

INDIAN OPINION

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NOTES AND NEWS

Race Discrimination In Education

MEMBERS of the Indo-Afrikaander Educational Society, led by the Mayor, Mr Fleming Johnston, gave evidence before the Education Commission on Tuesday. They asked the commission to recommend free and compulsory education in both official languages and that it be extended to South African children of the pioneer Indian immigrants who came to South Africa at the special request of the pioneer European community; free schooling and books to children whose parents do not earn more than £10 a month; the supply of free meals as now being supplied at European primary schools. That discrimination on racial grounds be removed in the administration of education, so that the path to all progressive people of the country be left open to keep pace with the progressive peoples of the Union of South Africa."

Return Of The Colonies

An important reference to the future of Tanganyika and the Union's attitude towards the return of the Colony to Germany was made in an interview in Durban by Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Francis Scott, who represented Kenya in an unofficial capacity at the Empire Exhibition, on his arrival at Stamford Hill aerodrome, in an Airspeed Envoy plane. Lord Francis Scott, declared that the support received by Kenya during the last six months had been of immense assistance in the Colony's fight against return of the mandated territory of Tanganyika to Germany. If Tanganyika was handed back it would lead to definite unsettlement in Europe. In the Union he had discovered that there was a strong feeling against handing Tanganyika back to Germany. To do so would be to the disadvantage of the Union for it would seriously handicap aerial communication. Kenya was the British buffer state in Africa, and they realised the immense importance of a larger white population. Unfortunately there was apathy in Britain over this matter. Lord Francis added that there had been a distinct improvement in Kenya's finances and trade. Japanese goods were, however, being landed in the Colony on a large scale and to the detriment of British manufactures.

Kenya Indians note!

Legacies For Indian Servants

Bequests of £60 and £30 respectively were left by Mr. Ernest Joseph Foss, of Goble Road, Durban, to his Indian cook and gardener and £10 to the son of the latter. Ninety-six shares in the Sons of England Memorial Hall Building Fund have been bequeathed to that fund. Mr. Foss died on September 15, and the will is dated April, 1936. The total value of the estate is £10,804, with £3,350 immovable property in Durban and Stanger, and £7,025 movable property, shares and mortgage bonds. One tenth is left to his sister, Mrs. Robert Armstrong, of Verulam, and the rest to his other sister, Miss E. M. Foss, of Durban.

The late Mr. Foss has shown some consideration for his Indian servants. Such servants are rarely remembered by their European masters in their will in South Africa when they depart from this world.

Mr. Patrick Duncan On

Mixed Marriages

After listening to an explanation by Mr. Patrick Duncan, Acting Minister for the Interior, in which he said that he did not regard the question of inter-marriage between Europeans on the one side, and coloureds and natives, on the other, as serious, the United Party congress, which concluded its session at Pretoria last week, approved of motions requesting the Government to confine trading by Asiatics to locations and to prohibit mixed marriages and the employment of white girls by Asiatics. Mr. Duncan said they could not rely too much on legislation to prevent inter-marriage. He looked to the spirit of the people not to allow these marriages. Mr. Grobler warned them against apathy and against voting in elections for Opposition candidates.

An Indian Crisis

Dr. Stanley Jones has just arrived in England after his tour of South Africa; and as the missionary-author of "Christ of the Indian Road" he was interviewed by the *News Chronicle*. One of the last persons Dr. Jones saw before he left India was Dr. Ambedkar, who is leader

of what are known as the Untouchables. He told Dr. Jones that he had decided to lead his people away from Hinduism, but had not yet decided whether to advise them to adopt Islam, Sikhism or Christianity. Christian leaders are thus placed in a dilemma, for they cannot bargain for human-souls. "Some fear," said Dr. Jones, "that if 60,000,000 Untouchables came over to Christianity it would be a mass migration rather than a mass conversion, but the outcasts have always been used to making decisions not as individuals, but as a caste. The hour of judgment has come for religion in India, and the astonishing thing is that the outcast is the judge. I know that this movement under Dr. Ambedkar seems on the surface to be a political and social movement; but my own impression is that it goes far deeper. It is the rise of a people struggling for a new life and demanding of religion what it can do for them; what it can contribute to human living. This situation therefore constitutes the greatest spiritual challenge that has come to the Christian Church in this century. We believe that in Christianity is the future not merely for the outcast of India, but for the whole confused civilisation of the world."

Training Of Native Health

Assistants

An important step towards bringing about radical improvements in the Benoni location is to be taken by the Town when it will consider in the near future a recommendation by the Medical Officer of Health, Dr. C. C. P. Anning, that a number of Natives should be trained as health assistants. This, it is understood, is a system which is proving popular in Natal but has not been adopted to any extent in the Transvaal. "I am convinced that there is urgent need in the towns for the training of Native health assistants," declares Dr. Anning in a statement outlining the scheme. "They will work under European supervision, and will provide through speech the essential diffusion of modern public health principles. I look forward to the day when each large municipality in the Union will have a staff of trained non-European assistants."

"Give Youth A Chance"

"Give youth a chance. He is worth it." This was urged by Mr. W. E. Hunt, Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, in an address to the Sons of England Lunch Club last Tuesday. "The boys of to-day are just as good as the boys of yesterday," he said, "but at present there exists a danger of misunderstanding between young and old. We elders must remember that the youth of to-day is born into an entirely different world from that of his parents, and with the various amenities common nowadays, his psychological viewpoint is different." Mr. Hunt commented on the growing estrangement between father and son, saying that all fathers should make an effort to be a friend and counsellor to their sons, rather than a strict corrector. "Appeal to him by influence rather than by direct statement," he said, "and thus

avoid challenging him to do wrong. There are people who say that modern youth is not coming forward and doing his stuff, but it is doubtful whether youth is being given his chance to come forward." Mr. Hunt said that there were two classes among the youth of to-day: One that found its method of expression in doing something and creating things, and the other that held subordination to a cause to be its main duty. "On such youths are dictatorships founded," he said. Mr. Hunt appealed to the members present to make friendships with younger people, and then escape some of the pitfalls along the path which they had already trodden. "Youth seems to have a terrible time in front of him," he said. "Think of what is awaiting him and then try to help him to the best of your ability."

