

INDIAN OPINION

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NOTES AND NEWS

Agent-General's Advocacy For Partial Franchise For Indians

REFERRING to the plea made by the Agent-General for India for the enfranchisement of Indians, in a recent address to the Pretoria Rotary Club, the *Leader* (Allahabad) writes:—

"Since the Agent-General has made a reference to the Native Representation Act, we may remind him that progressive Native opinion was strongly opposed to the Act because it made provision for a separate black electoral roll, whereas what the Africans wanted was a common roll such as already existed in some parts of the Union. We too do not believe in political segregation. What we stand for is a common roll for Africans, Indians and Europeans, and we shall watch with interest and sympathy the Agent's efforts to achieve this for Indians. Remember that one of the grievances of the British settlers against the rulers of the Dutch republic was that they were not granted the right to vote. Those republics have been absorbed by the Empire, but the Indian settlers remain voteless."

No Differentiation Between One Citizen And Another

Speaking at the United Party fete in the City Hall, Johannesburg, on Saturday afternoon, Mr. P. G. W. Grobler, Minister of Native Affairs, is reported to have said both the old South African Party and the Nationalist Party had always stood for the same treatment for all citizens of the Union, no matter what their nationality was. They would guard against anti-Semitism. A young nation such as ours could never become great and strong if one section of the population was treated differently from other sections. All citizens had to be treated fairly, and on a footing of equality, according to the laws of the country. If any one section was persecuted, the consequences could only be difficulty—and recession. The United Party's motto was: "No differentiation between one citizen and another."

These words sound fine, but they apply only to the White citizens of South Africa. According to Mr. Grobler there should be no differentiation between

the White citizens, no matter what nationality they belong to. Quite definitely there is a set of laws in South Africa exclusively for the White races and a different one for the non-White. There is no qualification whereby the latter can be treated as "citizens" of the Union!

Empire's Solidarity

In a luncheon address to the Liverpool branch of the Royal Empire Society Lord Hartington, Under Secretary for Dominion Affairs, spoke of the devotion to the Crown existing overseas. England lost America, he said, because she tried to govern and control from Whitehall without being in close touch with America, or understanding the problems of the colonies there; but she had learnt her lesson—indeed, she almost forcibly fed the Dominions with self-governing institutions. "I believe," Lord Hartington said, "this new Empire, unlike any other in the past, is destined to last. It is not based on force or control of any kind from the centre, but merely in confidence, trust and goodwill. It has stood appallingly severe strains which would have broken up almost any past Empire. I believe it can stand future stresses and strains if they unhappily arise." Lord Hartington drew attention to "the spectacle to-day of the nations of the British Commonwealth absolutely equal in status, powers and right, freely associated, taking counsel together as equals, each with its own independent Parliament and associated only by common love and devotion to the Crown;" and he added, "It is so slender a link that it could be broken to-morrow and yet so strong that I believe it will endure many hundreds of years to come." He paid a tribute to the genius of the two white races of South Africa in healing their bitter feuds and wounds.

Let us hope that Lord Hartington's words will come true though his tribute to the two white races in South Africa sounds more like flattery than real, for both these races are at loggerheads as they were never before. And has England learnt her lesson yet in regard to India, which is the main stay of the Empire. The other colonies have really weested independence from England. India has not been able to do so owing to England's strong hold over her. Let

us hope England will learn her lesson in regard to India before it is too late.

Lord Nuffield's Gift

To Cripples In Natal

At a meeting of Rotary and Charitable Organization held in the Y.M.C.A. on November 17, a committee was formed for the purpose of investigating and reporting on the position of cripples in Natal, irrespective of race or colour. Miss Nangle and Professor Girdelstone, Lord Nuffield's representatives, will arrive in Durban on or about December 14 for the purpose of discussing with the newly formed committee the position of cripples in the province, and the application of his generous gift of £100,000 to the Union in this connection. It is desired by the committee that all particulars in regard to the Indian cripples be sent to Mr. A. Elsbury, hon. secretary, at the City Hall Basement at the earliest opportunity in order that they may be included in the census now being taken for the purpose of rendering assistance to them by way of orthopaedic treatment or any other means from any amount that may be allocated for this from Lord Nuffield's generous gift.

We hope every Indian who reads these lines will make it his business to inform those of his brethren who may not be aware of this boon and help them by furnishing the above committee with the information desired by it.

Cabinet Decides On Commission On Mixed Marriages

The Union Cabinet has agreed to the appointment of a Commission to investigate the desirability of legislation against mixed marriages. Further details, including the scope and personnel of the Commission, will be revealed at a later date. Sir John Adamson, former Transvaal Director of Education and Master of Rhodes University College, is a probable member of the Commission.

Mahatma Gandhi's Health

The following cable message has been received from Mr. Mahadev Desai from Wardha:—

"Mahatma Gandhi's health is improving slowly. He is compelled to take full long rest."

Indian Opinion

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 3RD, 1937

Japan

THE soul-stirring message delivered to Japan by Dr. Stanley Jones in the form of an open letter, reproduced elsewhere in this issue from the Indian exchanges, will be read with deep interest by all. Japan which was, only up to a short while ago, the bright star of the East, has suddenly fast sunk too low in the estimation of all those who were full of admiration for her for the great progress she had made. One can judge from the tone of the letter with what pain Dr. Stanley Jones must have written it. There is no doubt that Japan's ruthless invasion over China and the heartless massacre of human lives indulged in by her is second only to Italy's massacre of the Abyssinians, and it has for the moment put into the back-ground all the unrest prevailing in Europe.

Another stirring statement has been made by Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, an extract of which appears on our front cover. The Poet had received a message from Mr. Rashbehari Bose, from Tokyo appealing, on behalf of the Indian merchants, students and residents of Japan, that the Poet should prevent the Congress and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru from carrying on anti-Japanese activities for the sake of Indian interests and Indo-Japanese friendship. In reply to this message the Poet wrote to Mr. Rashbehari Bose stating that it hurt him very much to ignore his appeal. "I wish you had asked for my co-operation in a cause against which my spirit did not protest. I know in making this appeal you counted on my great regard for the Japanese." Then after stating what appears on the front cover Dr. Tagore goes on to say:

"If outraged conscience all over the world cries out against such wrong, who am I to recall such righteous protest? This protest has not been engineered by any single individual. It is as spontaneous and heartfelt as the admiration that the peoples of the East felt for Japan 30 years ago. I should be powerless to check it even if I dared to attempt it. You must, therefore, forgive me that I am unable to oblige you and believe me when I say that I have great sympathy with my countrymen in Japan, indeed as I have with the Japanese themselves, but the cry that comes from China of the broken hearts and broken

heads and broken bones is far too piercing and awful."

