

INDIAN OPINION

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NOTES AND NEWS

The Late Dr. J. T. Sunderland

THE news of the death of Dr. Jabez T. Sunderland, which has come to this country through the Indian exchanges arrived by the last mail from India, will be received by the Indian community with profound regret. In the death of Dr. Sunderland India has lost one of her most ardent friends. The late Dr. Sunderland tried his best, and succeeded to a great extent, in counteracting the anti-Indian propaganda carried on by Kathrene Mayo, and some of the British Die-Hards who went to America with the avowed object of painting and presenting a false picture of India to their nationals, thus creating an evil influence in that country. His knowledge about India was profound. He was a regular contributor to the columns of the *Modern Review* (Calcutta). He had written, among others, two books on India, viz., "India in Bondage" and "India, America and World Brotherhood," interpreting India's case before the world in general and the United States in particular. "India in Bondage" is one of the publications which have been proscribed by the Government of India for reasons known to themselves. Any sensible reader of the book will find in it nothing but bare facts. That such a book should be banned in India is in itself an indictment of the worst kind against the British Government's sense of justice. In spite of the fact that he was approaching his centenary (he was 94 at the time of his death), Dr. Sunderland was unceasingly taking an active part in propagating India's cause and that of world peace and brotherhood, by public lectures, writings and in pulpit preachings. India's loss in his death is irreparable, he being one of the very few Americans who presented a true picture of India to the people of the United States, the other outstanding friend of India being the Rev. J. Haynes Holmes.

The Late Sir Lalubhai Samaldas.

The death of Sir Lalubhai Samaldas Mehta, a well known resident of Bombay, is reported by Reuter. Born in October 1863 Sir Lalubhai Samaldas

joined Bhavnagar State Service in 1881. He was under-secretary to the Maharaja, and Revenue Commissioner for about 15 years. He resigned in 1899 and entered into business in Bombay. He helped in starting the Bombay Central Co-operative Bank, Bank of India, Bank of Baroda, India Cement Co., and two Hydro-Electric Companies. He was member of the Bombay Council and Council of State in 1920. He was a member of the Senate of the Bombay University and president of the Indian Merchants' Chamber. The name of Sir Lalubhai was outstanding in the public life of Bombay. The profound sympathy of Indians particularly of the Bombay Presidency will go out to the bereaved family.

537 Jews From Germany

—Yet The Door Bolted

Against Indians

The biggest single shipload of immigrants ever to come to South Africa is due to arrive in Capetown on October 27. These immigrants, 537 in number, are Jewish refugees from Germany and to accommodate them a special German vessel, the Stuttgart, has been chartered. An official connected with immigration is reported to have stated to a press representative that the reason for this sudden influx was the coming into force of the new immigration regulations on Nov. 1. Under the system at present in force, immigrants were allowed to land in the Union on the personal guarantee of friends or relations in this country. As from November 1, however, immigrants would have to possess sufficient means to enable them to subsist in the Union for a period. Considerable discretion was allowed to the Union Immigration authorities in this regard. He pointed out that had these regulations not come into force, the passengers on the Stuttgart would have represented no real increase in the immigration rate. These people would have been coming in any case, as they had already been guaranteed.

While we do not in the least begrudge the 537 Jews from Germany being allowed to enter the Union it does naturally occur to us as Indians, what sins have we committed that the doors

of the Union should be barred and bolted only against us. What meaning is there, in the face of this, in the talk of "goodwill" existing between India and the Union. Does it not seem to be cant hypocrisy?

Cape Nationalist

On Colour Question

The Congress of the Nationalist Party of the Cape led by Dr. Malan made the following official statement on the colour question at its session held at Worcester in the beginning of the month:

"With a view to the maintenance of European Christian civilisation and the furtherance of the interests of all sections of the population of the Union, and with a strict sense of European responsibility towards the other races for their general progress, this congress is convinced that it is necessary, as far as practicable, to draw a line of demarcation between Europeans and non-Europeans as well as between natives and coloured. Congress, therefore, expresses the conviction that mixed marriages should be prohibited by legislation and that the development of racial pride and self-respect should be fostered by all possible means among non-European races; that the employment of the same staff of European and non-European teachers in non-European schools should be prohibited; that no European should be employed in an inferior position to a non-European; that legislation should prohibit white women from being employed by a non-European; that, in the interests of both European and coloured workers the ban on the entrance of natives from outside the Union should be strictly enforced and that the influx of Union natives into the towns should be limited and controlled."

General Smuts

On The Colour Question

At the United South African Party's Transvaal Congress held recently in Pretoria, General Smuts is reported to have said: "In this country they had a white community surrounded by a coloured population and it was absolutely essential that white civilisation must be at as high a standard as possible. The Government also wanted to do justice for the coloured people."

Indian Opinion

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 23RD, 1936

Union Delegation On Indian Question

ELSEWHERE in this issue we reproduce a report from the *Sunday Times* (Johannesburg) of its Simla correspondent about the Union Parliamentary delegation which will very shortly be returning from its "goodwill" mission to India. What we can gather from it is that the delegation has got a good idea of the growing nationalism in India and of the great part played by Indian women in her fight for freedom from the foreign yoke; that the members of the delegation are no longer labouring under the misapprehension that India is only a land of coolies to be exploited by South Africa and other Colonies as cheap labour for their own development and to be thrown away like an orange after it is sucked dry. They are no doubt convinced that India is a land composed of human souls just as good as, if not far superior in many respects, to those existing in their own country and possess the same feeling as they. From the spirit of independence prevalent in South Africa one can only expect that the delegation will return with the fullest sympathy for the people of India in the way they are treated under foreign rule and in their great national movement. We have reason to hope that the delegation will be returning with a truer vision, a truer conception about India than the one formed by Miss Mayo.

We are, however, a little disappointed with the utterance of Mr. Hofmeyr, leader and spokesman of the delegation, on the Indian problem of South Africa. Mr. Hofmeyr is reported to have said, firstly, that South Africa's Government is solely responsible to the Union's public opinion, (which means only the European public opinion), and that it cannot go faster than it has done in settling the Indian problem. Secondly, Mr. Hofmeyr states: "We are determined to do all that is possible to educate the public in order to permit of the most rapid removal of the remaining Indian grievances, and then he has gone on to say that "South Africa spent more on the education of its 200,000 Indians than Bengal did on its thirty million people."

