

# INDIAN OPINION

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## NOTES AND NEWS

### Ridiculous Restrictions

#### On Trading Rights

THE Richmond Licensing Board met on July 6, to hear the application of Mrs. A. E. du Plooy for a butcher's licence. The application, though a new one, was in the nature of a transfer, Mr. Du Plooy having acquired the business hitherto carried on by Mr. E. W. Cunningham. On assurance from the applicant not to sell to either a native or an Indian, the licence was granted.

We do not know that a Licensing Board has any authority to impose such an invidious distinction. This is a matter which the responsible leaders of the community should not allow to pass unchallenged. We do not think any Court of Justice would allow this sort of discrimination to be made by any governing body between Whites and non-Whites. It was quite a different thing if the person who sold the business had made the condition that the buyer should not sell the business to a non-European. But for a responsible body like the Licensing Board to impose a condition of this nature is against all principles of justice. We do not see any sense in this excepting that it is meant just as a wanton insult to the Indian. The community should fight against the principle of imposing such a restriction. If left unchallenged it will have very harmful effects upon the trading rights of Indians.

### Jacob's Factory Dispute Settled

A settlement was reached last Thursday in the protracted industrial dispute between the management of the Durban Falkirk Iron Company of Jacobs, and the 350 Indian and native employees who had been idle since May 25. They were dismissed on that day for striking, although the employees claimed that they were locked out. On Friday morning the company re-engaged 119 of the men at their old jobs and at the same rates of pay, and will take on as

many of the others as possible when business warrants it.

"We have not given way on a single point," said Mr. Barker to a Press representative. "There will be no vindictiveness. I have made no promises but will look into the grievances of the men—if they have any—provided they submit them through the proper channels. It is quite possible that several more men will be taken on within the next few weeks. I want to make it clear that we have been tolerant and have treated the men fairly. Allegations that have been made against the firm have no foundation in fact."

We are glad to note that this prolonged dispute has at last been settled to the satisfaction of both the parties. It is to be hoped that before long the factory management will be generous enough to take back all the hands. Meanwhile the Amalgamated Engineering Union, we are told, is to organise all the non-European workers into a special branch of the union. "We will start with the Falkirk employees," Mr. E. A. Colenso, chairman of the Durban branch has said. "Later we hope to organise all the other non-Europeans, numbering about 2,000. This Union will be recognised by the firms, and whenever it becomes necessary we shall take steps to redress any grievances by collective bargaining."

### A Warning

We would like to repeat the advice we gave a few weeks ago while discussing the Jacob's Factory dispute, to Indian workers generally. We said at the time, and we say it again, that they should use the strike weapon as sparingly as possible; that they should not, unless they have an unchallengeable case, try to follow each and every example of the European workers nor allow themselves to be thoughtlessly led by them. It will not pay them to do so, unless they have firmly resolved to welcome, without a murmur, whatever consequences they may be faced with, and those might include being thrown permanently out of employment and starvation not only to themselves but to their dependents.

### Petition To Minister

#### By Port Elizabeth Indians

Mr. C. K. Pillay, secretary of the Cape Indian Congress, (Port Elizabeth Branch), has addressed a petition to the Minister of the Interior on the grievances of Indians. The petition refers to the Gentlemen's Agreement between the Union and Indian Governments, wherein it was decided that no further iniquitous legislation would be introduced against the Indian community of South Africa, and to the provision for the uplifting of the community in this country with a promise of material assistance and the preservation of all existing rights, which the Union Government undertook to respect. It further refers to the enactment of the "alarming number of anti Indian measures" since the Agreement and refers particularly to the Immigration Act as amended in 1937, which disposes the Indian community of yet another privilege hitherto held by it. The petition goes on further to state:

"The modern maxim 'might is right,' we observe, is being exercised in no mean degree, while God's desire and man's right is being openly violated and flagrantly reduced to ashes by the fierce flames of racial and economical prejudice, against a people who are loyal to the raj, sincere in their devotion to duty, law abiding and an asset both economically and morally to the country which is their home by adoption and birth. Need we here remind you that eighty five per cent. of the Union's Indian population is permanent and is South African by birth as well as outlook. Their only home is South Africa. We do not pretend nor have we the desire to claim to be possessed of that "might" which is gradually but certainly undermining the worlds civilization and structure even at this very moment. We will, however, content ourselves with saying that the continuance of repressive policies against our community in the Union of South Africa will undoubtedly have serious international repercussions and complications of a far-reaching nature in the peace and economic progress of this country. All that we ask is to be left in peace

and allowed to contribute our fair share in the building up of South Africa, as did our forbears, who were amongst the pioneers to a primitive South Africa."

