there is still need for more rain in many places.

One thing that has pleased us in this respect is that even in this materialistic age when science is supposed to do everything, the power of the Almighty is after all recognised. His power is there alright but we are so proud of our own power that we have forgotten, and seem to forget in almost everything, that our power is dead if it did not get the necessary current from that higher Power and that it worked only through that current. We are wholly unconscious of that fact until we find we cannot move another inch, until we find we are sinking, notwithstanding all our herculean efforts to keep our heads above. We are able to suffer very hard knocks and yet not to realise the existence of that Supreme Power in our midst. But air and water are the two things which bring us to our senses quickly. No sooner they are withdrawn from us, than all our science goes to the wall; our

pride disappears; there is humiliation on our countenance and prayer on our lips.

The present drought, the cry for every helpless living, being for water and food, has once more made us realise the existence of Him Whom we seem to have forgotten.

It is the duty of every human being without distinction of race, colour or creed to offer prayer and thanks for His mercy.

But if only the rulers could realise that this mere offering of prayer for rain will not do, that they are burdened heavily with the sins of misrule, and that the subjects are suffering for their sins! In the days when subjects were ruled by kings there were at least some good kings and when subjects looked upon their king as next to God he deserved that honour for he was jealous about the well-being of his subjects even as a father is about his children. But in these days of so-called democracy we do not find peace, happiness or contentment anywhere. The reason is that those in whose hands the reins of government have fallen are unfit to govern. Everywhere we find the subjects oppressed by those who have been seized with political power. Need we go further when in this country before our very eyes we find our rulers more concerned about their own personal ambitions than the interests of the country? We are reminded of the words of Mr. Justice Krane that, "legislators should realise that their first duty was to serve their country and not the interests of their party." Those of us who believe that our mere prayer for rain will be granted by the Almighty while we may continue to violate His law in other respects, are indeed living in a fool's paradise. A grave responsibility devolves upon the rulers and if they do not act straight they will be the cause of it, if ever a greater calamity befalls our country.

Segregation In Sports

Ladysmith Europeans Enraged

At Mixed Matches Being Played

The controversy which raged here last week-end, when a team of European cricketers met a team of Indian cricketers, was given new life, last Saturday when a team of European tennis players met in a friendly tournament with Indians, states the Ladysmith correspondent of the *Natal Witness*. The only difference was that this week-end there was no advance publicity and very few knew of the fixture until after it was over.

With the cricket match it was different. The event was given publicity and the names of the eleven published. This immediately brought a storm in its wake, and several of the European members had to withdraw. In one instance a man was given the alternative—the game or his job. His employer was quite blunt about the matter. If he played he had to call for his pay chit on the Monday.

Others were expressly forbidden to play by their employers and a warning of social ostracism was issued. The team gradually dwindled until it seemed that it would be impossible to field an eleven. A last minute rush round, however, was successful and the match was played.

Entertained To Lunch

During the lunch interval the Europeans were

entertained at lunch by the Indians and several speeches were made.

The matter aroused a considerable amount of bitter feeling and at one time it was suggested that the Council might take action to prevent a recurrence by inserting a clause in the lease of the grounds forbidding such matches.

The anti-Asiatic section feel that whereas a mixed match might be practicable in Durban or other big centres it creates an impossible position in the smaller towns, and they quite frankly regarded the matter as an attempt at encroachment on colour bar preserves. However, after a few days the topic died down and it was hoped that the matter would be allowed to drop.

This, however, was only short-lived, for the rumour soon circulated that the Indians had suggested a tennis match with the Europeans. A systematic inquiry of all the tennis clubs in town did not avail much. The reply in every instance was in the negative with, in most cases, the additional retort that such a game would not even be considered. Certain of the Indians who were approached in the matter also professed entire ignorance, and it generally became accepted that the matter was just a rumour founded on imagination.

It can be definitely stated, however, that the game was played, and the Europeans, as in the game of cricket, won comfortably.