Indian Opinion

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 16TH, 1936

A Game Of Humbug

THE Indians could see like other sections of the community how statesmen or Party leaders change front at every turn in South Africa. It is a game of the politician. It pays him to act thus. In this change of front it is the Indians who are made to suffer the most. Because they have no votes their influences are not felt. We give below Mr. Stuart Helps' letter in the *Natal Advertiser* and which we hope would be read with interest by the Indian community. It is a game of humbug. Deeper and deeper you go you still find that it is a game of humbug. The Indian as we have stated sees all this and heaves a deep sigh! What can he do to check this state of affairs. He has no weapons. This is what Mr. Stuart Helps writes in support of General Smuts. He says:

The oracle hath spoken! Colonel Stallard has given us his definition of "Sovereign Independence," surely this should put an end to the colossal humbug of the Dominion Party. He says: "South Africa stands alone, owing allegiance nowhere else, and that she can declare war or make peace or do any other function which belongs to a State without reference to any outside authority whatever." In his

Coalition pledge to General Hertzog Colonel Stallard bound himself to maintain the "Sovereign Independence of South Africa," that is clause one of the Coalition agreement. Mr. Marwick and Mr. Coulter are also pledged to this agreement. Now Colonel Stallard and all of his candidates who are seeking election to our Provincial Council, and most of whom fought on the side of the Government at the last general election, have the effrontery to tell us General Smuts has broken his word and sold us by passing the Status Bill! Do these saviours of the British in South Africa think they can bluff the public into believing that three such eminent statesmen as Colonel Stallard, Mr. Marwick and Mr. Coulter did not know the difference between "Sovereign Independence" and "Dominion Status"? Do they think the people of Natal are so lacking in intelligence as to believe such a ridiculous fairy tale? Just imagine Colonel Stallard and Mr. Coulter, who are both lawyers, and such a "know-all" as Mr. Marwick trying to make us believe that General Smuts told them "Sovereign Independence" meant "Dominion Status" and they believed it. This tale is on a par with all the other fairy tales the Dominion Party, and particularly

Mr. Marwick, are spreading about General Smuts. They tell us General Smuts is working to turn South Africa into a republic. I challenged Mr. Marwick the other night at Dr. Wallace's meeting at Pinetown and called his bluff. I asked him if he charged General Smuts with an intention to turn South Africa into a republic. His answer was that General Smuts had dropped South African Party principles. I told him that was no answer to my question, as he had been insinuating in his speech that General Smuts was out to make this country a republic. But he refused to answer me. He said I could question him till midnight and he would give me no further answer than he had given. The Dominion Party pretend to be offended by the republican clause in the United Party programme and yet they insert half-page advertisements in the Republican Nationalist Party paper and make a pact with that party to get their followers to vote for Dominion Party candidates! Their followers in Natal are the self-same people who "white-anted" the "Devolution League" and yet they dare to stand up to-day and talk of Natal's rights! The leaders of the Dominion Party are the tools of Dr. Malan, simply bent on venting their spleen on General Smuts; they are out to split the British vote to-day just as they have in the past. The public should pay no attention to Dominion Party fairy tales. General Smuts has kept his word to me and to Natal, he has entrenched our Provincial Council in the Act of Union. It cannot now be taken away from us by the Central Government without the consent of Natal. The public of Natal should read the Republican Nationalist Party papers and see for themselves the pact agreement between Colonel Stallard and Dr. Malan. Dr. Malan has no candidates standing in Natal and his followers are instructed to vote Dominion Party.

PROBLEM OF RACE DIFFERENCES

ENVIRONMENT MORE IMPORTANT THAN BLOOD

“LET us in the interests of clear thinking as well as of fair dealing, once and for all try to rid ourselves of the dogmas of innate racial superiority and inferiority and of the myth of innate psychological race differences, and in their stead substitute the problems of group relations and of group differences,” writes Professor I. D. MacCrone, M.A., D.Phil., Professor of Psychology at the University of the Witwatersrand, in a paper on “The Problems of Race Differences,” read before the South African Association for the advancement of Science in Johannesburg.

“It is highly desirable to bear in mind that we are dealing with a problem the solution of which must in the last resort be determined not by our prejudices or partialities but by the facts themselves when, and as, they are discovered.

“I need hardly remind you that this problem of race differences has become one of increasing urgency in the world of to-day. In Europe, for example, at the present time, one of its most powerful States is deliberately and self-consciously reorganising its entire social and political structure in accordance with a particular race theory which by its adherents is claimed to be scientific. In our own country, though this particular theory may be lacking, there is no lack of social and political practice which in the last resort can only be justified by a somewhat similar kind of theory.

“For those of us, therefore, who try to take a scientific interest in race problems, the problem of race differences is one which we cannot go on evading since in the case of this particular problem practice is rapidly outstripping theory and will not wait for it, however far it may lag behind. But as there can be no such thing as mere practice without some theory, explicit or implied, what we find in actual practice is a theory, the main function of which appears to be to justify that practice quite irrespective of whether the theory has any scientific respectability or not.

Promotes Aggressiveness

“Such a state of affairs might have little or no significance if it were merely confined to the practice of the individual in a purely personal or private capacity since some such form of rationalisation is a very familiar phenomenon of human behaviour. But when it serves to regulate the practice of different racial groups to one another it becomes a very different matter,

especially in those cases where we find a dominant or stronger race seeking to impose its will upon a subordinate or weaker race. In all such cases we are bound to find at work factors of a non-rational or non-scientific kind which until they are brought into the light of day, will necessarily affect to an unknown degree any genuine thinking about, or scientific inquiry into, the problem of race differences.

After discussing the results and value of intelligence tests, Professor MacCrone proceeds:—

“The results of group comparisons by means of intelligence tests, even if we take these results at their face value, show that the differences in intelligence between individual members of the same group are much greater, and the differences between individual members of different groups are much less, than is commonly believed to be the case. If you cannot indict a whole nation for having committed a crime, still less can you label (or libel) a whole people or racial group as superior or inferior in intelligence even if that superiority or inferiority happens to have a racial basis.

