

INDIAN OPINION

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NOTES AND NEWS

What Is Taught In Schools About Indian

OUR attention has been drawn to a certain lesson in the sixth book of the "Young South Africa English Reader," published by J. A. Van Schalk of Pretoria, and approved by the Book Selection Committee of the Transvaal Education Department for use in Government schools in that Province, wherein the word "coolie" is applied to an Indian who is painted as being the cruellest type of humanity on the face of the earth. The story is of certain school children coming across a horse lying in an emaciated condition on the roadside, who being overwhelmed with pity for the poor animal, decides to purchase it from the Indian owner, who is represented as having no more use or regard for it than he would for an orange he had sucked dry of its juice. Having purchased the animal, the children deliberate upon a suitable name for it and suggests one of them: "I think 'coolie' will be a nice name because we got it from that cruel Indian."

Well, we can only pity the author of the book in question for his poor intelligence but it would be a thousand pities if his whole race had to be judged by his standard. We do not lay so much blame on the author of the book as we do on the Book Selection Committee, the Education Department and the teachers who teach in the schools, for they should certainly have known better. Every lesson taught to a child should have a moral and the only moral derived from this lesson is that an Indian is a cruel beast and is known as a coolie. Afrikaansers, according to their sense of civilisation, may think this to be conducive to good upbringing of their children. We, however, certainly do not think so. We have no desire to reciprocate this wonton insult to the whole Indian nation by indulging in mud-slinging but we would respectfully draw the attention of the Department of Education to take the necessary steps for the deletion of the lesson in question from the book mentioned above.

Hindu Marriage Case—Privy Council Refuses Leave To Appeal

The Privy Council has dismissed the application for leave to appeal in the case of a Natal Indian woman, Papa, who petitioned for the nullification of her marriage to her uncle on the grounds that it was incestuous and within the prohibited degrees of consanguinity, reports a Reuter message from London. Papa, of 50 Archery Road, Rosburgh, was married by religious rites in 1921 to Perumal, her mother's brother. At the time she was about 12 years old and both parties were aware of the relation between them. A child was born to Papa on April 21, 1925, and in May of that year the marriage was legally registered, the Protector and his officials being aware of the relationship. Papa is alleged to have been unhappy with Perumal, who is reported to have turned her out of his house. After the elapse of 11 years she sought an order declaring the registration of her marriage null and void on the grounds mentioned, but in the Natal Supreme Court Mr. Justice Mathews gave judgment in September, 1936, for the defendant, Perumal, with costs, on the ground that she had been unable to satisfy the Court that the religion of herself, her parents and of Perumal prohibited her marriage with him. The matter was taken to the Appeal Court at Bloemfontein, where the appeal was dismissed and the judgment of the Natal Supreme Court upheld in March, 1937.

Japan Still War Mad

Japan's brutal war on China is becoming more and more gloomy. Nanking was reported to have been occupied by the Japanese at sunset on Monday, December 13. Prince Konoye, the Prime Minister of Japan, said in a statement made subsequent to the fall of Nanking that this is only a prelude to the drama of the China question and marks the start of a new era in the hostilities, for which the Japanese nation is urged to redouble its efforts in all fields of activities. Japanese have caused considerable sensation in America and Britain by their bombers having sank the American gunboat Panay in Yangtse River and for having on three occasions provocatively bombed British gunboats

"Cricket" and "Scarab." Apologies to Britain and America for attacks on their shipping are reported to have come thick and fast in Tokio with Mr. Hirota and the Navy and War Ministers all participating in them. While both the British and the American Governments do not propose to take any precipitate action, both have transmitted to the Japanese government a demand for full compensation, apologies and guarantees against a repetition of such an attack.

An outstanding event of the week in Europe is that Italy has resigned from the League of Nations and Germany has declared that it will never at any time join the League.

Durban Indian Womens' Association

The Durban Indian Women's Association which, with the help and co-operation of sympathetic European ladies, has been rendering valuable social service in every field of life of the Indian community, is holding its Annual Bazaar on Saturday at the Dartnell Crescent Girls' School. It is to be hoped that the Indian community will give the Association the encouragement it deserves by rendering it their moral and material support.

New Industrial Legislation

The Wage Act and the Industrial Conciliation Act, which were passed by Parliament during the last session, have come into force as from December 15. The administration of these Acts affects 107 trade unions with a membership of 70,300 and also 82 employers' organisations with a membership of 4,300. They embody a drastic tightening up of industrial legislation affecting both employer and employee alike. Under the Industrial Conciliation Act employers who are convicted more than once for underpayment of wages may be thrown out of business, while they are in future also to be denied the opportunity of signing admissions of guilt and thereby escaping the limelight of publicity. A far-reaching fresh provision is one which gives the Minister the permissive right to prohibit, limit or regulate overtime—a right which can be used to prevent the employment of a person for more than a specified number of hours a week. Rigorous penalties are set out for imposition by the courts for any contravention of the new industrial law of the country.

Race Problems In America

An interesting address was given to the Benoni branch of the Transvaal Workers' Educational Association by the Rev. Ray Phillips, on "Race Relations in America." Mr. Phillips stated that in the United States the negroes were trying to make it more obvious that they were endeavouring to assist the White-man in the building up of the country. He contended that eventually the Natives in South Africa must adopt a similar course, though

the fears and prejudices of the White race must first be educated along different lines. In America some negro communities had developed amazingly. As an instance he cited the Tuskegi Institute, where wonderful progress had been made, all tuition being carried out by an entirely negro staff. The only way that the prejudices against the negro race could be modified was by more personal contact. They must endeavour to discover the real human being behind the black skin.