It is not likely that Japan would now come back to her senses and think at this eleventh hour of retracing her steps. It would be a miracle if she did. But just as it is true that: "They that take the sword shall perish by the sword," so also is it true that: "The mills of God grind slow but they grind exceeding fine." We must take it that it is God's hand that is working in making Japan so mad and alienating the friendship and admiration of the whole of the East. What the outcome of it will be remains to be seen. In the meantime the sympathy of all is with China. The Indian National Congress has expressed it in no uncertain terms, and so has the whole of India. We Indians in South Africa, however, are evidently too busy with our own little affairs to think of what is going on in the outside world. We are even too busy to think of what goes in India, our Motherland. Are our public organisations in Natal so dead that they had no time to call a public meeting to express grief for the death of a world famous personality like Sir Jagadis Chandra Bose, or to offer prayer for Mahatma Gandhi's health or to express sympathy for China in her hour of trial? Perhaps the leaders think these world-wide matters to be of little importance to Indians in South Africa or do they perhaps think it would be detrimental to their material interests to deal with them in this country?

Mixed Marriages

PERHAPS this subject of mixed marriages will interest our leaders in South Africa more than those we have referred to in the above article. Notwithstanding the fact that it was proved beyond a shadow of doubt that the number of mixed marriages between Europeans and Asiatics was so insignificant that no legislation was necessary the Minister of the Interior had to yield to the outcry of a few agitators, who are using this as a weapon to serve their own political ends, and had promised to appoint a commission to investigate the desirability of legislation against mixed marriages. The Cabinet,

we are told, has agreed to it. We should have had no occasion to object to such a commission being appointed if it had been a question of dealing with the general principle of mixed marriages. But, as is well-known, that is not the question at issue. The question is only to prevent mixed marriages between Asiatics and Europeans and between Natives and Europeans. The agitators are not averse to marriages taking place between Asiatics and Natives or Asiatics and Coloureds and so on. They do not mind any amount of miscegenation taking place among these races. They are only anxious to preserve the purity of their own White race and herein lies the sting. The object of the legislation was to hurl an insult at the Asiatic race, and hence the strong protest against it from the Indian community. It was thought that this commission would not be appointed after the Congress leaders had prostrated themselves before the Union Government by giving it that infamous assurance which stopped the passing of a private Bill to prohibit Asiatics from employing White women. It remains for the Congress officials to explain why their prostration has had no effect. We will have more to comment on the subject when the personnel and the terms of reference are made known to the public.

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Fountain of Wisdom

The realization of unity in diversity, the establishment of a synthesis amidst variety—that is the inherent, the Sanatan Dharma of India. India does not admit difference to be conflict, nor does she spy an enemy in every stranger. So she repels none, destroys none, she abjures no methods, recognizes the greatness of ideals, and she seeks to bring them all into one grand harmony.—RABINDRANATH TAGORE.

The great question of our time is not communism or individualism; nor Europe or America, nor the East versus the West; it is whether man can bear to live without God.

—DR. WILL DURANT.

If a man thinks he is Napoleon and nobody agrees with him, he becomes an inmate of the bug-house; if the masses agree with him, he becomes a dictator (says a writer in an American contemporary.)

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE PEOPLE OF JAPAN

BY DR. E. STANLEY JONES

We reprint from the *Guardian* (Madras) of October 7, the following article by Dr. Stanley Jones:—

It may be presumption for me to address this open letter, but in a situation of this kind one has to lay aside modesty even at the cost of being misunderstood. I write this because of a three-fold compulsion: first, I think I can claim to be a positive friend of Japan and have the sincerest admiration for the Japanese people; second, I feel very strongly that the Japanese people are headed, through their national leaders, particularly the military leaders, in the wrong direction; third, I feel that this opinion is shared by millions around the world; and I would like, if possible, to voice that opinion.

Contempt And Fear

As I see it, your attitude towards China oscillates between contempt and fear—contempt for her government and her people, and fear of the astonishing progress that China is making. Your attitude of the contempt is really out-grown. China is making too much progress for the validity of that argument. It is the second that is really at the basis of your present invasion. You seem to feel that if you are ever to get control in China now is the time to do it lest China grew too strong. All the other arguments seem to me to be rationalisations, this is the real reason. You want control of China, that seems plain.

Force And Friendship

There are two ways you might control or influence China, one is by force and the other is by friendship. You have chosen the first. But that means that you have doomed yourself to live beside a huge perpetual enemy. But you say, when we get through with China, she will be helpless in our power and we shall not be afraid of her impotent rage. I am not sure of that. Can you permanently hold down four hundred millions of people? Don't point to India as an example. It really isn't a parallel. Britain could lose India and she could go on more or less intact, for she is at a distance, but if you should conquer China now, and then in the future you should lose her, you might lose yourself as well, for if ever China should be sufficiently strong to get her independence, she would be strong enough to take yours away, for you are at her doors—and smaller.

A Mad Gamble

I am afraid that your leaders are leading you into a mad gamble. The future for you is very precarious along the lines that they are leading you, even if you should win at present, which is not certain, for China is going to draw it out and wear you down. You are headed for trouble and more trouble. And all the time you are giving deep and permanent trouble to a sister nation.

You missed the turning of the road. You should have taken the road of friendship and co-operation with China to your mutual advantage. You could have had almost anything from China if you had decided to be friends. Your universities would have been filled with Chinese students, your factories would have been humming to manufacture the raw materials drawn from China and Asia which you could have secured on the basis of co-operation. You could have lived together as friends and neighbours, each supplying the other's need and each being enriched. Now you have chosen to live alongside of the hell out of which I have just come—the hell of war, and it will be a perpetual war, overt or covert down through the years.

The Wrong Turning

I am afraid that you took the wrong turning. The result has been disastrous already. I have watched the change of the attitude towards you through the East. There was a time when almost the whole of Asia looked up to you and admired you and saw in you their potential leader. In their eyes you stood for the rights of Asia against the encroachments of the West. Then to their horror and dismay you began to devour piecemeal sovereign portions of Asia itself. By that act you lost the leadership of Asia. You had it in your hand and you threw it away when you grasped the sword and carved out living portions of the body of China. You could have possessed the soul of China in admiration and friendship, indeed all the rest of Asia, but you flung it away at the behest of your military leaders when they counselled force. Your life line is trade, but you cannot make people who hate you trade with you. In the end they won't. You are therefore cutting your very life line with your sword.