We will take the last point first. We are glad Mr. Hofmeyr has opened the

eyes of the Government of India to the shocking treatment of its subjects. But we would be sorry if the Union Government were to take that as a criterion to justify its own treatment of its Indian population. The comparison between what the Bengal Government spends on the education of its population and what is spent by the Union Government on its Indian population cannot hold at all. If it can then why not compare also the Immigration laws of India as affecting South Africans with those of the Union, as affecting Indians? Again, if a comparison between India and South Africa is to be made it should be made on the basis of what the Government of India spends on the education of her population as a whole with what is spent by the Union Government on her population as a whole. The question in South Africa is one of differentiation which does not exist in India. Though Indians are equally taxed with and in some respects over-taxed than the Europeans, they have no vote and are subjected to differential treatment. And as a freedom loving country the Government and the people of the Union should listen to the voice, not of the Government of India, which is still foreign, but of the people of India, and the delegation will no doubt have realised beyond doubt the strength of the feeling of the people of India against the treatment of their brethren in South Africa. Then Mr. Hofmeyr has spoken of the Union Government's determination to do all that was possible to educate the public in order that the remaining Indian grievances may be rapidly removed. The word *remaining* would signify that some of the grievances have been removed, which we emphatically refuse to believe, except that in respect of education the grievous wrong that was perpetrated for very many years has somewhat been mitigated. The recent progress in anti-Asiatic legislation and the strong anti-Asiatic propaganda, an idea of which can be had from the motions adopted at the recently held United Party Congress and from the reply given by Mr. Patrick Duncan as Acting Minister of the Interior, which go to show only how fast Indians are marching towards a status

of helots. The high hopes entertained by many in India as well as in South Africa of the status of Indians being improved by the visit of the Union delegation to India have yet to be realised. We are not altogether pessimistic nor have we, in the present circumstances, any grounds to be too optimistic.

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Our Shame

THE ugly tale of the recent communal riots that took place in Bombay over an objection by the Moslems to the erection of a Hindu assembly hall adjoining their Mosque is enough to make Indians of all sections to hang their heads in shame. At a time when the battle for freedom is being fought and complete unity among all sections is essential, communal outbreaks such as these are to be greatly deplored. Reuter's agency, which has very little space to spare to report events of great national importance from India, has always been very liberal in reporting such ugly scenes. We regret the happening not because we attach any great importance to it but because India is expected to make super-human efforts to justify her claim for freedom before the outside world which is constantly fed with anything but the truth about India. And to this extent we are ashamed of what has happened in Bombay. We are, however, confident that no responsible leaders of either of the communities will have the slightest sympathy with such despicable display of hooliganism, nor do we believe any person with the slightest sanity in him could have had a hand in it. We must conclude, therefore, that it is again the unseen hand, which is all-pervading in India and which is keeping eternally lit the flames of dissension, so that the foreigner, who has assumed trusteeship may continue his exploitation unhindered and yet pretend to be benign, has been responsible for having put the first spark which has led to this blaze. This is sure to continue so long as the meanest in India is not fired with a deep national feeling and refuses to serve as a handle to the axe that is meant to ultimately bring about his own destruction. We earnestly hope, in the meantime, that sanity will once again prevail among both the communities, that they will feel humiliated at their acts of barbarity and that the dispute between the two communities will be settled in a broadminded spirit.

UNITED PARTY CONGRESS ON ASIATIC QUESTION

THE United Party Congress of the Transvaal which concluded its sittings at Pretoria approved of motions requesting the Government to confine the residence of trading by Asiatics to locations; to prohibit mixed marriages, and to prohibit the employment of white girls by Asiatics.

Other motions asked for legislation to prevent registration in the name of the white person in the case of a mixed marriage; no landed property to be registered in the name of a company with Indian or coloured shareholders; and to prevent the serving of Europeans and Asiatics over the same counter.

In moving that mixed marriages be prohibited between Asiatics and whites, as also the employment of white girls by Asiatics, a delegate from Waterberg stressed that it was incumbent upon the Government to stretch forth a helping hand to the white women and girls of South Africa. A definite policy of segregation was indicated. Another de-

legate referred to the weak policy of the Congress last year in waiving the issue. He hoped that the same attitude would not be evinced this year. A strong policy was necessary.

Another delegate was of the opinion that the fault lay, not with the Government, but with the private landowner, who disposed of land by sale to an Asiatic, thereby allowing of his building a store and trading. Should the fault be rectified, only then would it become necessary to approach the Government with a view to further action.

A member claimed that marriage with a white girl was only sought by an Asiatic for his own material gain as regards citizenship. He was not concerned with his naturalisation. The member said that he was voicing the feelings of the whole white population of the Union in asking the Government to decide the question finally.

Mr. Duncan's Reply

Mr. Patrick Duncan, Acting Minister of the Interior, said that the Government could deal with the matter as it saw fit. As a sovereign State, South Africa was able to take care of its own internal concerns.

The fault lay primarily in the fact that the white man helped the Asiatic to prosper by trading with him. He likewise felt that those who wished to mix their blood would not be prevented from intermarriage by an Act of Parliament. The spirit of the individual was in question. The fault should be remedied there. The nation should not trust too much to the Government; more could be done by the churches and schools in the matter of enlightening the individual.

He felt that the Asiatic problem was not yet of vital importance. Only a small number of marriages were taking place between Asiatics and whites. The matter would, however, be represented to the Minister on his return.

MR. POLAK ON INDIANS OVERSEAS

The following letter signed by Mr. Henry S. L. Polak, Secretary, Indians Overseas Association, appears in the *London Times*:

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE TIMES"

SIR,—In a letter of mine that you were good enough to publish on March 6, I ventured to assert that "If the Government of India cannot satisfy Indian opinion that its representations to the Colonial Office and the local administration are bearing fruit, it is obvious that a serious situation will once more arise in a matter that has already cost the country much in Indian confidence." Within a short time, in an eloquent appeal to leaders of opinion in British territories oversea, Lord Willingdon in a valedictory address as Viceroy to the Indian Legislature, after referring to the Government of India's efforts to secure the removal of Indian disabilities, urged that, in the interests of Imperial unity and of better relations between India and other parts of the Empire, the inequalities under which Indians oversea labour ought to disappear.

That the efforts of the Government of India have not altogether failed of result is clear from the recent declaration by the Secretary of State for the Colonies that, in the forthcoming Order-in-Council, it is not intended to impose a legal bar against the purchase or occupation

by Indians of agricultural land in the Kenya Highlands, though the existing administrative practice, which reserves such rights, to Europeans only, is to continue. Indeed since the extent of the Highlands is to be enlarged, that administrative practice will in future operate over an increased area.

Commenting upon this and upon a report recently issued by the National Peace Council of Great Britain on the question of the control of colonial areas as a problem bearing upon the maintenance of peace, the *Leader* (Allahabad)—a recognized exponent of Indian moderate opinion, and well informed on matters relating to Indians abroad—quotes the distinguished signatories' recommendation that as regards emigration there should be no unfair discrimination as between the nationals of one country and another. Upon this the paper comments significantly as follows:—"We duly appreciate the efforts of the Peace Council to promote better international relations. But it may be mentioned that even now some alien races are treated better in British colonies than his Majesty's Indian subjects. In the Kenya Highlands, while Nazi Germans and Fascist Italians can own land, Indians may not. Should not charity begin at home?" It is also worth noting that at the recent Bombay Liberal

Provincial Conference held at Sholapur resolutions of protest were passed against the unequal treatment of Indians oversea. The Indian National Congress, too, has lately set up a special section to maintain contact with Indians abroad and to secure relief for their grievances.