### Proposed Expropriation Of Malay Location

The Malay Location Stand-holders and Traders Association and Transvaal Indian Congress presented a memorandum protesting against the proposed expropriation of the Malay Location; to the joint sitting of members of the General Purposes, Town Planning, Public Health and Parks and Estates Committees of the City Council of Johannesburg which met on June 28. After dealing with the legal aspects and pointing out that Indians have settled there for nearly half a century the memorandum states that "the powers vested in the Council should not be used to oppress and injure the interests of any one section of the community for the benefit of another. The expressed intention of the City Council to utilise the area covered by the Malay Location for the purpose of White housing schemes is not in conformity with the accepted principles of justice and equity. The expropriation of Malay Location and the consequent displacement of its present residents to provide for a European housing scheme is no solution of any slum conditions which may be found to be existing in that area."

### Racial Misunderstanding

"The elimination of racial misunderstanding and ill-will depends upon the creation of a public opinion that will determine to get rid of the causes of misunderstanding and ill-will." This statement was made by Senator J. D. Rheinalt Jones, when he addressed the Rotary Club in Durban.

### Mr. P. K. Gopalan

Mr. P. K. Gopalan, the only son of the late Mr. P. K. Naidoo, who recently passed his London Matric, has sailed for India by the *Inkomali* last Tuesday. He is anxious to pay his respects to Mahatma Gandhi and to act as he bids. It is his desire to study Sanskrit and Tamil. Mr. Gopalan is a very promising young man and if given the opportunity to fulfil his ambition we have no doubt he will prove an asset to his countrymen in South Africa. He takes with him the choicest blessings of all his friends and well-wishers. Mr. Gopalan wishes to express his sincere gratitude to friends who bade him farewell at Johannesburg, on his departure for India. He is also indebted to those friends who honoured him with presents, both pecuniary and otherwise. He wishes them all farewell.

## Indian Opinion

FRIDAY, JULY 16TH, 1937

### Between The Devil And The Deep Sea

THE question of the transfer of the Administration of the Native Protectorates to Union is at present engaging the minds of our politicians. General Hertzog, the Prime Minister, has been disappointed with the refusal of the British Government and has made allegations against them of not honouring their promises and has taken up a rather threatening attitude. Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, Secretary for the Dominions, on the other hand, denies the charges laid against the British Government and, replying to General Hertzog's statement, that in 1935 he had been assured that transfer would possibly occur after a few years, at any rate as far as one or two territories were concerned, says, that this referred to the agreement reached between General Hertzog and his (Mr. MacDonald's) predecessor in office in that year, which stated that the "policy of both Governments in the next few years should be directed to bringing about a situation which would make the transfer become a matter of practical politics. Mr. MacDonald reminds General Hertzog that he agreed in July of last year to the statement in the Commons that there was no agreement or understanding that the transfer of all the territories, or any of them, should take place at any specified time. General Hertzog also agreed, says Mr. MacDonald, that it was essential for the success of the policy of co-operation, that it should not be hurried. The United Kingdom Government, concludes Mr. MacDonald, are determined to carry out loyally the policy which was agreed to two years ago.

The question now, on which varied opinions are expressed by the Union politicians is, whether time for transfer is ripe or not.

Some contend that it is and that the Union's Native policy has been quite liberal while others feel strongly that the Union's Native policy is very retrogressive and that the time is yet far from ripe to hand over the control of the Native Protectorates to the Union.

In so far as fitness is concerned it is very difficult to choose between the British Government and the Union Government as to who is fit to be entrusted with the administration of the Native territories. One cannot forget the arrogance with which the military forces were arrayed round the poor innocent Natives with a threat to mow them down if the slightest murmur were to be heard when Tshikedi Khama, the Chief of the Bamangwato tribe, was held up before the High Commissioner because he dared to order a villain, who, beyond his skin being bleached, was in every respects a disgrace to his White race, to be thrashed for his immoral acts. One cannot also forget the Bulhoek tragedy when General Smuts had ordered the massacre of a few hundred Natives who belonged to a religious sect and were performing their ceremonies in their own way without being a hindrance to anybody. One cannot also overlook the acts of brutality by White farmers in the Transvaal and the Free State against the Natives for offences of a trivial nature which we constantly hear of and how can one overlook the recent enactment of Native legislation depriving the Natives of their franchise.

While there is thus not much to choose between the two "masters" we certainly do believe that so long as the Union Government have not, by their deeds shown their policy to be liberal towards the Natives, the latter are safer under the control of the United Kingdom's Government. We are inclined to support the

view expressed by Mr. W. G. Ballinger, Southern African representative of the Friends of Africa, who declared: in the course of an interview with a Press representative, that the transfer of the Protectorates would mean a dark future for the Natives in view of the declared policy of the Union Government that there could be no equality between black and white. Mr. Stuart Helps, in a letter to the *Natal Advertiser* on the subject, writes about the Government's disregard of the economic welfare of the natives generally throughout the Union. "Less than two years ago" he says, "natives were dying of starvation in Zululand while our Government were exporting mealies and selling them at 3s. 3d. per bag overseas, or 50 percent. below the cost of production. In order to realise the

tion of the land with the blue sky, where the oranges glow and where the laurels grow. And as the expected did not come, M. Avenol himself set out. He longed to know what Mussolini demanded for returning to the League of Nations, one of whose members, Ethiopia, he had just extinguished and whose representative was Secretary-General Avenol.

