

INDIAN OPINION

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NOTES AND NEWS

Shocking If True

INDIGNATION is felt by the Indian community in Germiston in particular and on the Rand generally, by the action of the police in Germiston during a raid of the Indian bazaar at 4 o'clock last Sunday morning. Mr. S. M. Nana, secretary of the Transvaal Indian Congress, informed a Press representative that the police raided the Germiston location and that raid was extended to the Asiatic bazaar. It was the first time the bazaar had been raided. They had been informed later that the raid was for liquor, but no liquor was found. The police, however, knocked up numbers of families and about 10 coloured women married to Indians were arrested. They were allowed to make no explanations but were taken from their families and locked up in police cells with natives and prisoners of all kinds. There they were kept with only blankets to sit on until 11 and 12 o'clock on Sunday morning. In one case, alleged Mr. Nana, the police knocked, and while the husband was still dressing, walked in and arrested his wife. In another case the woman whose husband was away, was arrested, and her three children aged 1½ years, three years and five years were left alone in the house. In a third case the woman was locked up in a cell with her two-years-old baby. Mr. Nana explained that the Indian bazaar at Germiston location is governed by municipal regulations framed in 1916. Some of these regulations are considered very unfair by the Indian community. One forbids any coloured women married to Indians, both civilly and by Indian rites, living with their husbands in the Indian bazaar. No action had ever been taken under this regulation until a few months ago, when the superintendent gave notice that there would be prosecutions. As a result a deputation met a sub-committee of the Town Council and a settlement was arrived at. The Council agreed that if the list of these women was submitted to the superintendent, and he was satisfied with that list, no action would be taken. A list of 33 names, giving details of these cases, was handed to the superintendent, and he had raised no objection to it. They had been given to understand there was

the prospect of the clause dealing with coloured women under the regulation being dropped.

We are certainly not advocates of mixed marriages but the police action in this instance amounts to lawlessness. If what is stated is true, it is worthy of condemnation and calls for an investigation by the superior authorities.

Agreement Between Congress And Government

As a result of successful negotiations between Mr. Stuttaford, Minister of the Interior, and representatives of the Congress an agreement has been reached in regard to the problem of employment of Europeans by Indians. There is no likelihood, we are informed, of this question now forming the subject of an inquiry by a commission, for the Congress is settling it by getting Indians by voluntary action to get rid of their European employees. In regard to other matters connected with Asiatics, such as Asiatic penetration and mixed marriages, there are several difficult aspects of these two problems which must receive careful consideration before the commission is appointed. It is felt it would not be wise to hurry this matter, particularly in view of the changes in the constitutional position of India which took effect recently. Further, if the commission is appointed, considerable care would have to be taken to secure strong and expert personnel. For these and other reasons it is unlikely that the appointment of the commission will be decided upon for some time.

Dr. Malan Attacks Liberalism

Dr. Malan, leader of the Nationalist Party, addressed a mass meeting of Nationalists of Fulbagh, C.P., including many Nationalists from all the surrounding districts, in the Town Hall. In the course of his speech Dr. Malan attacked all liberal and communistic tendencies in the Union, saying that it was the first duty of the Nationalist Party to "break the necks of these elements which recognised "no colour discrimination," because the City Council of Capetown was being ruled by one hand which was dependent on the coloured vote. The Council, he said,

did nothing to prevent the white and coloured from living "cheek by jowl." Being controlled by this one hand, the Council was afraid that the poor white factory labour might compete with the coloured labour in Capetown. Dr. Malan said that the result was that the industries of South Africa were becoming black, while the relief works were becoming white.

Cape Nationalists Resolution

Segregation of coloured persons as well as natives will be one of the main subjects of discussion at the forthcoming Congress of the Cape Nationalist Party, which will take place at Uitenhage. No fewer than 27 branches of the party have subscribed to the following resolution: "The Congress urges the Government to apply strongly the principle of segregation in regard to the colour line in South Africa, so that whites and coloured can develop on their own lines. The dividing line must, for example, be clearly drawn in regard to political representation, marriages, social mixing, residential areas in towns and villages, common labour trade unions and the employment of Europeans by coloured persons."

New Indian Doctor

Dr. M. A. Munshi, M.B., B.S. (Lond.), M.R.C.S. and L.R.C.P., son of Mr. Abdul Hay Munshi, has just returned to Johannesburg after completing his medical studies in England. A welcome reception was accorded him by the Lachpur Muslim Organisation at the Patidar Hall. We welcome the new doctor in our midst and wish him every success in his future career.

Flood Havoc In India

Over 2,000 villages in the United Provinces have been either completely submerged or segregated as the result of the flooding of seven tributaries of the Ganges by incessant monsoon rains, states a Reuter message from Lucknow. The suffering caused by the loss of life and the damage to property has been heightened by an acute shortage of food. The Government Congress Party is organising relief.

Professor Burchell On The Indian Question

Speaking at a general meeting of the Maritzburg branch of the Indo-European Joint Council, on "The Legal and Political Status of Indians in South Africa," Professor F. B. Burchell traced the history of the Indian community from the time of its advent to this country up to the Capetown Agreement and stated that the Indian was entitled to a higher status than the rest of the non-Europeans as he belonged to an ancient civilisation. On the contrary, he said, his position was worse than that of the Coloured who possessed full political rights. He was in a worse plight than his kith and kin in India, for they have, at least, communal representation. A strong moral case can be made out that the Indian should be received into the political fold on an educational and property qualification, he said. If action was to be taken to improve the lot of the Indian, Professor Burchell was of the opinion that it must be done one of two ways: Either to remove the repressive legislation from the Statute Book—this necessitating acting in advance of public opinion—or to grant the franchise to those who could prove that they had obtained the standard set. To prove the agreement was not an empty compromise, concluded Professor Burchell, the time had arrived when active steps in the shape of legislation should be introduced on those matters which were not in advance of public opinion.

Mr. Ramdas Gandhi

Mr. Ramdas Gandhi, who was expected to arrive here by the last boat from India, was delayed in Mombasa. He is expected to arrive in Durban on Wednesday by the *Karanja*.