Indian Opinion

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 17TH, 1937

The White Africa Policy

A FEW weeks ago we published an interesting article by the Rev. C. F. Andrews describing how the colour bar had travelled all the way from South Africa right up to East Africa and how it was fast spreading throughout the African continent. It is growing in intensity in this country as it is evidenced in the course of our daily lives; and there is fresh evidence how it is increasing in Kenya and Tanganyika. The suggestion that a farm which was on sale should be sold to an Indian buyer, was recently turned down by the Kenya District Council by seven votes to four. The owner of the farm was himself in favour of selling it to the Indian, and the Government of Kenya, too, was willing that the sale should take place. A member of the District Council told his colleagues that it was to the general interests of the community that the farm should be worked by an Indian rather than lie idle, and urged that a dog-in-the-manger policy in regard to an apparently unwanted farm in the highlands would prejudice rather than help the European campaign for the demarcation of a special area. But his view did not find favour with his colleagues. Similar instances are not wanting even in South Africa. The absurdity of the claim for the reservation of the

16,000 square miles of the best land in the Colony for the 18,000 Europeans would be evident, very rightly says the *Hindustan Times*, when it is remembered that the total population of the Colony stands at 3,000,000 and more than half of the rest of the Colony is land unfit for human occupation, being infested with the "tse-tse," the fly that conveys sleeping sickness. The Indian population in Kenya is more than 30,000 and some of the Indians have a standard of living as high as that of the European. The *Manchester Guardian* observes in this connection that it would be economic folly to allow land to go to waste, because no European could cultivate it profitably and that it would be an intolerable racial discrimination to say that no Indian, to whatever standard of civilisation he might attain, should ever be a landholder in the Kenya highlands. The words of sound advice have had no effect whatsoever on the thick-skinned Kenya Whites who are determined, even as they are determined in the Union, to crush Indians out of existence.

Tanganyika, a mandated territory, was hitherto a land where Indians were living in peace and Kenya Indians looked to it as a resort for refuge for them when the repressive policy in Kenya became intolerable. That hope too is being

now shattered to pieces as the disease of race prejudice is fast spreading even in that land. A measure similar to the Marketing Bill of Kenya is being considered in Tanganyika. It is very much like the Zanzibar clove monopoly measure.

Thus Indians in Kenya, Tanganyika and Zanzibar are all under the same hammer and are gradually coming in line with the conditions of their brethren in the Union.

One of the Union Cabinet Minister's, not long ago, expressed his desire to see a White Africa policy spreading right along the coast up to East Africa. While this policy is beginning progressively to take a practical shape the Government of India hardly seems to be able to do anything more than to make a verbal protest. Then again while the White agitators are always on the move and are making themselves heard and felt is there a contra move on the part of the victims—the Indians? They have awakened to a certain extent in Zanzibar. We have not heard of any awakening in Kenya or Tanganyika, while in the Union, we can say with some authority, that we are still slumbering. In the circumstances is there any doubt that whatever fate we may meet with will be nothing more than what we shall have deserved?

—o—

Fountain of Wisdom

Providing doles was not the solution of unemployment... God did not create us to eat, drink and be merry but to earn our bread in the sweat of our brow.

—MAHATMA GANDHI.

—o—

To feel much for others, and little for ourselves, to restrain our selfishness, and to indulge our in benevolent affections, constitute the perfection of human nature.—ADAM SMITH.

IF NATIVE PROTECTORATES ARE HANDED OVER TO UNION?

A NATIVE VIEW ON THE QUESTION

WHILE the question of the transfer of the Native Protectorates to the Union is once again in the forefront it is interesting to note what Professor Jabavu, a distinguished Native, has to say on the subject. This is what he observed in his presidential address to the All-African Convention which opened its session in the Bloemfontein location on Monday, December 13.

"If the Protectorates are handed over to the Union the Native chiefs and their people will automatically lose their present freedom of indirect rule, lose their rights of owning the land on which they dwell, or fall under the notorious Native Lands Act with its harrowing horrors, be forced to undergo the repressive Transvaal pass laws, be subjected to the Native Servants Contracts Laws and many other unpleasant and humiliating Ordinances that England knows nothing about.

"Africans living in the Protectorates will forego their freedom and lose heavily by such transfer. Our lot is an unhappy one in all conscience, but we do not wish to see our brothers and sisters in the Protectorates dragged into it against their wish."

Professor Jabavu pointed out that to day in the Union there were 6,000,000 Natives for whom no adequate provision had been made. Was it wise, he asked, to add hundreds of thousands more to that number?

Prompted By Concern?

Was this urge to annex the Protectorates prompted by a concern for the welfare of their inhabitants or by a desire to replace the wastage of man power?

There had been 27 years of Union rule and the percentage of unfit Natives within its boundaries had so greatly increased that it was estimated that more than 50 per cent. of the Natives recruited for work on the mines were rejected as medically unfit.

"Surely the solution to this problem is not the introduction of further supplies of labour to be similarly exploited, but rather care and development of the resources which are already at our disposal," said Professor Jabavu. "In certain quarters of the Union it has been strongly urged that space should be found in the Protectorates for the Union's surplus Natives. It is natural,

therefore, that the Protectorates should feel that the Union is more interested in the acquisition of their land than in the economic condition of the inhabitants.

"It is desirable for us to teach each other some of the fundamental facts that form the background to our semi-slavery conditions under the policy of the Union Government.

"Remember that the Union is now independent from England. It is able to do with us just what it likes, without being answerable to England. It has full power to dispossess us of our vote as it did last year, to alienate our lands, to deprive us of freehold land and to maintain, as it does through the pass laws, a constant state of martial law.

"England believed in granting this unlimited freedom that this sacred trust would be used in a Christian manner, but she was manifestly outwitted by the superior adroitness of the local politicians.