The latest manifestation of the restiveness of Indian opinion on these questions is the introduction, with the sanction of the Government of India, of a Bill by a Congress member of the Legislative Assembly, based upon the principle of reciprocity, for the purpose of endowing the Government with powers to impose corresponding disabilities in India upon the nationals of those countries which in any way discriminate against his Majesty's Indian subjects. The Bill may, indeed, be under discussion during the forthcoming courtesy visit of the South African delegation to India. Whatever may be its ultimate fate, the measure is bound to attract the virtually unanimous support of non-official opinion. May one not hope that Lord Willingdon's wise words may be speedily heeded by those responsible leaders to whom they were addressed?

GOD OF LOVE, NOT WAR

THE *Statesman* of Delhi has devoted four articles to an unmeasured condemnation of the no war movement led by Canon Sheppard and other earnest Christians in England. The paper has dragged into its support the authority of the Bhagwad Gita in these words:

"Indeed the true but difficult teaching of Christianity seems to be that society must fight its enemies but love them.

Such, too,—will Mr. Gandhi please note—is the clear teaching of the Bhagwad Gita, where Krishna tells Arjuna that victory also goes to him who fights with complete fearlessness and is utterly devoid of hatred. Indeed on the highest plane the argument between the conscientious objector and the knightly warrior is for ever settled in the second book of that great classic. We have little space to quote and the whole poem deserves to be read not once but many times."

The writer of the article perhaps does not know that the terrorist has also used in his defence the very verses quoted by him. But the fact is that a dispassionate reading of the Bhagwad Gita, has revealed to me a meaning wholly contrary to the one given to it by the *Statesman* writer. He has forgotten that Arjuna was no conscientious objector in the sense the Western war-resisters are. Arjuna believed in war. He had fought the Kaurava hosts many times before. But he was unnerved when the two armies were drawn up in battle array and when he suddenly realized that he had to fight his nearest kinsmen and revered teachers. It was not love of man or the hatred of war that had actuated the questioner. Krishna could give no other answer than he did. The immortal author of the Mahabharata, of which the Gita is one—no doubt the brightest—of the many gems contained in that literary mine, has shown to the world the futility of war by giving the victors an empty glory, leaving but seven victors alive out of millions said to have been engaged in the fight in which unnamable atrocities were used on either side. But the Mahabharata has a better message even than the demonstration of war as a delusion and a folly. It is the spiritual history of man considered as an immortal being and has used with a magnifying lens a historical episode considered in his times of moment for the tiny world round him, but in terms of present day values of no significance. In those days the globe had not shrunk to a pinhead as it has to-day on which the slightest movement on one spot affects the whole. The Mahabharata depicts for all time the eternal struggle

By

MAHATMA GANDHI

In "Harijan"

that goes on daily between the forces of good and evil in the human breast and in which though good is ever victorious evil does put up a brave show and baffles even the keenest conscience. It shows also the only way to right action.

But whatever the true message of the Bhagwad Gita may be, what matters to the leaders of the peace movement is

Union Delegation In India

The *Sunday Times* correspondent from Simla states:

THE South African "goodwill delegation," including Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr and General Kemp, have had to run the gauntlet of Gargaatuan teas and luncheons during their visit here, which is described as being most successful.

Everybody is delighted with the delegation's vitality and its vigorous and youthful personalities, Mr. Hofmeyr, as the party's spokesman, impressing everybody with his fluency and wit and his inexhaustible capacity to say something fresh for every occasion.

Stressing that the South African Government's responsibility is solely to the Union's own public opinion, Mr. Hofmeyr has shown India that it is impossible for the Union to go faster with the settlement of the Indian problem than it has actually done. "But we are determined to do all that is possible to educate the public in order to permit of the most rapid removal of the remaining Indian grievances," he said at one function. He pointed to the fact that South Africa spent more on the education of its 200,000 Indians than Bengal did on its thirty million people.

The most important function was a brilliant banquet given in the delegation's honour by the Viceroy, at which every phase of India's official and civic life was represented.

Another interesting affair was the first meeting of the Indian Institute of International Affairs, which Mr. Hofmeyr addressed, taking as his subject South Africa's conception of Empire. The delegation also laid wreaths on the graves of the Boer prisoners at Ambala.

The delegation was interested in the signs of the rapidity of India's strides towards nationhood, particularly expressing astonishment at the progress of the emancipation of women, which General Kemp described as the most hopeful indication of the country's inevitable eventual political emancipation. "They are full of charm, vivacity, beauty and breeding," he commented.

not what the Gita says, but what the Bible, which is their spiritual dictionary, says, and then too not what meaning the Church authorities give to it, but what meaning a prayerful reading of it yields to the reader. What matters most of all is the objectors' knowledge of the implications of the law of love or *ahimsa*, inadequately rendered in English as non-violence. The articles of the *Statesman* are perhaps a fair challenge to the objectors. I am sorry I do not know enough of the movement to give a definite opinion. My opinion need have no weight whatsoever with the objectors. But it has, inasmuch as I know intimately some of them who even correspond with me.

And now they have gone a step further in that they have adopted almost as their text-book Mr. Richard Gregg's book called *The Power Of Non-violence* which is claimed by its author to be a Western interpretation of what non-violence, as I interpret it, stands for. It may not, therefore, be presumptuous on my part, if I set down without argument the implications and conditions of success of non-violence. Here they are:

(1) Non-violence is the law of the human race and is infinitely greater than and superior to brute force.

(2) In the last resort it does not avail to those who do not possess a living faith in the God of Love.

(3) Non-violence affords the fullest protection to one's self-respect and sense of honour, but not always to possession of land or movable property, though its habitual practice does prove a better bulwark than the possession of armed men to defend them. Non-violence in the very nature of things is of no assistance in the defence of ill-gotten gains and immoral acts.

(4) Individuals or nations who would practice non-violence must be prepared to sacrifice (nations to the last man) their all except honour. It is therefore inconsistent with the possession of other people's countries, i.e. modern imperialism which is frankly based on force for its defence.

(5) Non-violence is a power which can be wielded equally by all—children young men and women or grown up people, provided they have a living faith in the God of Love and have, therefore, equal love for all mankind. When non-violence is accepted as the law of life it must pervade the whole being and not be applied to isolated acts.

(6) It is a profound error to suppose that whilst the law is good enough for individuals it is not for masses of mankind.

DISABILITIES OF INDIANS IN THE EMPIRE

STATEMENT IN INDIAN LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

A STATEMENT showing the disabilities from which Indians suffered in the Empire countries was laid on the table of Assembly by Government.