India "Partner In The Stables" Of The Imperial Conference

The *Hittavada* of Nagpur writes:

India's position in the British Commonwealth was once described by a wit as a partner in the British stables and not at the dinner table and the aphorism is being justified by the proceedings at the Imperial Conference in London. Our representative, Sir Mahomed Zafrullah Khan, is unable to raise the question of the status of Indians in South Africa, as somehow, in the opinion of the constitutional pandits in London, the matter cannot be 'properly' discussed at the Imperial Conference. Foiled in his attempt, the Indian representative, who has been given the camouflaged position of the representative of a Dominion is discussing the matter "informally" and in private with

General Hertzog. There can be no better or worse illustration of the humiliating position of Indians in the British Empire.

It would be wrong, says *The Modern Review*, to call Sir Zafarullah Khan the representative of India. He represents the Government of India.

Indian Opinion

FRIDAY, AUGUST 20TH, 1937

Race Relations

WE reproduced in our last week's issue from the May Number of *Race Relations* a first prize essay by Mr. Wycliffe Mlungisi Tsotsi B.A., on "How can youth develop Co-operative and Harmonious Relations among the Races of the Earth?" the concluding portion of which appears in the present issue. The writer has given the causes of racial antagonism and has told us how harmonious relations among the races of the earth could be sought. We have found the essay to be most interesting and we have no doubt the non-Europeans, at least, will endorse every word the writer has said in his diagnosis as well as his conclusions about the remedy. The South African Institute of Race Relations has done a good service to the public in giving publicity to the essay but we are inclined to take exception to the Editorial note added to it which reads as follows: "Some of the opinions expressed by Mr. Tsotsi are highly debatable. Many readers both Black and White, will disagree with them. It should, therefore, be stated here explicitly that Mr. Tsotsi speaks solely for himself, and not for either the Blythswood Institution or the South African Institute of Race Relations." It is of course always understood that a writer expresses his *own* views on a given subject. They are not necessarily, either wholly or in part, endorsed by the readers. This qualification emphasised by *Race Relations* seems, therefore, to be somewhat in bad taste. It at once raises the question in our minds as to what actually does the South African Institute of Race Relations stand for? We may state here quite frankly that whatever the White benefactors do for the oppressed non-Whites there is always a little doubt in the minds of the oppressed about the sincerity of the benefactors; and this is

not wholly unjustified in view of the bitter experience of the oppressed that the practice of the White rulers has invariably been opposite to what they preach.

Now the *Race Relations* is capable of doing two things: One is that the White rulers would introduce measures for the subjugation of the non-White races in their harshest possible form, and the Institute of Race Relations would get these measures slightly modified, act as a soothing balm to the deadly wound inflicted by the rulers and thus calm the oppressed and help them to be as comfortable as possible in the stables allotted to them, forgetting their miseries, the sense of injustice, they may be smarting under, and thus obviate any possibility of their turning into agitators as Mr. Tsotsi very aptly describes. The oppressed non-Whites must, no doubt, acknowledge this service with a deep sense of gratitude for in the absence of it their condition would become unbearable. But this process of keeping the oppressed in the place allotted to him will not tend to his progress but will keep him in perpetual subjugation, which is the aim and object of the rulers. Thus the Institute of Race Relations while seemingly serving the oppressed will indirectly be serving the cause of the rulers.

The other way is that the Institute of Race Relations will have for its object the creating and fostering of better relations between the different races of the earth, the exploding, by every means possible, of the theory of discrimination based on race or colour, the moulding of public opinion to abhor any legislation which gives an economic bias to one racial group, the elimination from the statute book of any legislation which is calculated to associate a certain type of work with one racial group

and not with another, the preaching of economic interdependence of races and nations, the opposing of all forces which tend to isolate man from man, the establishing of the principle of political equality for all races, the elimination of all forces which tend to perpetuate a racial psychology, with the ultimate goal of binding all the different races together as of common origin

and propounding the true doctrine of Christianity that all the existing racial, social and caste divisions and distinctions, are artificial human invention, essentially anti-Christian. What the non-Whites require is not the type of sympathetic treatment that is shown to the animals in the stable. They do not want to be spoon-fed with monies from philanthropic individuals held for

them in trust. What they want is equal opportunities to be able to look after themselves as self-respecting independent men. The existence of the Institute of Race Relations is worthwhile only if it can do this much for the non-Whites. Mr. Tsotsi's essay places before us the highest ideal. Those working in the cause of race relations should work towards attaining it.

CONDITIONS OF INDIANS OVERSEAS

MR. P. K. RAO'S IMPRESSIONS

MR. P. KODANDA RAO, Secretary of the Madras branch of the Servants of India Society, returned to Madras after an extensive tour in the Far East, America and Australia.

Asked by an Associated Press of India representative to state his views about the general impression of the countries he had visited, with special reference to the condition of Indians overseas, he said: "In the first place I would like to make my acknowledgement to Dr. C. T. Loram of the Yale University who had given me an opportunity of spending a year in that great University, the second greatest in the U.S.A. While in that University I attempted a study of Eastern versus Western civilization which has since received the condemnation of several scholars and savants. After finishing my work at Yale I visited Trinidad, British Guiana, Dutch Guiana, Canada, Hawaii, Fiji, New Zealand, Australia, Japan, China, Malaya, Dutch East Indies and Siam. I was not permitted by the Government of French Indo-China to visit Saigon, the centre of Indians in that country. My purpose in visiting these countries was two-fold. I wished to learn something first-hand about the condition of Indians living in those countries and also to learn something of the public affairs of each country.

Great Progress Made Against Heavy Odds

"It will not be possible in the course of a short interview to say much about the condition of Indians in all these countries. If generalizations are permissible at all, it may be said that in Trinidad, British Guiana and Fiji where Indians were originally introduced under the 'indentured system,' Indians to-day are commendably better off than similar classes in India. But compared with other communities who dwell in those places, Indians lagged very much behind. Considering the class of people that were recruited from India under the 'indentured system,' considering also that neither the Government nor the

planters in those countries evinced any zeal for the welfare of Indians, and that India, too, for her own reason, felt unable to give any effective assistance to the Indians abroad, it is remarkable that by their own self-help and against tremendous odds, they have made great progress. We cannot be too grateful to the Christian missionaries who alone took interest in the uplift of the Indians, though with their own natural limitations.