In this murder of one of its members, the League of Nations went a little further in its indulgence towards the murderer than in the China-Japan war. It acknowledged Italy's conquest *de facto* but not *de jure*. This nuance means that although Ethiopia is effaced from the map of the world, it is still a member of the League.

The total war comes nearer and nearer. It is now so near that most countries in Europe are taking part in it one way or another. From China via Ethiopia it has reached Spain.

The League of Nations regards the war in Spain as not being its concern. This time non-intervention has been delegated to a committee sitting in London. In that committee, where of course the two democratic powers, England and France, have most to say, this non-intervention in favour of the aggressor has reached its culmination.

The non-intervention agreed at Neuchâtel in 1900, with regard to a country in a state of revolt, consisted of two points. (1) No one may prevent the lawful government from procuring what it requires in order to quell the revolt, and (2) no one may supply the rebels with war material or money or permit them to use the territory of a foreign

appalling distress among natives one has only to read the report of the Economic Commission appointed by the Government. The report shows that in the native territories the source of income of the natives amounts to less than £5 per native family per annum, and as a consequence poverty and disease due to malnutrition, is rife among the natives."

These are irrefutable facts and far from establishing a case in favour of the Union Government form an indictment against them which it will be difficult for them to answer. On the other hand the *Natal Advertiser* replying to those who claim British administration to be superior writes: "As for the argument of the superiority" of British administration, we ask vainly for evidence.

out the great danger to peace if it should become the custom for a country to begin by provoking a rebellion in another country and then support it with military forces without admitting it, without any declaration of war, or in any other way. The Assembly demanded proofs. They were already available in the Non-Intervention Committee in London. Del Vayo also mentioned the thousands who had become victims of the fascistic airplanes and the foreign war material which were illegally being sent into Spain.

Now it was evident that non-intervention was in conflict with the Covenant. In the face of a military attack on one of its members, the League of Nations has no right to declare itself passive. But the Assembly did not move.

At the beginning of December, Mussolini sent to Spain as many troops and as much material as he considered necessary for Franco to win the war. On the 11th of December del Vayo demanded the summoning of the Council. Now it was Madrid that was at stake. Were further proofs required? Was it not German and Italian airmen who with their bombs were murdering and burning in the capital of Spain? Did not Franco's soldiers call the Fascisti the "blond Moroccans"? If the League continued with its peace policy, del Vayo foresaw a pacified Europe in which all problems were settled by means of international fascism. But the effects of del Vayo's appeal were the same in the Council as it had been in the Assembly.

On December 22 the Committee raised the question of the stoppage of volunteers to Spain. Presumably the term

Great Britain has had her chance in the Protectorates. She has controlled them for generations without anyone to question or to interfere with her authority. Had the Protectorates during those years been raised to a peak of prosperity and happiness, had the natives been trained, educated and endowed in such a manner that they were raised to a caste above their South African equivalents, then England would indeed have set the Union a pretty problem. The very reverse is true and the constant reiteration of British superiority in this matter is just sound and fury signifying nothing."

Thus the position of the native is between the devil and the deep sea from which God alone can help him.

del Vayo's statement in the Commons that the prohibition had come into force on February 20 at midnight. Next day came a telegram from the *Times*' own correspondent in Gibraltar that on March 6 a steamer had arrived at Cadiz and had disembarked large Italian forces. And as a matter of fact on February 28, Mussolini had already shown how much his word was worth. Then the first 10,000 arrived after the prohibition had been signed by the Powers. And they were not the last.

On March 6 the doors were definitely closed. The warships of the four Powers were now to patrol the coasts of Spain, and international troops the Franco-Spanish frontier. Russia and Portugal wished to be left out of it, and they were. The two fascistic dictators who had shown greater contempt for everything in the form of pacts and agreements than the others (they break them while they give their word and put their names to them) were chosen to enforce an agreement on a coast where their warships and airmen a short time before had bombarded Malaga and their troops had occupied it.

Then came the defeat. During a violent offensive by the government troops, the end came in an almost panicky flight of the rebels not far from Guadalajara, with large numbers of prisoners, soldiers, and officers—all Italian. Additional evidence of Italy's part in the war appeared. Mr. Eden in fact already had a whole museum full. Reports came from delegates, correspondents, professors, British and French members of parliament. From Mme. Brown photographs of German Junker machines, from Lord Hastings copies of papers found on fallen foreign

airmen, unexploded incendiary bombs, name plates of airplanes, Italian parachutes, etc. Then came General Mancioni's congratulations, orders and documents from the Italian prisoners.

Mr Eden was asked questions in the Commons. He did not know yet if it was true that there were Italian soldiers and officers in Spain. He wanted confirmation of the evidence and would make inquiries in the Non-Intervention Committee. But now events became too thick. They rushed past Mr. Eden and left him to continue his conjuring in which nobody believed.

Mussolini hastened back to Rome—owing to a sand-storm in Lybia—and Signor Grandi declared in the Non-Intervention Committee in London "that not a single Italian volunteer would leave Spain till the civil war was over."

