

INDIAN OPINION

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NOTES AND NEWS

Indian Children Denied Innocent Pleasures

Mr. Goolam M. Keshavjee writes in the *Pretoria News*:—

SIR,—I would very greatly appreciate it if you would be good enough to publish the following letter in your widely-read paper:

"At the lower end of Boom Street, just at the approach to the location, is a children's playground, where there are swings, etc., erected for the amusement of the children. Occasionally Indian and coloured children were to be seen making use of these swings, etc., as, although the native children have a play-ground in the location, as well as a paddling pool, yet these amenities are denied to the Indian and coloured children. Because the Indian and coloured have no playground of their own in the location, and as this one seemed to be on a sort of "No-man's land," they were occasionally to be found making use of these swings, etc., but this has now been stopped by our City Fathers, for a big notice has been erected: 'For European Children Only' in English, Afrikaans, and some native language."

Pretoria is the Government seat of the Union and it is perhaps the most anti-Asiatic town in the Union. It is the town in which in 1892 Mahatma Gandhi had the bitter experience of being thrown off the pavement in the public thoroughfare. Though it is not quite so bad now but it has yet clung fast to some of its traditional orthodoxy. For instance no Indian, however well-dressed he may be, is allowed in any of the lifts in buildings. He has to make use of the stair case. He may not board any of the public vehicles including tram cars. He could make use of only those vehicles specially reserved for non-Europeans. Recently the Municipality opposed even a school being built in the town for Indian children. And the latest, as will be seen from the above letter, is that innocent Indian children who were amusing themselves at the swings and conveniences on the playground are denied that innocent pleasure, just because of their unbleach-

ed skin! Indeed will not India be thankful with this gesture of "good will" by the Union towards India?

Anti-Asiatic Propaganda

In Rhodesia
The question of the intrusion of Asiatic traders within the European shopping areas of the chief towns of the Colony was discussed at a meeting of the Bulawayo Chamber of Commerce on Tuesday January 20. It was contended that unless the tendency were checked by legal enactment the towns of Rhodesia would become like Ladysmith, Colenso and other towns in Natal and in Kenya Colony. A resolution urging the Government to amend the Licences and Stamp Act so that municipal authorities shall have full power to define zones for European, Asiatic and native trading was passed.

Indians in Rhodesia have hitherto been in a far better position than their brethren in the Union, and their relations between the Europeans and Indians have been quite friendly. This resolution, therefore, on the part of the Bulawayo Chamber of Commerce, comes as a rude shock. Rhodesia is a sparsely populated, vast and undeveloped land. There is room for any number of immigrants there and one fails to see why such un-British sentiments should be expressed in such a British colony. We hope that our brethren in Rhodesia will be alert in safeguarding their rights.

Artificial Erection Of Colour Bar

Addressing the Christian Council of South Africa, which met recently in Johannesburg, the Rev. Z. R. Mahabane of Kimberley spoke on "What the African expects of the Christian Council." He said,

"The African people expected that the Christian Council would study the effects of coloured prejudice that had resulted in the artificial erection of colour bars in every walk of life in this country. We do not claim social equality, nor do we ask for social admixture, but we do consider that in religion and politics there should be equal opportunities for all sections of the population, for all peoples of this land, and that there should be no colour discrimination based on artificial structures."

Transvaal Asiatic Land Tenure Act Commission

We are informed by Mr. J. R. Hartshorne, Secretary of the above Commission, that all original documents and licences are now being returned to the applicants who lodged them with the Commission and in the event of any applicant desiring his original documents or licences, application should be made without delay for these documents to Room 40, Old Post Office, Rissik Street, Johannesburg.

Eviction Notices At Bertrams

The Methodist Hall in Frere Street was packed, people were sitting on the floor and craning through the windows, when more than 300 Indian and coloured residents of Bertrams came to hear the report of the delegation appointed to ask the City Council about the eviction orders received and to consider the Council's decision. The meeting passed a vote of confidence in the chairman, the Rev. B. L. E. Sigamoney, and pledged him their continued support after he had reported the proceedings from the time the first deputation met the Council in February, 1935, to the deputation this month. The meeting was informed that three months' grace had been granted by the Council, and that they would be expected to vacate their homes in that time. Speaker after speaker asked where they could go, as there were no homes into which they could move. The following resolutions were passed unanimously:

"That the Indian and coloured residents of Bertrams affected by the eviction notices of the Council thank the Council for having given them three months' grace, but regret to inform the Council that if at the end of that time there are no homes for them provided by the Council they will be unable to move out of their present homes.

"That the chairman be fully empowered to place before the Minister of the Interior the whole position and ask for redress."

The meeting was convened by the Bertrams Coloured and Indian Residents Society. The following officers were elected: Mr. Lowe and Mr. F. Rungan, joint honorary secretaries and Mrs. Opperman and Mr. G. Naidoo joint honorary treasurers.

Indian Opinion

FRIDAY, JANUARY 29TH, 1937

Mixed Marriages Bill

THE debate on the Mixed Marriages Bill, which was introduced in the Parliament by General J. J. Pienaar, President of the Transvaal United Nationalist Party, has been adjourned and it is hardly likely that it will come up for discussion again during the present session. The Bill prohibits a European from marrying an Asiatic or a Native but it does not prohibit marriages between Europeans and Coloureds or Malays or between Asiatics and Malays, Coloureds or Natives.

In dealing with the Bill in our issue of January 15, we observed that we were inclined to welcome such a Bill but that its scope was not as wide as we would have wished. Mixed marriages of any kind ought really to be prohibited. We also stated that whatever motive there might be underlying the Bill, we were not going to oppose it, as from the moral point of view it would save the Asiatic and the Native from degradation.

Those Who Differ From Us

In adopting this attitude we had expected that we would be wounding the susceptibilities of some of our brethren—especially those who are married outside their own race and those who might be contemplating doing so. Others, we do not think, are so very much perturbed over the Bill. In fact they welcome the principle that there should be no mixed marriages.

Of course we do not deny that there might be objectionable clauses in the Bill. For instance, if there is a clause in it providing that a mixed marriage contracted outside the Union would, on the entry into the Union of the parties concerned, be declared null and void and that it would be a criminal offence for such parties to live together, that would certainly be objectionable and one would be quite justified in raising a protest against it.

It is not our purpose to discuss here the practicability or otherwise of dealing with the social evil of mixed marriages by legislation. We can express an opinion on any measure that may have been introduced and support or oppose it according to its merits. In regard to the Bill in question, notwithstanding the fact that a section of our brethren does not fall in with our view-point, we do not see our way clear to oppose the Bill. As we have already stated we believe in the principle that there should be no mixed marriages and we are, therefore, inclined to favour a measure that establishes such a prin-

ciple. That it does not go to the length we would wish it to, does not constitute sufficient ground for us to oppose it.