God Still Lives

If you say you are only doing what Europe has done, my reply is that two dominations do not make one liberty, and the East wants liberty. Besides isn't Europe just the example of what happens when you use force on other people? It comes back on you. The Master, whom I try to serve said, 'They that take the sword shall perish by the sword.' Isn't the situation of Europe at the present time a commentary on this? A few decades ago Europe was using force on vast portions of the world, and now that sword is coming back upon them and they are on the verge of perishing by it. God still lives, and His judgments know no East or West, and they are colour-blind. Your nation too may break itself upon the fact of God. For this is a world of moral consequence and if you sow injustice and force, you must reap, perhaps not to-day, perhaps not to-morrow, but as surely as God lives and laws remain, you must reap.

I am sorry to have to write with such feeling, but I am writing to a friend, and my words have the wounds of disappointment in them. I had hoped for another Japan to arise and lead us. This present militarist Japan is other than and different from the Japan of my dreams and hopes. Besides I have just come out of China and have seen the peasants torn from their peaceful villages. I have seen their blanched faces turned upwards at the sky which was raining deaths on them. They did not will this, and I am sure that your common people have no quarrel with these peasants—it is all so inexcusable and unnecessary.

Hell Of Hate And War

I beg of you as a friend to cease listening to the propaganda of those who would lead you into the continuing hell of hate and war, rather than listen to your wiser statesmen who have counselled friendship with China and go back to the turning of the road where you missed it and start again. Only a strong man acknowledges a mistake, a weak man never does. He continues his bluster though he knows inwardly he is wrong. Be that strong man and regain your moral leadership over our hearts by a complete turning round. Too late? I do not believe it

(Continued on page 562)

TRIBUTE TO GANDHIJI

AS I take up my pen to write this short article, a 'phone message reaches me from my friend Mehd of the receipt of a cablegram announcing Gandhiji's improved health. Instinctively I say a fervent "Thank God" and then immediately ask myself why? Why should we, who love and revere Gandhiji, seek to keep him here in this Myalba, tied to a body that is daily becoming more outworn, committed to tireless toil for the sake of a world that cares little for Truth but very much for its idols?

Few of us, I suspect, pause to analyse and consider our emotions. We talk glibly of love, meaning our affection for a person or thing in the same sense that a child "loves" chocolates, or the ultra-modern young woman "loves" jazz and the "rumba." Our so-called "love" is more often than not camouflaged selfishness—desire to appropriate the person or thing "loved" to our own personal use or enjoyment; to satisfaction of the appetites of that all-important little "i" of us. Grief thus arises less out of concern for the mourned than because of our loss; because we

By

L. W. RITCH

are, or believe we are, deprived of something. We have, I fear, still far to go ere we recognise that love—the real thing—unlike the counterfeit that passes for it eliminates the "i" that wants for itself and consecrates self to the object of its devotion, the beloved.

Gandhiji must often feel weary enough for the prospect of release and rest to be very alluring, yet he refuses to succumb to the allure and struggles again and again to retain his hold of the body of this "house of flesh that is the abode of pain," not by reason of any attachment to it or for it, but because he loves us and is sufficiently "bhakta" to renounce the more tempting way of escape for the continued "fight to a finish."

The difference is just this—and it is all the difference—we want him for what we hope he will achieve for us; he wants us for what he hopes yet to

be able to do for us. To Gandhiji the body, the intellect, the senses are but instruments of use for service; to most of us they represent the means of enjoyment, of exploitation, and not infrequently of self-indulgence.

Gandhiji has exemplified what a leader should be, and what to be worthwhile, he needs must be—wholly devoid of "i"-dolatory. Read the following and say whether Mahatmaji has or has not been true to the dedication of a life that is the hall-mark of the sincere "bhakta," and of one who loves his fellow-man.

"I play my part with stern resolve
with earnest aspiration
I look above, I help below. I dream
not nor I rest
I toil, I serve, I reap, I pray. I am
the cross, I am the way.
I tread upon the work I do; I mount
upon my slain self.
I kill desire and I strive forgetting
all reward
I forego peace; I forfeit rest, and in
the stress of pain
I lose myself and find Myself, and
Enter peace"

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE

PHYSICAL CULTURISTS OF DURBAN

TO THE EDITOR "INDIAN OPINION"

SIR,—Permit me a space in your widely read paper so that I could bring to the notice of your readers, the attitude of some so-called physical culturists of Durban towards Mr. C. G. Pillay, of Port Elizabeth, who is a Gold League District Officer of the well-known Health and Strength League.

Mr. Pillay arrived in Durban on Nov. 14 for a weekly stay amongst us and I, being a keen follower of physical culture, was fortunate enough to have witnessed two of his Weight-Lifting and Feats of Strength demonstrations on the 14th and 16th of November at the Hindu Youth Club and at St. Aidan's Hall, Sydenham. I must candidly admit that his demonstrations were very good and encouraging to the youth. At the latter show, Mr. Pillay explained to the large audience that he had retired from Weight-Lifting in 1935 and that since then he has been giving pupils tuition in the Weight-Lifting game in his club at Port Elizabeth. The audience thoroughly enjoyed his demonstration and, notwithstanding the fact that he had retired in 1935, his feats of strength were very good.

Despite the fact that he made it known publicly that he had retired

from active weight-lifting in 1935, and that he was only on a short stay in Durban, I was very much surprised to see a challenge for a weight-lifting contest issued against Mr. Pillay being displayed in several places in Grey Street, a day before his intended departure to Jo'Burg. The challenge was signed by some so-called physical culturists of Durban, who are supposed to be true members of the Health and Strength League.

In my opinion, this was a very shameful act on the part of these Durbanites, since they were also present at the demonstration when Mr. Pillay, openly stated that he had retired from weight-lifting and that he had come at the instance of one of his friends to Durban to give a demonstration.

Any sensible person will realise that Mr. Pillay was only a visitor to our City, and although the challengers knew fully well that he retired in 1935, it seems that these so-called members of the Health and Strength League were not in favour of extending to our visitor the hand of fellowship.

I have read all the letters that have been displayed in this connection and the only conclusion that I have come to is, that our visitor has been shabbily treated by those who challenged him. To me, it seems that they are ignorant as to the meaning of the golden rule of the Health and Strength League, which reads as follows:—

"To bind together in a band of robust brotherhood all physical culturists and athletes throughout the world by extending the right hand of fellowship to all brother physical culturists in whatever circumstances they may be found."