That was plain enough speaking. It meant war, and not non-intervention. And with that one would have expected the whole miserable comedy to come to an end. But no! In the *Manchester Guardian* on March 25 Noel Baker in all seriousness explained how the patrolling Fascists not only can evade the control in six infallible ways, but how they can also make it impossible for the Spanish government to evade control. Lloyd George in the Commons asked what the Government would do if it were true that Mussolini was going to send two fresh divisions to Spain. And Mr. Eden's deputy, Lord Cranbourne, was not really fortunate this time either when he averred that "he had no reason whatever for believing that Mussolini intended to do anything of the kind." Regarding the

prohibition of volunteers, he insisted that it was being observed.

So the comedy went on.

There remains the question of what is behind this policy. Why did the democratic countries apply immediate sanctions against the constitutional democratic Government of Spain? Why did France refuse to sell the Government airplanes? Why did Great Britain refuse the Government's ships oil at Gibraltar? Why were the Government's ships prohibited already on the 9th of August from calling at Tangier? Why is this so-called Non Intervention Policy maintained in the face of the incessant breaches of it by the Fascisti?

Has the Spanish conflict—like the Ethio-Italian—its Stressa too, where the Powers made their agreements?

# Things In General

## Indians In Krugersdorp

THE Minister of the Interior, Mr. R. Suttatford, paid an official visit to Krugersdorp last week in connection with the Asiatic Land Tenure Commission's report and to discuss the position with the representatives of the Town Council and the Indian community with regard to exempted areas. He was accompanied by his secretary, Mr. P. I. Hoogenhout and the Commissioner for Immigration, Mr. P. F. Kincaid. An inspection was made of an area of freehold land to the west of the Police Barracks, whereon the Council proposed to establish an Asiatic township of 51 stands. It was explained that this township was capable of extension north (to Commissioner Street) and to a smaller extent on the other three sides, so that the area could be doubled if necessary. At this site the Minister was also met by representatives of the Indian community, and heard views expressive of the Transvaal Indian Congress and of the poorer class of Indians in the town. The spokesman of the Congress, supported by the Indian trading community, asked that the new Indian township be established only as an addition to the proposed exempted areas in the report of Mr. Justice Feetham. The latter is opposed by the Town Council, which wishes to limit the area in the town and provide the new township in its place. A representative of the poorer classes said that the Council's proposal was eminently suitable and that the township would be the means of providing permanent housing for many Indians who at present had no security of tenure. He claimed that he spoke for almost half of the local Indian community. The meeting with the Minister was arranged with a view to acquainting him with local conditions so that local views may be

taken into consideration when the Commission's report is placed before Parliament at its next session.

## A White Man's Indignation

Here is an example of the White man's indignation at the very name "Indian":

"Following a report in the *Natal Mercury* that an Indian child welfare clinic had been opened at Pentrich, a resident of Pentrich called at the *Natal Mercury's* Maritzburg office and said that there were at Pentrich no Indians, no Indian children and no clinic. Pentrich, he said, had been protected against Asiatic encroachment and from its inauguration as a residential district no Indians had been allowed to buy or lease land there. The clinic, he continued, was actually outside the confines of Pentrich and came within the area known as Camp Drift, with whose slums Pentrich felt itself unjustly confused."

## He Isn't Quite Bad After All

The following letter which speaks for itself appears in the *Natal Mercury*:

Sir,—I wish to recommend the driver of ND9459 for a courtesy award. Returning from Amanzimtoti after dark on July 4 with my wife and two small boys in the car I ran out of petrol on the concrete stretch at Clairwood. At the lowest estimate, at least 50 cars passed us without attempting to offer assistance. It was left to the Indian driver of a lorry belonging to the Clairwood Cartage Co., of 129 Sirdar Road, to get us out of the difficulty. He had women and children with him, but stopped and towed us to the nearest bowser. Incidentally a band of about a dozen drunken Natives, brandishing sticks, reached us, just as ND9459 pulled up.

WOLSELEY STRAIGHT 8.

Durban.

## Further Repatriates

A party of about 30 Indians—men, women and children—who are being voluntarily repatriated, left for India on Tuesday in the *Incomati*.

## Rhodesian Indian Pilot At Umtali

The first Southern African Indian to own and pilot an aeroplane, Mr. Hajee Hoosein, of Salisbury, flew down to Umtali on Saturday morning in his newly acquired machine. At a reception in the afternoon he was presented with an address by the Umtali British Indian Association, who had arranged the function. Mr. P. Sekam, vice-president of the association, was in the chair, supported by the Mayor (Mr. A. Bain), the town clerk (Mr. E. Barbour) and Mr. J. B. Lister, M.P.

## A Week's Railway Earnings

Railway earnings for the week ending July 10 showed an increase of more than £60,000 over the earnings for the corresponding week last year. The total was £658,419 against £594,251. Earnings under various heads with figures for the corresponding week last year in brackets are: Passengers £120,267 (£97,673); Parcels and mails £15,419 (£15,380); Goods £416,856 (£376,714); Livestock £16,738 (£13,799); Rents and miscellaneous £20,873 (£20,033). Harbour earnings were: £36,112 (£33,413) and Airways £1,575 (£1,611).