S. A. I. C.

We notice the executive committee of the South African Indian Congress have lodged their protest to the Minister of the Interior against the Bill. One of their grounds for doing so is that it is an unwarrantable stigma upon our community. We are sorry we are not disposed to endorse this view. If it is a stigma upon our community, is it not as much a stigma upon the Europeans? Would Asiatics, as a race, be proud to see a sister of theirs taken away by an European? We doubt very much if they would. Similarly, how can we expect Europeans, as a race, to feel proud to see one of their sisters taken away by an Indian? It seems to us a little extravagant to describe this as a stigma. It is true that the Coloureds and the Malays have been excluded from the Bill. We can ask for their inclusion and we have not the least doubt that, if they were to be included, it would prove a blessing not only to Indians but to the whole country. We do not think that the prohibition of mixed marriages could be made the subject of national calamity. It seems more to be a question of personal liberty and indulgence. What is, indeed, a national question for Indians in South Africa is the question of marriages contracted under Indian rites not being recognised by the laws of this country. It is far more important for our leaders to concentrate on this question than to cry over the present Bill.

Among the other grounds on which the executive of the S.A.I.C. have lodged their protest against the Bill is that "in this country relationships are so important that it is essential that control of all legislation affecting these relationships should be kept solely in the hands of the Government, and for that reason alone the Government should oppose a private Bill which so clearly encroaches upon a field of legislation which should be maintained as a private preserve of the Government.

This, in our opinion, is a very flimsy ground. Are not worse Bills, based on racial discrimination, introduced by the Government? Whether a Bill is introduced by a private member or by the Government makes not the least difference in our status in this country.

In not opposing this Bill, we are placing the Bill in the category of a measure, for instance, prohibiting Indians, to the exclusion of other sec-

tions of the community from drinking liquor and gambling. Though this be a measure based on racial discrimination, we would certainly not oppose it, for the simple reason, that a much higher principle involved in it is that of eradicating the evil of drinking and gambling.

Consistency In Inconsistency

We are accused by those who differ from us, of being inconsistent, in that while we strongly oppose segregation and all other racial laws in the country, we are not opposing the present measure, which also establishes a colour bar. We admit our seeming guilt, but we are inconsistent only to be consistent, for we stand for all that is fair and just and that goes to make a good government and a good nation. We have penned these lines not with a desire to establish a strong case in favour of the Bill in question. We have done so in order to remove the misunderstanding created in the minds of our opponents. There are far graver issues that we Indians have to contend with in South Africa than this present Bill.

Pride Of The Indian Nation

Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr, in arguing against the Bill, paid the following great tribute to the Indian nation:

"India, with its population of 350,000,000, a considerable number of whom stood very high in the state of civilisation among the peoples of the world, was a nation with a proud heritage and a sense of pride. It was a nation inevitably destined to play a very great part, indeed, not only in the future of the British Commonwealth, but in the future of the world. Do not let us lose sight that by passing this Bill we shall be touching the pride of the whole of that great Indian nation."

We consider Mr. Hofmeyr to be too sincere to indulge in mere platitudes. We believe he has meant every word that he has said and that if he had his own way he would bear these sentiments always in his heart in dealing with the Indian problem in South Africa. But were the others, in the present Government, who were supporting Mr. Hofmeyr in opposing the Bill, sincerely guided by the same sentiments? We can hardly believe they were. For, if they were, then what about the offensive measures that are already on the Union Statute Books which would legally prohibit a Sastri, a Sarojini, a Tagore from India from entering the Union, from residing on or occupying any place which is not exempted for Asiatics, from boarding a train elsewhere than in the carriage specially reserved for non-Europeans, and from a host of other places meant for the use of the public. Are trade restrictions, segregation, exclusion from the vote and numerous other pin-pricks that Indian nationals are having continu-

y to undergo not hurting the pride of the great Indian nation? We are a little amused at the over-generous expression about the greatness of India on the mixed marriages Bill. What has caused this sudden awakening. Indeed we we must bless this Bill, if for nothing

else, for the realisation it has brought to the Statesmen of South Africa about the serious repercussions the wounding of the susceptibilities of the Indian nation would have on this country. If this is realised on the question of mixed marriages how much more does it need

to be realised in dealing with all the aspects of the Indian problem? We are sure India will pardon South Africa for passing this Bill if in other respects she finds her nationals settled in this land are treated fairly and justly with the same consideration.

MIXED MARRIAGES BILL DEFEATED

INTERESTING DEBATE IN PARLIAMENT

THE right of General Pienaar (U.P., Marico) to introduce his Prohibition of Mixed Marriages Bill was challenged by Morris Alexander (U.P., Cape-town, Castle) on the ground that in terms of Section 147 of the Act of Union, any matter differentially affecting the natives and Asiatics throughout South Africa must be referred to the Governor-General in Council.

Mr. Alexander was supported by Mr. H. Lawrence (U.P., Salt River), Mr. C. W. A. Coulter (Dom. Party, Gardens) and Mr. J. G. Derbyshire (Dom. Party Greyville), but Mr. B. W. Madeley (Lab., Benoni) contended that Section 147 of the Act of Union referred to the natives and Asiatics as races and not as individuals.

A further point made by Mr. Madeley was that the Bill affected Europeans as well as natives and Asiatics.

"Surely," he said, "every private member of this House has a right to bring forward legislation which prevents a European from doing something."

Mr. Madeley's arguments were echoed by Mr. H. H. de Waal, (Nat., Piquetberg,) Dr. N. J. van der Merwe (Nat., Winburg) and General Pienaar.

Mr. Speaker regretted that Mr. Alexander had not seen fit to inform him of his intention to raise the matter.

"I have considered the arguments advanced against this Bill being proceeded with," said Mr. Speaker, "but, in my opinion, Section 147 of the South Africa Act does not preclude the House from dealing with a Bill of this nature."

General Pienaar in moving the reading of the Bill, said that although several attempts had been made since Union to secure segregation and although a clear colour line had been drawn, there was, in his opinion, still much to be desired.

The Bill went further and its main object was to remove the anomaly between the marriage and immorality laws. What the immorality laws forbade was made legal by the marriage laws outside the Transvaal. The Bill aimed at preventing mixture of blood in South Africa but this was not possible unless the existing laws were changed.

This Bill was the logical outcome of the accepted policy of segregation—a policy of this as well as of former Governments. It was a measure which should be wel-

comed by all races in South Africa as the tradition of Europeans, Asiatics and natives alike was to keep their races pure.

It was usually the least worthy representatives of a race who did not respect this tradition of race purity and, for that reason alone, mixed marriages were undesirable. Still less worthy were the children of such marriages. On this subject ethnologists were agreed that such offspring fell short in character, intellect and culture of the races to which their parents belonged. The children of such marriages were not recognised by Europeans, Asiatics or natives, and there was, indeed a tragedy. But it was useless allowing sentiment to be a guide in a matter of this sort. The facts must be faced.

In ten years—1925 to 1935—no fewer than 44 marriages took place between Europeans and Asiatics and it might be said that this number was not large enough to justify legislation but it was much better to tackle the evil at the beginning than to allow it to develop into a serious problem.

In the Transvaal such marriages could not place, but that was of little use so long as people could go over the borders of the province to be married and then return to the Transvaal.