There is a large number of true members of the League who will endorse what I have stated. I trust that this will catch the eye of those concerned who were responsible for having shown our visitor that Durban does not hold up the banner of the League, and sincerely hope that their own conscience will tell them the wrong they have done to Mr. Pillay.—Yours etc., "A TRUE LEAGUER."

India Letter

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

Americans' Interest In Indian Struggle

Rev. F. Wilmot, of the *New York Times*, who recently visited India, in an interview to the *United Press* at Calcutta, stated:—

"WE, in America, are tremendously interested in India's struggle for freedom. We had a similar struggle in our country before we achieved our goal. Unfortunately, the real news about Indian affairs does not always reach us. Whatever we get is not the full story, nor is it free from bias. Occasionally funny and fantastic stories are sent out by interested people giving distorted pictures of Indian life. I have come to India to know things at first-hand and get at the real facts."

The Forthcoming Session Of The National Congress

For the first time in the history of the Indian National Congress there are going to be more than four thousand volunteers enrolled for work in the Congress Nagar. The Nagar will be two miles long and nearly a mile broad. Besides the usual open session space, Subjects Committee, Pandal Delegates' Quarters and Exhibition Grounds, there is going to be a huge Flag Maidan adjoining the open session grounds. Then there will be a special exhibition of Village Industries. There will be a Cattle Show, where some of the best bulls, stud-bulls and cows from Gujarat will be exhibited. Besides, hundreds of cows will have to be housed as only cow's milk will be supplied to all the delegates and visitors to the Congress. The Congress Session will be held on the 14th, 15th and 16th of February, 1938. Nearly forty Ministers in charge of the administration of three fourths of India will visit the Congress Session. Most of them are members of the All-India Congress Committee and practically every one of them will be delegate to the Congress. The difficulty of Budget sessions during February will be overcome by all the seven Congress Governments observing a special "Congress Week" during the period of the Congress Session. It is suggested that there should be no reason why even the Central Assembly should not follow that course.

Sir Wazir's Advice To Muslims

In the course of a letter addressed to the President of the All-India Muslim League, Sir Wazir Hasan writes:

"It is quite clear to me that unless and until all those who are oppressed by imperialism unite together and

struggle, we shall continue to remain in our present condition. It has been my endeavour during the past year to bring this consciousness to the Mussalmans of India. The Muslim League could serve no better purpose if it could make the Mussalmans realise this essential unity of all those who are oppressed and exploited in this country. To-day we have hardly any gains which we can distribute among the various communities of this country. To-morrow, when we shall be free and prosperous, the fruits of this rich and fertile land will be enjoyed by those people alone who toil and labour and those who to-day endeavour, strive and struggle to shatter the bonds of imperialistic exploitation. I believe that the Mussalmans of India have a great and noble role to play in this battle of freedom. Indeed, their true place should be in the front rank of the national forces fighting for independence. On those who weave the unending chains of communal formula, history will in future pass the same verdict as was passed on Nero, that while India burnt, they played with the fiddle. I therefore take leave of you deploring the ruinous path of disunity and separation which is being shown to our people to follow now. I am confident that the true interests of the Mussalmans of India lie not that way but in the closest unity with the Indian National Congress."

Burma Proscribes Gandai Films

The Government of Burma have forbidden the exhibition in the whole of Burma of three films produced by three different Indian film companies entitled "Mahatma Gandhi's March for Freedom," "Mahatma Gandhi's Historic March on March 12, 1930," and "Mahatma Gandhi's March on March 12, 1930 at Ahmedabad." A subsequent message states that the ban has been lifted.

Even In Sports India Is Exploited

Rup Singh, the famous Olympic hockey player and brother of Dhyani Chand, has issued the following statement to the press regarding the coming English soccer visit to India:—

"The terms of the English amateur soccer visitors to India should be an object lesson to the Indian New Zealand hockey tour organisers and an eye-opener to the staunch supporters of amateurism. We are forced to realize the impalatable fact that the English soccer team visiting India, though not the best club side in England and having no international reputation, is

yet offered a minimum guarantee of £2,000 (Rs. 27,000) and their entire expenses in India which will amount to about Rs. 33,000 thus totalling Rs. 80,000; while the entire expenses of the 1936 Olympic hockey tour were Rs. 45,865. The 24 members of their team will be offered first-class accommodation and catering during the railway journey and at different centres and plus other incidental charges, while India, the proud possessor of the unbeaten world-championship record in hockey since 1928, has to pay for her own tours from her impoverished coffers and thereby help to swell the funds of their hosts and further train them up in the art and science of hockey so that they might wrest from India her coveted world title. There are many who grudge Indian players travelling second class and consider it as luxury, and the payment of the incidental charges as a serious breach of the rules of amateurism. Their attention is invited to the progress of the English amateur soccer team in India. Is it not strange that when New Zealand, which has one of the highest per capital income in the world, could not guarantee entire expenses of the Indian team, famished India could guarantee the same to an English soccer team? Well, that is a mystery which puzzles every thinking soul in India."

Governor Puts On Khadi

His Excellency Sir Hyde-Gowan, Governor of the Central Provinces and Berar, has prepared a suit from the 'khadi' cloth, presented to him by the Hon'ble Dr. N. B. Khare, Prime Minister. His Excellency appeared in a 'khadi' suit when he presided over the last meeting of the Cabinet.

The Rupee Not To Be Devalued

Lord Linlithgow, the Viceroy of India, proclaimed himself to be an opponent of any devaluation of the rupee when, in a speech delivered during a visit to Lahore, he replied to charges brought against the Indian Government of injuring the industrial and farming life of the country by maintaining the rupee rate at the parity of 18d. Lord Linlithgow stated that his Government was far from contemplating any alteration in the market price of the rupee, as it regarded the present rate as being in the best interests of the Indian farming community.

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE PEOPLE OF JAPAN

[Continued from page 561]

is. I have talked with many responsible leaders of China, and I am convinced that they would welcome with both hands the hand of friendship extended from Japan, but they are prepared to resist unto death your present attitude and purpose. And world opinion is growingly with them. I believe I have voiced that opinion. Hence my daring to write.

Outcry Of Deep Wound

If you say I have lectured one side only, let me reply that I have not wanted to lecture, it has been the out-

cry of the deep wound within me. Besides, nothing that I have said here is severer than what I have said to the leaders of China about weaknesses and wrongs in their national life. And more, I have just returned from a mission to my own people in America and those that have heard know that I have not spared my own people regarding their national sins. We are all in deep need, the writer along with the rest. But—this is the point—the central international crime that is being committed in the world to-day is the crime of the invasion of China by your people.