"Upon our success or failure depends probably all Africa south of the Equator, while Africa north of it is equally interested."

WHY ARE MEN TURNING AWAY FROM CHURCHES?

OF late there has been a loud complaint from diverse quarters that an apathy has come upon the followers of certain Churches. Church-membership is falling away very fast, and the Churches are either closing down or presenting more and more a desolate appearance. Some have wondered if a materialistic creed has not taken possession of the hearts of their erstwhile adherents. Others have guessed that the long, dolorous, and old-fashioned services might be responsible for the predicament. These, it has been argued, tax too much the patience of the modern man who has very little time to spare, and who is frightened away by the prospect of boredom. Consequently, many have suggested the cutting down of the length of the sermons and the enlivening of the Church-services by the incorporation of gleeful elements in order to angle the affections of the religiously minded. A few left-wingers with ultra-modern views on the vocation of ministers recommend the dropping altogether of the traditional religious

appeal and propose to substitute in its place sermons which will be mere homilies on humanitarianism and social service. These diagnoses and recommendations betray an extreme lack of the understanding of the real issues. For this reason the remedies devised and often applied fail to produce the desired results and leave their authors to lament in bewilderment the perversities of their generation.

Is the world really growing religion-weary? There is no reason to think so. On the contrary signs are in evidence which show that the humanity today is groping for a religious faith which can steady the reeling steps of the present civilization swiftly heading for a disaster. Why then are people turning away from what are reputed to be the centres of religious inspiration? It is because the preachers appear to have mostly fallen from their high vocations and because the houses of worship have become transformed into mere social centres. The supreme qualification of a preacher of religion is life.

If he lacks it, no amount of eloquence, winning manners and suave conversation, can compensate it. Recently Bishop Alma White of America delivered in London some very outspoken observations on the degeneration of the present-day society and Churches. Among other things she remarked: "The Churches themselves have fallen. Instead of teaching the fundamental Bible truths, ministers of the Gospel have introduced the dance, the card party and the atmosphere of the theatre in their Churches. The places of worship are ceasing to be the Churches of God and becoming mere social centres." The criticism has been very well deserved. A truly religious person sheds his aroma all around like a fragrant rose and draws the religiously minded to him without any beat of trumpet. A truly religious centre does not need to put up gaudy appearances like show-houses to attract souls which thirst for the waters of the spirit.

—Prabuddha Bharata.

THANKSGIVING!

WE are glad that we are not one of the unhappy mortals charged with the official task of writing a Thanksgiving proclamation this year. This task has not been easy any year since 1914. And the reason is that there is little in our modern world to stir the feeling of gratitude in any heart. Why should we pretend to be thankful when we are worried, unhappy, frightened, perhaps desperate? O yes, as individuals, we may be thankful that we are not as myriads of other men—hungry, sick, homeless, afflicted, terrorized, slaughtered. But this prayer seems so sweeter in our mouth than the prayer of the Pharisee in the scriptures. O yes, as Americans, we may be thank-

ful that wars and rumours of wars are far away, and our land still richly blessed. But such thoughts are stifled by companion thoughts of China, Spain, Germany, Poland, the Jews. The cry of thanksgiving seems to us this year to be either selfish or else hypocritical. How can it be otherwise in honesty? Yet the festival is at hand, and we suddenly remember that, in the old days, thanksgiving to God was always tempered by confession of sin. In the book of Psalms, ringing with hallelujahs, there are the penitential prayers. Always, in the truly religious heart, there is the recollection that, while God is good, man is all too undeserving. There is a message, therefore, for

Thanksgiving Day! Were we charged with the task of a proclamation, we should remind the people of their sins and call them to repentance. God still blesses us, above all, with his beneficent rule of righteousness. But if we will not heed his divine will, which is the moral law, even God cannot save us nor even spare us. The plight of our world is the record of our shame—it is our own guilt come upon us. Hence to thee, O God, do we cry, that thou wilt help us to save ourselves, to learn and to do thy holy will ere it be too late, to seek peace and pursue it, that we may not perish but may rather live to praise thy name forever and forever.

—Unity (Chicago).

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR COMMUNALISM?

Maulana Habib-ur-Rahaman, President, Majlis-e Ahrar, who presided over the opening session of the Council of Action of the All-India Palestine Conference held recently at Meerut, India, in the course of his interesting speech, said:—

MUSSALMANS had a love for their Motherland and could surpass all in achieving independence for her. Whatever had been gained or was being gained by the country towards independence was due to the sacrifices of those brave Mussalmans who had laid their lives cheerfully at the altar of the Motherland. Those who were opposing the Congress to-day were its opponents in 1920 as well. There was nothing new in that. They were chicken-hearted cowards who took shelter behind the thick veil of religion. It was generally said that Mussalmans were not with the Congress. Why was it so? The Britishers say so for grinding their own axe for they want to demonstrate to the world that as Hindus and Muslims of India were not united it was unsafe to entrust the government of the country into their hands. Certain members of their community said so because they were agents of British Imperialism. The fact was, however, that all sensible Muslims were with the Congress. Continuing, the Maulana remarked that to block the way to independence all

the present strifes, engineered by the instruments of bureaucracy, would go on even with greater intensity but they were not afraid of them. Even if 3 or 4 crores of them lost their lives by fighting amongst themselves in ignorance and India became independent they would not be sorry.

Continuing, the speaker exploded the false contention of self-seekers that Islam was in danger and remarked that Islam would not be jeopardised by joining the Congress. If they wanted to live on the face of the earth they must live honourably and bravely. The Mussalmans should not waste their energies on minor and insignificant issues like the playing of music before mosques and singing of 'Bande Mataram.' They were things pushed to the surface by the agents of British Imperialism to deter the people from their path of duty and to drift them to the high seas.