## Congress Asked To Take Office In India

The Governors have invited the Congress leaders of six Provinces where their Party has a majority to form new Ministries, says a Renter's message from Bombay. These are expected to be formed this week in the four Provinces of Madras, Bihar, the Central Provinces and the United Provinces.

**Clinic For Maritzburg Indians**

A public meeting of Indian residents of Maritzburg was held under the auspices of the Indian Young Men's Association (Pentrich), recently at the Hindi school. The meeting was well attended and was presided over by Mr. M. Koopasamy, supported by Dr. G. W. Gale (assistant medical officer of health), Sister Buttery, and Dr. M. R. Peters, Messrs. V. K. Pillay and K. Soobramoney, representing the Colonial Born and Settlers' Indian Association (Maritzburg branch). Dr. Peters stated, on behalf of his association, that he was glad to report that on representations to the Municipality, they were successful in getting them to favourably consider the establishment of a clinic, which was to be opened on last week. He appealed to the residents to take full advantage of the opportunity afforded. He also referred to the excellent work being done by Dr. Gale and Sister Buttery in the welfare and upliftment of the Indian community, which work was greatly appreciated. The following resolution was unanimously passed:—"This public meeting of residents, held under the auspices of the Indian Young Men's Association (Pentrich), begs to record its sincere appreciation and thanks to the Maritzburg City Council for the establishment of an Indian child welfare clinic, and also records its appreciation and thanks to Dr. B. Maule Clark (medical officer of health), for his keen interest and activities displayed in this connection." The Colonial Born and Settlers' Indian Association (Maritzburg branch) was also thanked for their share in producing the clinic, and Vedic Vidya Pracharnee Sabha (Pentrich), for placing a room, free of charge, at the disposal of the health department for the purpose of conducting the clinic. In connection with the Indian housing scheme Mr. K. Soobramoney reported that the scheme was being delayed, and had been referred to the slums' committee of the City Council for attention. He urged upon the residents to take concerted action in the matter by approaching the Council.

**Nizamia Muslim Society**

The treasurer of the Nizamia Muslim Society, Maritzburg, acknowledges with thanks donations from: Mrs. Y. Asmall £5; Messrs. Asmall £1; M. I. Asmall, in memory of the late Mr. Y. Asmall of Bulwer, towards the Goobra fund £1 1s.; M. S. Khan, general fund, 10s.; S. E. Kader, general fund, £1 1s.; M. I. Bamjee, general fund, 5s.; G. Lenguay, general fund, 10s.

The following message has been received by the above Society, from the King's private secretary:—"The Private Secretary is commanded by the King to convey an expression of sincere thanks to the Nizamia Muslim Society, Maritzburg, for their message of loyal assurances on the occasion of their Majesty's Coronation."

**Orient Club**

A fully attended annual general meeting of the Orient Club took place at the Club premises, Isipingo, last week, when the following new officials were appointed for the ensuing year: Patrons, Syed Sir Raza Ali and Mr. E. M. Paruk; President, Mr. Mahomed Ebrahim; Chairman, Mr. M. I. Bobat; Vice-Chairmen, Messrs. M. A. Motala, Hajeer Rooknoodeen, O. H. A. Jhaveri, A. I. Kajee, A. H. Moosa, Fazloodeen and Shaik Himed; Hon. Secretaries, Messrs. M. A. H. Moosa and Baboo Paruk; Hon. Treasurers, Messrs. E. M. Ally and Aboo Baker Moosa; Hon. Auditor, Mr. A. Y. Karodia; Sport captain, Mr. Baboo Paruk; Vice Sport captain, Mr. H. A. M. Moosa.

**Cotton Factory For Pretoria**

If negotiations at present being conducted prove successful there will be established in Pretoria a big industrial concern, which, it is estimated, will in three years provide steady employment

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for between 400 and 500 European girls. The project contemplated is the establishment of a cotton factory for the purpose of ginning, spinning and knitting, and later on weaving, South African cotton. If established, the factory will complete the whole chain of processing from the seed cotton to the finished article.

**Cruelty To Cow**

For cruelly ill-treating a cow by beating it with a stick about the body, Simon Tjungo, an unemployed Xosa, aged 35, was sentenced by Mr. S. Broome, the Boksburg magistrate, to 42 days' imprisonment, of which 19 were to be spent in solitary confinement and on spare diet. Petrus Klowe said on July 7 he saw a native driving a cow. It ran into a wire fence and the native started beating it with a stick on the nose and the body. The flogging was so severe that the cow bellowed. He asked the native to stop, but he was told to mind his own business. The native beat the cow until the inspector of the S.P.C.A. arrived.