Misrepresented

The Minister of Public Health, Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr, said he was not now, as he was last year, obliged to take part in a debate dealing with mixed marriages, but he was intervening now primarily for the purpose of placing before the House and the public in general his personal views. When he spoke last year on a similar proposal he gave, not only his personal views, but also the views of the Government for he was then Minister of the Interior.

What he said then had since been misrepresented and exploited for political purposes and he, therefore, wished to make it quite clear where he stood in regard to the question because the question of mixed marriages was a matter which touched a deep-seated sentiment of a large section of the South African public.

The burden of his speech last year was that the Government was not prepared to prohibit marriages between Europeans and all classes of non-Europeans, said Mr. Hofmeyr. It had been said that he

was, in fact, at variance with his colleagues and the Cabinet on this point.

"That was not so," he declared "My position has been grossly misrepresented inside and outside of my own constituency and inside and outside of my party. Nothing can be more ridiculous than to suggest that I am in favour of the principle of mixed marriages."

"Let me say as clearly and emphatically as I can that I am as strongly against the principle of mixed marriages probably as any member in this House. I have observed the results of such unions, not only in this country, but in other countries, and I deplore, as much as anybody, the consequences of such marriages as far as the children are concerned."

"But it is one thing to disapprove of an institution, or a line of conduct; it is quite another thing to attempt to abolish or restrain that institution by legislation. I think that probably all of us in this House are at one in condemning mixed marriages as an institution; but having agreed on that, I think we have to ask ourselves two further questions

The first question is: To what extent is legislation in dealing with a matter like this practicable? Secondly, in so far as it is practicable, is legislation the best way of approaching the matter—to what extent is legislation prohibiting mixed marriages practicable?

"I have said in this House and outside it again and again, and I repeat it, that such legislation would not be practicable in so far as the prohibition of marriages between Europeans and coloureds in this country is concerned."

"I have never gone further than that; I have never said it would be impracticable to prohibit marriages between Europeans and natives and Europeans and Asiatics—it would be perfectly practicable."

"I am not opposing the Bill on the ground that it is impracticable, for it cannot be condemned on that ground. But that brings us face to face with the second question, namely, whether the legislative approach is the right approach in dealing with this matter."

"You cannot deal with every social evil by legislation. Many social evils, when dealt with by legislation, are only forced underground. I need only recall the experiment of the United States in regard to prohibition. The time was not ripe for dealing with that social evil by legislation and it was merely forced underground. There are other evils in regard to which the legislative approach is merely the second best."

"The tendency to-day is to look to Parliament to solve every problem and every social evil but there are limits to the capacity of Parliament to deal with social evils.

"Surely, there is a more effective way of dealing with an evil of this kind and that is the application to the evil of a healthy well-informed and rightly-inspired public opinion. It is only if that method fails that we have the right even to consider the approach along the lines of legislation."

"We, more than any other people in the world in similar circumstances, can claim that we have kept our race pure and it should be our glory and our pride that we have been able to do that without legislation (Hear, hear.) We should not surrender that glory and pride until the other approach has failed, and that approach has not failed. It is steadily succeeding.

"Mixed marriages are a warning institution. My hon. friend spoke of a flowing tide. It is not a flowing tide, it is a receding tide."

In support of his argument, Mr. Hofmeyr quoted figures showing that between 1925 and 1930 there were 501 marriages between whites and coloureds, an average of 83 per annum; between 1930 and 1935 there were only 351 such marriages, an average of 70 per annum.

There was also a decline in the number of marriages between whites and natives. In regard to Asiatics, the figures were so small that they did not reveal any marked tendency. During the eleven years from 1925 to 1935, inclusive, there were 46 such marriages—an average of just over four per annum, and there were only three such marriages in 1935, the last year for which the figures were available.

With regard to marriages between Europeans and natives there were 19 in 1925 and 20 in 1926. Thereafter there was an increase owing to the passing of the Immorality Act, which led to a number of extra-marital unions being replaced by marriages. In 1927, after the passing of that Act, there were 64 marriages between Europeans and natives and in 1928 the number was 45.

Statistics

The position then returning to normal and the figures for the ensuing years were 16 in 1929, 17 in 1930, 8 in 1931, 6 in 1932, 9 in 1933, 7 in 1934 and 7 in 1935. The average for the last five years, therefore, was seven per annum.

"Surely there is no reason for us, in the light of these figures, to put up the white flag of defeat in this matter," said the Minister.

"Surely there is no reason to condemn our nation of a failure of morale and a failure of its race pride, and surely there is no reason to attach to the South African nation the stigma which the passing of this legislation would imply."

The Bill dealt, firstly, with marriages between Europeans and Asiatics. Its effect, if it was passed, would be that the Union would permit a marriage between a European and a coloured person and between a European and a Malay, but would not admit a marriage between a European and an Asiatic, however highly placed that Asiatic might be, however highly civilised he might be, and however honoured he might be in his own country and in other countries of the world.

"Do not let hon. members think of this Bill merely in terms of its effect in relation to the Indian population of South Africa," said Mr. Hofmeyr. "This Bill will prohibit a marriage between a European and an Indian wherever that Indian may live, and one of its effects will be that if a South African national, living in another country, marries a highly cultured Indian, when he comes back to South Africa that marriage will be null and void, and if he lives with that woman he will be guilty of a criminal offence."

Warning

Mr. Hofmeyr went on to utter a grave warning in regard to the effect of the Bill on the relations between India and the Union.

India, with its population of 350,000,000, a considerable number of whom stood very high in the state of civilisation among the peoples of the world, was a nation with a proud heritage and a sense of pride, he said. It was a nation inevitably destined to play a very great part, indeed, not only in the future of the British Commonwealth, but in the future of the world.

"Do not let us lose sight of the fact that by passing this Bill we shall be touching the pride of the whole of that great Indian nation.

"Marriages between Europeans in South Africa and Indians are taking place at the rate of four per annum. I beg of this House, not for the sake of these four marriages a year, to inflict this stigma on the great Indian nation."

The Minister admitted that it was difficult to oppose the section of the Bill prohibiting marriages between Europeans and natives, but he proposed to vote against that section also for two reasons. Firstly, because it placed a stigma on the European people of South Africa, and, secondly, because there was emphatically no case for dealing with the matter along the lines of legislation while there was the other and better way of dealing with it by means of an enlightened public opinion.

Unnecessary

"This is unnecessary legislation," declared Mr. Hofmeyr in conclusion. "It is dishonouring legislation; it is legislation unworthy of this House and unworthy of this nation. I ask the

House to look at this matter calmly and dispassionately and not to be misled by sentimental feelings which have been aroused in this country during the past

Mr. J. J. Haywood (Nat., Bloemfontein South) congratulated General Pienaar on his Bill, and, on behalf of the Nationalist Party, promised the measure their whole-hearted support. He accepted it that Mr. Hofmeyr had spoken on behalf of the Government.

Mr. Hofmeyr: I made it very clear that what I had to say were my own personal views.

The Minister of Native Affairs, Mr. P. G. W. Grobler, said that, speaking for himself, he would support the Bill whole-heartedly and would vote for it. (Nationalist cheers.)

It was not so much a question of the number of mixed marriages—whether they were alarming or negligible—but a matter of principle, said Mr. Grobler.