Proceeding, the speaker said that they put 'acceptance of their demands' first as the condition for joining the battle for freedom. To whom were they putting their demands? What were the demands? Who was to accept them? Even assuming that they were their 'demands' and they were accepted on paper what was the guarantee that they would be honoured. It was foolish to talk of 'demands' unless they cultivated strength in themselves.

Neither the Hindus nor the Muslims could be turned out of India. Both had to live in it. There was no danger to Islam from the Hindus. The only danger to it was from their own weakness. The problem of Palestine could be solved in a moment if they had achieved their own independence.

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Durban Indian Women's Association

A Grand Bazaar And Sale Of Work

in aid of funds of the above Association will be held in the

Dartnell Crescent Girls' School on

Saturday, December 18.

The Mayoress Mrs. Geo. Cyrus will open the Bazaar at 9.30 a.m.

Stalls comprise children's clothing, fancy, groceries, flowers, cakes and sweets, ice-cream and minerals, luncheon (curry & rice).

Parents are invited by the president to bring the kiddies to see Father Christmas.

South African News In Brief

General Hertzog On Holiday

THE Prime Minister, General J. B. M. Hertzog, has left for his farm and will not be in office again at the Union Buildings, Pretoria, until towards the middle of January. It is expected that General Hertzog will be ready, after his much needed rest, to take an active part in the general election.

Alteration In Departure Of B. I. Steamers

Instructions have been received at the local offices of the B. I. S. N. Co., that commencing with the sailing of the *s. s. Karanja* at present scheduled to sail from Durban on December 20, all steamers will leave one day earlier until further notice. Consequently all steamers will now sail from Durban on Sundays instead of Mondays and as the hour of departure has been fixed for 1 p.m., embarkation of passengers will take place as follows:—First Saloon: 11 a.m.; Second Saloon and Deck: 10 a.m. This amendment will also affect the arrival and departure of these steamers at Lourenco Marques and on the northbound voyages as it had been decided that they should arrive there at noon on Mondays, and sail again at daybreak on the following morning (Tuesday).

88 New Doctors

Forty-three young doctors are to enter the medical profession as the result of this year's examinations at the University of Capetown. These, together with the 45 from the Witwatersrand, bring up the total of new doctors in the Union to 88. A pathetic feature of the University pass list is the inclusion of the name of H. O. Bokenham, the brilliant student who was killed while climbing Table Mountain a few days ago after completion of his examinations. He passed his finals for the degree of B.Sc. in pure science, obtaining distinction in pure mathematics.

Benoni Location Position

The depopulation of the Benoni location, *The Star* (Johannesburg) is reliably informed, will be seriously considered by the Minister of Native Affairs, unless it is put in a habitable and sanitary condition by the Town Council within a reasonable period. This drastic action, the announcement of which has taken the Council by surprise, would mean that natives could live in any part of the township. It is likely, however, to have the immediate effect of expediting negotiations incidental to the Council's acquiring, for location extension, land near Dunswart, for which approximately £20,000 is the purchase price. The Minister's intention has been communicated to the Council in connection with an important report made to him by Mr. F. Rodseth, inspector of urban

locations, who detailed the appalling conditions obtaining at Benoni, and in that connection criticises the Council's apathetic or negative policy. The location conditions, according to Mr. Rodseth, are a menace to the health of the entire community, European and coloured. A special meeting of the Council is to be held at an early date to consider the position.

Wheat Crop Of 2,917,000 Bags Expected

The Department of Agriculture and Forestry states that according to conditions prevailing towards the end of November a wheat crop of 2,917,000 bags may be expected. Particulars of the estimate for the various areas are as follows:—Cape South West, 1,814,000; other Cape areas, 499,000; total for the Cape, 2,313,000; Natal, 2,000; Transvaal, 334,000; Free State, 268,000. Grand total, 2,917,000. The decrease is due to the drought.

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—Jeweller—

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Exhibition Of The Intelligence Of S. A. Farmers

Mr. Stuart Cloete's book, "Turning Wheels," was severely criticised at a recent meeting of the Paarl Farmers' Association at Capetown. A unanimous resolution was adopted asking the Government not only to ban the sale of the book in South Africa, but to endeavour to have its sale prohibited throughout the British Empire. One speaker said the book was an insult to the whole farming population. Their children would accept it as authentic and they would lose respect for their forefathers. "On the whole the Voortrekkers were upright men," he said. "Why must the black sheep be picked out?" Mr. C. L. de Jongh asked if anyone who had criticised the book at the meeting had read it. The speakers admitted that none of them had done so. Mr. de Jongh said he was prepared to co-operate if necessary, but he thought the meeting knew too little about the book to be able to criticise it. They must not make themselves ridiculous, he declared.

European Sent To Gaol

"Your crimes are despicable and cowardly. You are just the type of character that might make good if you are made to suffer a good deal of corporal

punishment. The best punishment you could receive is a good flogging." These remarks were passed by Mr. T. W. Conway, Additional Magistrate, in the Durban Magistrate's Court recently when he found a 36-year-old European, Leslie Swann, guilty of theft and to maliciously breaking two windows in a police motor van. Swann was sentenced to three months' hard labour on the first count and fined £5, or 30 days' hard labour on the second count. Swann was committed for trial on the two charges by Mr. Conway on November 3, but the case was remitted by the Attorney-General to be tried in the Magistrate's Court. Swann admitted 14 previous convictions.