**Berlin 700 Years Old**

Berlin will celebrate its 700th birthday from August 14 to 22. It is probable that Berlin did exist before 1237, but the earliest extant records regarding the city date to that year. An exhibition "700 Years of Berlin" will be held on the Exhibition Grounds at Kaiserdamn and in August an historical pageant depicting the development of the city will be staged,

**School And Hall Fund**

**For Port Elizabeth**

DURBAN COLLECTIONS:—Mr. B. A. Naidoo, £25; Messrs. Kuppie Murrie, R. B. Chetty, A. M. Padayachey, Naidoo Bros., £10 10s. each; K. K. Pillay, £6 6s; Standard Cigar Co., V. S. C. Pather, P. G. Naicker, N. S. & N. D. Pather, £5 5s. each; S. B. Pather, P. J. Pather, V. G. & K. K. Pather, K. R. Pillay, S. S. Pather, R. M. Naidoo, M. C. Naicker, P. A. Naicker, Sathiga 10, V. R. Naidoo, A. B. Naidoo, M. Marimuthoo, T. S. Mudaliar, H. Subrayaloo Maistry, S. Dorasamy Maistry, V. Puckree Thavar, V. Rajoo Chetty, G. A. Naidoo, Britannia Tailors, S. Narasamulu Bros., S. K. Pather, S. P. Chetty, £2 12s. 6d. each; Wm. Silas Seethal £3 3s; V. M. M. Achary, V. Moothoo Pillay, S. Appasamy Maistry, C. R. Naidoo, C. D. Naidoo, R. Narainsamy Chetty, M. G. Naidoo, M. Cooppan, £2 2s. each; S. T. Nadasan, C. Narsiah, £1 11s. 6d. each; L. N. Gunder, G. Ramsamy Naidoo, M. Balan, N. K. Chetty, P. M. Pillay, S. S. Aiyar, V. N. Moodley, M. V. G. Naidoo, S. R. Pather, R. G. Naidoo, R. A. Padayachey, S. M. Govender, A. G. Govender, R. R. Alfred, M. G. Naidoo, R. N. Naidoo, B. Subban, Y. M. Naidoo; Stamford Laundry, Pyramid Laundry, City Laundry, R. Roopnarain, V. C. Nayanah Raj, United Press, Dorasamy Pather, N. L. V. Naidoo, P. S. Nathen, V. Murgan, P. T. Pillay, M. Pavadsy Pather, R. L. Padayachey, £1 1s. each; A. Beetar & Co., £1 5s; N. M. Maistry, £1; V. G. Pillay, N. Manickam Pillay, Perumal Govender, S. M. Maistry, V. M. Maistry, G. Moonsamy, Thulkanam, Govindasamy Maistry, M. N. Reddy, Sumpress Laundry, M. M. Govender, C. Abbu, C. G. Naidoo, C. P. Govender, M. C. Pather, T. P. Ramasamy Pather, 10s. 6d. each; Chengal Reddy, 5s. 6d; M. T. Moodley, 5s. 3d.

STANGER COLLECTIONS:—Messrs. B. Virasamy & Sons., Ganganaju Reddy, A. P. Naidoo & Co. (Pty) Ltd., T. J. Naidoo, £5 5s. each; Ramasamy Padayachey, £2 2s; R. M. Naidoo, R. Moodley, J. M. Pillay, V. S. Pather, £1 1s. each; G. Pillay, P. Thomas, M. Moodley, 10s. 6d. each; M. M. Moodley, 10s.

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**Girl Sleeps For Four Years**

Known in Smyrna as the town's "Sleeping Beauty," a 25-year-old Turkish girl has just awakened from a four years'

# India Letter

(EXTRACTS FROM A. I. O. C. FOREIGN LETTER)

## Price Of British Goodwill

“WE must try to do our best to get goodwill between the two countries (India and Britain) but goodwill has got to exist on both sides and not only on one,” said Lord Derby in his speech at the annual meeting of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation. “What is Britain doing and what should India do to establish mutual goodwill?” Lord Derby said. “While we are doing our best to help her (India’s) agricultural population by taking her cotton they must do their best by increasing the amount of the finished goods they take from this country.” Commenting on the above *The Leader* (Allahabad) writes:—We certainly wish that India should maintain cordial relations with Britain. We appreciate, too, the efforts made to popularise the use of Indian cotton in Lancashire mills. But in regard to the demand that in return for this India should import more British goods and to the suggestion that India is not requiting Britain for what she is doing for her, we must draw Lord Derby’s attention to the fact that India is still one of Britain’s biggest customers and that in addition she makes a payment to Britain of about £30,000,000 a year in the shape of what are called ‘home charges.’ Even if this were not so, it would be unreasonable to expect of India that she should not protect her industry, on which the prosperity of the people so largely depends, simply because Britain buys half a million bales of Indian cotton. It is curious that, while on the one hand God’s Englishmen speak in the most solemn tones of the high purpose of their arduous mission in India which they alone can fulfil, on the other they adopt a commercial attitude unworthy of even a third class imperialist nation. Who ever thought of gaining a country’s goodwill by perpetuating its economic subjection?