Action To Be Taken

As a result of Saturday's episode it is understood that concerted action is to be taken by a large proportion of the townspeople to see if nothing can be done to put an end to these sporting events. It is not possible at this stage to say exactly what action is contemplated.

Indians questioned about the controversy say that they are seeking nothing but sport, and they repudiate indignantly any allegation that they may be seeking to enter European social circles. The Europeans who took part in the games also embrace this view, and state that it is more harmless than civic luncheons given to eminent Asiatic visitors.

One prominent citizen is reported to have viewed the position thus:—

"I can see no justification whatever for the mingling together of Europeans and Indians in sporting or any other circles, and arrangements towards this end can have nothing but the most serious consequences on the social activities of the town. There can be little difference in the principle of playing matches and the playing of our children with Indian children in their respective playgrounds.

"The possible dangers of such intermixing of the races cannot be sufficiently stressed. Every publicity should be given to the matter in an effort to bring the Europeans concerned to a realisation of the true position which would arise from such a course."

Sport Or Business?

Commenting on the above the *Natal Advertiser* writes under the above heading:—

The agitation that has been caused in Ladysmith through the playing of cricket and tennis matches between Europeans and Indians can only be described as a sorry outburst and one that does far more injury to the dignity of the white man than the gesture of his brother sportsman who can see no harm in fostering sport whatever the nationality of those participating. There is, of course, something far deeper underlying the opposition that at first meets the eye, as witness one of the cricketers being given the option either of withdrawing from the cricket team or being discharged. It is not so much the question of ethics, as the average Indian who plays any game with sufficient prowess to be able to compete against Europeans is of a class to whom the broadminded can have no objection in meeting in

friendly spirit on the sports ground, whether it be in Durban, Maritzburg, Ladysmith or Timbustoo.

The real trouble appears to be business competition. It is a well-known fact that Ladysmith has a large number of stores owned by Indians and many of them are up-to-date premises in the main street. That they are there is because they were granted licences by Europeans; that they remain there and do their share of business is due to a very large extent indeed to the Europeans who support them. Ostracism is spoken of in connection with those who have participated in "international" matches, but is it spoken of in regard to those families who regularly buy their requirements at Indian stores? Well hardly.

One recalls the formation some years ago of an organisation bearing the title, "Young South Africa." One of the principal planks in their platform was the determination not to deal with non-Europeans. It was pointed out at the time that a large percentage of the membership was probably so dealing, and upon being invited to introduce a penalty clause involving cash forfeiture should any member be guilty of breaking the rule this was turned down. Experience in the country towns particularly shows that Europeans from the highest to the lowest station patronise the Indian. Can it not also be shown that Indians patronise the best European shops? Are they shown the door?

If the European feels he must use every means of competing with his Asiatic confrere, for goodness sake let him keep his spleen from the sports field. By so doing he will not only be setting a good example but upholding those sporting traditions that have placed the British Empire where to-day she stands.

Asiatic Land Tenure Act Commission

Transvaal Indian Commercial Association Gives Evidence

According to evidence submitted on Monday by the Transvaal Indian Commercial Association to the Asiatic Land Tenure Act Commission, which is now sitting in Johannesburg, there is now a large number of European bazaars and retail shops selling goods at prices with which Indians cannot possibly compete.

The association advances this as an argument against the various charges levelled against Asiatic trading, while dealing at length with a request for the withdrawal of certain areas in Johannesburg from the prohibition, under the provisions of the gold law, of residence or occupation in these areas by coloured persons.

"With the passing of the Asiatic Land Tenure Act of 1932, the position of the Indian community on the Rand in general, as well as in Johannesburg, has become critical," stated the Transvaal Indian Commercial Association in a memorandum.

"The legality or otherwise of all Indian occupation is finally to be decided, and we shall be exposed to the full battery of anti-Asiatic opinion.