It showed that in New Zealand there was no restriction to enter that country, if the formalities regarding the possession of a valid passport were fulfilled. Nor were there any restrictions on temporary visits for the purpose of business. The only disability from which Indians suffered in this Dominion was their exclusion from the benefits of the Old Age Pensions Act; but the practical consequences were not serious as the total Indian population was approximately 1,100 only.

In Australia there was no restriction for entry nor on visits for purposes of business. Business of course means wholesale business and does not include retail business and hawking. The resident Indians, so far as the Government were aware, were not subjected to any economic restrictions.

In Canada

As regards Canada (including British Columbia) the position was the same as in Australia. The only disability from which Indians suffered there was their exclusion from municipal, provincial and federal franchise in the province of British Columbia.

Permission should be obtained before entering the Union of South Africa (which includes Natal, the Transvaal and the Cape Colony); as a visitor. Similarly permission must be obtained before visiting the country for the purpose of business. The entry for permanent settlement was not allowed and, in the Transvaal, Indians "may not own land or even occupy in certain areas." There were certain restrictions against Indians in regard to ownership of fixed property, residence, franchise and trade licences.

Absolutely no restrictions existed against Indians in British Guiana and Trinidad. In the former country all immigrants landing there were required to show the police an amount of 96 dollars; while in the latter country persons not born or domiciled in Trinidad were required to deposit £50 which amount was refundable at the end of twelve months.

Similarly there were no restrictions against Indians in Jamaica and Kenya. In Jamaica Indians who have been born there or who have completed ten years' residence, possessed the same political rights as the native population while in Kenya Highlands in practice Indians were not allowed to own or lease land for agricultural purposes. In Kenya,

Asiatic or African emigrants, without visible means of support or who were likely to become paupers or a charge on the colonial revenues, were required to pay a deposit of 200 shillings or furnish security to that amount.

In Africa

Under the local laws there were no restrictions against Indians in Uganda, Tanganyika, Nyasaland and Mauritius. In Uganda Asiatic or African emigrants without visible means of support or who were likely to become paupers or a charge on the colonial revenues were required to pay a deposit of 200 shillings or furnish security to that amount. In Tanganyika a non-native entering the territory has to produce a passport duly issued to him not more than 5 years before the date of his arrival. He has also to pay a deposit of £100 for himself and £50 per child or each dependent. In Nyasaland the Immigration Officer could demand a deposit of £50 from an immigrant on his arrival in the country which amount was returnable at the end of six months, if he were able to show that he was not likely to become a public charge. In Mauritius all immigrants were required to prove on landing that they will be able to maintain themselves in the Colony for at least one year. Doubtful cases were required to deposit a security of Rs. 200.

New Restrictions

There were no restrictions against Indians in Zanzibar and Northern Rhodesia too. In Zanzibar under the Alienation of Land Decree 1934 the alienation of land by Arabs and Africans to others including Europeans was prohibited except with the sanction of the British Resident, and new immigrants were required on arrival either to deposit Rs. 100 or give a guarantee of an equivalent amount. In Northern Rhodesia there was no formal discrimination against Asiatics entering the Colony, but each individual case was scrutinised as to fitness to enter the Colony (i) on economic grounds and (ii) on standard or habits of life.

There were absolutely no restrictions whatever in British Somaliland, British North Borneo, Malaya and Gold Coast Colony against Indians. The Government of India had no information regarding restrictions for establishment of industries, entering into services, owning residential and other property and for agricultural purposes in respect to the latter colony.

In Colonial Ceylon

As regards Ceylon, Indians did not suffer any restrictions. So far as the Government of India were aware there was no statutory bar to the appointment of lawfully resident Indians to the Civil Services in all the Colonies and Dominions, except Ceylon and Malaya. Indians like other non-Ceylonese, unless they were domiciled in Ceylon and possessed a Ceylon domicile of origin, could not purchase Crown land set apart for systematic development by "Ceylonese" under the Land Development Ordinance, No. 19 of 1935.

Land permit should be obtained beforehand from the Secretary for Indian Affairs before an Indian could land at Fiji and the Immigration authorities might demand a deposit of £50 in the case of any person who was likely to become a charge on the colonial revenues.

In South Rhodesia

With regard to the self-governing colony of Southern Rhodesia, an Indian was required to obtain permission before landing or before starting a business. Indians were prohibited from entering the colony for permanent residence. Residents enjoyed Municipal and Political franchise on the same basis as Europeans. There were, however, restrictions in regard to (1) the grant of licences to Indians for purposes of trade in Native areas and (2) the sale or lease to Indians of Crown lands situated in proximity to native areas.

Finally the statement mentions that the Government of India have placed no conditions on the entry into India of the nationals of any of the Dominions and Colonies above referred to.

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Social And Personal

MR. R. J. KINGSTON RUSSELL who for the past 10 years has been the Editor of the *Natal Mercury*, has resigned his Editorship because of loss of sympathy with the policy on the constitutional issue separating the Dominion Party from the other two parties.

Mr. and Mrs. Manilal Gandhi who went recently to Johannesburg have returned to Phoenix last Saturday.

Messrs. S. N. Pillay, M. Thomas, V. K. Naidoo, S. Chotai, S. C. Mudeliar, S. Kallichrun, A. K. Ameer, C. E. Dhoda, A. A. Moola, E. A. Moola, Malek Rasool, P. G. Pillay, S. K. & C. M. Naidoo, and H. R. Singh paid a visit to Newcastle.

INDIANS THE MAJORITY IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE

THE total estimated population of the British Empire is 494,770,000. It is distributed as follows:

Continental Distribution	Estimated Population
In Europe	48,000,000
In Asia	365,000,000
In Africa	60,000,000
In North America	10,400,000
In central America	50,000
In the West Indies	2,000,000
In South America	320,000
In Oceania	9,000,000
Total	494,770,000

The distribution according to religion is approximately as follows: Hindus, over 240,000,000; Muhammadans, 100,000,000; Christians, 80,000,000; Buddhists, 12,000,000; Animists, 12,000,000; Sikhs, Jains and Parsees, 4,000,000; Jews, 750,000; and the remainder with tribal religions.

Of these 494 millions more than 350 millions live in India. So Indians are

the majority in the British Empire. But they are a subject people, and the inhabitants of England, Scotland and Wales, numbering 45 millions in round numbers, are the ruling people. Though the latter are the minority, they do not require any "safeguards" or "weightage." Their strong right arms, their brains, their solidarity and their love of *their own* freedom, which have made and kept them a free and independent people, are sufficient safeguards for them. As for "weightage," that which has made and kept them free and independent has also made them very very weighty among the nations of the world.

That mere numbers do not tell is evident also from the fact that the Chinese, though far larger than Japanese in numbers, are not as strong a nation as the latter. If mere numbers had been the decisive factor, Indians would never have become a subject people.