He did not agree with Mr. Hofmeyr that to legislate against such marriages was a stigma on the race. It might equally be argued then that drunkenness and immorality should be combated by means of educating public opinion.

1,000 In 10 Years

Dr. N. J. Van Der Merwe (Nat., Winburg) also welcomed the Bill, but regretted that it did not include a provision to prohibit marriages between Europeans and coloured people. During the past ten years there had been, 1,000 such mixed marriages, and as the birth-rate of the coloured people was high, it could be accepted that the coloured race had been increased by about 5,000 during those ten years as a result of those marriages.

Mr. W. H. Wood (U.P., Carolina) gave the Bill whole-hearted support, and also drew attention to the coloured problem, pointing out that there were already approximately 700,000 coloureds in the Union. Personally, he would support the inclusion of the coloured people in the Bill. Mr. M. J. Van Den Berg (Lab., Krugersdorp), claiming to speak on behalf of the Labour Party, said it was the intention of his party to support the Bill.

He feared, however, that the Bill would not serve the desired purpose, for it did not prohibit marriages between native and coloured or between European and coloured; hence the native could marry a coloured and the coloured a European.

Mr. J. S. F. Labuschagne (U. P., Delarey) also promised his full support to the Bill. He was not hopeful that the Bill would entirely prevent miscegenation, but he wanted to see embodied in the Union legislation the policy of their forefathers—the maintenance of the purity of the race.

Segregation

Mr. Madeley considered the solution of the problem lay in the complete segregation of the native, socially, industrially and territorially. Failing that solution, he confessed to a considerable amount of pleasure and relief at the introduction of the Bill. He agreed with the Minister of Native Affairs that if it were possible to deal with social problems socially we could scrap all our social legislation. Unfortunately, it was not possible.

Mr. Hofmeyr had visualised us as a nation of super-men and super-women, which we were not. The type of person with whom he had to deal in this matter did not fear ostracism, the only thing he understood was punishment and, therefore, he could only be dealt with legislatively.

Mr. J. F. S. Pretorius (U.P., Fordsburg) supported the Bill and said his only regret was that it was being introduced at such a late stage.

"This legislation should have been on our Statute Book 50 or 100 years ago," he said. The Bill did not go

far enough and, personally, he was in favour of prohibiting by legislation also marriages between Europeans and coloureds.

Mr. J. G. Derbyshire said it was amusing to hear the vehemence with which hon. members asserted that unless this Bill was passed without delay white civilisation in South Africa would go to the dogs. The Bill would certainly not tend to strengthen the existing friendly relations between the Union and India.

"I do not think this House fully realises all that India has meant to and done for the British Empire," said Mr. Derbyshire. "No more provocative measure has ever been put before this House. He feared the Bill would have the immediate effect of antagonising not only the Indians, but the whole of the coloured population of the Union." He moved that the Bill be read that day six months.

Racialism

Mr. D. C. Burnside (Socialist, Umbilo) seconded. The Bill was just another one of these pure, unashamed, and un-

adulterated measures of racialism which had put Parliament to such discredit in the past few days. It was nonsense to argue that the Bill, if adopted, would solve some of South Africa's major national problems. Did the House believe that this Bill would stop the further production of coloured children?

The coloured race was a growing problem and he, personally, did not think mixed marriages a good thing, but he was satisfied that the Bill could do nothing to stop miscegenation.

Whatever the Nationalists proposed to-day the Government introduced in amended form to-morrow.

Any person with decent feelings must vote against the Bill, which was nothing but window-dressing of the most despicable kind before a general election.

Mr. Alexander moved the adjournment of the debate, which was carried by 66 votes to 42.

Mr. P. G. W. Grobler and General J. C. G. Kemp voted with the minority.

The House rose at 6 p.m.

'GANDHISM' TO SOCIALISM

II

THEN to those who are intellectually or emotionally attracted towards Gandhiji's teachings I wish to point out the following permanent features of his teachings, or rather methods, which should be put into practice by all those who look to him for light:

Approach all the problems that may confront you through Truth, through Non-violence and through Service.

'Through Truth' means that you will be always open-minded and never afraid of retracting from or confessing an error, and will be prepared to risk your all for the cause, which for the time being you clearly conceive to be true.

'Through Non-violence' means that you have to fight every kind of evil with what Gandhiji has called soul-force as opposed to brute-force. As has been made clear by him, it is not a negative attitude but a method of direct action. The power of violence has been employed, explored and almost brought to scientific perfection in the world through centuries. A group of people may achieve their material end through violence if their violence is more organised, perfected and resourceful than that of the opponent. Apart from the spiritual attitude towards non-violence, even on practical considerations, it is necessary that one should not adopt the means in which the opponent is a greater adept than oneself, but should discover and evolve to perfection an absolutely different kind of means. The power of

By

K. G. MASHRUWALA

In "Harijan"

non-violence, or love, or winning through self-suffering rather than punishment, is as ancient as that of violence, but it has not been fully explored and brought to perfection. Gandhiji has not brought a new force into being any more than Newton brought the law of gravitation into being. Gandhiji's attempt throughout his life has been to explore the potentialities and varieties of the power of non-violence. Just as it has taken ages for violence to come to its present stage of machine-guns, tanks, airplanes, poison-gas and the like, together with spying, bribing, fabricating and other non-truthful means to its assistance, and has received the services of thousands of talented men through all these ages, in the same way non-violence demands devotion of zealous researches of that force. So, for one who believes in Gandhiji's method, there is a clear mission before him, and that is of contributing his mite to exploring the potentialities of *ahimsa*, by intelligently devoting himself to its practice in the sphere of his activities. The inventor of arms is expected to have a talent for physical and chemical sciences; the explorer of *ahimsa* needs an inexhaustible store of love, active, but free from selfishness or infatuation. Not that he does not need intellectual equipment; but it would be of no service to

him in this work, if the store of love is meagre.

The third factor in the Gandhian way of approach to a problem is service; more accurately it is a product of truth and non-violence. This means that it is not through the literary or intellectual discourses on the doctrines of truth, non-violence, non-possession, etc., that Gandhiji's mission can be executed, unless these activities are accompanied by active, direct and personal service of the people. Press and other propaganda are means which, like the machinery, are innocent in themselves, but inevitably under the present conditions it is the opponent (the wielder of violence) who has greater control and service of those means, and can employ them for his benefit with greater ease than the masses or their advocates can do. We must have means which are rather unique. These are actual service, even studiously silent and unadvertised.

Subject to the above method of approach to a problem, another permanent feature of Gandhiji's life is that he is as staunch a resister of the exploitation of the downtrodden as any socialist. He would stop not only the exploitation of the masses by the possessors of wealth and power, but also by the possessors of intellect. So that, provided a truthful and non-violent method of immediately grappling with the problem is discovered, Gandhiji's teachings would not allow explanation of any kind to be tolerated for a day.