“Actually, differences in intelligence, where such are found to exist, are not the real difficulty in the way of the reciprocal adjustment of members of different groups to one another since within one and the same group we find individuals establishing, and maintaining, the most intimate social relations with one another in spite of innate differences in intelligence. If, therefore we wish to discover those psychological qualities which differentiate and divide, individuals belonging to different groups from one another we must look elsewhere for them than in the facts of racial differences, intellectual or otherwise, since the most important single clue to the understanding of an individual's personality and behaviour is not his membership of a particular race, using that term in its strict biological sense, but his membership of a particular group.

“Such work, as has been done, shows that there is very little, if any, relation between group differences and differences in race. On general grounds, this result might have been anticipated, since we know it to be a fact that the same group in a psychological sense may consist of different races or have a very mixed racial origin while different groups may have the same, or very nearly the same racial basis. On the more specific grounds of individual and group psychology there is, however, a growing volume of evidence in favour of the hypothesis that non-intellectual

traits of personality and behaviour, even including sex and temperamental traits which may be effected to some extent by innate factors, are largely, if not wholly, determined by environmental factors more particularly those which are derived from the early social environment of the individual and including those which affect the individual as a member of one group rather than of some other group

“To say that we are all perforce members of a particular social group or society is, no doubt, a truism, but a truism which, as I have mentioned above, probably provides the most important single clue to the understanding of the individual's behaviour provided that we are capable of appreciating all its implications. It may not be irrelevant to point out that human nature as it finds expression in any concrete personality is not something that the individual brings into the world with him—all that he can bring with him is his racial or biological heritage as as a member of a particular animal species or sub species—but something that he acquires as the result of interaction at a self-conscious or socially conscious level with a very special kind of environment such as is provided by his membership of a particular social group.

The Social Group

“We may say, speaking, I am afraid, rather dogmatically, that man is born animal, but that he becomes human as the result of a radical transformation of his original nature in a way that is only made possible by a social environment such as is constituted by the social group or society of which he is a member. For that reason the differences that distinguish men as men (or as human beings) from one another, are not racial differences such as colour of skin, texture of hair, size or shape of head, ‘blood’ or what not, but group differences which are embodied or, better still, personified in the individual's attitudes and interests, his emotional and character traits, his aesthetic, moral and intellectual values, and so on. Individual Germans and Frenchmen who for all we know may belong to the same racial stock, in so far as they differ from one another as Germans and as Frenchmen, do so very largely by virtue of the fact that they belong to different groups in a psychological sense.

“If we follow this line of thought, and alternative, and in my opinion far more adequate formulation of our problem which may be regarded as incorporating the re-formulation which has already been proposed would be to substitute for the problem of race differences, since it is only in terms of such differences that we are likely to arrive at a valid and scientifically acceptable solution of our difficulties.”

ABOLITION OF PERSONAL TAX

"UNSCIENTIFIC AND UNFAIR"

ONE of the planks in the Dominion Party platform for the Natal Provincial election is abolition of the Personal Tax.

Inviting to make a statement on this policy, and to indicate how the £150,000 now collected from Personal Tax would in future be raised, Colonel T. H. Blew, in a written reply, states:—

"This form of taxation is of ancient origin, is unscientific and unfair in modern times. When it was first instituted it took the form of a levy of so much per head on the members of the tribe or community, who were all more or less equal in wealth and social status.

"As communities grew and developed into nations, taxation became one of the burning questions of the day, as it was found by experience that levying of taxes might make or mar a nation. Charles I. was beheaded because he persisted in collecting a tax which was unjust, while Britain lost the American Colonies through levying a tax which was resented by the people.

"The greatest of economists have studied this subject, and have reached conclusions which are generally accepted by civilised nations to-day.

Mill Quoted

"John Stuart Mill states: 'That all taxation shall be based on a concept of apportioning the contribution of each person towards the expenses of government so that he shall feel neither more

or less inconvenience from his share of payment than every other person experiences from his.' Our Personal Tax does not comply with this condition. It cannot be said that the man, who is called upon to pay a tax of £1 (now reduced to 10s.) out of an annual income of, say, £100, does not feel greater inconvenience from paying this than the man who has to pay £2 out of an annual income of, say, £600.

"A case was brought to my notice lately of a man who had just started work after being unemployed for more than two years. He was told he must pay his Personal Tax, although his average income for three years would not be more than £30. I personally interviewed the officer responsible for the collection, and he told me that unless the man declared himself a pauper he must pay.

"Men who should not be asked to pay any tax are badgered into paying or pauperising themselves. The Dominion Party is pledged to stop this, and if returned with a majority will abolish this tax.

"We are asked how we propose to make good the loss in revenue.

Province Surplus

"We were asked the same question last year when we introduced the motion to abolish this tax.

"The Province answered the question on that occasion by providing a surplus over the budgetted revenue equal to

double the amount of the tax remitted. The Province is doing the same this year. The country is prospering; revenue is increasing beyond expectations and justifies us in the assumption that no taxation is required.

"But we are not depending on this. It is apparent to all thinking men in this Province that great savings can be made in the Administration without affecting their efficiency or the salaries of Provincial employees—savings of money which to-day is wasted. The savings so effected will more than balance the loss of revenue caused by abolition of this tax.

Emergency Tax

"This tax was introduced in an emergency as a temporary measure, and I defy anyone to say that the emergency still exists.

"Whatever the result, if the Dominion Party is returned with a majority the poorly-paid people in this Province will not be asked to pay anything in the form of direct taxation. If further taxation is required—I do not for a moment believe this will be necessary—it will be levied on that portion of the population which can bear an increase without feeling any inconvenience therefrom.

"Anticipating the Budget is forbidden, or I might tell you exactly how this could be done; but the party has various methods in view, and none of them includes an increase in the income tax."

GLENDALE SHOOTING CASE

INDIAN STOREKEEPER CHANGES EVIDENCE

THE preparatory examination of Mapoti Dube, a native male, on the allegation of having shot at and wounded Moosa Ahmad Patel, an Indian storekeeper near Glendale on the afternoon of September 6, has been concluded before Mr. Louis I. Cohen, at the Stanger Magistrate's Court, Mr. S. T. Pretorius led the evidence for the Crown, while Mr. J. Levin appeared for the accused.

Dube was committed for trial on a charge of assault with intent to commit murder and accepted short service, bail in the sum of £50 being allowed.