Fiji, The Hot-Bed Of Racialism

"In Trinidad and British Guiana there is a common electorate for all communities and common schools for all. Consequently, the relations between the different communities seem to be more cordial and friendly. In Fiji, however, the racial antipathies which we find in South Africa are conspicuous. There is a communal roll and separate schools and hardly any attempt is made to bring the races together. Perhaps, Fiji alone in the Pacific region is having this character. Between 70 to 80 per cent. of Indians in these three Colonies are locally born and do not know India and do not even hope to visit India, being so far away. Nevertheless, their love and affection for India is profound and most touching.

Visit Of Fanatics Deplored

"Now that unofficial India is taking increasing interest in Indians overseas, it is a matter of some importance to know what kind of visitors go to these countries. With a few exceptions, a good number of visitors have been of comparatively ignorant and fanatic Moulvis and Pandits. They are doing more harm than good. It is necessary that some high class organization like the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association of Bombay and the Indian Overseas Association of Madras should send out competent social workers to those countries to help Indians living there.

Desirability Of Having Government Agents

"Even more important in my opinion is the desirability of the Government of India having its own agents in these colonies as they have in South Africa, Ceylon and Malaya. There is pretty strong opposition from the Governments of these colonies to the appointment of Indian Agents which I consider is rather misplaced. If unofficial modern India takes increasing rather than decreasing interest in Indians abroad, it is to the advantage of the Colonial Governments themselves to have responsible and accredited Agents of the Government of India at their elbows. Those Agents will act as interpreters between Colonial Governments and Indians and India. Otherwise India will have to depend upon, what the Colonial Governments sometimes called, 'irresponsible agitators' for their information. Moreover, in the social field, like marriage and other customs, an Indian Agent will be a potent influence for progress among Indians. And this is a task which the Colonial Governments will be unable to undertake. It is difficult to understand fully the opposition of the Colonial Governments when a Dominion like South Africa, which is zealous of its autonomy, has actually requested the Government of India to appoint an agent. Perhaps the opposition may be minimised if a reciprocal arrangement is advocated instead of a unilateral one. I, for one, believe the time has come when every country should have its representative in every other country, for we have been drawn together more and more into one single whole and no country can afford to set limits to its knowledge and understanding of other countries. As a beginning, I will welcome the appointment of a South African Agent in India and of Agents from Malaya, Fiji, British Guiana, Kenya and other Dominions."

FIRST PRIZE ESSAY ON RACE RELATIONS

III. Harmonizing Racial Relations

HOW should we develop co-operative and harmonious relations among the races of the earth?

1. We must convince public opinion that there is no inherent difference between the various classes of humanity. Noticeable differences are largely environmental, not biological. The world must learn to appreciate the similarities and not to exaggerate the dissimilarities of the human kind. We can achieve our goal by:—

(a) Employing properly qualified persons to expose, through the radio, the press and public platforms, the falsity of the claim for racial discriminations on scientific authority.

(b) Carefully examining intelligence tests, so as to eliminate, in so far as possible, all traditional and environmental influences.

2. We must divorce the racial element from economics. Public opinion must be moulded to abhor any legislation which gives an economic bias to one racial group. Barriers to free trade must be razed to the ground. The distribution of the products of industry must be delegated to an international co-operative organization, the watchword of which will be "Each according to his ability; to each according to his needs." All races and classes must be taught the dignity of labour; and any legislation which is calculated to associate a certain type of work with one racial group and not with another must be erased from the statute books. The economic interdependence of races and nations must be preached, and all forces which tend to isolate man from man must be strenuously opposed.

3. The principle of political equality for all races must be established. Citizenship must be determined not by colour, but by education and ability. This standard will ensure that the destinies of state are entrusted to the best minds, whose chief aim will be to maintain a high degree of civilization. All dictatorships, or governments, the administration of which depend on one man or one group of men, must be curtailed in order to make certain that individual rights shall be preserved. Democracy must be purged of all rationalizations which justify differential treatment of races as such.

(4) A revolutionary reconstruction of the social relations between White and Coloured will be necessary. All social barriers must be nullified. Theories which preach racial purity merely on sentimental grounds must be exploded. Love usually defies physical characteris-

By

WYCLIFFE MLUNGISI TSOTSI, B.A.

In "Race Relations"

(Concluded from last week).

tics. No artificial obstacles, therefore, must be thrown athwart its path. Inter-marriage must positively be encouraged. Cultural variations are accidents of environment. They are superficial when compared with the fundamental unity of the human race.

5. All forces which tend to perpetuate a racial psychology must be eliminated. Statements which aim at intensifying racialism must be publicly denounced. All books and films which preach racial domination must be boycotted; and those which demonstrate the advantages of co operative action must receive wide circulation. Competitions must be arranged for the entire world, and prizes given for those essays, novels, dramas, etc., which reflect human beings irrespective of their colour, strutting and fretting their hour on the stage of life

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and getting along together usefully and happily. Pen-friendships, such as conceived by the New History Society of New York, must be encouraged between the youth of different countries and colours. Where possible, actual contacts between pen-friends should be fostered. For this purpose governments should be persuaded to facilitate communications between various races and nations. Each government should create a special "Department for Promoting International and Interracial Contacts." In consultation with similar departments of other countries, expeditions composed of the educated youth could be sent at cheap cost to all parts of the world.

6. More use than heretofore might be made of the institutions with the principles of which racialism is at variance.

(a) RELIGION: Christianity has had a profound influence for good in human relations; but hitherto it has often wavered in order to accommodate sectional propensities. The failure of

European Christians to unite in opposition to the Great War revealed the fact that there were loyalties which exacted stronger demands than those of religion. Racial domination is sometimes justified as the ordination of God, and the curse of Ham is brought to witness. It is incumbent on youth to break the fetters of tradition and to unite in creating a universal religion, in which all men are sons and daughters of the living God. Religion shall then not remain merely a personal thing. It shall be a living force adjusting the everyday relationships of men.

(b) UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES should be open to all, irrespective of colour. Social contacts, including common accommodation, and common sports grounds between the racial groups should be the rule. Subjects like history, sociology, psychology etc., should be taught with a view to discovering the essential unity of mankind rather than its stratifications. All people must receive a sound education.

(c) INTER-RACIAL COMMITTEES such as the "Joint Councils" in South Africa must be encouraged. Their scope must be widened to embrace all spheres of activity.