The problem of stopping exploitations is related to, and is often held to be

identical with, the institution of private property, and in Gandhism-Socialism controversies this question is perhaps discussed with greater warmth than any other. On this matter Gandhiji has perhaps more radical views than the most extreme Communist. He would like to dispossess every person of all kinds of belongings. If he tolerates the institution of private property, it is not because he loves it, or holds it to be necessary for the progress of humanity, but because he has yet to discover a truthful and non-violent method of abolishing that institution. I think that all Socialists believe that possessions are absolutely essential for making mankind happy. Gandhiji does not accept that position in theory. But as a practical proposition, he feels that mankind is not going to give up possessions, within a time which can be estimated. The only thing, therefore, to be considered is in what capacity should persons having actual control over and possession of property be deemed to have it or in what spirit should they be suffered to possess it?

Gandhiji says that whether a person or group of persons possess property, whether that property is vested in them in a manner deemed legal at the time or otherwise, they must be deemed to hold them in trust for the society and not for themselves. Much confusion arises from the fact that people do not take his statements as seriously as they should do. We have often heard the British politicians declare that the British Government is a trustee for the welfare of the people of India, without in the least meaning it. We are now accustomed to regard such statements as pretensions, platitudes, if not indeed cant. A charge is being urged that Gandhiji subscribes to a similar platitude. When Gandhiji declared at the Round Table Conference that he would oppose the separation of the Harijans from the rest of the Hindus with his life, he was not taken seriously. It was considered to be a piece of rhetoric, with the result that he was compelled to prove that he seriously meant what he said. In the same way, he is not taken seriously when he says that all possessors of

property are, according to him, trustees for the Society. It seems that his critics on this point vaguely think that there is a difference between statutory trustees and constructive trustees in regard to the due fulfilment of their respective trusts. With Gandhiji there is none. He never propounds any theory without providing means for giving practical effect to it. He holds that every possession apart from that required for comfortable sustenance is possible so long as the others permit it whether helplessly or through ignorance. When helplessness gives way to conscious strength and ignorance to wisdom, over-possession is possible only to the trustee. He says that the strength to be given to the people has to be non violent if the dispossessed are in their turn not to become as bad as the present possessors. He also contends that this strength can be more easily evolved than that of violence. We cannot carry this point any further as he and those who believe in his method are engaged in actually working out the proposition.

South African News In Brief

Indian Farmers And Marketing Bill

INDIAN farmers and market gardeners in Natal, wires the *Natal Advertiser's* representative from Capetown, are worried over the provisions of the Marketing Bill, and they have asked the Minister to see a deputation. Their representations have been made through the Natal Indian Farmers' Union at Hillary, which points out that farming plays an important part in the life of the Indian community and that any interference may seriously prejudice their livelihood. The Minister has expressed his sympathy, but has asked for more detailed information concerning the clauses of the Bill, which the Indians consider are likely to prejudice their interests.

Durban Indian Market

Durban Indian Market has come under the eye of the Medical Officer of Health, Dr. G. H. Gunn, as a breeding place of pests. In a memorandum to the Town Clerk he states that the market is so congested as to militate against cleanliness and pest control, and suggests its removal from its present site. "Short of— or pending—the establishment of new premises the following improvements might usefully be carried out in order to check the prevalent cockroach infestations: (1) Abolish the refreshment room stalls; this class of trade is amply catered for by licensed refreshment rooms throughout the district; (2) abolish the stalls bordering the outer walls; (3) the Market Department should erect stalls of hygienic design, excluding woodwork; concrete or cement slabs laid on piers of brickwork should be used if possible; and

(4) routine cleansing and spraying by the Market Department staff." Dr. Gunn's report on the cockroach infestation is supported by a second report declaring that the 12 refreshment room stalls can be described as "cockroach nurseries." "The market generally," states this report, "is infested with this pest, due largely to the haphazard manner in which the stalls have been laid out and erected and partly to the unhygienic habits of tenants, who handle large stocks of unprotected foodstuffs."

Licence For Paramount Stores

Paramount Stores have secured an unrestricted general dealer's licence in Maritzburg. On Monday January 18, the Licensing Officer, Mr. G. Blaver, gave his decision on the application of the company for a licence in respect of premises at the corner of Church and Timber Streets previously occupied by Messrs. Steel Murray. Mr. Blaver's decision was:—"The application is granted; the issue of the certificate of approval to be suspended until the requirements of the medical officer of health in respect of the premises have been carried out. The requirements referred to are: (1) the premises must be disinfected for rats; (2) the premises must be cleaned; (3) the necessary regulation refuse receptacles must be removed." This is the third application made for the premises. O. K. Bazaars made two applications, each of which was refused by the licensing officer, whose decisions were upheld by the City Council sitting as a licensing appeal board. The proposal was then mooted for the premises to be converted

into a "home for hoboes" but this scheme was dropped and the application of Paramount Stores lodged with the licensing officer: Mr. V. A. von Gerard (instructed by Mr. T. B. Hodson) was for the applicants.

Housing For Durban Indians

Two schemes for sub-economic houses for Indians in Durban have been prepared by the City Council's Special Committee on Housing. The sites of the schemes—one of which will probably be accepted by the Council—are Cato Manor and Springfield. The scheme recommended by the Special Committee would cost £16,465 for 50 houses at Cato Manor and a like sum for 50 houses at Springfield. The rental of these houses would be £14 2s. 11d. per annum (5s. 5d. per week) and each building would cost £224. Each house would stand on one-sixth of an acre of land. The tenants would have to bear the cost of electric light. The alternative scheme would cost £15,260 for each set of 50 houses. The rental would be £12 13s. 4d. per annum (4s. 10d. per week) and each house would cost £212. The Natal Indian Congress has indicated that, in its opinion, the rentals would be too high.

Blind People Among Indians

"The Natal Bantu and Indian Blind Society," a society which deals with cases of blindness in Natal will be glad if cases of blindness, or other information concerning blind people, their welfare, etc., is brought to their notice. Any information or names and addresses of such cases should be sent to Mrs. Gordon Cawston, 345 Vause Road, Durban.

For Not Supporting His Aged Parents

For failing to support his aged parents a married man, Edward Arthur Bower, is sentenced to 30 days' imprisonment, 18 days of which will be on spare diet and solitary confinement, by Mr. C. H. Poppe in the Pretoria Magistrate's Court. The sentence is suspended for three years on condition that he paid £2 a week—£1 as ordered by the Supreme Court and £1 in respect of arrears—for his parents.

Sydenham Ward Indian Ratepayers' Association

After ten years' continuous service as president of the Sydenham Ward Indian Ratepayers' Association, Mr. L. Panday has resigned owing to ill-health. He has been appointed an honorary life vice-president. Officers for the current year elected at the annual meeting of the association are: President, Mr. J. S. Roopnarain; vice-presidents, Messrs. R. Mahabeer, S. Brijbaal, W. Baboolal, B. Woodeeth and J. W. Godfrey; honorary secretary, Mr. R. Regnath; hon. treasurer, Mr. S. P. Singh. Circuit members.—Clare Estate District: Messrs. Siripat, M. N. Mahomed and H. D. Khan. Springfield District: Messrs. S. Perumal, R. Ramothar, N. Harinarain and G. Beeharie. Puntan Hill District: Messrs. T. Rughbur, Rungasamy Perumal, K. Bachoo and Sunnasee Naidoo. Overport District: Messrs. I. K. Maharaj, S. Brijnath, D. Maistry, H. S. Singh and Teddy Thumbadoo. Sydenham District: Messrs. D. G. Satya Dey, S. Soodyall, R. K. Chetty, Sheik Hyder and G. Sewpaul, Combined Areas: Messrs. R. Chotai, Roopen Maharaj, S. Rajpaul, A. Sookdeo, S. Vythilingam, Mahomed and Jack Nadasen.