Another European Sentenced

A 35-year-old European, John Alexander Melvin, described as a salesman, was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment on each of five counts of fraud by Mr. T. J. Conway in the Durban Magistrate's Court last week. Melvin pleaded guilty to all five counts which involved a total of £30 8s. The prosecution alleged that Melvin had issued cheques in his own name knowing that he had no banking account to meet them, that he issued certain cheques in false names and that he issued an I.O.U. under a false name. Melvin admitted three previous convictions.

Mr. U. M. Jooma's Estate

The late Mr. Vally Mahomed Jooma, a prominent merchant and resident of Durban, who died recently, has left an estate valued at £23,000, of which £15,000 is immovable and £8,000 movable property. The estate will be held in trust for the benefit of the family for 10 years, after which it will be divided, one half going to Mr. Jooma's two sons by his first wife, who predeceased him, and the other half to his surviving wife and family which consisted, at the time when the will was made in 1929, of four sons.

Verulam Indian School

Essay Competition

The headmaster of the Verulam Indian School acknowledges receipt of 6 books as first prize and 6 books as second prize for the successes in the Essay competition on "What is Dipawali," from Mr. T. R. Singh and Messrs. Choornilal Bros., respectively, and conveys his sincere thanks to them for their generosity. The successful competitors were:—Std. VI: Ramjeeawon Gungadeen and Kistnasamy Moonsamy; Std. V: Purbab J. Kisoan and Neermal Dehalco; Std. IV: Hurripershad B. Maharaj and Narainpershad Bodhoo; Std. III: Hurripershad Nunkoo and Evelyn Rajgopal; Std. II: Rampershad Mahabeer Singh and Ramdhancee Ramnarain; Std. I: Neermal Gurcherran and Rajoo C. G. Naidoo.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

PHYSICAL CULTURISTS OF DURBAN

TO THE EDITOR "INDIAN OPINION"

SIR,—I wish to reply to Gunpath Badal's letter published in last week's INDIAN OPINION.

It is very foolish to think that, just because Gordon Patel, one of the challengers, met Mr. C. G. Pillay the Lightweight Olympic Champion, 1933-1934, at the Point, the hand of fellowship was extended to him. Why, then, was he treated with such cold indifference during his short sojourn in Durban? Even on the day he departed, Mr. Pillay received no warm farewell.

I admire Mr. Badal's sense of hospitality! He endeavours to infer that he is a very generous character. Granted

that he very kindly invited Mr. Pillay to an "At Home," but why did he not challenge him verbally. Knowing full well that Mr. Pillay had retired from weight-lifting, Mr. Badal's action in challenging him by posting notices in Grey Street shop windows, is not only ridiculous but outrageous. In a very cowardly fashion he took the opportunity of challenging Mr. Pillay just on the eve of his departure. Is that manliness?

Mr. Badal's letter reveals yet another fact. According to it, he was at first friendly towards Mr. Pillay, but after seeing his demonstrations, his attitude

took a definite turn which manifested itself in the manner he challenged him. As far as I can deduce he was influenced by nothing but sheer jealousy.

If Mr. Badal was genuinely interested to further local weight lifting, and to add impetus to the numerous enthusiasts, then, why did he not challenge Mr. Pillay immediately after his arrival in Durban? Why did he stipulate 6 lifts and not accept 3 as is the case in world championships?

Yours etc.

TRUE LEAGUER.

[This correspondence is now closed.]

—Ed. I.O.]

Things In General

Clairwood Indian

Senior Boys' School

A CHILDREN'S gala day was spent at the Senior School grounds at Clairwood, on Saturday, December 11, when approximately 1,500 children were present, and hundreds of parents and teachers were also present. Mr. R. V. Chetty, co-proprietor of the Springbok Service Station, Alice Street, Durban, had donated a beautiful trophy to the school for competition in the Marathon race. Many others had also donated beautiful prizes and cash which made this great day a most enjoyable one. After the various sports, the headmaster Mr. H. S. Done, in his brief report on the school and its work, paid a high tribute to his band of teachers. He also expressed his grateful thanks to Mr. H. Hindson, one of the pioneer workers of Indian education, who has spared no efforts to do all he could for the boys and girls of Clairwood in his capacity as manager of the suburban Indian school. He mentioned the names of Messrs. H. C. Ballance and O. K. Winterton as being truly responsible for the existing fairly satisfactory conditions of the schools. Mr. Done referred with a sense of pride to his school as holding the highest honours in the National Thrift Movement. Mr. Hindson was presented with a bouquet in appreciation of his valuable services. Mr. Hindson then distributed the prizes to the winners in the various sports items. All the children were also presented with hampers and toys. Many speeches were made eulogising the work of Mr. Done as headmaster of the Clairwood Indian School.

Hill View Government-Aided

Indian School

The Hill View School Building Committee, P.O. Sydenham, Durban, is out for collection to erect a new school building. The existing one which was built about 25 years ago, is in a dilapidated condition and unfit for use as a school building. The school, which is Government-aided, stands on a piece of land in extent 5 acres. The buying of the land and the erecting of the building were entirely done by the residents. The residents of the district are purely farmers and they have done their very best at a great sacrifice to raise funds for the erection of a new building, but the cost of the building is so high that it is not within the reach of the residents to raise such a big sum. This is the first time in the history of the school, says the secretary of the committee, that the committee is going out of the district for donations. Whatever sum donated will go in helping a deserving cause. Friends and well-wishers are kindly asked, by the committee, to give their support. For the information of the donors, the committee begs to inform that a banking account has been opened at the Standard Bank of South Africa Ltd., Pine Street, Durban, in the name of the above committee, and not only official receipts will be given for donations received but will also be acknowledged through the local press.