Moosa Ahmad Patel was recalled and stated that he wished to change his evidence given by him at the opening of the preparatory examination on September 9, at the Indian Immigration Hospital. His evidence then was not

correct. He was in pain at the time and his mind was not normal. Subsequently he realised he had made a mistake and now wished to correct that mistake. He had approached the District Surgeon and told him about his condition at the time of giving evidence and his mistake. Patel stated that he had not been induced by anyone to alter his statement and that he was doing so of his own free will.

Not The Right Man

Patel now stated that Dube came to him on Saturday, September 5, and asked him to supply him with solution as his bicycle was out of repair. It was about 3 p.m. Witness told him he had no solution and that the store was closed. After about 10 minutes Dube left. That was the first time Patel had seen Dube. Dube came again at 4.30

on Sunday. He was the man who shot him.

There was a Native living at Mandudube, who was identical in appearance to Dube. Patel knew this Native as he had travelled in his car on several occasions. Patel said he did not know whom he pointed out at the identification parade on September 10. On September 30, Patel attended an identification parade in the Stanger gaol held by Sergeant Potgieter and there he pointed out Dube as the man who shot him. The other man he had pointed out at the identification parade at the hospital was not the right man. Dube was the man who shot him. Patel was not in court on September 21, and did not know what the Crown witnesses stated in their evidence. He read the

evidence of Sikake in the newspaper and this statement did not influence him in any way.

In reply to Mr. Levin Patel stated that when he became normal he realised he made a mistake. No one discussed the case with him during that period. He read the paper after he had realised he had made a mistake. He only remembered portion of his evidence. He remembered telling the Court that Dube was not the man. When he said he knew the man well he thought he was confronted with the man living at Madundube. He realised he had pointed out the wrong man.

Medical Evidence

Sergeant Potgieter also gave evidence at length about the holding of the identification parades on September 10, 12 30, telling the Court how other witnesses pointed out Dube. Potgieter said that at the holding of the first parade while Patel was in bed at the hospital he pointed out the witness Bumu Dube, but at the last parade he pointed out the accused as the man who was alleged to have shot him.

Detective Head Constable Jacob Ernest Moller, of Durban, who was in charge of the case, also gave evidence explaining the points connected with

the alleged assault and the finding of certain exhibits produced.

Dr. N. N. Haysom, the District Surgeon, in his evidence stated that he saw Patel in the Indian Immigration Hospital suffering from a wound. Some four or five days afterwards he extracted the bullet. On September 10, Dr. Haysom gave evidence at the hospital as to the condition of Patel. Subsequent to that Patel made a report to him. Dr. Haysom did not agree that Patel did not know what he was saying on September 10, but he would say that he was in a very worried state. Patel might have been in an abnormal state.

INDIANS' RIGHT ON DURBAN BUSES

TEST CASE IN SUPREME COURT

APPEAL DISMISSED AS FAULTY

A DURBAN Indian, E. Hassim, adopted the unusual procedure of appearing in person at the bar of the Supreme Court on Monday, Oct. 12, to argue his own case in a criminal appeal. In his address to the Court, Hassim said his object was to fight a test case on the right of Durban Indians to travel on buses on routes where no bus provision was made for non-Europeans.

He contended that on any route on which municipal buses plied provision should be made both for Europeans and non-Europeans, and he challenged the right of the Durban Corporation to exclude non-Europeans from a bus when no provision was made for them to travel, by municipal bus over that route.

The appeal was the result of Hassim's conviction by a Durban Magistrate of obstructing a municipal officer in the course of his duty, the allegation being that he boarded a bus for Europeans only and refused to leave when asked.

Mr. Justice Matthews, acting Judge-President, and Mr. Justice Hathorn were on the bench.

Mr. A. Hathorn appeared for the Durban Corporation.

Only Means Of Transport

Hassim said he intended going to a spot half a mile beyond Toll Gate, and that the bus he boarded was the only municipal transport that could take him there.

Mr. Justice Matthews: Is your contention that the municipality may not provide transport for Europeans unless it also provides for non-Europeans?—Yes.

You boarded this bus to test the right of the municipality to exclude you?—Yes, but I was also going there.

Mr. Justice Hathorn: The point arises whether you have adopted the correct procedure of testing your contention.

You may have a perfectly good case about the lack of transport facilities, but can you raise that in the criminal case in issue? You are charged with obstructing an officer in the course of his duty.

Mr. Justice Matthews: Had you been carried on that omnibus the officials concerned might have been charged with a contravention of the Motor Carrier's certificate, as the bus is only licensed for Europeans.

Claim As A Ratepayer

Hassim said that in the trams provision was made for non-Europeans. Why not in buses? In other cities in the Union there was provision for non-Europeans in buses.

"I am a ratepayer and a Burgess of Durban," he said.

Mr. Justice Hathorn: Why did you not consult a lawyer and discover if you could challenge the decision of the Durban Corporation? If you wanted to test the matter you should have brought civil proceedings—That means spending a lot of money, and a poor man cannot afford that.

Mr. Justice Hathorn: I should have thought your community would be able to raise funds to contest the issue in a more satisfactory manner than this.

Mr. A. Hathorn (for the Durban Corporation) stated that under Ordinance 22 of 1920 the Durban Corporation had

power to set aside separate vehicles tram shelters, etc., for the exclusive use of Europeans, Asiatics, natives or any particular race or nationality it might determine.

The Judgment

In giving judgment, Mr. Justice Matthews said that the Magistrate had taken into consideration that it was a test case and had imposed a fine of £1.

The appellant had urged that he should be allowed to raise the question that he was a ratepayer and that as such the municipality should provide buses for non-Europeans on routes where buses for Europeans operated. Mr. Justice Matthews held that this evidence was not material to the issue.

For the appellant's information, however, he drew his attention to Ordinance 22 of 1920, which gave the Durban Corporation power to set aside separate vehicles or separate accommodation for different races. The Corporation was acting within its powers in applying to the Transportation Board for a carrier licence for Europeans only.

The appeal failed and the conviction and sentence were confirmed.

Mr. Justice Hathorn concurred.

Natal Provincial Administration King Edward VIII Hospital, Durban

The above mentioned hospital, which is situated in Congella Road, Durban (Telephone 25301), has now been opened for Indian patients (both inpatients and outpatients, including accident cases), and no Indian patients should now proceed to Addington Hospital.