Mr. Das Welcomed In Maritzburg

A public welcome reception under the auspices of the Colonial Born and Settlers' Indian Association (Maritzburg Branch) was accorded to Mr. S. D. Das, B.A. (world tourist and journalist) of India, on Sunday last at the H.Y.M.A. Hall, Church Street, Maritzburg, and the hall was packed to capacity, when Mr. F. J. Lewis, the Mayor of Maritzburg presided and was supported on the platform with Dr. and Mrs. M. R. Peters, Rev. J. Sundaram, Messrs. K. Soobramoney, A. H. Peters, W. Walthew, B. R. Naidoo and G. Benjamin. The Mayor in introducing Mr. Das to the gathering extended a cordial welcome on behalf of the City and Borough of Maritzburg, and the Mayor made mention that Mr. Das obtained his B.A. degree at the very young age of 18 years, and was also a Professor at the Calcutta University, and is a journalist contributing to all the leading papers in India and overseas. Mr. Das was then garlanded by Miss Govindamah, and also the Mayor on behalf of the Association. The following gentlemen associated themselves with the welcome extended to the

distinguished visitor namely Dr. M. R. Peters, Rev. J. Sundaram and Mr. W. Walthew on behalf of the Natal Coloured welfare League. Mr. Das at the outset thanked the association for the very cordial welcome extended and spoke on "Modern India". Another lecture was delivered by Mr. Das on Sunday morning under the auspices of the Indian Young Men's Association (Pentrich), at the E.P.S. School Hall, Pentrich, and spoke on "Present day India", and the meeting was presided over by Mr. K. Soobramoney. The third lecture on "Comparative Religions" was delivered by Mr. Das on Sunday evening under the auspices of the Hindu Young Men's Association, Mr. V. K. Pillay (president) presided.



Mr. Vithaldas M. Ghelani who has announced his desire to donate £500 on the £ to £ basis for an Indian Ward in the new hospital to be erected at Louis Trichardt, Northern Transvaal.

श्री. वीटलदास भक्तल बेलाणी

नेत्रोत्प्रेत्युष्ट्रद्रीपार्थिभाते आंध्रवाभां आवनार नवी हेरपीठलमां सरकार साथे सरभा लागना भये हॉटी वेड आंध्रवा भाटे ५०० पाठिकनी उदार सभावत गहेर करी छे.

Ferreira Indian School

The following is receipts and expenditure accounts of the Ferreira Indian School as at December 11, 1936:—
Receipts: Balance at Bank £57 7s. 2d., Balance on hand £2 8s. 4d., School Funds £24 1s. 9d., Donations £131 17s. 6d., Sale of Badges £6 10s., Advertising £1 5s. Expenditure: Clinical expenses £6 2s. 3d., Stationaries £2 15s. 3., Science apparatus etc., 13s. 2d., Sports £6 17s., Our Children's Day £4 17s. 3., Jerseys and Shoes £7, Concert £14 9s. 10d., Cupboards and Books £25 0s. 5d., School Badges £9 1s. 6d., Typewriter £4 3s. 9d., Doctor (honorarium) £21, Sundries £1 1s., Balance at Bank £120 1s. 5d., Cash on hand 6s. 11.

Cycling Round The World

The following officials of the Colonial-born and Settlers' Indian Association (Maritzburg branch), Dr. M. R. Peters, Mr. K. Soobramoney and Mr. V. K. Pillay, presented a purse to the three Indian cyclists, K. Kharas, R. Ghandi and S. Shroff, who are touring the world on bicycles. The cyclists who were in Maritzburg for about 11 days thoroughly enjoyed their sojourn and are now in Durban.

St. Anthony's Indian Catholic Mission Concert

On Thursday evening January 21, an unique gathering of all sections of the community including Europeans and Coloureds assembled at the Ritz, Johannesburg, to bid farewell to Advocate Gnana Prakasan, a representative of the Ceylon Government at the Empire Exhibition, on the eve of his departure for his Homeland. The function was in the form of a concert entertainment and under the patronage of His Lordship, D. O'Leary, O.M.I., D.D., Vicaire Apostlique of the Transvaal. On behalf of the Indian section of the Catholic community, Mr. Prakasan was garlanded, and the Children of Mary sang "Farewell Prakasan, Ye noble Son of Ceylon"—composed by Mr. Sol. D. Royeppen, who conducted the Choir and presided at the piano. His Lordship, in bidding farewell asked Mr. Prakasan to convey the good wishes of his people to his country. Mr. Prakasan, in thanking His Lordship and Mr. Marrian for their expression of goodwill and bon-voyage said that he was greatly impressed by the hospitality extended to him by the people of Johannesburg.

A Grand Wedding

A very picturesque wedding took place last Saturday afternoon at St. Paul's Church when Miss Barbara May Chonoo youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Chonoo of Tongaat was married to Mr. Leslie Gokhale Joshua youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Joshua of Verulam. The Revd. G. E. B. Mort officiated at the ceremony. Mrs. Pillay of Capetown and Mr. Reg, Joshua rendered "Because" most beautifully during the signing of the register. After the wedding a reception was held at the S. O. E. Hall where some 400 guests assembled. The toast of the bride and bridegroom was proposed by the Revd. G. E. B. Mort and that of the parents by Messrs. A. Christopher and V. Lawrence. After the reception Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Joshua left for their honeymoon which is being spent on the Coast. The bride wore a smart travelling tunic of blue with pink buttons and pleated sleeves. There were numerous and costly presents. The bride's gift to the bridegroom was a gold ring studded with diamonds and the bridegroom's gift to the bride was a gold cross and chain.

A SOUTH AFRICAN ON INDIA

THE POLITICAL FUTURE

DANGERS THAT MUST BE OVERCOME

The following is the ninth and the conclusion of a series of articles contributed to the *Rand Daily Mail* by Mr. Leif Egeland M.P. a member of the South African Parliamentary Delegation that recently visited India.

WILL Democracy, of which, as yet only a fraction of the Indian people have any experience, and which differs *toto coelo* from the traditional Indian rule of "dictatorship by saints and sages" ever succeed in the long run in India? How will these new reforms work in the troubled years that lie ahead?

Decades will probably pass before the first of these questions is answered, but so far a the second is concerned almost everything will depend on the results of the elections in a few months' time, and to a lesser extent on the personal fortunes during the next few years of the leading extremist politician Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

The danger of deadlock would become real if Congress Party non-cooperators gained majorities in the Provincial Councils, proclaimed a fresh civil disobedience campaign and so stultified the working of the democratic machine. This danger is probably less real than it was in the more bitter, days of 1921 and subsequent years, when civil disobedience was tried out and failed. Moreover, an electorate to whom the right of provincial self-government is now offered is more likely to want to exercise that right than to support fanatics anxious to wreak their vengeance on the British Government by refusing to serve their Province.