VI. The Creators Of Harmony

For the work of reconstruction nothing short of the enthusiasm of youth is necessary. That force that has always made it foremost in battle, must now be sublimated to nobler purposes. Having thrown aside the fetters of dead tradition, youth must unite, organize and achieve. There should be a central and controlling executive, clear in its principles, which should scatter these noble seeds through branches planted all over the globe. Its watchword will be "Mankind is one big family," and its slogan "No more war." Its policy must be destructive and constructive, revolutionary and evolutionary. Youth will have to be bold and venturesome, not in war this time, but in the adventure of pacifying the world, which has an infinite store of fascinations and allurements. Youth! the future happiness of humanity depends on you. Strike now! Undaunted by the threatening bombshells of blood-thirsty governments; go forthwith about your business, which is no less than to create a new humanity, "THE UNIVERSAL COMMUNITY OF THE LOYAL."

A LETTER FROM LORD BADEN-POWELL

The following is a copy of a letter dated June 24, from Lord Baden-Powell, O.M., Chief Scout of the World, to the Hon. Nawab Sir Muhammad Ahmad Sa'id Khan K.C.S.I., K.C.L.E., M.B.E., of Chhatari, Chief Commissioner for India, the Boy Scouts Association, which we reproduce from *The Guardian* (Madras):

“I HAVE seen some far-fetched statements urged against me in certain Indian newspapers which have evidently been accepted by many people as true, without their having heard the other side of the case.

“It happened in this way:—That when explaining the aims and methods of the Scout training to a meeting of pressmen, I pointed out that in view of the impossibility of seeing into the future in these very difficult times for the world, education of the on-coming generation in character, health and unity was essential to form a strong nation and as the best insurance against disaster. I said that this was as necessary in India as it was in England or in

Africa and in other countries that I have visited in India. This statement was seized upon and made to imply that I was deliberately insulting India by accusing her people of want of character. Nothing was farther from my intention and I am exceedingly sorry that anyone should have found in my remark a meaning which I never intended, and should have felt hurt by it. I have spent over ten years in India among the happiest in my life, and have a great admiration and affection for the country. Was it likely that I should come out and visit the scouts in my eightieth year except with the motive of goodwill and admiration for the country?

“In the course of my description of our methods of training in Scout Movement, I told how the key-note of our training in character was development of the sense of honour. Incidentally I added that in India in trying to describe this virtue to the boys we had encountered a little difficulty in the fact that we could find no word

in Hindustani that actually stood for honour in its best sense. This again was understood as meaning that I did not consider Indians to have a sense of honour, which is far from my belief. But on this interpretation of my remark, certain speakers have been urging Indian scouts to break the promise they had made on their honour, and to leave the movement in spite of its valuable education for them and its effect in putting Indians on an equal footing of brotherhood with the youth of other nations of the world.

“To me it was unbelievable that my remarks could be understood in this light when I have been working for over twenty years in trying to give young India the joy and good comradeship of scouting, independent of all political, religious or military aims, for no other object than their own good. I am extremely sorry that this should have given any anxiety to those good men, the scouters, who have worked so hard and successfully in building a strong and sensible citizenship for India.”

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

UNITED FRONT

TO THE EDITOR "INDIAN OPINION"

“The world is too much with us,
late and soon,
“Getting and spending we lay waste
our powers.”

SIR,—What are we doing and how can we do it? This is the question that the thinking Indian is asking himself and his associates. For the answer to that question we need never search in regions far and wide, but we have only to look to ourselves as Shakespeare rightly says:

“The fault Dear Brutus lies not
in our stars,
“But in us that we are underlings.”

What are our working bodies and what are they doing? Our working bodies are, in short, the Congress and the Colonial Born Association.

Let us first of all examine each body. The Congress, as we know it, is essentially identifying itself with the capitalists. The Colonial Born and Settlers' Indian Association is identifying itself with the labour class. I leave it to the readers of *INDIAN OPINION* to find out for themselves whether it is a capitalist or a labourer who steers the Colonial Born and Settlers' Indian Association. This is a brief examination of the two bodies.

What are they doing? The Congress is doing everything it can for the

capitalists and is very successful at that. The Colonial Born Association is doing everything it can to call up protest meetings and shout down the work of the Congress. Besides this they have achieved nothing of any importance.

Do we, broadminded Indians, ever ask ourselves the question why, if we are Colonial-borns, should we call protest meetings and challenge the action of the Congress, instead of doing something constructive for the Colonial-born labourers ourselves?

Rightly are the Congressites justified in doing what they can for the capitalists. The Congress is a body which stands for the capitalists and why should they not do something in their own interest? Like the Congress, could not the Colonial Born and Settlers' Indian Association do likewise something in the interest of the labour class, instead of barking at the work of the Congress?

The Colonial-borns in this country have definitely my sympathy but the method adopted by those who steer them to get at what they want is not the required procedure. Following the

history of the Indians in this country the Colonial Born Association has been able to do practically nothing while the Congress was at all times given a fair and gentle hearing by the Government in all their requests.

Under the existing circumstances we could never be able to fight a foreign foe without uniting ourselves. When we ourselves are divided we cannot and will not be justified in expecting to overcome a foreign foe. “United we stand, divided we fall.”

Why should we concern ourselves with petty differences instead of uniting and fighting the bigger problem concerning the lives of the Indians in this country? Let religion be no obstacle to unification whether Hindu or Muslim. A united front is the only solution to our economic, political, and social problems.

May I, in conclusion, suggest that a united body of both the Congress and the Colonial-borns, under the common title of the “Indian Congress,” could only be able to emancipate our needy brethren and bring salvation to them.

I am etc.,

G. R. V.

Hindu Societies And Clubs

SIR,—With the arrival of Pandit Rishiram in this country, the various Hindu societies have come to the limelight after long periods of inactivity. All Hindu clubs and societies, apparently, are in an excitement or perhaps fervour, and even small ones, to say quite frankly, want to show themselves. It is difficult to estimate the number of societies and clubs established (including Mandals, Associations and Sangathans), but there is no doubt that there are far too many of them in Durban.