20,000 Asiatics At Most

"There are in the Transvaal about 700,000 Europeans and about 1,000,000 natives. Indians in 1921 numbered 13,500, and the estimates to-day vary from 15,000 to 18,000. Even if the Chinese are included the total number of Asiatics in the Transvaal to-day is probably not more than 20,000.

"There is in this province one Indian to about 40 Europeans and one Indian to about 100 non-Indians. We believe that since 1921 the percentage

of Indians has decreased, but owing to the fact that Indians were not included in the 1931 census, we have no accurate figures. The total number of Europeans in Johannesburg in 1931 was 203,298, an increase of over 50,000 from 1921. In 1921 Asiatics in Johannesburg numbered 6,229, a figure which included the Chinese community. In 1928, of general dealers in the magisterial area of Johannesburg, Indians constituted approximately 13 per cent. or one in eight. Once again we believe that this percentage has subsequently decreased, but owing to the fact that since 1928 the municipality have from time to time held up a large number of Asiatic licences, any figures which we might be able to obtain from the receiver of revenue would be misleading. The percentage of all branches of wholesale trade in Johannesburg in the hands of Indians is probably not more than 2 per cent.

"We believe that the above figures alone constitute a sufficient answer to the contention that the Indians are a menace to European trade. Immigration of Indians has for all practical purposes terminated, and the number of new entrants that need be expected is infinitesimal, while the European population suffers from no new restrictions in this respect, and thus must be expected to increase more quickly than the Indian.

Restricted Occupation

"When it is considered that our residence and occupation are now to be definitely restricted, we cannot but feel that the apprehension regarding Indian penetration and extension in various fields are, to say the least is ill-founded and that the opposition to our freedom of action must spring from motives other than a desire to protect the European communities from an overshadowing Asiatic menace.

"The charges levelled against us as a community have been so frequently published in the course of the various investigations that have been made, that there is no need to detail them here, but we do desire to point out that in our view trade rivalry will be found to be at the bottom of all opposition.

Bazaar Prices

"It would be out of place for us to advance arguments and evidence to refute the various charges against us, but we wish to refer to one recent development. One of the most common complaints against the Indian trader is that he retails at unfairly low prices. We believe that the substance of this charge is demolished by the undeniable fact that there are now a number of large European bazaars and retail shops which sell at prices with which we cannot possibly compete.

"Our object in referring to these charges at all, is to suggest to the Commission that our trade rivals have a voice in public and municipal affairs that is denied to us and that whatever the charges against us, the result of them has always been attempts to hamper our freedom of movement. Trade is virtually the only livelihood open to us in the Transvaal, and trade without freedom of movement is well-nigh impossible. We may urge, therefore, that the deductions we draw, namely, that the opposition to us in whatever guise it may appear, is fundamentally trade opposition, is not unreasonable, and we submit that this point is one which the Commission should constantly bear in mind."

Hardships Likely

In referring to the hardships which were likely to ensue upon a harsh and ungenerous administration of the Land Tenure Act, the memorandum pointed out that it was perhaps unnecessary to deal with the disastrous results that would be involved by a total exclusion of Indians from proclaimed areas.

Their means of livelihood would be gone and surrounding areas would be flooded with distressed Indians. The consequences to themselves and to

other communities could easily be imagined. The danger was more serious in view of the Ordinance, which, for the first time, gave local authorities unrestricted powers to refuse licences.

The Indian Commercial Association has asked for the withdrawal of the following townships from the operation of prohibition: The portion of Johannesburg known as Burghersdorp, Ferreiras, Prospect Township, Ophirton, Lakeview North Doornfontein, Spes Bona, Wolhuter, and for the withdrawal of certain other specified areas in Johannesburg.—*The Star*

Grand Reception To Dr. Mistry

Four Functions In One Day

Hundreds of Indians representing every section of the community flocked at the Point to welcome home Dr. Keshav Makan Mistry M.B., C.H.B. (Edin.), who returned by the Armadale Castle, last Sunday. On board the ship the doctor was the recipient of many bouquets and was garlanded by representatives of the Carlisle Street Old Boys' Club, Surat Hindu Association, Surat Youth League, Shree Mundhata, Hitvardhak Mandal, Young Men's Vedic Society and several other bodies.