Of the 350 and odd millions inhabiting India Hindus and others, forming the "general" constituencies under the new Government of India Act, number 253,216,051. So, those who form the general constituencies are the majority in the British Empire, as they outnumber all other groups in that Empire combined. Hindus alone, numbering, as they do, 239,195,140, constitute a bigger group than any other single group.

But as Indians, including Hindus, are not free; as Indians, and Hindus, are divided among themselves; as they are not sufficiently liberty-loving; as they are mostly illiterate and very few of them possess knowledge of science and modern manufacturing processes; and as very few of them are able to make and use modern machinery;—for all these reasons and more, their numbers do not tell.—*Modern Review*

South African News In Brief

More Jewish Men Than Women

SOME facts concerning Johannesburg's Jewish population were outlined in a paper read by Dr. H. Sonnabend to the Science Congress. Among Jews there is a large preponderance of males—1,054 males to every 1,000 females—while among the non-Jewish population the sexes are about equal. The marriage rate is fairly high, but Jews marry at a later age than Christians do. Jewish bachelors are three times as numerous as Jewish spinsters. There has been a marked decline in Jewish birth-rate—the average children per married woman is 2.55, against 3.59 for all Johannesburg. In contrast to other sections of the people, the Jewish infantile mortality rate is the same both for rich and for poor.

King To Visit Union?

At a banquet given by the Municipal Council of Bloemfontein at Mazelspoort in honour of the Governor-General, his Excellency touched on the possibility of a visit to South Africa by King Edward VIII. In the course of his speech Lord Clarendon said: "Next year he will be crowned King at Westminster Abbey. I anticipate that the following year, or at any rate within a reasonable space of time, he will travel to India in order to be crowned King. I am particularly anxious that after that event has taken place—I am speaking, of course, for my-

self alone—he should pay a visit not alone to South Africa but also to the other portions of the Empire of which he is the head."

Mealie-Meal Is Farm Produce

Mealie-meal may be sold under a produce dealer's licence and without a general dealer's licence. This decision was given in a test case in the Natal Supreme Court by the Acting Judge-President, Mr. Justice Mathews. The case one in which an Indian produce dealer, of Dundee, Moosa Ebrahim Variawa, appealed against his conviction by the Dundee Magistrate for contravention of Section 7 of Act 32 of 1925 (Licences Consolidation Act) in that he sold mealie-meal without a general dealer's licence.

A South African's Impressions

Of Visit To India

A short talk on his recent world tour was given to the members of the Durban Rotary Club at their luncheon by Mr. Edward Saunders, of Tongaat. Mr. Saunders recently returned from a tour in the Empress of Britain of the East and America. The most striking feature of India, said Mr. Saunders, was the contrasts that it provided. Luxurious palaces and the greatest wealth were side by side with the most abject poverty and the most squalid mud huts. Rajahs spent fabulous sums on jewels and yet thousands of people lived in squalor. Bom-

bay, he said, had a population which seemed to contain every nationality on earth. The religious customs were so varied that they made him realise what a complex thing human nature was. Mr. Saunders said that the Indian trains had no corridors. Each compartment held four people who were forced to remain in their compartments throughout lengthy journeys even up to 10 days. The people were placed in the compartments irrespective of their sex. Meals were obtained at station restaurants while the trains waited. This method of travel seemed primitive after European trains. Mr. Saunders found the enormous population of Ceylon fairly well fed and with adequate clothing in spite of the fact that there were said to be 40,000,000 people on the island, which was smaller than Cuba. He had been struck there by the use that was made of man power in preference to animal or mechanical power. He had been told that the population was so large that to introduce animal or mechanical power would create serious unemployment.

White Immigrants Wanted

At the congress of the Associated Chambers of Commerce held in Johannesburg on Thursday, October 15, a motion was adopted requesting the Government to encourage a flow of immigrants to the Union from the countries from which South Africa's white population mainly originated.

Lady Clarendon And Colour Bar

The Union, said Lady Clarendon at a parade in Bloemfontein of several hundred Girl Guides and Brownies, was the only country in the world where a colour-bar was allowed to stand in the way of co-operation in guiding. She asked Guides to decide whether native girls required their assistance and friendship, which could be given without any mixing between companies of Guides and Wayfarers.

Halfpenny Airmail Postcards

An airmail postcard can be sent to any part of the world for a halfpenny by anyone who posts within the Exhibition ground. This arrangement came into force from October 19.

Union Trade Figures

Union imports for the month of September, 1936, totalled £7,108,580, and for the nine months of £62,996,091. Exports from the Union for September, 1936, were valued at £8,355,324, and for the period January to September, 1936, £85,522,766. Import duties collected in September, 1936, amounted to £982,571, and for the nine months of this year £8,788,492, an increase of approximately £800,000 over the same period for 1935. Imports through Durban for September, 1936, were valued at £2,141,494, and through the other ports and stations as follow: Capetown, £1,268,866; Port Elizabeth, £1,262,322; Johannesburg, £676,973; Lourenco Marques, £564,652; East London, £415,177; the General Post Office, £176,572; and other ports and stations, £140,747.

Newlands Indian School

The Newlands Indian School Working Committee thanks all donors for their generosity and co-operation in aiding towards the proposed school extension, which is to be of brick construction and is to cost approximately £350. An appeal is made to the public to assist in this noble cause. Many small donations have been thankfully received. The following is a list of contributions of 5/- and over: Previously acknowledged £25, Messrs M. Rajoo 5s. 6d., Chundosingh 5s., D. Rampershad 5s., M. Ruthan 10s., T. Murgan £1, R. R. Panday 5s., Moonsamy Bros. £1, Doorasamy 5s., Bathoi 5s., Nani Rajoo 10s., R. Maharaj 10s. 6d., Anonymous £2 14s. 6d., M. I. Badat £1, Burgis 5s., M. Essop 10s., Geeraho 10s. 6d., S. I. Karodia £1, D. E. Tedder 10s. 6d., J. E. Khan 10s. 6d., G. H. Dass 5s., Gaje 5s., Andi 10s. 6d., Railway Hotel 10s. 6d., L. Rajoomar £5, J. Maharaj 10s. 6d., Rajbully Bros. 5s., B. Beharie 5s. 3d., Kathrada & Son 5s., Pabalad 10s. 6d., La Mercy Trading Co. 10s., Lady Maharaj 10s. 6d., Mr. Moodley 5s., Rangit Singh 5s., M. I. Amin £1 1s., Ramportal 10. 6d, Arjoon Bros. £1, Bessesur 5s., Chuniail 5s., Soojan 5s., Naynah 5s., Ramluckan Bros. 5s., Goburdhan 5s., P. Parmassar 5s., Y. B. Naidoo 5s., N. N. Achari 5s.,

B. Luckan 5s. Anonymous £3 5s. 6d. —Total £55 6s. 9d. All further donations to be posted to 88, 45th Avenue Mayville.

Young Hindoo Cultural

Service Society

A meeting of the above Society will be held on Tuesday, October 27, at the Gujarati Hindi School, Durban, at 8-15 p.m.