As the Viceroy recently observed, whatever party managers say, it is the electorate which in these matter shapes parties as well as policies. An encouraging feature which we noticed was the formation now taking place in the various Provinces of more or less definite Parties with concrete election programmes—and of these only one, admitted, the strongest and best organised, namely the Congress Party, seems committed to a policy of unqualified obstruction.

Divided Opinions

Even within the Congress, however, there is a rift of opinion. Nehru, its President, is for doing everything "to wreck, destroy and uproot the new constitution." To him, as he told a huge Madras meeting recently, it will be a fatal error for the Congress or Congressmen to accept office that inevitably involves cooperation with British Imperialism.

Nehru's chairman at this same meeting, another prominent Congress politician, promptly issued a statement "that for Congressmen not to accept office in the Provinces where they get majorities will be directly playing into the hands of British Imperialism and its worst allies, namely the communalists and reactionaries."

I came across leading Congressmen in several centres who favoured working rather than wrecking the Reforms, and the chances are that public opinion on the one hand and the lure of office on the other will swing Congress against Nehru on this point. If so, and if from the start sufficient moderates are elected to ensure orderly progress, then Congress may abandon wrecking tactics as futile, and settle down into a strong and useful Opposition growing in a sense of responsibility, and when in office capable of doing valuable and constructive work.

Hitherto, Indian politics have suffered from unreality and irresponsibility. The

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Congress opposition, reckless to the point often of encouraging terrorism, has believed in non-cooperation and obstruction. The Indian National Congress itself was founded many years ago by a retired British official, Hume, and was for long a moderate organisation before becoming the extremist rump that it now is.

Political divisions in India have so far been even more unreal than they were in South Africa before 1933. As Nehru admits, "most present-day Indian parties are like Tweedledum and Tweedeldee; no real principles divide them." If under the new constitution political parties learn to divide on economic and practical issues, then there is a real chance for the Reforms and for democracy in India.

Extremist Leader

Jawaharlal Nehru, a product of Harrow and of Cambridge, is to-day the dominating figure in Indian politics. As his recently published autobiography shows, he is a master of English prose and the best exponent of the

ideology behind Indian nationalism. A frank and fearless Communist, he has the courage of his convictions—in every sense of the term for has spent long years in gaol. His fearlessness is shown in the fact that he does not hesitate to criticise even Gandhi, whom as a man he reverences.

Nehru's fanaticism was shown in his refusal of an offer of release from prison in order to nurse his critically ill wife, because release would have been conditional upon his promising not to take part in revolutionary propaganda, until such time as the period of his imprisonment normally would have expired. His uncompromising sincerity is such that he would rather sacrifice all, including probably India itself, than be false to his political creed.

Bitterly hostile to Britain, he pins his hopes on Communism, largely because a Fascist triumph would strengthen the grip of British Imperialism on India. His main objection to the new constitution is that the presence within the Federation of the Princes will effectively bar the way to socialism. To him the new constitution is like a motor-car with all brakes but no engine. There will undoubtedly be relief in Government circles if Nehru does not succeed in establishing a precedent by being re-elected as President of the Congress.

Gandhi's Influence

Gandhi is taking no active part in politics just now. In spite of the obvious unsoundness of many of his ideas, notably his handspinning obsession and opposition to the machine industry, he remains a unique and magnetic personality, a sincere social reformer and an immense spiritual force, whose hold on the masses remains almost mythical. Some people consider him at 67 a spent force, but his name is still one to conjure with, and, among Congressmen, only a Nehru would dare oppose him.

Gandhi's present detachment from active politics encourages the hope that he will not repeat his blunder of 1920, when with saintly inexactitude he denounced the British connection as "Satanic," and threw all his energies into wrecking the 1919 Reforms. Guided in his politics almost always by instinct and a perpetual puzzle even to his closest associates, Gandhi would be just as likely if he re entered politics to take the one extreme as the other, and it may therefore be for India's best

if the Mahatma preserves indefinitely his present golden political silence.

Moderate Attitude

As far as the so-called Liberals are concerned, moderates like Sastri, the Aga Khan and Sir Phiroze Sethna, their attitude to the Reforms is fairly clear and consistent. They have been bitterly disappointed that the more die-hard element in the British Government were responsible for the almost entire rejection of their suggested amendments to the India Bill of 1935. The moderates will not, however, endorse wrecking tactics which they regard as an untenable policy of blank negation; but they will work the constitution for what it is worth while striving to supersede it by something better.

Although the strident extremist section still cry for Purna Swaraj, or secession from the British connection, one wonders whether except to a few fanatics, independence is not just a vote-catching cry, and secession even less practical an issue than it is in South Africa.

The position of the Princes, the existence of Anglo-Indian and European minorities, communal differences and

much else completely reduce Swaraj to something academic and chimerical. For however easy it is to talk of independence, no one has any practicable programme for attaining it, and I doubt if many in their hearts of hearts really desire it.

The Real Goal

India's real goal is Dominion Status, equality of Status within the Commonwealth. The success of the present Reforms would immeasurably hasten the attainment of the full autonomy she craves. I doubt if any unprejudiced observer could hold that under present conditions India is fit to face the risks of unsafeguarded self-government.

From every well-wisher of the Commonwealth and of the future peace of the world, India is, however, entitled to respect and sympathetic understanding in the crescendo of her upward march to unity and autonomy, and especially in her efforts to raise her national self-respect and to satisfy her legitimate national pride.

The very fact, apart from the success of our delegation, the visit of representatives from an associated State within the Commonwealth coming at

this time on a mission of courtesy and goodwill, has—as I heard more than once in the course of our tour—been of real value to India in enhancing that national self-respect of a highly sensitive people who smart under an inferiority complex bred in the many decades of subjection.

If the statesmanship enshrined in the present Act, and that of the leaders both inside and outside India, can so influence the course of future events that it becomes possible for a United India to take her place as a contented member of the Commonwealth then the causes of world peace and of racial reconciliation will have been powerfully advanced.

As Mr. Hofmeyr said in his speech at Hyderabad, "One of the very essential tasks of the British Commonwealth of Nations is to play its part in making possible a reconciliation between the spirit of the East and West and in securing a synthesis of the East and West. It would seem to be India's rôle to be the chief representative of the East in that Commonwealth, and that surely makes it part of India's task to help in ensuring that that reconciliation be secured and that synthesis be achieved."

Things In General

Banks, And Transfer Of Money

It is notified that in future the banks with the co-operation and assistance of the South African Reserve Bank, will transfer sums of £500 and over between Pretoria, Johannesburg, Capetown, Durban, East London and Port Elizabeth free of commission and subject only to a nominal fee of 5/-, plus the cost of the telegram if the money is remitted telegraphically. For amounts less than £500 existing rates will apply with a maximum charge of 5/-.