Hundreds of admirers and well-wishers mobbed "Grenisla" the doctor's residence on the Berea. At 11 o'clock he was the guest of Mr. Natha Naran. Thence he was hurriedly motored to the Orient Club at Isipingo, where a banquet was given in his honour. The president, Mr. Mohamed Ebrahim, in welcoming him said that six years ago he had escorted two young students to the Edinburgh University. Of these one had now returned a fully qualified doctor and the other, his son, Mr. Yusuf Ebrahim, was expected to return shortly.

Dr. Mistry was then hurried back to attend a public reception accorded him at the M. K. Gandhi Library Hall, under the chairmanship of the Rev. A. Lamont. The hall was crowded to overflowing half an hour before the scheduled time of the meeting. Hundreds waited outside the hall to catch a glimpse of the doctor as he entered. The chairman, in welcoming the doctor, spoke of his brilliant scholastic career under him at the Marine College and stated that this was the fruition of his arduous efforts and the realisation of the young man's dreams. He was fully confident, knowing and being associated with the young doctor from his school days, that he would fill a long-felt want in the Indian community. Other prominent speakers that eulogised the doctor were Mr. Gifford, ex-principal of the Marine College, Mr. V. Sirkari Naidoo, chairman of the Carlisle Street School Old Boys' Club, Councillor Wanless, Messrs. Swami Bhawani Dayal Sanyasi, Sorabjee Rustomjee, B. M. Patel, C. M. Anglia, V. Lawrence, M. B. Naik and many others.

At 7-30 p.m. the doctor was the guest of honour of the Surat Hindu Association who accorded him a cordial welcome in their hall which was tastefully decorated and packed to its utmost capacity. Here, too, scores of garlands and bouquets were presented both to the doctor and to his father, Mr. Makan Mistry. The proceedings were interspersed with music and Indian national songs and a special poem composed in honour of the doctor.

Among the prominent speakers that wished him success and prosperity were lecturers Kolbe, Tittlestad, Sirkari Naidoo, all of Sastri College, Durban, Advocate A. Christopher, Messrs. Sorabjee Rustomjee, O. H. A. Jhaveri, P. R. Pather, M. M. Gandhi, Ismail Jeewa, A. H. Kazi, Pragji Hargovan, Narotam Bhoola, Rooknoodeen, D. P. Desai and Mrs. V. R. R. Moodaley.

Dr. Mistry, in his reply, exhorted his countrymen to give the very best possible education to their children. The Indian community required highly educated and cultured men to remove the stigma of inferiority that was attributed to them. "In the education of our children lies the salvation of our race," he said. He was fully aware of the distress and unemployment rampant among the poorer sections of the community and it was his earnest desire, with the co-operation of the leaders of the Indian community, to do everything possible to alleviate their suffering and render whatever help physical effort will allow him and thereby uphold the high traditions of his ancient and noble profession. He thanked the various bodies for the cordiality of their welcome.

Anti-Asiatic Agitation In Transvaal

White Traders In Springs

In his report at the third annual meeting of the Springs Chamber of Commerce, the chairman, Mr. A. Kapelus, referred to the Asiatic Land Tenure Act. "This Act," says the report, "aims at controlling Asiatics on land held under mining title. Springs will be vitally affected by the decision arrived at by the commission appointed. The Springs Town Council and this chamber have already signified their intentions of giving evidence before it. I am certain that in future no new licences will be granted to Asiatics in Springs, and there is every possibility that certain existing licences will be cancelled.