Memorial Service

The memorial service of the late Mr. P. Maduriar who passed away peacefully on June 27, 1936, was held under the aegis of the Natal Buddhist Society, on Sunday, October 18, at the Tamil Institute, Durban. Mr. A. Thumbiran presided. There was a large gathering of relatives and friends of the deceased. Many speakers commented on the good services rendered by the deceased towards the uplift of Tamil education in the Province. He had held many official posts in the N. B. Society, and was one of the founders of the Thiruvalluvar Nayanar Free Tamil School. The Buddhist world deeply regret the untimely death of a staunch comrade. Music was provided by the Papiah Brothers' Orchestra

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For best value in Jewellery
and Watches of all makes.

C. B. And S. I. A.

Mr. K. Soobramoney, Joint Hon. Secretary of the Colonial Born and Settlers' Indian Association (Maritzburg Branch), intimates that their fourth annual general meeting will be held on Sunday, November 22, at 2-30 p. m., at the H. Y. M. A. Hall, Church Street, Maritzburg. All members and intending members are earnestly requested to attend.

British Empire Leads

In Meat Eating

The peoples of the British Empire are the largest meat-eaters in the world. The fact is revealed (says Reuter's London correspondent) in the report of the Nutrition Committee on "Statistics of Food Production and Consumption." New Zealand heads the list of meat-eating countries with an annual average consumption of 236 lbs. per head; Australia is next with 202 lbs.; followed by Canada, 144 lbs. and Great Britain 140 lbs. Of foreign countries, the United States leads in meat-eating with 135 lbs., followed by Denmark, 125 lbs., and Germany, 110 lbs. Italy is the smallest meat-consuming country. There the average consumption is only 35 lbs.

Nylstroom School Children

Visit The Exhibition

A party of twenty school boys from Nylstroom Government Indian School undertook a week's holiday trip to Johannesburg, under the charge of Mr. B. K. Patel. The Principal of the school, on behalf of the school committee, thanks the following merchants for their splendid hospitality to the party: Messrs. A.B.C. Stores, B. K. Patel (Tailor), A. M. Choonara of Roodepoort, Messrs. P. G. Reddy, O. H. Dawood of Johannesburg. The children have visited the Empire Exhibition, the Zoo, the Art Gallery and several educational institutions.

How Far Will £40 A Month Go?

What is the most practical monthly budget for a couple whose income is £40 a month? "M. R. X." in a letter to *The Star* (Johannesburg) gives a statement showing how he spends his £40 a month and asks how others manage on less than £40 a month to have a family; run a car and even to save money. "We have been married for four years," he writes "have no children, no car, and no savings. All furniture was paid for before marriage. Holidays and some of our medical expenses have been paid for out of capital. Here is my budget; perhaps one of your readers can submit an improved and practical budget of £40 a month or less. The items marked with an asterisk are consistent, while the others fluctuate to make way for such items of expenditure as wireless licence, income and poll tax, dog licence, etc."

"M. R. X.'s" budget is as follows:—

*Rent (two-roomed flat, including service and water)	£11 15 0
*Housekeeping (includes butcher, baker, fruit and vegetables, gas 5/-, laundry 12/6)	7 0 0
*Grocer	4 0 0
*Insurance	4 0 0
*Books and newspapers	1 10 0
*Lunch	1 10 0
*Tram fares	0 15 0
Chemist	1 0 0
Doctor	0 10 0
Amusement, Charity, hobbies—we are both teetotal and non-smokers	4 0 0
Clothing (average)	4 0 0
Total	£40 0 0

A Durban merchant was fined 10s. or seven days hard labour for allowing a youth under the age of 16 years to hawk goods for sale.

India Letter

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT]

M. Romain Rolland On Present World Struggle

The well-known French author, M. Romain Rolland, has sent the following interesting message to Mr. Rama Mohan Lohia, Secretary Foreign Department of the All India Congress Committee:—

“I AM receiving your foreign news-letter. I have already received three numbers. Yes, it is necessary that every one begins to realize increasingly that the struggle of to day is international. Every people must certainly fight on the national plane against the international abuses they suffer from and for the conquest of their liberty. But it is also necessary to realize that all suppression of liberty in other countries, has repercussion on their own fight alike as all social victories gained in other countries will help them one day to gain their own; that what is actually happening in Spain demonstrates this clearly. All fascists governments are supporting the rebel generals who wish to suppress the Spanish people and deprive it of the liberties it has already paid for with its blood. And all the fascists of democratic countries support them with their journals and perhaps with their money. They know that the victory of the popular front in Spain will be a victory of the popular front all the world over. India will profit in that victory alike, as defeat would mean disaster even to her. I hope you have established contacts with such organizations in France as are fighting for peace and against fascism. I would be happy to be of any help to you. I pray you to believe, dear friends, my most fraternal sentiments and the sympathy of all such in Europe as are fighting against reaction and for the progress of humanity.”

No Lasting Peace Under Imperialism

The following Manifesto has been issued over the signatures of Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, Sir P. C. Ray and Messrs. Sarat Chandra Chatterjee, celebrated novelist of Bengal, Pramatha Chaudhri, Ramananda Chatterjee, Nandalal Basu, Naresh Chandra Sen Gupta, as representatives of the cultural life of Bengal, protesting against the Government ban on books and periodicals, and against the present menace of war. The manifesto was sent to the World Peace Congress, convened by M. Romain Rolland, which met at Brussels on September 3, and to the headquarters of the Congress at Paris for the defence of culture. The Indian Progressive Writers'

Association has taken the initiative in organising this protest.

“Recent events at home and abroad have been so dismal and disconcerting that we as representatives of the writers and artists of India and of all who care for the life of the mind, feel it incumbent upon us to register our protest against the insane reaction and chauvinism that plays to-day with the fate of civilisation and threatens to destroy the culture that we hold so dear. Our silence at this juncture would be an unpardonable complacency, it would be a betrayal of the duty which we owe to society.

“The tremendous deprivation of civil liberties in India is by no means a merely political disaster; it implies, we feel, a scarcely disguised attack on culture and on efforts at its propagation among our peoples. To our minds, the often proscription of books, those on the theory and practice of socialism being particularly suspect, is nothing short of a scandal.

“We frequently hear with chagrin of stoppages of books and pamphlets and periodicals from abroad under the notorious Section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, which has been used on occasions to prevent the entry even of such books as Sydney and Beatrice Webb's “Soviet Communism” in spite of the great reputation of the authors as sociological investigators of the highest rank.

“Nearer home, we may mention the ban, which only the obscurantism of the Government can explain, on the English translation of Rabindra Nath Tagore's “Letters from Russia.” The recent incident in Bombay when Low's “Russian Sketch Book” was confiscated, is an amusing but significant example of the censorship.