It is a crime against China, against international peace, against your own best interests, and against what might have been to the rest of us. Back and be the kind of Japan that might have been had you not misdirected the turning of the road, and we will follow you and receive nothing. As long as this wrong to China continues we can receive from you neither culturally nor morally, nor spiritually, and may be that we shall be compelled to say, economically. And we say with a heavy heart for we are saying it to friends.

HISTORY OF BANDE MATARAM

FACTS AND UTTERANCES

“YOUR souls must be attuned to the pathos and music of the *Bande Mataram*.”

—SURENDRANATH BANNERJI.

Arabindo Ghose

(Extract from a report of his speech at Amraoti on Jan. 29, 1908):

“He was extremely pleased to know that the song had become popular in all parts of India and that it was being so repeatedly sung. The song was not only a National anthem as the European nations look upon their own, but one replete with mighty power, being a sacred *Mantra* revealed to us by the author of ‘*Anandamath*’, who might be called an inspired ‘*Rishi*.’.....

“The ‘*mantra*’ of Bunkim Chandra was not appreciated in his own day, and he predicted that there would come a time when the whole of India would resound with the singing of the song and the word of the prophet was miraculously fulfilled. The meaning of the song was not understood then because there was no patriotism, except such as consisted in making India the shadow of England and other countries, which dazzled the sight of the sons of this our Motherland with their glory and opulence. The so called patriots of that time might have been the well-wishers of India but not certainly those who loved her. One who loved his mother never looked to her defects, never disregarded her as an ignorant, superstitious, degraded and decrepit woman.”

Mr. Rasul On Vande Mataram

(Extract from the speech of Barrister Rasul, president of the Barisal Conference, 1906):

“The success of the swadeshi movement in Bengal has been, to a great extent, due to the efforts and works of our under-graduates, and other young

men, who being animated by the enthusiasm created by this movement sometimes go about singing patriotic songs such as *Bande Mataram* which has given great offence to our rulers. As far as I know, singing patriotic songs has never been considered an offence in any country before, but in our country the word of our rulers is required to be considered law and must be obeyed.”

Meaning And Origin

Bande Mataram was originally composed both in Sanskrit and Bengali by the famous novelist Bunkim Chandra Chatterjee. Later on, the song was inserted in his famous book *Anand Math*—the Abbey of Bliss—which was published in 1882.

The following is the translation of the song in English prepared by Dr. Bhupal Singh of the Dayal Singh College, Lahore, and published by Prof. Lajpat Rai Nair, in *Tribune*:

BANDE MATARAM

I bow to Mother.

To the Mother (possessing) good water, sweet fruits, fertile fields refreshing as *chandan*,

To one lighted by the silvery moon, with star-lit nights, to one decorated with groves of trees, laden with flowers;

To the sweetly smiling one, to one with ravishingly sweet voices.

To the giver of all happiness, to the bestower of blessings; I bow to the Mother.

Oh Thou, inspiring awe with the resounding of the voices of thirty crore throats.

Oh Thou, with swords in Thy sixty crore arms, who can say that Thou art weak?

I bow to the one, who punishes mightiest and bringeth to dust armies of the enemies, I bow to Mother.

Thou art knowledge, Thou art D Thou art Heart.

Thou art the secret of my desire
Thou alone the life of my body,
Thou art the strength of my arms
object of my heart's worship.

It is Thy form that is seen in every temple. I bow to the Mother.

Thou art knowledge armed with weapons.

Thou art wealth enjoying her among lotus flowers.

Thou art Speech the bestower learning, I bow to Thee, I bow to lotus faced one, to the pure one, to unique one.

To one possessing pure waters, mellow fruits, and fertile field.

I bow to the pure one, to the smiling one, to the adorned one, to nourishing Mother Earth.

I bow to the Mother.

(Only the first fourteen lines popular vogue. This will be seen in the translation issued by the Speaker of Madras Legislative Assembly)

WANTED

TEACHER in Urdu and Mah languages for new school to be established in Douglas Road, Wynberg, Capetown. Applications with testimonials and particulars of salary required to be submitted to Enus O. Chairman of the Morba Mohammed Educational Society, Douglas Road, Wynberg.

American Events

(BY H. STEFAN SANTESSON)

Gandhiji Honoured At New York Dinner

MEMBERS of the Hindustani community and American friends gathered in New York City on the evening of October 2, to celebrate the birthday of Mahatma Gandhi. The dinner had been arranged by a committee the chairman of which was Mr. Ramlal Bajpai, former associate of Lala Lajpat Rai. Mr. H. S. Santesson acted as Secretary. Prominent members of a number of interested organizations took part, including Mr. Roger Baldwin of the American Civil Liberties Union, Dr. Haridas Muzumdar, and Mr. Satish C. Mondal. The speakers included Miss St. Dennis, internationally famous dancer, Miss Frances Grant, Vice-President of Roerich Museum, Mr. G. C. Motwane, Bombay industrialist, Mr. J. J. Singh, former A. I. C. C. member, and Dr. H. T. Muzumdar, biographer of Gandhiji. Miss St. Dennis paid eloquent tribute to Gandhiji as a spiritual leader—as did Miss Grant—while Mr. J. J. Singh told of the work up in the North West Frontier Province in earlier days. Dr. Muzumdar stressed the influence that Gandhiji had had upon his personal life, and Mr. Motwane talked about the days of General Dwyer. Mr. Bajpai presided. Mr. Santesson read messages from those unable to be present. The Reverend Frederick B. Fisher had sent the following message from Detroit:

"Gandhiji continues to magnetize my mind and heart. Back in 1917 he became a new star on my horizon. From that day to this the light of his leadership has increased more and more. In days of war and turmoil, hatred and misunderstanding, coercion and violence, he stands out as our apostle of non-violence as a way of life. Our task is to seek in every possible way to make this programme of love a universal challenge."

Dr. Fisher is the author of "That Strange Little Brown Man Gandhi." Mr. Roger N. Baldwin, prominent American liberal, Director of the American Civil Liberties Union, prominent in the American League for India's Freedom, sent the following message:

"Merely to speak the name Gandhi brings up a picture without parallel in history. We honour in honouring him the force of non violence, the persuasiveness of simplicity, the triumph of tolerance over disunity and strife, and the power of selfless devotion to win and hold the leadership of a whole nation."

"These high qualities are as rare in the world outside as they are in

India, and for that reason Gandhi is a leader not only of his own people but of all who cherish the enduring values of character on which even political achievement, to be significant to history, must rest."