Readers of INDIAN OPINION will agree with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru when he said, during his tour of Malaya, that too many small societies show weakness, difference of opinion, and prove a hindrance to general progress of the community. This remark may appropriately be applied to the numerous Hindu societies, clubs and petty organisations in this country. The small organisations should throw off their petty grievances and merge into the bigger bodies to bring about better understanding, harmony, and to avoid confusion and conflict of thoughts and ideals.

What is being done, or has been actually done, by the various Hindu societies to promote the welfare of the Hindus? If we grope to the rock-bottom of these societies, we would find to our utter dismay, that very little, if that is worth mentioning, is done. The fact is that the majority of these societies do not function as they should, and there is more of outward show and

superficiality about them than practical service or work. What happens in these various societies is this: a meeting is summoned, speeches most vigorous and flowery are made and the house then disperses with some sort of resolutions passed, but not to be carried out. The resolutions go down into minute books, and there they remain, perhaps to be displayed at the archives at some future date.

What is the use of our societies and clubs, if they cannot do practical work among our brethren? Most of these societies, however, follow a narrow path. They seem to have no definite aim, and if they do have any aims, they are far too many and unpracticable. One thing that beats anyone is that each society is confined to its own group. This is obviously wrong and narrow-minded. Our societies, whether big or small, should embrace as many of our brethren as possible, and should serve, not only a few, but those who are not of our group also. Here it is alluded to what has become to be known as provincial groups. We should discard, as was rightly commented by the editor of INDIAN OPINION some time ago, our provincial outlook when it comes to societies and clubs. Because a group of people who happened to come from the southern part of India, does not necessarily mean that they should confine their efforts to their own welfare and being. Similar remarks apply to groups that have come from the west, north, or east of India. Societies existing in one group, should not take pride

in excluding people of other groups and still think that they are making progress.

Then again, it is a pity, that we Hindus are very eloquent in all things, but unfortunately our actions do not suit our eloquence, meaning of course, that we pay very little attention to the practical issues of our speeches. Pandit Rishiram, lecturing at one of the halls on the need of physical culture, said that though he was pleased at the display of the youths in physical culture, yet he was grieved that the movement should be confined to one certain group only. People and members of the societies listen to what has been said in the meetings, go home and forget. Such is the wonderful progress of our societies. There they rest. Very few efforts are made by most of these Hindu organisations to spread their aims and ideals for which they stand.

It is absurd that organisations should spring up like mushrooms and try to snatch some credit when any important persons come to this country. If societies are established they should make steady, continuous progress and propaganda, otherwise it is better to abolish such societies that flourish in names only. Rather have a path to follow than to wander and scramble aimlessly and reach nowhere. Therefore, one hopes that the different organisations will do something for which they have been promulgated.

I am etc.,

JUNIOR VAGE.

Things In General

Attorney Struck Off Roll

In the Supreme Court, Capetown, last Monday, on the application of Mr. P. T. Lewis, who appeared on behalf of the Cape Law Society, Mr. A. H. Gamiet, a Malay attorney of Capetown, who was convicted at the last Criminal Sessions on three counts of theft, was struck off the roll of attorneys.

Major Whittet Retires

After 36 years' service in the South African Constabulary, the Transvaal Police and the South African Police, Major A. Whittet, District Commandant in Durban, retired last Monday. A medal parade was held in honour of his retirement and medals were presented for 18 years' good service and conduct. Presentations were also made to Major Whittet in recognition of his 36 years' meritorious service.

Temporary Ban On Hose Pipes

Owing to the shortage of water in the Shongweni Dam the use of hoses in Durban has been prohibited from August 15 until further notice.

Germiston Indians

The Transvaal Indian Congress (Germiston branch), held a mass meeting on August 8. The following office-bearers were unanimously elected for the ensuing year: Chairman: Mr. B. S. Singh; Secretary: Mr. P. S. Govender; assistant secretary: Mr. Mohamed Ebrahim; treasurer: Mr. H. M. Akhalways; committee: Messrs. R. R. Padayachee, C. M. Moodley, D. J. Patel, N. B. Patel, M. Hassan, Ebrahim Amojee, Kala Singh and Seepal Singh. The grievances of the Indian community were fully discussed. All communication referring to the community should be addressed to the secretary, P.O. Box 119, Germiston.

Lecture By Agent-General

Sir Syed Raza Ali, Agent-General for India, will lecture on the awakening of Indian Muslims during the last 25 years and the social and educational progress made by them, at the Muslim Institute Hall, (adjoining M. K. Gandhi Library), on Saturday, August 21, at 8 p.m. All are cordially invited by the secretary to attend.

Shree Gopallal Hindu Temple, Verulam

A reception was held in the above Temple hall on August 8, in honour of Pandit Rishi Ram. After being garlanded and welcomed by the chairman, Mr. R. Talawantsingh, Panditji delivered a very interesting lecture on "Hindu Dharma."

Pretoria Hindu Seva Samaj

The birthday of Lord Krishna will be celebrated by the Pretoria Hindu Seva Samaj on Saturday, August 28, at 7 p.m., at the Samaj Hall. All are invited by the secretary to attend.

"Andaman's Day" In India

August 14 was observed throughout India as "Andaman's Day" in sympathy with the political prisoners in Andaman who are on hunger strike owing to their request to be removed from the Island being refused. A Renter's message from Calcutta states that fifty persons were injured and 100 arrested in a clash with the police, who were breaking up a procession marching to the Town Hall in connection with the observance of the day.

Hindu Youth Club

The second annual general meeting of the Hindu Youth Club, Durban, was held at the M. K. Gandhi Senthamil School Hall, on Sunday, August 8. Dr. Naicker presided, and in submitting his report, stated that he was happy to know that the membership now totalled 75. The Secretary's report was comprehensive, and detailed the work and activities of the club for the year under review. After the Treasurer's report was read and confirmed, and other matters dealt with the following office bearers were elected for the ensuing year:—Patrons: Messrs. V. M. Maistry, R. B. Chetty, Purmasir, Kuppie Murrie, S. P. Chetty, Sorabjee Rustomjee, R. R. Alfred; President: Dr. G. M. Naicker; Vice Presidents: Messrs. J. B. Chetty, K. N. Pillay and O. G. Gunder; Hon. Secretaries: Messrs. T. G. Pillay and Dhanayal Naidoo. Hon. Treasurers: Messrs. B. A. Pather, and B. A. Chetty. Councillors: Messrs. A. V. Naicker, H. P. Moodley, P. K. Naicker, Ramadoo, B. S. Pather, Ganasen Naidoo, Mynie Singh, Thungaveloo Chetty and Nadarajan Nadaar.