“A list of publications proscribed or merely stopped by the fiat of the Customs authorities, would be a formidable indictment of Governmental methods in this country. There is, besides, the continuous attack on the development of a free and virile press; in recent years, 348 news-papers have, according to the estimate of the Congress Working Committee been suppressed and their deposits forfeited. It is time every one realised the extremely precarious nature of the intellectual liberty we are supposed to enjoy.

“To all those who care for culture, the situation abroad is even darker than it is at home. The spectre of war whose sequel can only be barbarism, is haunting the world. Fascist dictatorships have unmasked their bellicosity, offering arms for bread and the lure of Empire-building for cultural oppor-

tunities. The methods used by Italy to overwhelm Abyssinia, on whose defenceless people death swooped down from Italian aeroplanes, have given a rude shock to those who still cherish their faith in reason and civilisation. The rivalries and conflicts of great imperialist powers, the studied exploitation of crude nationalist impulses, the feverish growth of armaments whose manufacturers seem to have neither country nor morality, are alarming prognostications of a really desperate situation. We take this opportunity of affirming on behalf of ourselves and of our people that in common with the masses of every other land, we detest and abjure war in which we can have no possible interest. We declare, in particular, our unrelenting opposition to India's participation in any imperialist war, for we know the next war will mean the death of civilisation.

“We stand for the preservation of culture wherever it is in danger, be it in the Soviet Union or in Nazi Germany, and we shall fight with all our power in the defence of our great heritage.”

Congress And Elections

Inaugurating the Congress election campaign in Lucknow at a meeting, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru exhorted the audience to support the Congress in the forthcoming elections and thereby enable them to solve the country's major problems like unemployment and poverty. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru reminded the people of the fact that the Congress was fighting for the complete freedom of the country and had made innumerable sacrifices in its efforts to achieve that goal. It had decided now to contest the elections, to capture the legislatures and to keep the mushrooms out, who had done and were doing vast harm to the country. It was the duty of the nation to respond to its call and show their complete confidence in that great national institution. He, however, asked the people not to forget the real and the whole picture of the Congress ideology and see its electioneering programme carried out in its true and proper perspective. Referring to the National Agriculturist Party, which has been formed by the Government Ministers and big taluqdars in the United Provinces, Pandit Nehru said that it was shameful for them to come forward to seek votes from the people, when they had done nothing in the past except helping the Government in suppressing the Congress movement. It would be a greater shame on the people if they cast even one vote in their (Agriculturist Party) favour. The Congress, he said,

would not beg for their votes but if it deserved the nation's confidence, its candidates would surely be returned successful at the polls.

Haughtiness Of Some Englishmen

The Bar Association at Meerut recently adopted a resolution unanimously to present an address of welcome to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on the occasion of his visit to that City. Invitation cards were issued to all judicial officers of the place, requesting them to

attend the function. On receiving the invitation Mr. R. L. Yorke I.C.S., District and Sessions Judge, is reported to have sent the following reply to Rai Bahadur Pandit Suraj Bal Dikshit, Secretary, Bar Association:—"With reference to the card of invitation received by me this morning from the President of the Bar Association, I find some difficulty in understanding how the Bar Association as such justifies itself in taking a direct part in politics

by presenting an address to the President of the Indian National Congress, and I would suggest that the Association should consider its position in this connection very carefully. In any case I regret that I am unable to accept the invitation." The Bar Association thereupon held a meeting which was never so well attended and severely condemned the attitude of the Judge. The Association ignored his threat and carried out its intended programme.

Things In General

Motor Magnate's Muntificent Gift

THE term of a letter in which Lord Nuffield, head of the Morris Motors, made his great gift to Oxford University are announced in London. He is to give £1,250,000 in trust to the University for the development of the University's Medical School and the Nuffield's Institute for Medical Research so as to provide a great post-graduate school with a senior post for men and women not subject to the distractions of private practice, under whom would be a body of salaried clinical assistants and house officers. Since Lord Nuffield's gift will lay an entirely new responsibility on the University without relieving it of any of its present expenditure, he has promised to contribute a further £100,000 to the forthcoming appeal for funds to endow the future maintenance of the Bodleian Library and a new laboratory for physics and geology and for other developments. Lord Nuffield, who thus makes the largest gifts made by one man in this country, leaving out of account the Rockefeller Foundation and the Carnegie benefactions, had already given more than £1,000,000 to hospital and other causes. His fortune is estimated at more than £20,000,000. Forty years ago he started in business with a capital of £5.

Another Gift By Lord Nuffield

Lord Nuffield has made another gift, this time of £35,000 to the National Institute for the Blind for the provision of "talking books" which are similar to gramophone records, each side of which "reads" for 25 minutes.

Prizes For Essays On Disarmament

The New History Society, which has its headquarters in New York, is offering 5,000 dollars (about £1,000) for the best papers of not more than 2,000 words on "How can the people of the world

achieve universal disarmament?" Competitors from all over the world will be eligible, there will be no restrictions as to age, nationality, race or religion. The papers are to be original, unpublished manuscripts written especially for the competition. No competitor can submit more than one paper, but all competitors are required to send in two copies. Papers may be written in English, French, German, Dutch, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Chinese, Japanese, Russian, Arabic and Persian. Papers written in any other language or vernacular must be accompanied by a translation either into English or French. The announcement of prize winners will be made in the autumn of 1937 and the prize winning papers will be released to the Press

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA

Helots within the Empire

AND

How they are Treated.

By HENRY S. L. POLAK.

Price 2 Shillings.

and also published in *New History*, the monthly organ of the New History Society. The prize money will be allocated as follows: first world prize, 1,000 dollars; second world prize, 600 dollars; third world prize, 400 dollars. Six continental prizes of 200 dollars each will be awarded for the best papers from Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and New Zealand Mexico, South and Central America, North America. One thousand eight hundred dollars in national prizes of fifty dollars each will be distributed among the competitors of various countries, each country being eligible for more than a single national prize according to the merit of the papers submitted. The competition opens on November 1 and closes on May 1 next. The last date in-

dicates the last on which papers may be posted from any part of the world. It will be remembered that the last world competition organised by the New History Society was won by a young South African native.

Hardships Of Haj Pilgrims

At a meeting attended by hundreds of Muslims from all parts of India, held in Simla under the presidency of Mr. Syed Muhamad Ahmad Kazmi, several speakers dwelt at length on the grievances of the Haj pilgrims. The following resolution was unanimously passed:—"Whereas Muslim pilgrims to Hedjaz under the new rules of the Government of India are compelled to pay in advance to the Shipping Company for their food on board, and, whereas it has now become a settled fact that Muslim pilgrims have serious and real complaints about the food supplied to them on board the ships, which is very unsatisfactory and unwholesome, as is also pointed out by the report of the Haj Committee of Bombay, and, whereas the catering arrangements are given as a monopoly to those connected with the Shipping Company without inviting tenders, which is against all accepted principles of business; so now this mass meeting of Muslims resolves that Government of India are to be held responsible for this kind of arrangement, which inflicts great hardships on Muslim pilgrims and seriously affects their health and life. Government of India, therefore, should take immediate steps to remedy the situation. Or, the Government should not compel the Muslim pilgrims to pay in advance to the Shipping Company for food which proves unsatisfactory and unwholesome, and allow the Muslim pilgrims to purchase food according to their liking from hotels to be fixed up in steamers or to revert to the old system of making their own food arrangements.