COLOUR BAR IN CHURCHES

To The Editor "INDIAN OPINION"

SIR,—In your issue of 2nd inst., Archdeacon Haywood Harris of Durban, in answering my letter of the 31st August, 1936 stated, "I am only one of many others who grieve tremendously that in this land of mixed races our Christian Church falls so very short of the glorious Christian idea" which frank and honest avowal I have not the slightest hesitation in accepting while basing my belief on the stand he is known to have taken in the past as the champion of the under-dog in and out of his Church, as honestly as he has confessed the existence of Colour Bar in the Church.

This wise confession, Mr. Editor, which drew your favourable comment, has put both of us out of gear. But while expressing optimism for the future from his observations of the trend of events in the past and present, the Archdeacon had unconsciously omitted to mention the groan which every average self-respected Indian must utter, until the sting is removed and a halt to new indignities is called.

I am very pessimistic about this "many others" and must be excused if I say, that he has judged his fellow-priests from his own honest standard and carried his faith in their goodness to exaggeration. If I am thought wrong, (we judge from specimen forced on us) I will say this, that the "many" are like the honest schoolboy who out of several had ones that planned to

plunder a poor man's orchard, 'silently' pitied the poor man all the way, but in the end joined in the plunder.

In the district to which I was transferred, I called on the Vicar of the Church, the only one to which I as an Anglican could do, and was told, after explaining my plight, that he cannot allow me to communicate at the Alter until his Church Council gives its consent. I was for six months in that district but the consent never came. His Church Council and not he is responsible for souls? Is not this answer of his very significant of his fear to man than to his God?

Without multiplying instances, I affirm that the persistence of the motive of Colour Bar in the Church must rest solely on the shoulders of the priests who (one must assume) are capable of charming their hearers who Sunday after Sunday hang on their priests' lips for knowledge and guidance, as a charmer does a serpent.

But we are concerned more about the humiliation we are, frequently subjected to in different ways in our own Churches. Many of us know two more of the "many", one being the husband of Dr. Clark, and the other the Vicar of Pinetown of whom the Kunwar openly said "He is a Saint and I will not be ashamed to fall at his feet". Is the present Priest-in-Charge of St. Aidan's Mission who refused repeated requests for a Choral Eucharist

at St. Aidan's Church on Sunday mornings because the Sisters of the Mission like a plain service, and who despite the protest of the Indians attempted to remove the Church at the expense of another valuable Mission property for the convenience of the Sisters, and who displaced two Indian lady-teachers to make room for two Europeans brought out from Johannesburg, and who ordered all Indians who desired to see him to call at his back-door, also among "the many who grieve"? Is he not working for the welfare of the Indian people, and can he be prejudiced? A tiger even if it is chained is still a tiger. The principle that any stick is as good to beat a dog with, seems to be the policy of those in authority in appointing men for the Indian Mission.

With regard to the Mission Workers taking the "front seats in the Indian Church by custom," the Archdeacon has been misinformed. The Matron and her assistant took the seat behind the children to watch their attention and worship, which is sensible than to sit before and keep the children behind them. Had they eyes also at the back of their heads?

Again, Mr. Editor, it is the motive behind these actions that grieves us.

Thanking you, Sir, for your indulgence,
I am, Sir,

Yours faithfully,
A. CHRISTIAN.

South African News In Brief

New Hospital For Indians And Natives

THE King Edward VIII Hospital for Indians and Natives in Congella Road, Durban, opened on Tuesday morning at eight o'clock to receive patients both in the in-patient and the out-patient departments. Dr. R. E. Stevenson, the Medical Superintendent, told the *Natal Mercury* on Saturday that all Native and Indian cases should be sent there in future, with the exception of venereal disease cases and patients for the anti-tuberculosis Clinic, which will continue to receive treatment at Addington until further notice. The new Hospital has, of course, been housing patients who were removed there from Addington Hospital, for some months. There will be no spectacular change-over. Dr. Stevenson said that the Native and Indian patients at present in Addington Hospital would not be moved to the new building. They will remain in Addington until they are discharged, when their

beds will be removed to King Edward Hospital. There are already about 300 patients at the new Hospital.

Tariff Of Charges Gazetted

The following tariff of charges, which will be charged at the King Edward VIII Hospital, Durban, has been gazetted:—
In-patients (per day): Natives, adults 2s. 6d., children 1s. 6d.; Indians, adults 3s. 6d., children 2s. Out-patients: 1s. per visit. The fees are inclusive, except in Workmen's Compensation Act and motor accident cases, where, in addition, fees for medical attendance and radiological treatment will be charged at the rates laid down in Schedule F of the regulations under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1934. The Medical Superintendent shall have discretionary power to admit patients free or at reduced rates. Patients under 18 years of age will, for fee purposes, be classed as children.

Pilgrims To Mecca

A party of Indian Moslems headed by Messrs. Ahmed Moolla, of Ladysmith, Ahmed Shaikh, of Durban, and Ahmed Coovadia, of Johannesburg, and others left for Mecca by the *Dunluce Castle* on Monday morning to attend the next pilgrimage ceremony to be held in February. They were seen off by a large number of prominent Durban Indian business men. The three pilgrims were the guests of the Orient Club at Sunday's weekly meeting at Isipingo, when among the European guests were Mr. Norman Farquharson, the tennis player, and his mother. Mrs. Farquharson and the three guests were presented with beautiful bouquets after the lunch by the chairman, Mr. Mahomed Ebrahim, who welcomed them. He mentioned the services rendered to the club by Mr. Ahmed Shaikh in his capacity as treasurer. Mr. Shaikh and Mr. Farquharson suitably replied. Mr. Farquharson gave a demonstration on the court after lunch.

Thrift Movement In Natal

Those interested in the thrift movement in Natal will learn with regret of the resignation of Mr. C. W. Lennox from the chairmanship of the Divisional Committee. Mr. Lennox has been a member of the committee since its inception in 1919, and succeeded Mr. Wallace Souter as chairman in 1924. Fortunately the Natal committee will continue to have the benefit of his experienced services, for it is only the chairmanship which he is relinquishing. Mr. A. Gray, the prominent educationist, has been elected to fill the position, and it is hoped the work of the committee will continue to progress under his guidance.