Malvern Indian School

A large crowd of parents and interested spectators were present on Sunday, December 12, at the seventh annual school sports, which were run off without a hitch. The sports were held under the

auspices of the Malvern Indian School Sports Committee. The judges were Messrs. S. J. Maharaj, O. Munnsamy, L. R. Naidoo and N. Neelhee, with Messrs. J. Gangoo as record clerk and F. M. Charles as starter. After the various events there was a fancy dress parade open to boys and girls. This was very much appreciated. Mr. G. Mungar, the headmaster of the school, presided in place of Mr. V. Sitkarl Naidoo, who was unavoidably absent. Mr. H. Middleton, a member of the Malvern Health Board and patron of the school, presented over 400 prizes. Mr. Mungar, in submitting his annual report, paid a tribute to his staff, who had co-operated wholeheartedly with him to get the best results during the year. In Mr. Middleton the school had a valuable friend. They much appreciated the kindly gesture of the Malvern Health Board in allowing the school to participate in the King's Coronation celebrations. Mr. Mungar thanked the donors for their generous assistance which had helped to make the function a success. Mr. Middleton, before presenting the prizes, congratulated the headmaster and the staff on their successful year. He assured them that it was a pleasure to do anything to assist them in the furtherance of education. He appreciated very much the reception that had been accorded to him that afternoon. Amid enthusiastic applause the trophy presented by Messrs. Maharaj Bros., was presented to G. Jugdeop, the captain of the Gandhi House. A medal was presented to A. Kalla, the victor ludorum of the boys' events, and a similar medal was presented to Miss P. Ragammah, the winner of the girls' section. A variety programme of songs,

recitations, humorous dialogues and sketches followed, and as a finale, a scene from "Harichandra" was staged in Tamil.

Nylstroom Indian School

The school children and parents had assembled on December 7, at the above school to bid farewell to Mr. Visser, the Inspector of education, and Mr. Siripat, the assistant. Various speakers including the ex-scholars, paid high tributes to the activities of both the gentlemen, who were keenly interested in the progress of the school. The Inspector reviewed the work of the school, and congratulated Mr. B. K. Patel, the principal, for his successful efforts in equipping the school with a library and a wireless set. He said it was the duty of the parents to educate not only their sons, but also their daughters. The school committee presented Mr. Visser with a handsome hair-dressing set and Mr. Siripat a pin-set.

Greenwood Park Indian School

The Umhlanga Rocks Beach was a scene of splendour on Sunday, December 12, when the head teacher, Mr. C. Nagana and staff of the Greenwood Park Indian School, held a picnic at which pupils and well-wishers numbering about 100 attended. The party left Greenwood Park school by decorated vehicles at 7 a.m. and shortly afterwards arrived at the beach. The day was fine and this considerably added to the enjoyment. Sports for children were held on the sands and music rendered by Messrs. Tommy Rajoo Bros. of Greenwood Park. After a very enjoyable day, the party left for home at 6.30 p.m. The head teacher and staff wish to proffer, through these columns, their sincere thanks to Messrs. Pillay Bros., Thatiah Bros. and Tommy Rajoo Bros., for their kind assistance.

Reported Cure For Insanity

A new chemical cure for insanity was announced at the annual clinical convention of the American College of Surgeons, meeting in Chicago, states a British United Press message. The chemical is metrazol, a synthetic coal-tar compound related to camphor. It is claimed to be as effective in long-standing mental cases as the insulin shock treatment and also to be efficient in newly developed cases. Metrazol is injected into the patient and produces a shock, closely resembling an epileptic seizure. A number of injections are required for cure. Of 80 cases in which this treatment was used, it was stated at the conference, 58 had been discharged as cured while 17 were still undergoing treatment.

Administration Of Lord Nuffield's Gift

Miss I. M. Nangle, Secretary of the Central Council for the Care of Cripples in Britain, who has been sent out by Lord Nuffield, the donor of £100,000 gift to South Africa for the development of orthopaedic surgery, arrived in Durban last Saturday by a flying boat. The Durban Committee for Assistance to Cripples, which is taking a census of all cripples in Natal, had found the figures up to the beginning of this week to be European, 289; Coloureds, 58; Indians, 381; Natives, 1,594; total 2,322. In an interview to the Press Miss Nangle explained that she had no idea of how the money would be spent. A decision in this regard could naturally only be taken after she had had the opportunity of studying the question first hand. She was quite emphatic, however, that it would not be spent on merely giving pecuniary assistance to individual cripples. The money would go nowhere, she said, if this was done. Miss Nangle will visit Maritzburg, Johannesburg, Pretoria, Kimberley, Capetown, Port Elizabeth and East London. She will be joined in Durban on December 29 by Professor Girdlestone and the two of them will make a short visit to the Rand. Both of them will then return to England in the *Athlone Castle* via the Cape ports.

St. John Ambulance Brigade

Mr. W. D. Kyle, Acting District Superintendent and Mr. H. H. Roberts, Acting District Officer, were present on Tuesday evening at the St. John Ambulance Headquarters' Hall, at a social given by the members of the First Natal Indian Division. The Acting Superintendent said he was very pleased to be amongst members of a Division that he was once a Superintendent of, and congratulated the members on the splendid work the Division was doing in Durban. He also made mention of the greatest admiration he had for the work that was being done by the St. John Ambulance Brigades in the various provinces of India, and was happy that the same good spirit prevails amongst the Indians here. Mr. Kyle thereafter made the presentations to the winning competitors of the division, the prizes being won by:— 1. Mr. K. Samuels, silver trophy (second year in succession); 2. Mr. A. B. Dada, miniature trophy; 3. Mr. G. Pillay, silver medal. Supt. F. W. Gannon was the donor of the silver trophy; Mr. M. R. Pather, miniature trophy and Mr. K. Samuels, silver medal. Mr. H. H. Roberts, in a happy speech, mentioned the good spirit and discipline that he had always found in the division, and particularly referred to Mr. Gannon, who had been always a close associate of his in so far as St. John Ambulance work was concerned as one of the finest Ambulance men in the country. Other

speakers were Messrs. K. Samuels, C. R. George and A. B. Dada. At the conclusion of the happy function Mr. W. D. Kyle, on behalf of the members of the Division, presented Superintendent Mr. Gannon with a valuable fountain pen as a token of appreciation for his services as Superintendent of the Division. Mr. Gannon suitably replied.