Saturday Closing In Pretoria

In a letter to *The Star* (Johannesburg), Mr. Goolam M. Keshavjee writes:

"Sir,—In a recent issue of your highly esteemed paper an article appeared, written by Mr. B. Edwards, in regard to Saturday closing, wherein he stated: 'The Pretoria and Reef Chambers of Commerce favoured a Saturday half-day.' While this is no doubt perfectly true, we beg to point out that the Chambers of Commerce of Pretoria and the Reef represent only a minority, both as far as numbers and vested interests are concerned, of the actual traders at these places. First of all the Indian commercial community of these places are denied to become members of the Chambers of Commerce for some reason best known to themselves, and secondly there are quite a number of European traders who are not members of these chambers. We therefore claim that the Chambers of Commerce of Pretoria and the Reef towns only have the backing of the minority of the commercial community of these places, and that the great majority are solidly opposed to making Saturday a half-day, as this is the one day of the week when the farmers and natives of the whole surrounding district come to buy their needs for the week or the month."

Pinetown Indian Child**Welfare Society**

A meeting convened by Mr. M. G. Fannin, Chief Magistrate of Pinetown, was held recently at the local Court House. The Magistrate, who presided, addressed the gathering and stressed the necessity of forming a society in view of the existing slums and the danger of others springing up. Those assembled represented Pinetown, Mariannhill, New Germany, Wyebank, Kloof and Hillcrest

areas, and all being unanimous, the society was formed and a constitution adopted. It was also decided at the meeting to enlist five members from the European section to act as co-helpers in this respect. They are Mrs. D. E. Fannin, Miss Paddison, Rev. G. H. Thorne (vicar of Pinetown), Mr. Bradley (Headmaster of the local European School), and Mr. Driessmann (Asst. Magistrate). Mrs. V. P. Chetty was also duly elected. The following were elected as officials of the Society for the year 1937-1938:—President: Mr. M. G. Fannin; Vice-Presidents: Mesdames E. F. O. Naidoo, Nulliah G. Naidoo, V. N. Pillay, Messrs. Peter Moonsamy, Ismail Ebrahim, H. M. Khan, C. Hyderally. P. Nulliah and S. P. Naicker; Chairman: Mr. M. K. Naidoo; vice-chairman: Mr. E. E. Soobroyal; hon. secretary: Mr. S. O. Narayadu; hon. treasurer: Mr. N. D. Joshua. The following were elected to represent the different areas:—Pinetown Township: Mr. N. O. Naidoo and Mrs. Narainsamy Naidoo; New Germany: Messrs. S. M. Moodley and P. M. Naidoo; Wyebank: Mr. L. Govender and Mrs. S. P. Naicker; Kloof-Hillcrest: Messrs. Veerasamy and D. Singh; Richmond-Mariannhill: Messrs. R. M. Naidoo and G. S. Moodley; Sarnia-Cowie's Hill: Mrs. Augustine and Arya Govender. Investigation Committee: Mrs. D. E. Fannin, Miss Paddison, Mesdames Narainsamy Naidoo, Augustine, S. P. Naicker, E. F. O. Naidoo, Messrs. M. K. Naidoo and C. Hyderally; Pinetown representatives on the United Council of Social Agencies: Representative, Mr. M. K. Naidoo; Deputy Representative, Mr. E. E. Soobroyal. It is anticipated to establish a clinic in the near future.

Pathmajuranni Andhra School Building Fund

The Pathmajuranni Andhra Sabha of Clairwood acknowledges with thanks the following donations received towards the above fund: Messrs. S. A. Peter, Manghi A. Nydoo, Manghi Bros., £5 5s. each; T. Vardhiah Naidoo, D. L. Mutchiah, £2 2s. each; V. O. Naidoo, M. Dharmalingam, Manghi Lutchanah Nydoo, R. Appal Naidoo, V. Muthoo Pillay, P. G. Govender, S. G. Govender, T. G. Govender, K. Bhadrish Naidoo, B. Appanah Naidoo, Narsimloo Naidoo, £1 1s. each; A. A. Naidoo, K. Appanah Phillip, 10s. 6d. each; P. Applesamy Naidoo, 10s.; M. Lutchmiah, 5s. 6d.; S. R. Pather, B. Balramsamy Naidoo, S. C. Kathrad, Thomas John, 5s. 3d. each; Sydney Naidoo, A. Juggiah, 5s. each. Total, £34 17s. 6d. Contributions will be greatly appreciated, and may be sent to the Secretaries, 75, Recreation Road, Rosburgh.

Nizamia Muslim Society

The treasurer of the Nizamia Muslim Society (Maritzburg), acknowledges with many thanks the following donations: Mr. L. E. Gangat £5, Moulana A. R. Ansari £3 3s., Sader Bros. £1 1s., Lillah £1, Lillah £1.

National Commercial Examinations

Mr. W. M. Bass, Local Secretary, National Commercial Examinations, Sastri College, Durban, writes:—

Unless otherwise notified, these will begin on Monday, November 22, and end on Wednesday, December 8. They will be conducted at Sastri College and all will commence at 7 p.m., (except for four hour papers if any) which will commence at 6 p.m. Candidates should be at the College ten minutes before the time at which their examinations start. Entry forms are obtainable from me and must be completed and handed in with the necessary fees not later than 6 p.m. on September 3, 1937. I shall be in attendance at the College for the purpose of dealing with these from 3.30 to 6 p.m. from Monday, August 30, to Friday September 3, after which no entries will be accepted. Handbooks of the various examinations may be obtained direct from the Examinations Officer, Union Department of Education, P. O. Box 1035, Land Bank Building, Pretoria, at sixpence each. Otherwise all correspondence connected with the Durban Centre should be addressed to the Local Secretary, National, Commercial Examinations, Sastri College, Durban. Local fees are as follows: External candidates: 2/6 for one subject, 3/6 for two subjects, 4/6 for three or more; Internal Candidates: 2/- for one subject, 3/- for two subjects, 4/- for three or more. Under no circumstances will local fees be refunded, but the examination fees may be refunded under certain provisions.