Lack Of Space In S.A. Museums

Lack of space in most of the Union's museums is causing a serious problem, and many of the best exhibits are stored away out of sight in packing cases. Arguments in favour of a great national museum being established were advanced at last Tuesday's meeting of the Historical Monuments Commission in Johannesburg. The curator of the Kaffrarian Museum, Kingwilliamstown, wrote to the Commission pointing out that they had totally inadequate space for their wonderful collection of mammals. Senator F. S. Malan, the chairman, said they should ascertain from the curator whether he thought that the specimens would not be more suitably housed in a national museum.

Mahatma Gandhi's

Birthdays Celebrations

On October 12th 1936, celebrations of Mahatma Gandhi's 68th birthday took place at the Rustonjee Hall, Durban, under the joint auspices of the Kathiawad Arya Society and M. K. Gandhi Library and Parsee Rustonjee Hall Committee. The Chairman of the Library Committee Mr. O. H. A. Jhaveri presided. After prayer wishing long life and happiness, Miss Puratam Desai garlanded the illuminated photo of Mahatma Gandhi. Several speakers including Messrs. O. H. A. Jhaveri, P. Desai, V. Lawrence, S. J. Randeria, E. H. Ismail, Maharaj P. Vadi, M. B. Naik, N. N. Desai and H. A. Thaker referred to the various aspects of the Mahatmaji's life and urged the audience to copy his virtues in their daily life. The Young Men's Vedic Society rendered very pleasant musical programme to suit the occasion. Master Shantilal Dhupelia, Miss S. Moodley, Mr. M. S. Reddiar and Mr. M. V. Reddiar of India entertained the audience with specially composed songs.

A Farewell Function

The Shree Gopallal Temple Hall was the venue of a large crowd when members of the Verulam Shree Gopallal Temple Committee and the Verulam S. G. Temple Cricket Club gave a farewell reception to Mr. Mohanlal Raghavjee

(of the firm of Messrs. Choonlall Bros., Verulam) on his departure to Motherland. The chairman in presenting Mr. Mohanlal with a fountain pen-set and an autograph and dairy from the representative bodies hoped that he (Mr. Mohanlal) would utilise those in keeping a record of his activities while in India. Various other speakers, representatives of the both bodies recalled Mr. Mohanlal's associations with sporting as well as social bodies locally. One and all present wished him a bon-voyage and safe return. He was very generous in donating two guineas to the Shree Gopallal Temple Committee, and a first grade bat and three regulation size cricket balls to the Temple Cricket Club. He was heartily cheered for his generosity. Before closing, milk and biscuits were provided to all present.

New Post Office At Chaka's Kraal

Mr. C. K. Moodley, Hon. Secretary and treasurer of the Ohaka's Kraal Indian Sporting and Social Welfare Society writes he was successful in applying for a Post Office. A Money Order and Saving Bank Sub-Office will be established shortly at Ohaka's Kraal.

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The Society sent a Condolence letter to Lady Wessels and Family and a reply was received thanking for the expression of sympathy.

Shop Hours By-Law For Durban

The amendment to the Shop Hours by-laws which was passed by the Durban City Council at a meeting on August 21 regulating the closing hours of butchers', poulterers' and fishmongers' shops in Durban has now been gazetted. The amendment provides that such shops will be closed during the whole of Sunday and public holidays; at 2 p.m. on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays; at 1 p.m. on Wednesdays; and at 5 p.m. on Saturdays and week-ends immediately preceeding public holidays. The shops may, however, remain open from 4 a.m. till 9 a.m. on the second of two consecutive holidays. If the public holiday is a Saturday the opening hours will be from 5 a.m. to 12 noon, but the shops must be closed on the Friday previous to the public holiday.

Nigel Indian Advisory Council

The Secretary, Mr. P. R. Samy has arranged a Conference between the Agent-General, Asiatic Commissioner, Rev. Sigamoney, members of the Transvaal Indian Congress and Colonial Born

Indian Association on the one hand and the Nigel Town Council on the other hand to adjust matters concerning the Indians trading rights and other facilities for the proposed New Asiatic Bazaar at Nigel, this conference is to take place sometime in October when the Agent-General goes to the Transvaal. Mr. Samy is preparing their case.

Free Dispensary In Grahamstown

Due to the initiative of Father Ahearn, a free dispensary for non-Europeans has been opened in the location. It meets the special needs of the old and infirm and others unable to travel the long distance to the Settlers Hospital. Father Ahearn is very fortunate in securing the assistance of a capable trained nurse, a sister of the local Convent and a member of the teaching staff of the Mission School in the location. The clinic has the approval of the Medical Officer of Health. It will relieve pressure on the out-patients department at the Settlers Hospital, which has increased enormously in recent years. The dispensary is public and undenominational. The work is voluntary and relies for its continuance on the goodwill and generous support of the public.

Hindu Education Society

The general meeting of the Hindu National Educational Society was held on the Society's school ground at Jacobs on Saturday. Mr. Bramdaw T. Rai presided, with Messrs. B. Mahes and B. Seethal, Secretaries, in attendance. The Chairman explained the purpose of the meeting, which was to consider the amended constitution of the Society and the appointment of trustees. Mr. B. Mahes explained the provisions of the amended constitution and it was unanimously accepted by the meeting. The Chairman said that in connection with the proposed school buildings more than £30 had been collected. The following were re-elected: President, Mr. Bramdaw T. Rai; Secretary, Mr. B. Mahes; Treasurer, Mr. G. Kemraj; Hon. Life Vice-President, Mr. B. Ganesh; Vice-President, Mr. B. Seethal; Committee, Messrs. Thilak Singh, V. Govind, P. Sewchuran, R. Seethal, B. Karan, B. Sookoo, S. Rampersadh, K. Basdaw and Bob Chetty.

Joshua—Choonoo

The betrothal of Miss Barbara May Choonoo, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Choonoo of Tongaat, to Mr. Leslie Gokhale Joshua, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Joshua of Verulam, took place at the Town Hall, Tongaat, on Sunday, Oct. 10, at 3 p.m. Many friends and relatives were present. In the afternoon light refreshments were served, followed by a dinner at 6 p.m., and the function terminated with a dance which concluded at midnight. The Reverend B. L. Mort, of Verulam, officiated.