At Krugersdorp

A petition signed by a large number of Krugersdorp property owners and ratepayers has been submitted to the Town Council in the following terms:

"We, the undersigned, property holders and ratepayers residing in the area bounded by the following streets, Commissioner, Market, Dingaan and Pretoria, wish to point out to your Council members that the gradual encroachment of Asiatics on residential areas has become a menace and a danger to our properties.

"We therefore beseech you to take immediate steps for the removal of those Asiatics who have lately bought the following stands, Nos. 341, 343, 344, 376, 184, and 77, and are now either occupying or renting them to other Asiatics.

"Further, we would like your Council members to understand that we are already aware of an instance, where, through private enterprise, an Asiatic occupying a residential stand—namely, corner of Eloff Street and Market Street, was requested by the Minister of Lands to vacate the premises immediately.

"We are confident, therefore, that you, as a body representing the public of Krugersdorp, will do as much, if not more, than has already been accomplished by private enterprise."

The General Committee of the Council has issued instructions that a copy of the petition be forwarded to the Secretary for Lands and that he be asked whether the statement made in paragraph 3 of the petition is correct, and if so whether the Minister of Lands will take similar action with regard to the stands mentioned in paragraph 2 of the petition.

Mr. Justice Krause On Courts Of Justice

Welcomed In Orange Free State

Mr. Justice F. E. T. Krause, the new Judge-President of the Orange Free State Provincial Division of the Supreme Court, was cordially welcomed in the Civil Court room on Wednesday last week by Mr. Justice Botha on behalf of himself and Mr. Justice Fischer. In the course of his reply, Mr. Justice Krause stated that the co-operation between the Bench and the legal profession must be as close as possible. The strength of the Bench was proportionate to the strength of the Bar. It was, therefore, necessary, in order to maintain the high standard of the legal profession, to suppress any tendency to commercialism.

The courts of justice, in the present chaotic state of political matters, were the only bulwarks to protect the liberty of the citizen from the oppression of those who were seized with political power, said Mr. Justice Krause.

That bulwark, he said, had not been, and was not even now, free from attacks. Regulations laying down rules of conduct for the citizen were increasing in alarming numbers. Departmental heads and bureaucratic clerks had powers to settle disputes, generally sitting as nominees of their employers, and the jurisdiction of the courts had been deliberately ousted. It was the duty of the Bar and Side Bar to protest against this tendency and to combat it strenuously.

The lethargy of politicians, which was the direct result of the effete party system of government, must be dispelled, and legislators should realise that their first duty was to serve their country and not the interests of their party. Fortunately the South African courts had been singularly free from political influences.

He hoped that that high reputation would be maintained, and that we would never follow the example of some older countries, where the process of the courts had been abused to satisfy that false patriotism which was so rampant when governments embarked upon a policy of territorial robbery and the oppression of smaller nations. [as, for instance, is done by the British courts in India.—Ed. I. O.]

In conclusion Mr. Justice Krause said: "It is said that South Africa is the grave of reputations. I do not believe it. South Africa is rather the land of opportunities. Men dig the graves of their own reputations because they have served Mammon and their own personal ambitions, but the man who is desirous of serving his country wholeheartedly and unselfishly will find this a glorious land of opportunity, and there can be no greater service that the Bar and Side Bar can render the country than to uphold the dignity of the courts, to maintain the high standard of the legal profession, and to assist in having justice done to every citizen, whether rich or poor, without fear, favour or prejudice."

Mr. Gandhi At The R.T.C

Dr. J. T. Sunderland describes Mr. Gandhi in the Round Table Conference in *The People* (Lahore) as follows:

He dared to stand up before the highest officials of the British Empire, in their own capital city, and in a quiet, low voice, but with a firmness like Gibraltar, declared in effect: India possesses rights of her own, conferred on her by God Almighty and not by any other nation, rights which no nation may take from her without committing a monstrous crime against God as well as against humanity. India does not belong to Great Britain or to any nation on earth... She belongs to the Indian people, and to them alone. No foreign nation has a right to rule her, much less frame a constitution for her. Were I, a son of India, to give my assent for you, a foreign power, to frame a constitution and force it on her, all India and all the world would be justified in pointing at me the finger of scorn, and hissing in my face words, 'You are a traitor to your country, you are India's Benedict Arnold.'