## Baden Powell On Indians

Lord Baden Powell who was recently in India and was feted by the Scouts organizations in many parts of the country, on returning home, described Indians as wanting in character. He proceeded to prove his estimate by alleging that there was no word in Hindustani for honour. Assuming this to be correct, writes the *Indian Social Reformer*, there are some considerations which escaped the Scout leader’s cognisance. What is known to Englishmen as Hindustani is the dialect of menials in whose intercourse with their White masters, honour is no great asset. Words are often coined as substitutes for qualities which have

never existed or have ceased to exist in a community; thus, we speak of honour among thieves, as a noteworthy occurrence. In the English language itself, honour is a French derivative: it does not follow that the English had no sense of honour before they came in contact with the French. The fact that in English, it is found necessary and has become customary to designate some individuals as ‘honourable’ shows that the quality is not one which is presumed of the generality of men. No one is called “the Honest” or “the Truthful” Mr. So-and-So or the “Chaste” Mrs. So-and-So, these virtues being presumed to belong to all men and all women as a matter of course. We have never regarded the Scouts movement as anything but a British jingo stunt in India. Its totem, the wolf, is the most ravenous, the most predatory, the most unscrupulous beast of prey. Its costume, shorts, belt and knife, rope and whistle round the neck, many coloured ribbons flying from the shoulders, its finger-postures as complicated as the mudras of the Yogi, not to speak of its savage yells, have always struck us as ridiculous in old men like Baden Powell, however interesting they may be in small children.

## Poverty In Assam

Mr. S. R. Dutt, Secretary, Assam Assembly Congress Party, announces in the course of a Press statement that the Congress Party will put forward a demand for 50 per cent. reduction of land revenue during the budget session which comes off towards the end of July. Mr. Dutt says:—“Insistent demands for a substantial reduction of land revenue, to be exact, by 50 per cent., have been pressed at numerous mass meetings all over Assam during the past few months. The background of these demands, if well understood, would convince anyone of the urgency of this reform and the irresistibility of such demands. The following figures tell their own tale: The daily income ryot is 1 anna 8 pies. The average Assam peasant family is indebted to the extent of Rs. 484. The total debts of the peasantry in Assam amounted to Rs. 44 crores. Eighty-five per cent. of the peasant families in Assam are in debt. One hundred and twenty thousand persons starve every day in Assam.”

## Lord Lothian On India

Lord Lothian, in a speech at Ashbridge, discussing the subject of India on July 11, said that the decision at

Wardha, of the Congress Working Committee, was of immense importance not only to the British Commonwealth but to the world. He took it to mean that Congress had decided to achieve its objectives if possible by constitutional democratic methods and not by means which consciously or unconsciously led to revolution and violence. That did not mean that there would not be difficulties ahead. There would be difficulties because the present ideals of Congress were still profoundlyly different from those embodied in the Constitution. Lord Lothian hoped and believed that the responsibility for Government would diminish and not widen those differences. But the fact that at this moment when democratic and totalitarian systems were competing for the allegiance of mankind Congress should have decided for the constitutional road to its goal, was an immense gain to the democratic world.

## Indian Science Congress Jubilee

The delegation of the British Association for advancement of science in England is visiting India in the next cold weather to participate in the Jubilee celebration of the Indian Science Congress in Calcutta in the first week of January 1938. Many prominent scientists from Europe and India will attend. Lord Rutherford will preside.

## Maharaja Of Alwar’s Death In Exile

Born: 1882.

Succeeded to *Gaddi* at the age of ten.

Assumed ruling powers in 1903.

Made education free and compulsory.

Employed men to read Ramayan and Quran to Hindu and Muslim prisoners.

Fond of reading; possessed a first class library.

Could pen an interesting article as well as make a stirring speech.

Address to the Unity Conference in 1932 won him roaring applause.

Sportsman; Played racquets, tennis and polo; also fond of shooting, motoring and fishing.

In 1933 rebellion flared up in his State; the Maharaja was asked by the Paramount Power to keep out of the State.

Exile from his State, he passed his time travelling on the Continent.

Died in a hotel in Paris.

## THINGS IN GENERAL]

sleep, says a Reuter's message from Istanbul. Makbonis by name, she was kept alive during her long sleep with orange juice. Her mind is now a blank, and doctors are studying her case carefully, for it is unique in Turkey and has aroused the interest of the whole medical profession.

### Human Brain Has Three Different Levels

Why do people, ordinarily sweet tempered, burst into a rage when tired and do things which in their sane moments they would be ashamed of? And why do old men sometimes behave childishly? Professor Gregory S. Razran, psychologist of Columbia University, who has been investigating into these human mysteries, has now offered an explanation. According to him, the human brain, even the best developed, consists of three different levels like a three-storey house. On the lowest floor, he says, lives the animal mind, comparable to the ape-like ancestors of man and ordinarily under the control of civilized human consciousness. On the second storey is the mind of a child, ages ahead of the animal mind on the floor below but good enough to take charge when the 'boss' on the upper floor is away, competent to carry on in his place as long as no serious problems arise, but far inferior to the dweller in the top storey. Its occupant is the civilized mind, usually able to boss the two—but not always. Fatigue, drugs,

fever and many other things can knock the boss mind out, in which case control falls into the hands of the childish mind. Sometimes even the childish mind may be knocked out, leaving the animal mind in supreme control. It has long been known that accidents due to carelessness mount rapidly when workmen put in too much overtime. Fatigue causes them to drop down to the child or the animal mentality and they do things which they would not do ordinarily when in their right mind. The same change occurs in the case of the proverbial absentminded professor. His top-storey mind is generally occupied with some abstruse problem and the responsibility for all outward actions falls on the shoulders of the lower childish mind which does things mechanically.