Death At Inanda

The many friends of Mr. S. Ramgobin, of Inanda, will be grieved to learn of the sad and untimely demise after a prolonged illness, last Friday night, of his eldest son Mohan. Young Mohan, who was only 20 years of age, was a promising lad. His parents had great hopes in him and had done everything possible to save him but tuberculosis had taken deep root, which caused his sudden death. The funeral which was attended by many friends and relatives, took place on Saturday afternoon on Mr. Ramgobin's farm, where the body was cremated. The deceased leaves behind him his father and mother and several brothers and sisters to mourn their sad loss. We extend to the bereaved our heartfelt sympathy.

Death Of Mr. A. K. Razak

It is with regret that we have to record the untimely demise of Mr. A. K. Razak, after a short illness. Mr. Razak was a member of the Rcsebank Sporting Club and was a good cyclist. The news is bound to be a shock to his numerous friends in South Africa. Mr. Razak had won fame amongst the Indian cyclists, winning several big trophies. He leaves behind a widow and a family to mourn their sad loss.

India Letter

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

British Empire In Zanzibar

INDIA observed June 21 as the Zanzibar Day to protest against the series of legislations designed to oust Indians from the economic life of Zanzibar. On July 11 the Indian National Congress received the following cable from the Indian Association of Zanzibar: "Conference, Indian Clove Merchants resolved only course now obtain redress against clove monopoly passive resistance. Decided first step clove strike by complete withdrawal Indians internal external clove trade. Appeal clove importers India sympathise cease clove importation. Urge commerce chambers Congress institutions take immediate steps this end. Demand Government India declare embargo cloves without delay. Request Congress depute one prominent leader enquire. Urge Government India arrange unofficial Indian delegates Indo-British trade talks London visit Zanzibar prior return India. Awaiting urgent reply."

A statement issued by the Foreign Department reads in part: The Indian has become the convenient scapegoat of the British in Africa. If the African and Arab planter or trader suffers dwindling of his profits due to causes of world depression or imperialist acquisition, it is ultimately the Indian who is held responsible. In Zanzibar and in various South African legislatures, laws are being enacted whose basis is the assumed guilt of the Indian for the country's poverty. While these laws thus serve the purpose of retarding Africa's political education and distracting her from the anti-imperialist movement to petty inter-communal and anti-Indian rivalries, they are also designed to enrich further the British imperialists. Clove growers have been obliged to sell cloves locally to the Clove Growers Association or the Zanzibar Distillery at about R. 1 to 1½ per frasila of 35 lbs. There is a definite demand of stems at Rs. 3 to 3½ per frasila in foreign markets, if free export were allowed. The Zanzibar Distillery is an imperialist British concern and no further evidence of how these laws are designed to enrich the British monopolists at the expense of the African and Arab farmer and Indian trade will be found necessary. The existence of nearly 15,000 Indians, who form nearly 6% of the population of Zanzibar, is in danger.

All-India Spinners' Association

The All-India Spinners' Association gives work to nearly 100,000 men. Hand-spun and hand-woven khadi is the garment of the Indian nationalist

and the All-India Spinners' Association organises the production of khadi. Throughout India, 84,052 men and women are actively employed as spinners in the various centres of the Association. Out of these 52,213 are caste-Hindus, 6,020 are Harijans and 25,819 are Mussalmans. In like manner, the 7,042 weavers and 735 carders are spread over the various Indian communities.

Punjab Premier Encourages Rough-handling

During question time in the Punjab Assembly, it was revealed that Minister Chaudhri Chotu Ram had, in the course of a speech, instructed district officials and the public to argue with Congressmen on their lecture tours. "If the Congressman still insisted on having his say," the minister advised, "tell him you know less pleasant ways of sending him about his business" with the accompaniment of a threatening hand. While answering a supplementary question, the Premier endorsed this statement of his minister. On the occasion of a later adjournment motion, the Premier, Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan, denied having endorsed the whole speech. When the Speaker of the House drew the Premier's attention to the fact that he had stood by his minister in his advice to rough-handle Congressmen, the Premier changed his ground and said that it was merely a personal endorsement and not on behalf of the Government. The adjournment motion was disallowed on a technical ground.

Arrest Follows "Long Live Revolution"

Balkrishna Sharma and Hamid Khan, Congress leaders of Cawnpur, were arrested by the railway police, when the crowd that had collected to receive President Nehru at the station raised the welcome slogan of "Inquilab Zindabad"—Long Live Revolution. Upon receipt of information, President Nehru walked into the railway police station and gave the slogan of "Inquilab Zindabad" but the railway police did not arrest him.

Jhansi Division Muslim Constituency By-Election

The Congress and the Muslim League are contesting the by-election. It is a Muslim seat and the candidates and voters must needs be Muslim. Nissar Sherwani, the Congress candidate, is fighting for Congress principles of freedom and economic betterment of the

masses and has already suffered imprisonment for these. The Muslim Leaguer is an advocate and little is known about him.

The Congress drive among Muslim peasant and other masses has apparently frightened both the British Government and such Muslim organisations about whom the term "officers without soldiers" has been aptly applied. First as to the Government. During the last one month, the various provincial governments have taken five major actions against Muslims. Yusuf J. Meherally was sentenced to six months' imprisonment in a Madras presidency court. Sajjad Zahir, secretary, Allahabad Town Congress Committee, is undergoing trial on a charge of sedition. Maulana Husain Ahmad, prominent divine of Deoband and Nuruddin of Jamiat-ul-Ulema have been externed from Delhi. Maulana Abul Qasim of Shahjehanpur is undergoing trial for sedition.

The extreme nervousness of the Muslim League has become apparent during the Jhansi by-election. A leaflet under the signature of its president, Mr. Jinnah, is circulating to the effect that a non-Muslim organisation should have nothing to do with a Muslim seat and that the Muslims should vote for the Muslim League in the name of Allah and the Holy Quran. Mr. Jinnah denies having put his signature to this leaflet. No explanation has yet been offered by the Muslim League of the United Provinces. The president of the Muslim League is not tired of repeating that the Congress policy of mass contacts with Mussalmans is fraught with very serious consequences. His attention has been drawn to the fact that, even to-day, the Congress has a larger Muslim membership than the Muslim League.