Gandhi did not oppose in London, and has never opposed anywhere, any plan of great Britain which he believed aimed to give India Dominion Status or real self-government in any form... With all his soul he wants Britain to give India self-government. For this he has been working with all his strength for many years. For this he worked in every possible way throughout the entire Round-table Conference. Courteously but unflinchingly, and over and over again, he said to the British officials at the Conference and to British officials outside the Conference, 'I oppose you because, and only because in my carefully formed judgment you are working to create and impose on the Indian people a constitution which they do not want, which they will accept only as it is forced on them, which will give them not real self-rule at all, not real freedom at all, not real Dominion Status at all, but a form of government which, while allowing them a few new privileges and liberties in relatively unimportant matters, keeps absolutely all power in British hands, and makes the latest frame of India's bondage actually firmer than ever.'

It was no wonder that the British die-hards and all who were determined to keep India under British power, did not like Gandhi, denied that he was a constructive statesman and declared him an obstructionist. To them he was an obstructionist. His quiet but eloquent pleas for justice and freedom for the Indian people were a constant moral rebuke to the Conference for what it was doing, and a mighty moral call to its leaders to do something better, something just to India and honourable to Great Britain.

Though Gandhi incurred displeasure of the high officials, the people all over the Christendom liked him and loved him.

But while Gandhi was disliked, even bitterly disliked, by all persons at the Round-table Conference and in England who believed in giving India the strong hand, instead of justice, he was warmly and deeply liked by all Englishmen who believe in freedom and justice to all men and all nations. Even many of the Lancashire people who were suffering worst from his boycott of British cotton goods, liked him, when, with sincere sympathy for their sufferings, he told them of India's far greater sufferings. The English poor liked him as a brother. How could they help it, when they knew that he was giving his very life for the poor in India, and when they saw him in England

choosing to live among the poorest, rather than be entertained by the rich, when so many of the richest and most powerful would have counted it an honour to entertain him. The children liked him, yes, loved him, flocked about him, and followed in the streets, eager to catch a gentle word from his lips or a smile from his kindly eyes, for they saw in him one who seemed to them like Jesus.

News In Brief

The Municipal Barracks Free School wishes to inform those who have entered for the boxing tourney that they must call at the Municipal Barracks Hall on Feb. 27 at 6 p.m. to be weighed in officially by the members of the School Board, after which the Board will sit to fix bouts. The night of the tourney is now definitely fixed for April 8.

Wives of Japanese officers have raised a sum of £3,300 to give to the army and navy departments by practising the strictest economy in their household expenses. The wives of Lieut.-General Araki, Minister of War, and Admiral Okada, Minister of the Navy, are among this number. Twelve thousand other women have also made contributions. Of this amount £1,900 is being given to the army to buy three ambulances, and £1,400 to the navy to buy searchlights.

The House of Commons, by 414 votes to 49, rejected a motion of censure on the Government for "failure" to deal with unemployment, moved by Mr. Lansbury (Leader of the Opposition).

The value of imports from the United Kingdom into the Union of South Africa during 1932 was £14,276,396, or a percentage of 46.6 of the total imports. Exports to the United Kingdom of South African products amounted to £55,842,902, or 85.7 per cent. of the total.

South Africa's total imports from countries in the British Empire amounted to \$16,984,972, or 55.5 per cent. of the total imports, and the exports from South Africa to other countries in the Empire totalled \$56,855,267, or 88.1 per cent. of the total exports.

During 1932 South Africa imported £1,117,720 worth of Canadian goods, and exported to Canada goods to the value of £1,082,097.

Imports from India were to the value of £1,018,832, and exports to India £69,285. The total imports during the year amounted to £30,618,808 in value, and the total exports to £64,542,268.

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.