India Letter

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT]

India's Tribute To Late Dr. Sunderland

A great tribute to the memory of the Rev. J. T. Sunderland, a great friend of India, was paid by Mr. Ramnanda Chatterjee when presiding at a public meeting held recently at the Mahabodhi Society Hall in celebration of the All-India Peace Day. The meeting was organised by the Bengal section of the Indian National Committee for World Peace Congress. Dr. Sunderland, said Mr. Chatterjee, it might not be known to many, spent considerable sums of money in publishing his book "India in Bondage," and having it circulated all over the world. Dr. Sunderland was never a rich man but he made this sacrifice because of his great love for the people of India. He was not only a great friend of India but was also one who strove hard till the last days of his life for the maintenance of world peace. Explaining the utility of the World Peace Movement, Mr. Chatterjee emphasised that it was futile to think that such a movement would succeed unless there was a real change of heart among the peoples of different countries. World peace would be impossible of attainment if they could not get rid of war-mindedness and remove the causes of war. So long as there was lust of power and greed for wealth, all talk of disarmament was mere meaningless jargon.

At a public meeting held under the auspices of the auspices of the Indian Journalists' Association a resolution was adopted condoling the death of Rev. J. T. Sunderland, who was a "stalwart champion of the cause of Indian freedom, which he advocated both by pen and tongue with zeal, sincerity and ardent conviction that has entitled him to an ever-lasting gratitude, respect and admiration of the Indian people." The meeting also expressed deep disappointment, surprise and resentment that the News Agency responsible for catering foreign news to the Indian Press had failed to cable the news of the passing away of a great friend of India. Mr. Mripal Kanti Bose, who presided, in moving the above resolution said that it was nothing unusual for the News Agency concerned to fail to give news concerning friends of India although it did not forget to cable that Miss Mayo was writing another book on India. It was time that influential Indian journals should seriously think of whether they should organise a world news service now to get news concerning India that occurs abroad.

In paying a glowing tribute to the memory of Dr. Jabez Thomas Sunderland, at a public meeting held at the Congress House under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu observed: "If most of you did not hear his name, that does not alter the greatness, variety and quality of his services to this country." Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, who presided, said that Dr. Sunderland, born in a free country, felt the shame and humiliation of India's subjection more bitterly than the Indians themselves felt. A resolution expressing sorrow at his demise, and recording the sense of gratitude for the noble services rendered by him, was passed at the meeting and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu was authorised to communicate the resolution to the family of Dr. Sunderland in America.

War Means End Of Civilisation

"The crying need of the hour is Peace." In these words, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu made an eloquent plea for World Peace, presiding at a public meeting held at the Blavatsky Lodge Hall, Bombay. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu pointed out that the next War would not only turn the harvest fields of Europe into graveyards, but would blow all the ideals of civilisation to annihilation and extinction. They met that evening, she said, to pledge themselves to strive for world peace. The only way of manifesting their desire for peace was through achieving freedom for India. So long as India remained a slave country, the Indians, perhaps unconsciously, were contributing to the causes of War. A resolution expressing solidarity with the World Peace Congress in session at Brussels, and pledging to further the cause of World Peace was unanimously passed at the meeting.

Benares Hindu University

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Vice-Chancellor, in the course of an address on behalf of the Benares Hindu University to His Excellency the Governor of the United Provinces on the occasion of his visit to the University, said:— During the last 16 years the University has collected nearly a crore and 52 lakhs of rupees. This is believed to be the largest amount which has been collected so far in this country for any educational institution. Of this sum, over 131 lakhs has been contributed by the Indian States and the public of India and 21 lakhs by the Government of India. The University has built up an entirely new town extending over 1,300 acres of land and established 32 depart-

ments of instruction and training. The number of students on its rolls exceeds 3,500. It has provided instruction up to the degree standard in many branches of applied Science and Technology, which has opened new avenues of employment for the youth of the country, and has placed at its service an efficiently trained band of young engineers and scientists, who are well qualified to promote Indian industries in a variety of ways. Until these courses were established by this University Indian students could not get education in these technological subjects of the high standard offered by this University anywhere in India, but had to go to England, Germany, America or Japan, for such education. If your Excellency's Government will help the University with an adequate annual grant for promoting technological studies at the University it will be setting an example to other Provincial Governments similarly to help this all-India institution which serves the youth of all provinces of British India and of Indian States with equal warmth and affection.

Indians In Indian Medical Service

A report has been given currency in certain quarters that there are 630 officers in the Indian Medical Service of which only 190 are Indians and that, therefore, there is a shortage of Indian officers below the prescribed ratio of two British and one Indian. This is incorrect. According to the Indian Army List of July 1936 the total number of officers holding permanent commissions in the I. M. S. is 617. Of this number 410 are British and 207 are Indians. A superficial reading of the Indian Army List does not reveal the correct strength of proportion in the distribution of service between British and Indian personnel, because there are several officers holding English names who are in reality Indians by nationality or domicile. It is, therefore, incorrect to maintain that there is a shortage of 20 Indian officers below the prescribed ratio. The forthcoming recruitment of more Indians to the I. M. S. will turn the scale further in favour of Indians.

Sir K. V. Reddi Honoured

Sir K. V. Reddi, the acting Governor of Madras, was honoured by the Andhra University Convocation. His Excellency said he was sensible of the honorary degree which he considered as a genuine token of regard from the members of the Senate and students of the University.

The Sporting World

Transvaal Indian News

THE Western Province Coloured Team now touring the Rand played a series of matches against the Bantu, Indian and local Coloured Football Associations at Johannesburg. On Monday, Sept. 28, the team were the guests of the Transvaal Indian Football Association, at a banquet given in their honour at the Oriental Restaurant, where there was a large attendance of Indians, Europeans, Bantu and Coloured sections of the community. A luxurious Indian Menu was prepared by the caterers. Mr. K. Naransamy (President) welcomed the team to the Golden City and paid a warm tribute to the visitors and to the local Cape Association in allocating a match for the Indian section. Mr. Collins, the Manager, suitably replied. There were several speakers amongst whom were Messrs. C. S. Moodaley, the Rev. B. L. E. Sigamoney, F. Mills, W. Ernest, A. Rathebe, J. Phillips and D. Pavada. After the banquet the party proceeded to the (Inchoape) Ritz Palais De Danse where the Indians arranged a dance. A number of Indian ladies were present in their beautiful saris, while dancing was in progress. The President of the South African Indian Board presented the Sam China Cup trophy to the joint holders (Transvaal) who will keep the Cup for a year. The Western Province team won all their matches and played a draw against Indians.