The Sanatan Dharma Pracharak Mitra Mundal

A general meeting of the above Mundal was held at Mr. S. Roopsingh's store, Chaka's Kraal, on Sunday, December 12. The following office-bearers were elected:—Patrons: Messrs. Roopsingh (snr.) and Bharuth (snr.); President: Mr. S. Roopsingh (jnr.); vice-presidents: Messrs. Shewshunker Tewary and Pundit Ramprasad Maharaj; joint hon. secretaries: Messrs. J. Misra and Shewshunker Paramunshree; treasurer: Mr. H. Kanhayalall (jnr.); auditor: Mr. S. Dwarika; advisory: Mr. Kanhayalall (snr.); sportsmaster: Mr. R. Bhagirathee; committee: Messrs. Sooklall N. Mahadhaw, H. Roopsingh, R. Bharuth, B. Dwarika, Rambali and Dissook.

Arya Samaj (Cato Manor)

The secretary of the Arya Samaj, (Cato Manor), acknowledges with thanks cash donations towards its Purchase of Property Fund from the following gentlemen:—Messrs. K. Bijlath and C. N. Rana, £25 each; B. S. Singh, B. Naidoo and S. Ojageer, £5 5s; H. Bance, £4 4s; K. L. Maharaj, £3 3s; S. Prawlal £2 10s; R. Davdath £2 5s; O. Dvynarain £2 2s; R. Arjoon, G. Essarprasad, K. Ramlagan and O. M. Singh £1 1s each; S. Basanth £1; L. Maharaj 10s. 6d. and S. Gokul 10s. The society is very grateful to Mr. K. Bijlath, whose determined efforts have resulted in the above success, and also to Mr. C. N. Rana who has donated a second instalment of £25. The names of all donors together with amounts donated by them will be duly published in a book form with many details of the society for the information of the public. Current donations will be acknowledged through the press. All cheques should be made payable to Arya Samaj, Cato Manor.

Paradise For Muslims In Italy

"Italy's sympathy for Islam" is the title of a pamphlet in the Italian language which is now being distributed throughout Palestine, states *Transvaal's* Jerusalem correspondent. The pamphlet points out that in Italian overseas possessions "a veritable paradise for Moslems has been created by Mussolini." In short, the pamphlet states: "Italy is your friend—will you, too, be a friend of Italy?" It contains numerous photographs of mosques in Italy's African possessions and of the sympathetic demonstration staged by Moslems during Il Duce's recent visit to Libya and Tripoli.

Andhra Maha Sabha**Of South Africa**

A special general meeting of the above Sabha was held in Durban on Sunday, November 21. The President, Mr. V. M. Naidoo, was in the chair supported by the Sabha's patrons, Messrs. B. Naidoo, A. P. Naidoo and Ramasamy Chetty. The chairman, after expounding the facts with regard to the property recently acquired by the Sabha at Léopold Street, appealed to the Andhra community to stretch a liberal monetary hand in order to achieve the Sabha's object at an early date. The following gentlemen, were unanimously elected as trustees of the above body: Messrs. B. Naidoo, R. Ramasamy Chetty and M. Govindasamy Naidoo (Durban); T. J. Naidoo (Tinley Manor); Bommi Pothis Naidoo (Esenembeni); V. Appalraju (Portshepstone); and A. B. Naidoo (Malvern).

Ladysmith Hindu Thirukootam

The Ladysmith Hindu Thirukootam Association recently celebrated its 27th anniversary at 113, Forbes Street. The hall was gaily decorated for the occasion. The proceedings opened with prayer. The children recited poems in Tamil. The vice-president, Mr. S. K. Naidoo, spoke of the activities of the institution. Mr. O. S. Govender gave a brief report of the work of the association. Messrs. R. Singh and S. Chotai, representing Arya Samaj, and Messrs. V. K. Naidoo and D. Vithal, representing the Young Hindu Culture Service, spoke on the good work exhibited by the association. Refreshments were then served. Mr. M. V. Mudaliar, the president, thanked all those who were instrumental in bringing the function to a success.

An Indian Academy At Vienna

The following appears in "Press Service" issued by the Austrian State Tourist Department:—

An Indian academy was recently founded at Vienna which will be of great service in forwarding the intimate cultural co-operation between Austria and India and pave the way for a lively interchange of visiting Austrian and Indian professors and students. The first step in the direction of this co-operation is supposed to have been the Austrian surgeon Prof. Demel's trip to India which this learned scholar is making in company with the authorised representative of the Indian Organisation Committee, the young Indian physician Dr. Gairola. While on his lecture tour, Prof. Demel is commissioned by the Austrian Minister of Education to study, on the spot, the possibility of a co-operation between the two nations. Prominent Indian personages who are studying at Vienna gave the incentive to the founding of the Indian academy.