Nizamia Muslim Society

(Maritzburg)

A council meeting of the Nizamia Muslim Society was held on Tuesday last. The following were present: Messrs. S. M. Ally, S. A. Sariof, A. Shah, A. Kader, S. M. Kader, Shaik Yusuf, Hajee D. Peerbhai, A. R. Deen Ally. Six new applications for membership were read and accepted. It was unanimously decided to have the first annual meeting during the month of March next. A vacancy on the committee was filled by the election of Mr. M. O. Effendi. Among the letters read was one from the private secretary to the Governor-General acknowledging the society's loyalty to His Majesty the King. It was decided for record purposes to have a census taken of all the Muslims in Maritzburg and suburbs.

The Aga Khan In Zanzibar

The Aga Khan, continuing his triumphant tour of East Africa, on Monday reached Tanga. The whole town and island has a carnival air and at the aerodrome the Aga Khan was met by thousands, representative of many communities. He plans to spend several days in Zanzibar.

Exit Gretna Green, Home Of Romance

It seems probable that this year will mark the end of the romantic marriages over the anvil of the historic smithy at Gretna Green. The report of a departmental committee on marriage in Scotland is expected to contain recommendations making Gretna Green marriages illegal. Hitherto, all that was necessary was for a couple to declare before witnesses that they were both unmarried and that one or the other of them had resided in Scotland for 21 days, whereupon the caretaker of the smithy—which is now also a museum—declared them married. He entered the marriage in a register, for which a fee of £1 was charged.

Don'ts For German People

The newest "crimes" punishable with hard labour are contained in the draft

of the new Penal Code issued recently in Berlin. It includes:

- Strikes and lockouts,
- Attacks on "unwillingness of the nation to work,"
- The betrayal of industrial secrets,
- The malicious creation of shortage in vital commodities,
- Verbal attacks on Herr Hitler,
- Disparagement of deeds of the German Army or national heroes,
- Ridiculing marriage and motherhood,
- Public advocacy of birth control and inciting suicide.

The Late Mrs. M. R. Pillay

A gloom was cast over Durban and surroundings on Saturday January 17 when the death occurred, of the late Amarapathi, wife of Mr. M. R. Pillay, the well known and popular twin artist at her late residence, 9, Canon Avenue, Overport, Durban. The deceased was ailing for a considerable period, and at the time of death was 32 years old. She was very popular and respected by friends and relatives, and leaves behind her sorrowing husband, 3 children and a large circle of relatives to mourn her loss.

The Sporting World

All-India Cricket Team Trouble

LAST year when the All-India Cricket team toured the British Isles there were many dissensions in the team and one player was temporarily suspended and ordered to return to India. A full meeting of the Indian Cricket Board of Control discussed at Delhi the report of Beaumont Committee on the dispute in the All-India team that toured England last year, and found as follows:—(1) That Naidu, vice-captain, did not support his captain, (2) The captain and Vizianagaram split up the team into parties, (3) The captaincy was faulty, (4) The team was too large, (5) No blame attached to the manager, except that he did not send players to bed in time, (6) There were no breaches of discipline on the field, (7) Amar Nath was guilty of ill-mannered and rude conduct, but in a private place. In view of the warnings given, the captain and manager were justified in sending Amar Nath home, but the board considered the punishment too severe. It was recommended that the board's sentence on Amar Nath should stand, but that he has already expiated his offence, he should be allowed to play in India, provided he apologises to the board.

Cricket At Verulam

On Sunday January 24, The Natal Steam Laundry C.O. of Durban travelled to Verulam to meet the Verulam Temple C.O. in a friendly fixture. The game was very exciting and full of thrills. The Verulam Temple C.O. won by nine wickets and 94 runs on the double innings. The scores were: Verulam Temple C.O. first innings, 114 runs (M. G. Kathrada 30, J. Juggath 19, Gavin Maistry 17, R. K. Pillay 15 not out); Natal Steam Laundry C.O. first innings, 49 runs (Padayatchy 22, G. H. Bux 7 wickets for 18 runs). Verulam Temple C.O. second innings, 58 for one wicket declared (Krishna Maharaj 28, Gavin Maistry 24 not out). Natal Steam Laundry C.O. second innings, 29 (J. Juggath 6 for 15).

On Sunday January 31, the Verulam Temple C.O. will meet the Kingson C.O. of Durban at their grounds, commencing at 9.30 a.m.

Hiking

A party of students consisting of A. N. Lazarus (of Fort Hare), Raldeo Abbai, Inder Bramdaw, Cyril Narsoo, M. Soobiah and R. Pahalad Singh of Sartri College went for a hike to Richmond on January 6. Near Drummond a heavy rain fell and a chilly wind blew and these hindered the progress. In the morning the journey was resumed, the party branched. It took them 16 hours to

By "Rambler"

walk 65 miles from Durban to Richmond. This was their first experience of hiking and in spite of the fatigue all seemed happy.

Indian Footballers For Siam

There is a possibility of an All-India soccer team visiting Siam this cold weather under the aegis of the Indian Football Association (Calcutta). This fact was announced at the Council meeting of the I.F.A., recently when a letter from Bangkok (Siam) received by the I.F.A. through the Bengal Governor was read and considered. It transpires that Siam is anxious to invite a team of Indian Footballers for a series of matches in Siam next December, guaranteeing all expenditure and a percentage of the gate proceeds. The I.F.A. Council accepted the invitation and authorised the Secretary to cable their acceptance. A committee was appointed to settle the details, the personnel being the Maharaja of Santosh, P. Gupta and J. B. Howie, with the Joint Secretaries ex-officio. It is learnt that the Association's effort will be to send a team chosen out of the best players from all parts of India.

Physical Training For Colleges

After giving a demonstration of physical and yogic feats and delivering a lecture in Jubbulpore and Robertson College and Hindu University, Benares Professor Ramamurthi, Indian Sandow, interviewed on the eve of his departure

stressed the introduction of compulsory physical culture training in schools and colleges and advised youth to become strong and masculine. Advocating vegetarian diet, Prof. Ramamurthi remarked that it was absurd to say that meat was essential for human diet. He appealed to them to patronise Indian exercises and thus become the nation's pride.

Indian Play Success

The Coronation Indian Social, Educational and Recreation Society staged a play from Ramayanam entitled "Indrajithan Motohum" with great success at Briardene, in aid of their Tamil School Building Fund, before an appreciative audience of about 800. The Society and the management wish to thank the audience for their patronage and civility and for the help, monetary or otherwise, in contributing to this success.

Indian Scouts Tour Of Transvaal

The contingent of Indian Scouts and Guides which recently toured the Transvaal returned to Durban by special train recently. The Durban and District branch of the Indian Boy Scouts Association records its deep appreciation of the kindness and interest shown the children, especially in Johannesburg, where many members of the community did their best to make the contingent's stay a comfortable and happy one. After a short stay at Johannesburg the contingent left for Pretoria, where the Union Buildings, the Haartebeestpoort Dam and the Royal Mint were visited. The tour is regarded as a big success from every aspect, the visit to the Empire Exhibition and the sightseeing being the main features of the itinerary.

"RESISTO"

Ready Mixed Paint was recently supplied on a year's Government Contract.

A Painter writes:—"I have used "Resisto" for years with excellent results."

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