### Union's Revenue

State revenue for the first quarter of the current financial year amounts to £7,555,908. This is almost £1,000,000 in excess of the collection during the corresponding period of 1936. Expenditure during the quarter amounts to £9,714,568, which is approximately £180,000 more than during the corresponding period of 1936.

### New Homes For Poor

The Durban City Council will soon launch upon its £140,000 housing schemes on a sub-economic basis for Europeans, Coloureds, Indians and Natives. This includes the Cato Manor

Indian sub-economic scheme of 50 cottages £9,000.

### Message Of Loyalty To The King

A message was sent by Mr. "Muslim-Bana", Samrodi, of Durban, to Their Majesties King George VI and Queen Elizabeth on the occasion of their coronation. The following reply was received from Buckingham Palace, dated June 4: "The Private Secretary is commanded by The King to convey an expression of sincere thanks to Mr. M. C. "Muslim-Bana", for his message of loyal assurances on the occasion of Their Majesties Coronation."

The second reply from Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth, on behalf of Princess Elizabeth was also received, dated June 8: "The Lady-in-Waiting to The Queen is commanded by Her Majesty to thank Mr. "Muslim-Bana," Samrodi, and family for his letter of May 21, addressed to Princess Elizabeth, and for the kind wishes therein expressed."

### "At Home" By Agent-General

The Agent-General, Sir Syed Raza Ali, gave an "At Home" to their Excellencies the Governor-General Sir Patrick and Lady Duncan at the Pavilion, Marine Parade, Durban, on Monday afternoon, when there was a large and distinguished gathering of Europeans and Indians present.

## The Sporting World

### Non-European Boxing

THERE is great speculation in non-European boxing circles as to the outcome of the fight between Cecil Wolhuter of Capetown and Seaman Chetty, of Durban, which will be decided in the City Hall, Durban, on Saturday, July 17. Chetty to date has an unbeaten record and is regarded as the most outstanding non-European fly-weight discovered in South Africa for, emerging from the amateur ranks with an unbeaten record, he has continued his winning way in the paid ranks. He is to-day recognised as one of the most convincing and attractive performers in the ring. Recently he beat Young Pottier, the title holder, in no uncertain manner and now, having wrested the crown from him, Chetty has proved his willingness to take on any contenders for the coveted honour.

### Verulam Temple Football Club

Before a fairly good crowd on Sunday, July 11, the Verulam Temple F.C. met the Kemal Sporting Club, of Durban, in a friendly match on the Verulam Indian Sports Ground. The match resulted in

a win for the home team by 4 goals to nil. Any club wishing to play against the Verulam Temple F.C., either senior, junior or juveniles, should communicate with the secretary, Mr. R. L. Beharee, 129, Wick Street, Verulam.

### 15,000 Profit From-Dons

The gross profits on the Aberdeen tour during their 15 matches in South Africa have been estimated at £15,000. About 150,000 people watched 15 matches.

### South African Indian Tennis Association

The semi-final and final match for the South African national singles championship for Hassim's Trophy was played on Sunday July 11, at Gany's Court, Sydenham. Semi-final: H. Jajbhay beat S. S. Maharaj 7-5, 6-3, 6-0; W. Thomas beat H. Hajee 6-3, 6-0, 6-1. Final: H. Jajbhay (Transvaal), beat W. Thomas (Natal), 6-3, 5-7, 7-5, 6-0. H. Jajbhay won the South African singles championship for the second year in succession and W. Thomas being runner-up on each occasion. Quite a large crowd were present and were treated to tennis of the highest order. At the conclusion of the

final match the trophy was presented by Dr. K. M. Seedat to the successful winner.

### Wrestled For Two Hours

Ben Sherman and Jack McLauchlan provided a large crowd in the Feather Market Hall, Port Elizabeth, on Saturday night July 3, with a really splendid exhibition of clean and scientific wrestling. These two clever middle-weights fought a two-hour non-stop bout, and at the end a draw was the popular verdict, each having obtained one fall. Not until the men had battled for one hour and 26 minutes did Sherman gain the first fall. This was announced as a South African record for a non-stop bout. McLauchlan equalised after 14 minutes when, having severely punished Sherman he flung the latter through the ropes, where he lay unconscious on the floor.

### Yorkshire vs. New Zealand

At Leeds: Yorkshire, first innings, 364; New Zealand, first innings, 223. Yorkshire, second innings, 207 for six, declared; New Zealand, second innings, 202 for nine (Donnelly 97). This match resulted in a draw.

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નંગ ૧ ની શી. ૧-૦.

વહેલો તે પહેલો

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