Boston Celebrates Gandhiji's Birthday

Massachusetts liberals, working through the committee which organized the celebration in New York, arranged a meeting on Friday night, October 1, at the Twentieth Century Club in Boston, in celebration of Gandhiji's birthday. The principal speakers were Richard B. Gregg, Gandhiji's friend, author of "The Power of Non-Violence"; H. Stefan Santesson, of the American League for India's Freedom, and Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, veteran feminist leader, who recently celebrated her 80th birthday.

Mr. Gregg said "one of the world's great problems is how to bring about needed changes without violence. Violence has been the method tried for thousands of years; and violence is now used even more to prevent changes. But the fact that a thing has existed for thousands of years does not prove that it must exist for ever. Actual slavery is almost gone, though economic slavery is still with us. This is an era of rapid change. War has become different. Airplanes and bombs put everyone in the front-line trenches. There is no safe shelter. Gandhiji's non-violent method is even more important to the West than to the East, because in a highly industrialized country the whole fabric of life would alter in a night with modern warfare. But some of the ablest militarists now admit that imperialism and militarism are bound to fail. Several famous English captains and generals have become pacifists."

Muriel Lester sent a message. Mr. Santesson, after quoting a number of passages from the works of Gandhiji in the course of his remarks, read messages from many of the nation's liberals. The majority of those attending were Indian students.

American Philosopher Honours Gandhiji

Manly P. Hall, prominent American philosopher, sent the following message to the celebrations from his sickbed in California:

Gandhi is as significant to the Occident as to the Orient, for he seeks to establish a new standard of world integrity. This frail gentle little man, with his message of love, shall march triumphant down the ages because he has sounded the keynote of an era to come. The world is tired of hate,

of bloodshed and of conflict. It is weary with plotting and scheming. Falseness and shame weigh upon the soul of humanity. The world longs for gentleness, kindness and understanding. Tired of pretence and the outer show, weary with accumulation, the world awaits a nobler impulse to lead it on. The world has been obsessed by a system of exploitation—Western civilization is digging its own grave with destructive competition and wars. It is this theory of selfishness that Gandhiji assails. He believes that the practice of right is sufficient to insure the well-being of all things. This truly holy man calls upon humanity to unite in his purpose to build up with him a new world to be ruled over by that inner Spirit against which none of the forces of evil can prevail."

Gandhiji's Birthday Celebrated In California

Members and friends of the Bharat Welfare Society gathered at a dinner at the home of Mr and Mrs. Ramnath Puri in Fair Oaks, California, on the evening of October 2, in celebration of Gandhiji's birthday. The people present had in many cases come from as far away as San Francisco, Oakland, and Lodi.

The speakers were Mr. G. R. Chaman, Mr. Nana Lal Patel, Mr. R. L. Gani and Mr. Ram Nath Puri. A feature of the evening was the large birthday cake baked by Mr. Puri. Those present wired their congratulation to Gandhiji, praying for his early recovery and long life.

News In Brief

Mr. Chaman Lal, distinguished Indian journalist, passed through the country on a lecture tour. He was received with great enthusiasm by those of his compatriots who are in this country. He gave a number of lectures in New York, before the Hindustani Association, and, on September 30, before the members and friends of the American League for India's Freedom. He sailed from New York on October 2.

Mr. G. C. Motwane, Bombay radio "Czar", is visiting the country together with his daughter, Sautri Motwane. Miss Motwane was very enthusiastically received when they visited Hollywood. Here, in New York, two large parties were given for the Motwane's within a fortnight.

Justice M. B. Niyogi and Colonel Kukday, both of Nagpur, sailed for India in the beginning of September.

Things In General

Prayer Meetings For Mahatma Gandhi's Health

ON Friday, November 26, at 5.30 p.m., a meeting convened by the M. K. Gandhi Library Committee, was held at the Parsee Rustomjee Hall. There were present members representing all communities. Prayers for Mahatma Gandhi's restoration to health were offered by Pandit Rishiram, Rev. W. G. Robinson, Hafez Ebrahim, Messrs. P. Joshi and S. J. Randeria. Speeches were made by Rev. Robinson, Mr. A. H. West and Pandit Rishiram who eulogised the good work of the Mahatmaji and the sacrifices made by him, not only for India, but for the humanity of the world. Pandit Rishiram said that it was Mahatmaji's ideal and his sincerity that had endeared him to India and to the world at large.

Prayers were also offered for the health of Mahatma Gandhi at a meeting of the Bombay Presidency Hindu Association held on Sunday, November 28, at the Surat Hindu Association Hall, Victoria Street, Durban.

Hindus At Glencoe

A Havan ceremony and offering of prayers for Mahatma Gandhi's health was conducted at a crowded gathering of Indians at Glencoe, on Sunday, November 28. The working classes in their numbers, even men of 70 years and over were seen amongst the gathering, including many children. Mr. S. Bagwandeem presided. A resolution was also passed, expressing profound grief at the sad news of the death of Sir Jagadis Chandra Bose, the world's greatest scientist.

Indian Social Service Committee

The tenth anniversary celebration of the Indian Social Service Committee took place on Monday, November 22 at the M. K. Gandhi Library, Durban. The Mayor of Durban, Mr. Fleming Johnston, presided. Mr. V. Lawrence, President of the Committee, said that the three pressing needs of the Indian community in Durban were slum clearance, the rehousing of poor Indians and new sources of employment. The committee had to meet an expenditure of from £20 to £25 a month for deserving cases. The City Council had been approached for assistance, but the committee had received nothing, nor had it any hope of donations or grants from the Durban Community Chest as the committee had complied too late with the Community Chest's requirements. There was no prospect of an increase in the contributions of the Provincial Administration or of the Commissioner of Asiatic Affairs. A large number of Indians had benefited from the free dispensary. The need for a united council of Indian social agencies,

the serious state of the finances of the Indian Social Service Committee, and the overlapping of the work done by various Indian organisations were stressed. Pandit Rishiram appealed to the Indians to take more interest in their own welfare.

New Arms And Ammunition Act

A public notice issued by the Department of Justice states that the requirements of the new Arms and Ammunition Act for the re-registration of all firearms are not being adequately carried out by the public. The law is that every arm in the possession of any person on July 1, 1937, with certain exemptions, must be registered with the Magistrate, no matter whether such person holds a licence for such arm or not. Persons already in possession of licences will, if everything is in order, receive free licences in exchange for their old ones. In the Cape Province, where licences were not known before July 1 last, free licences will be issued to lawful possessors of firearms. After December 31 any person possessing a firearm without a licence under the new Act will be guilty of an offence, and, no matter if such person already holds a licence under any old Act, he will have to pay for his new licence. Possessors of firearms who have not yet done so are requested to apply to their Magistrates as early as possible for the registration of their arms under Act 28 of 1937.