The Sporting World

Louis To Fight In London

THE possibility of Joe Louis, the American Negro heavyweight, fighting in London next May during Coronation week is suggested in a statement made by Sydney Hulls, who is promoting the Ben Foord-Walter Neusel fight at Harringay on November 18, says *The Daily Telegraph*. According to this it is practically certain Louis will meet the winner, either Foord or Neusel, at the White City on May 10 or May 17.

Indian Football Association Honoured

The Indian Football Association Calcutta, which is the premier Football Association in India and which is the only Football organisation in India to be affiliated to the Football Association of England, has now received the signal honour of being recognised by the world body as intimation to this effect has been received by it from the Federation Internationale de Football.

Natal Indian Lawn Tennis

A council meeting of the Natal Indian Lawn Tennis Association will be held on Sunday, Oct. 25, commencing at 2-30 p.m. at the Tamil Institute, Cross Street, Durban. The club's secretaries are earnestly requested to inform their delegates to attend the meeting. Important business will be transacted.

East London Hindu Cricket Club

The East London Hindu Cricket Club was formed on October 18, at the residence of Messrs. G. Morar & Sons., at 60, Bayswater Road. The following election took place: President: R. G. Morar; Vice-President: M. R. Parsotam; Secretary: N. M. Bodalia; Assistant Secretary: K. Dulabh; Treasurer: W. Unka; Captain: S. Naran; Vice-Captains: L. O. Jogee. Members: R. G. Morar, M. R. Parsotam, N. M. Bodalia, K. Dulabh, W. Unka, S. Naran, L. O. Jogee, M. Heera, D. Somai, D. M. Bodalia, N. K. Khusal, M. B. Bhans.

Health And Strength Display

The Norecome Gymnastic Club in conjunction with George Maistry has arranged an excellent programme of "Health and Strength" display at St. Paul's Hall, Durban for Saturday November 14 at 8 p.m. The programme consisting of Variety Health Exercises, Wrestling, Boxing, Ju Jitsu, Handbalancing, Tumbling, Feats of Strength and a host of other items new to Physical Culture world have been contributed by

By "Rambler"

Natal's premier Acrobatic Artistes. In addition to the above, the 'Lawrence Trio,' the popular musical sisters, have kindly consented to provide music for the evening. Prices are keen, all seats are 1/6.

Ladysmith Notes

The Tennis match for Vawda Shield did not come off owing to wet weather last Sunday, at Newcastle.

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The Second Annual General Meeting of the Northern Natal Indian Tennis Union took place at Mr. Vawda's residence, Newcastle. The President Mr. O. J. Christopher presided and the Secretary Mr. N. N. Naidoo read out the notice of the meeting. The following clubs sought affiliation, viz: Siegetown I.T.C., Riverview I.T.C., Dundee I.T.C., Estcourt I.T.C. and Dannhauser United. The following officebearers were elected: Patrons: Messrs. S. C. Peer, G. M. A. Vawda, H. J. Welsh, E. M. Moola and Shaik Abdool; President: Mr. S. Chotai; Vice-Presidents: Presidents of each club; Hon. Secretary and Treasurer: Mr. V. K. Naidoo; Record Clerk: Mr. S. Kallichrum; Auditor: Mr. S. K. Naidoo. The Vawda's Cup Competition will take place on November 8 at Newcastle. Dundee I.T.C. is given permission to enter for this Competition.

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An informal talk took place at Newcastle, as regards N.I.F.A.'s unfair treatment to these bodies as far as fixtures are concerned. A board of inquiry is to be held at the headquarters before the season is out.

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Wedding

The Veda Dharma Sabha Hall, at Rood Street, Stanger, was the scene of a very picturesque wedding on the evening of Saturday, October 17, when Vadival, the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Moodley, better known as Phillip Thomas, was joined in the hands of matrimony to Savithree, eldest daughter of the late Mr. B. S. Chetty, and grand-daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Chetty, of Durban. The hall was very tastefully decorated with flowers, bunting, and coloured lights. The Hindu Youth Club of Stanger rendered delightful music throughout the proceedings, which lasted about two hours. The Canopy or "Manavaray," was specially constructed by Mr. P. E. Pillay of Stanger. This Canopy was presented by the Bride and Bridegroom to the Sen Tamil Institute for the purpose of letting out on hire at future weddings. A few of those present were:

Messrs. V. S. O. Pather, K. K. Pillay, P. M. Pillay, and Mesdames, A. M. Padiachy, S. B. Pather, P. G. Naloker and Mrs. V. R. R. Moodley, all of Durban; Mrs. Veerasamy of Kimberley, now resident at Durban; Messrs. Bodasingh, New Guilderland; A. P. Naidoo, Ramasamy Padiachy, M. M. Moodley, M. Moodley (Interpreter) and V. S. Pather, all of Stanger; Messrs. R. M. Moorugas, S. D. Chetty and Mesdames, Vather, S. R. Naidoo, and Mr. and Mrs. Bobby Nuliah, all of P. M. Burg. The Bridal couple were the recipients, of numerous telegrams and presents from all parts of the Union, from East Africa, and from India.

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Hints To Parents

IF a child cries a great deal, it is because his parents have taught him to do so by fussing over him. A baby learns to like being fussed over. He learns that the way to be fussed over is to cry.

If the mother sees that her baby is not hungry and that he is warm and dry, that his clothes are not uncomfortable, and that no pins are hurting him, she can be sure there is no reason why he should cry. She should leave him alone, and he will learn that he gains nothing by crying.

If he is picked up, talked to and played with for a little while when he is not crying, he will learn not to cry, but to lie and wait until his mother is free to attend to him. But the moment a child learns that he can get what he wants by making a fuss and a noise, the mother's peace is gone. When she has once taught him to cry for things, she has allowed the child to form habits that will weaken and injure him and make him a nuisance to everybody. He will grow into a peevish, cantankerous, bad-tempered and disagreeable man, because he formed bad habits as an infant.

Children will do anything, to gain attention. They would rather be hurt than ignored. And since attention is the greatest prize we can bestow, parents should give it when the children have behaved well. Most parents do exactly the reverse. When the child is good, very little notice is taken; when he is naughty, a tremendous fuss is made. Consequently, just because the child craves for attention, he forms the habit of being naughty.

A baby learns this even when he is only a few months old. He learns to scream, to kick. The rule in such cases is to pay no attention—not to be defeated by such tactics. He will drop them when he finds they are unsuccessful.