This Sunday the finalists for the Dr. W. Godfrey Challenge Cup between the Indians and the Bantu will be fought out as both teams tied on the Log this year, at the Indian ground City and Suburban. The Cup will be presented to the winners and photographs will be given to all the players who took part in last year's tournament for the Sam China Cup.

Five-A-Side Tournament At Fairbreeze

At an Annual Five-A-Side Tournament staged at Fairbreeze, on Sunday October 11, under the auspices of the Fairbreeze Indian School Sports Club, under the League System, a good many teams participated from various centres. The outstanding team of the day was D. V. Moodley's Five of Verulam, leading from the start of the game, without a defeat and so carried the Trophy away. The following were the players who participated:—N. Perumal (Capt.), Y. S. Chinsamy, S. Gopaul, Thotaram, and Moonsamy. The runners-up for the day were the Sons Of Verulam.

Transvaal Coloured Cricket Union

Recent rumours have proved that the Transvaal Coloured Cricket Union has not reached that stage yet to die of

By "Rambler"

natural death as was anticipated by certain members who left this Union to join other Unions. The Transvaal Coloured Cricket Union had its Annual General Meeting a fortnight ago and commenced its official fixtures, writes a correspondent. At present there are three Cricket Unions in the Transvaal, two of which have made provisions to admit Indians into their Unions while the other an entirely a Indian Union. The views expressed by some members who are no longer *bona fide* of the Transvaal Coloured Cricket Union are, that in view of a certain Coloured Union in the Witwatersrand area removing its restriction against the Indians, that Union is fast-capturing players from the Transvaal Coloured Cricket Union. This may be so, but there is a general feeling that since the Inter-race Board had come into existence that this body should intervene to protect the interests of its affiliated Unions, thus players registered for one Union may not be accepted in another Union unless a player produces his clearance certificate. The Inter-race Board had already adopted a Resolution to this effect, and it is hoped, however, that it will be put into force this Season. Views from the Western Province and Natal were entertained regarding the future of the South African Coloured Cricket Board. It is perfectly clear from the views of the three Provinces that the Board is inactive having its headquarters in Kimberley. If it is urged that delegates be directly represented rather than by proxy in the bi-annual meeting a great change would be brought about to compel the Board to rotate its headquarters wherever the venue of Tournament for the Barnato competition may be. The following officials were duly elected for the ensuing Season: Patron: Mr. S. M. Nana; Vice-Patron: Mr. Mahomed Jajbhay; President: Mr. G. Z. Sallie; Vice-Presidents: Messrs. G. Nakoodien, G. S. Rasdien, G. S. Pataar, E. Akkalwayo and K. Naransamy; Hon. Secretary: Mr. Sol. D. Royeppen; Honorary Treasurer: Mr. Ismail Shumsodein; Hon. Auditor: Mr. K. Naransamy.

Boxing And Wrestling

The boxing that was to take place on October 10 at 8 p.m. in aid of the Oato Manor Arya Samaj's School Fund and Missionary works at 107, Bellair Road has been postponed for October 17, at which date two wrestling bouts will also take place in conjunction with the boxing. Our numerous patrons, writes the Hon. Secretary, are advised to book early, as out of small accommodation, most of the seats have already been booked up. Full details of the fights appear in the posters and handbills.

Ladysmith Notes

Farewell Reception

ON Sunday last a farewell reception was given to Mr. Amod E. Moola, of Messrs. M. M. Amod and Co., by the Sanathan Dhurma Sabah at the Parish Hall. Mr. S. Huteram presided. There were many present to grace the function, among whom was Professor Mahomed Abed Mia. Refreshments and Speeches brought the function to a close and the customary donation was made by Mr. A. E. Moola. Previous to this Messrs. M. V. Riga and Co., M. H. Moola and Sons., R. Singh and Son, and the three institutions namely:—Madrassa Trust, Young Moslem Debating Society and the Young Moslem Society, jointly gave a reception at the Madrassa Hall on the same day. There were close on to 200 people in the Station on Tuesday night to bid au Revoir to Hajee A. E. Moola, Mrs. Moola and mother.

N. D. I. C. N. 11th. Annual Meeting

At the 11th Annual General Meeting of the N. D. I. C. N., the following office bearers were elected:—Patrons: R. A. Pillay, C. S. Asmal and A. C. Moola; Hon Life Vice Presidents: Messrs. M. K. Reddy, A. Aiden, S. N. Pillay, H. R. Singh and P. G. Pillay; President H. R. Singh; Hon Secty & Treas: C. M. Naidoo; Record Clerk: R. Kallie; Auditor: M. N. Pillay; Executive Committee: Messrs. H. R. Singh, C. M. Naidoo, R. Kallie, V. K. Naidoo, P. G. Pillay and S. N. Pillay.

L. I. C. C. Meeting

The following office bearers were elected:—Patrons: Messrs. C. J. & O. B. Jones; Hon. Life Vice Presidents: B. Bhola and P. G. Pillay; Vice Presidents: H. S. Poodhan, C. M. Naidoo, V. K. Naidoo, R. Fakier, L. Mathadeen, A. Reddy, M. Thomas and H. R. Singh; Hon. Secty. & Treas: A. A. Narrandes; Asst. Secretary: D. Mungroo; Captain: V. R. Naidoo, Vice Captain: R. Fakier; Delegates to N. D. I. C. N. Messrs. V. K. Naidoo, S. K. Naidoo and V. G. Augustine.

Y. H. C. & S. S. Meeting

The following office bearers were elected at the above Annual Meeting:—Patrons: Messrs M. V. Mudeliar, V. Lalla and R. Singh, C.O; President: S. Chotai, Vice President: S. K. Naidoo, L. Sewgoolam, O. Vithal, R. Kallie and V. K. Naidoo. Hon Joint Secty: Messrs R. Narrandes and S. C. Mudeliar; Hon. Treas. Mr. H. R. Singh Management Committee Messrs. J. R. Singh, H. Bhola, F. A. Narandas, Auditor; Mr. S. K. Naidoo.

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