Latest Immigration Figures

According to a blue book on the statistics of immigration issued on Monday, November 22, 1936, non-European arrivals in the Union numbered 4,550 and departures 2,681. Of arrivals 44 per cent. and of departures 86 per cent. travelled through Durban and 45 per cent. of arrivals, but none of the departures, through Komatipoort. Asiatics comprised the bulk of non-European traffic, representing 91 per cent. of the arrivals and 92 per cent. of the departures. Asiatic immigrants to the number of 1,012 stated their intention of settling in the Union, and 689 domiciled Asiatics left with the intention of not returning. In the 13 years from 1924 to 1936, non-European emigrants have exceeded immigrants by 13,041. European immigrants intending to become permanent residents, who entered the Union last year, totalled 10,894, and emigrants leaving permanently numbered 2,716, a gain of 8,124. The number of immigrants last year was the highest on record. In the year under review, British immigrants numbered 3,581, and emigrants 2,385, a gain of 1,196. Non-British immigrants numbered 7,259 and emigrants 331, an increase of 6,928.

Union's Trade For Nine Months

For the nine months ending September 30 the imports into the Union totalled £76,353,679 as against £63,159,373 for the corresponding period in 1936. The exports totalled £92,596,763 against £85,562,303 for the nine months in 1936. The United Kingdom was the Union's best customer, her imports totalling £30,307,143 (42.8 per cent.) with exports amounting to £75,104,890 (84.9 per cent.). The United States of America was second on the list and showed imports totalling £14,640,189 and export £1,030,839. American imports amounted to 20.7 per cent. Germany had imports amounting to £3,896,937 (5.5 per cent.) and she bought from the Union goods worth £2,773,233 (3.1 per cent.). Japan's trading figures were: Imports £2,655,208 (3.7 per cent.); exports £3,290,428 (3.7 per cent.). Italy sold to the Union goods to the value of £887,715 and bought from the Union £667,677 worth.

Christmas Mail For Europe

All Christmas cards to Great Britain, Ireland and Europe must be posted by December 1. The closing date for all airmail matter to Europe is December 9. Parcels and Christmas cards to Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika must be posted in Durban by December 4. The closing date for airmail to these countries is December 16.

London Muslims On

Palestine Question

A resolution condemning the Balfour declaration and Britain's policy in Palestine was passed at a meeting in London under the auspices of the Muslim Society of Great Britain. Speakers from India, Egypt, Syria and Iraq supported the resolution.

Imperial Government's £600,000 Grant To Indian Army

A striking precedent has been created by the Imperial Government in its financial relations with the Indian Army by its recommendation to Parliament to make a special grant of £600,000 to enable the Government of India to carry out the mechanisation of its army without the least possible delay. Hitherto the Government of India has been solely responsible for the maintenance of the Indian Army. The Imperial grant contemplated was announced on Nov. 17 in the House of Commons by Lord Stanley, Under-Secretary for India. He is reported by Reuter to have said that the reason for the grant was the magnitude of the capital expenditure involved. The grant will be made over three years, beginning on April 1 next.

Indian Railwaymen

As a result of representations made by the South African Railway and Harbour Indian Employees' Union, Durban, the Administration has notified the Union, that the walls which had been painted black in the barracks, will be repainted in colours to meet the wishes of the members.

Sanatan Ved Dharma Sabha (Johannesburg)

A committee meeting of the Sanathan Ved Dharma Sabha was held at Mr. Ramdial Singh's residence, Johannesburg, on November 22. Mr. B. M. Singh presided and Mr. Lalbehary Maharaj, the official priest, said prayers for the recovery of Mahatma Gandhi's health. The need for funds for the building of a temple and school was emphasised by the secretary, and the following persons agreed to give materials so that the building work will be commenced with at once: Messrs. Ramdial Singh: all sand, concrete and cement for the foundation; Seubajan Ajodha: all cement and lime for the walls; R. Bhayroo: all door and window frames; B. M. Singh: all sand and concrete for the walls.

New Magistrate At Gwanda

The Indians of Gwanda recently bid farewell to Mr. and Mrs. P. von Broembson and welcomed Mr. Malone, the new resident magistrate. A number of European residents were present by invitation. The leader of the Indian community, Mr. M. H. Naik, read an address, expressing the regret of the community at losing Mr. van Broembson, and welcoming Mr. Malone as Civil Commissioner and Magistrate. Both Magistrates were garlanded and bouquets were presented to Mrs. von Broembson and Mr. M. von Renen, Assistant Magistrate. The Magistrates replied briefly and Mr. Naik, on behalf of the Indian community, presented a large brass tray and bowl to Mr. and Mrs. van Broembson, after which refreshments were served.

General Franco On New Spain

"The civil war in Spain will end by the military triumph of the Spanish Nationalist army and not by mediation or diplomatic compromise," General Franco told the special correspondent of the *Daily Mail* at Burgos. "I refuse now and always will refuse to consider any demand for an armistice. Unconditional surrender, which implies the laying down of all arms and the surrender of all towns and positions is the only end which can be acceptable to Nationalist Spain. I shall consider as a traitor to his country anybody who in anywise suggests or discusses other terms for ending war." General Franco declared that Spain's youth had given its life-blood freely for the cause which was to bring about a new, free, great and united Spain. "It would be a betrayal of these great sacrifices if we were to stay our armies now in the hour of their

triumph. The new Spain would be a land of justice, clemency and fraternity, with a place for everybody."

Rand Service For Blood Transfusion

The Johannesburg Medical Graduates' Association have inaugurated from last week a Rand blood transfusion service, the object of which is to supply blood for transfusions at any time of the day to all Reef hospitals. It hopes to organise an emergency service, either by motor car or aeroplane to other centres of the Union. Up to five years ago, blood for transfusion was given by a few medical students, or by relatives of patients. As the practice became more widespread and people accustomed to it, the demand for transfusions increased so much that the few medical student donors were unable to carry on. At that time a fee of £1 ls. per 100 c.c. of blood were paid. Donors joining the new organisation will have to give their blood voluntarily and free of charge. The money deriving from the services will be used for the expenses of the organisation, and if there is any balance it will be given to charity. Parallel services will be arranged for non-

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Europeans, the donors being non-Europeans. A permanent full-time secretary is to be appointed. It is also intended to investigate the storage of blood, as has been done in Spain and China, to provide a useful emergency service to places in need.