In the course of a press statement President Nehru says, "I want Nissar Sherwani to win because he is a fine upright man and he stands for Congress principles, for Indian freedom and the ending of exploitation in India. But much as I want him to win I would sooner that he lost the election and that we lost a hundred and a thousand elections, than that we based our appeal to the public on communal grounds and exploited the name of religion for our purpose."

Khalifa Fazal Din of the Punjab says that the Muslim League is an organisation of title-holders, capitalists and feudal chiefs and that Congress versus League means freedom versus slavery.

OPENING OF A MUSLIM ORPHANAGE

A EUROPEAN DONATES £750

IN performing the opening ceremony of Darul Yatam-Wal-Masukin, a Muslim orphanage, at Westville, last Sunday, the Agent-General, Sir Syed Raza Ali, acknowledged the sum of £750 from a European which he has donated towards the erection of that institution.

Addressing the Moslems, the Agent-General declared it was not necessary to remind them of the fact that the Holy Prophet, who gave them their religion, had been an orphan. He had made it obligatory on every Mohammedan to take care of orphans as much as possible. In the west the care of orphans had been undertaken by highly organised private effort. He sometimes wondered why the State in every civilised country, as it had done in Russia, could not make itself responsible for all orphans. Speaking of Indian orphanages, Sir Raza said that the work was not on a

properly organised scale, but he was glad that public spirited Moslems were going to do their duty. "This place is nine and a half acres in extent and so far a sum of £1,600 has been collected. There is also a large donation from one who is not a Hindu nor a Moslem. He is a European, who has promised £750 and what is more, that European wishes to remain anonymous. This is true charity. This example should be followed by public spirited Moslems and Hindus." He also hoped that in time generous assistance would be forthcoming from the Provincial Administration and the Durban City Council. Concluding, the Agent-General said that care should be taken in developing the self-respect of orphans. Nothing should be done to offend it, for without self-respect no community could do anything. "We Europeans," said the

Mayor, Mr. Fleming Johnston, "feel very proud that a European should have contributed to this institution. I don't think that the amount enters into consideration, but it represents the value of European interest. Nothing like this would have been possible 20 or 30 years ago, nor would Europeans have been present at a similar gathering. If one can read the signs of the times one will agree with Mr. Hofmeyr that a spirit of liberality and fairplay is passing over this country." He was followed by the Chief Magistrate, Mr. M. J. Streak, Mr. S. J. Smith, Mr. V. Lawrence, Hajee Rooknoodeen and others. The name of the home, it was suggested by the president of the orphanage, Moulana Muketaar, will be the Lady Raza Ali Home.

The Sporting World

Soccer.

Seniors

EXCITEMENT ran high last Saturday afternoon at Currie's Fountain, Durban, when Stars, a team with repute, met Daffodils for Thajmoon's Cup. It seemed that Stars were not in their usual form, while Daffodils were determined to win. There were quite a few rough tactics in the game, and at times, it was apparent that the man, and not the ball, was the object. However, at the end of ninety minutes the score stood at 3-3, and this fixture being of a knock-out nature, extra time was called for, at the end of which, Daffodils won by 5-4 goals. Shamrocks and Sydenham, two fairly well balanced teams, opposed each other on No. 1 ground. Sydenham fully extended Shamrocks who won by 1-0 goal, after some hard struggle. On the other hand Pirates were unable to field a team, and so Avondale, though deplete in number, had a walk-away win.

Juniors

Nothing much of interest was aroused by the junior players. Victorians very easily ousted Park Hill by 11-0 goals, while Shamrocks beat Red Rovers by 5-2 goals, in a scrappy match.

Juveniles

There was only one fixture in this division. Sastri College A met Avondale to decide for the League championship. Both teams played quite a good game, but a fine effort by Sastri A's skipper, enabled the College team to come out victorious

By "Rambler"

by 1-0 goal. The College A team now possesses the League championship as well as the Natal Cup, a good reward for fine play.

Verulam Temple C.C. And F.C.

Mr. R. L. Beharee, secretary of the Verulam Temple Cricket and Football Club, on behalf of the above, wishes to thank Mr. M. Juggath as president of the above clubs for the past two seasons, which post he now relinquish owing to his transfer. His sound advice and services in the above capacity will be greatly missed. Officials and members of the above clubs wish Mr. Juggath happiness, prosperity and success in his new sphere.

A soccer match of a high standard was witnessed at the Verulam Indian Ground on Sunday August 15, before a fairly good crowd, when the Temples of Verulam A and B met the New Factory Indian F.C. A and B of Kearsney in a friendly match. The B teams played first, and the result was that the visitors B, beat the home team by 3 goals to 2. When the Verulam Temple A and Kearsney A took the field, a promising of a spectacular match was shown and the spectators highly appreciated the fine combination of both teams. The final whistle blew with the home team winning comfortably by 5 goals to 2.

On Sunday, August 22, the Verulam Temple F.C. will meet the Stanger United F.C. at Verulam Indian Ground, commencing at 3 p.m. Good crowd is expected.

Old Collegians F.C.

The Old Collegians and Westerner's Football Clubs desire to convey their deep appreciation and sincere thanks to the Britannia Football Club for the kind hospitality extended to their players during their sojourn at Maritzburg for the five-a-side tournament held on Monday August 2. They are also grateful to Messrs. R. M. Moorgas and R. Manickam for having arranged for their accommodation at the Aryan Benevolent Home.

Golf.

Caddies Golf Competition

The caddies of Natal Estates Golf Club played for Mr. W. A. Campbell's clubs on Tuesday August 3. M. Chinsamy and G. Ramaissair tied for a win with a brilliant net score of 66. M. Chinsamy beat G. Ramaissair in the final on August 9, by one up. The caddies of the Natal Estates Golf Club extend their sincere thanks to Mr. W. A. Campbell for offering them a set of golf clubs.

Among the speakers at the Southern Rhodesian Hindu Society's Conference held at Bulawayo on July 12, a report of which appeared in the issue of August 6, the name of Mr. J. B. Ramphal was omitted in error by the sender of the report.

—સરપલસ—

રેકોર્ડોનું ગંભવર સેલ

નંગ ૧ ની શી. ૧-૦.

વહેલો તે પહેલો

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