Wedding

The marriage took place last Sunday, November 28, at the Depot Road Hindu Temple, between Mr. Soobramanian (Tommy), second son of Mr. and Mrs. S. Namasoovayam Pillay of Molteno, C.P., and Miss Thayar Ammal, youngest daughter of Mrs. P. K. Naidoo of Johannesburg. There was a large gathering present and music was supplied by the Young Men's Vedio Society Orchestra, and a radio programme and records were supplied specially for the occasion by Messrs. Choonilal Bros., the well-known merchants of Verulam and Durban. The nuptial ceremony was performed between 11 a.m. and 12 noon. The bride and bridegroom were the recipients of numerous valuable gifts and telegraphic messages of congratulations from all over the Union. Hundreds of guests were entertained to a sumptuous dinner after the ceremony.

Obituary

Death Of Mrs. Sam

WE deeply regret to record the sad death, which was discovered under tragic circumstances last Friday morning, of Mrs. Thayaramah Govindoo, the beloved wife of Mr. R. Govindoo, better known as Mr. Sam. Mrs. Sam, it is presumed, was murdered by some unknown culprit on Thursday, November 25. She was missed at her residence at 35 Noel Road, Mayville, from 3 p.m. on that day, and her dead body was discovered at about 9 o'clock on Friday morning in a well nearby, with a piece of cloth tightly fastened round her throat. The funeral took place on Saturday afternoon at the Queen Street Cemetery. The late Mrs. Sam was one of the pioneer settlers of the Phoenix Settlement. She was of a quite disposition and was well liked by all those who knew her. She stayed at the Phoenix Settlement from the time of its inception in 1904 to 1918, when she left with her husband and children to settle in Durban. Mrs. Sam was the mother-in-law of Dr. M. G. Naidoo, of Durban. She leaves behind her husband, four daughters, one son and a large family to mourn their sad loss. We extend to them our heartfelt sympathy.

Death Of Mr. Sorabjee Eduljee Jinwala

The death took place on Wednesday morning after a prolonged and agonizing illness, of Mr. Sorabjee Eduljee Jinwala, an old and well-known resident of Lourenço Marques. The late Mr. Jinwala leaves behind him three sons and a large family to mourn their sad loss. We extend to them our heartfelt sympathy.

Death Of Mr. Juggath Maharaj

A large crowd was assembled at the cremation of the late Mr. Juggath Maharaj at the Verulam Hindu Cemetery on Wednesday, November 24. The late Mr. Juggath Maharaj was born in Verulam and was a resident of the district for nearly 75 years. He leaves behind five sons, three daughters and a large family to mourn their sad loss. The family wish to express their sincere thanks to the headmaster and staff of both Umhloti and Verulam schools, Verulam Dipawali Sports Union, Verulam Temple Cricket Club, Messrs. S. R. Maharaj and L. Rajcoomar for floral wreaths, and to all who had assembled at the crematorium to sympathise with them in their sad loss.

The Sporting World

Mayville District Indian Cricket Union

THE first annual general meeting of the above Union was held at the office of Mr. Jas. W. Godfrey, 437 Smith Street, Durban, on Thursday, November 11. Mr. R. Mahabeer was in the chair. The following officials were elected for the ensuing year:—Patrons: Messrs. E. M. Chin and C. D. Boulton; President: Mr. R. Mahabeer; vice-presidents: Messrs. R. N. Naidoo, S. R. Peters, S. P. Pillay, R. Baichen, M. Tulsi, S. Rajpaul and S. M. Pillay; hon. secretary: Mr. Jack Nadasen; hon. treasurer: Mr. S. R. Peters; hon. record clerk: Mr. Ahmed Kajeer; hon. auditor: Mr. N. Sullaphen; executive committee: Messrs. R. Mahabeer, Jack Nadasen, S. R. Peters, S. P. Pillay and E. M. Chin; delegates to the Mayville District Indian Sports Grounds Association: Messrs. R. N. Naidoo, S. M. Pillay and Jack Nadasen. It has been decided that the fixtures be commenced on December 5, with a friendly match between the Schools Cricket Club and the President's XI. Match commences at 10 a.m., and all sportsmen are invited to this opening function. Clubs in the district are requested to send in their affiliations to the secretary, Mr. Jack Nadasen, c/o 437 Smith Street, Durban.

By "Rambler"

South End Hindu C.C. (Port Elizabeth)

The above club met Uitenhage in a cup match at Uitenhage on Sunday, November 21. Some good performances were witnessed by the players of both teams. South End took the knock first and were able to reach 55 of which N. Umley scored 33, which included 4 fours. M. B. Kara capturing 6 wickets for 13 runs. Uitenhage, first innings 35. The only batsman to show form was M. B. Kara in scoring 24 not out, Umley taking 4 wickets for 13 runs. South End entered their second venture disastrously, the first six wickets falling for 17 runs. Then, D. Daya started to bat at a brisk pace, and made matters look more lively. He scored 24 not out which included two fours. The score was 53, and this time S. Ratanjee was successful in capturing 5 wickets for 13 runs. Faced with the task of scoring 74 runs to obtain an outright victory, Uitenhage's opening batsmen started confidently. The first wicket fell at 37 when N. Morar was bowled for 15. It was not long afterwards when the side was out for 50 runs.

T. Makan being the only bowler successful in securing 6 wickets for a small total of 18 runs. South End thus won the match by 24 runs.

Gwanda F.C. Vs. Messina F.C.

The final match for the Naik cup was played at West Nicholson recently. The game was exciting and was watched by a crowd of visitors from Messina and elsewhere. The match was won by Messina by 2-1. On the conclusion of the play, the donor of the cup, Mr. M. H. Naik, made a short speech and presented the cup to the winning team.

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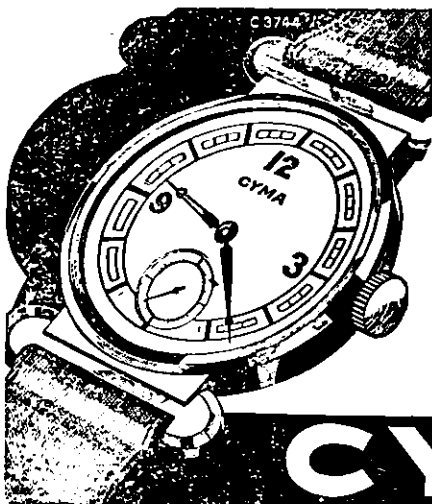
To Club Secretaries

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