Prohibition A Social Idea

Among the many valuable contributions made to the 21st International Congress Against Alcoholism recently held in Warsaw, Poland, that of Prof. Michal Orzecki of Poland, deserves special mention, observes the *International Record* for October. Dr. Orzecki declared that the abuse of any law was no reason at all for its abandonment. The ultimate aim of the dry movement was the entire elimination of alcoholic liquors, and abstinence from them was rightly advanced for the good of the people but sooner or later there must be recourse to the State in dealing with the problem. As a matter of fact the State already had the matter in hand, but did not act logically. The results of alcoholism must be tackled by way of Prohibition of the manufacture of alcoholic liquors. It was impossible to think of a single serious argument against Prohibition. Against prohibiting the traffic it was often stated that there was great revenue derived from it. But the Professor said one must remember that revenue had a moral aspect which in this instance needed pointing out. It would be remembered that Judas contracted a negotiation—he received thirty

pieces of silver. This sum was as necessary as liquor money to the State. The economic value of thirty pieces of silver may be little, but in principle where did it differ from State revenue? There is everything to be said for the Prohibition of the liquor traffic. "Prohibition is a social idea," declared the Professor, *par excellence*. The theory that the State cannot enforce Prohibition is not seriously accepted by anyone. The modern State does what it wants to do. It is evident that no illicit manufacture of alcohol can equal the legal production. All reforms mark steps in the evolution of nations and it is a fact that every reform comes a little ahead of popular acceptance. Such is the law of social life. An example of this is universal suffrage. No gradual reduction in the consumption of alcohol will solve this problem—it is too big for that. Because Prohibition is a social idea, it seeks and will continue to seek its realisation. In the end it will be victorious, no matter how successful its opponents may be for the time being. At the moment it does not win political support but it will do so in time. Prohibition will become more and more rightly linked with the destiny of humanity. The life of the family, the public and the State depend on it in-

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creasingly as the solution of the alcohol problem.

creasingly as the solution of the alcohol problem.

She Wants To Be A Man

The extra ordinary story of a 23-year-old Turkish woman who was brought up as a boy and refuses to regard herself as a girl has been unfolded before an Istanbul court. The woman, whose name, Melek, means "angel," was charged with posing as a man and courting and proposing to a lovely Smyrna heiress who is barely 16. Melek, who is of athletic build and outstandingly good-looking, appeared in court dressed in a well-cut man's tweed suit. It was revealed during the hearing of the case that Melek had been brought up in masculine attire since her earliest childhood. She went through school as a boy and was eventually admitted to the Faculty of Law at the university without her real sex being detected. While at school she played games with the boys and excelled as a centre-forward in football. She even took up boxing. After hearing the evidence, the court decided to bind her over. Immediately this was announced there was an outburst by the accused. "I hate the social conventions which force me to wear women's clothes, which do not appeal to me in the slightest," she declared. "I want to be a boy." Before leaving the court Melek replied defiantly: "I will not be a woman: I am a man."

Dannhauser Indian School

The annual prize distribution took place at the Dannhauser Government-aided Indian School on Friday afternoon, December 10. Messrs. C. S. Vawda and Sheik Abdool presented the prizes. The headmaster, Mr. R. Loganathan, thanked both the gentlemen for taking a keen interest in the welfare of the school.

Nizamia Muslim Society

The Eid Festival was celebrated recently in Maritburg. Both Mosques were crowded by visitors from the town and district. Poor Muslim families were catered for by the Nizamia Muslim Society by the distribution of Hampas and cash which the society provided by a vote from its fund. The treasurers of the society acknowledge with thanks the following donations: Lady Steel, £2 2s.; Trotters Jelly Manufacturers, £2 2s.; Natal Cotton and Woollen Mills, £2 2s.; Amod Bayat, £1 10s.; S. A. Parsk, £1 10s.; Natal Tanning Extract Co., £1 1s.; Nestle S. A. Ltd., £1 1s.; Union Grain and Milling Co., £1 1s.; Dalton, Nuttal and Voysey, £1 1s.; G. H. C. Peer, £1 1s.; M. D. Amla £1 1s.; Monarch Clothing Manufacturers, 10s. 6d.; Anonymous, 10s. 6d.; Al Ice Cream Factory, 10s. 6d.; Dr. O. Akerman, 10s. 6d.; H. Adam, 10s.; Hoosen Bros., 10s. 3d.; Mrs. Khatifa D. Ally, 7s. 6d.; Miss Payne Smith, 5s.; Mr. A. M. Mayet, £2.

"Go Dry" Order In India

Two million Indians will be "going dry" as a result of a total prohibition order which the Congress Cabinet has decided to enforce as an experimental measure in six districts in the United Provinces. A Party meeting has approved the Cabinet's decision, states a Reuter's message from Lucknow, dated December 9.

Indians In Tanganyika**Faced With Crisis**

Dr. Ram Monohar Lohia, Secretary of the Foreign Department of the All-India Congress Committee, has issued the following statement to the Press:—Even while the brave resistance of the Zanzibar Indians against the British clove monopoly is still continuing, Tanganyika Indians are faced with a similar but more drastic measure. The Tanganyika Government has proposed "an Ordinance to make provision for the encouragement and control of Native agriculture and industry and the marketing of the products thereof." Any product of agriculture, horticulture or animal husbandry may be declared

a regulated product and the Government will then set up a Native Produce Board to control its production and marketing. The Board may give direction as to the method of production, grading and packing and these shall be binding on all the producers. The Board may also assume a sole monopoly of purchase. It is obvious that the scope of this proposed measure extends over the entire economic life of Tanganyika. Producers may be effectively controlled and traders completely wiped out of existence. There are over 20,000 Indians in Tanganyika and almost the entire trade of the country is in their hands. Among these are merchants, store-keepers, government servants, photographers, typists, electricians, metal-workers and people belonging to a host of other professions. With the passage of this Ordinance, their existence will be endangered. Some will have to slave under the Board and yet others lose their living and their place taken up by British clerks. Indian opposition to this measure is very stiff and the Tanganyika African Welfare Association has also declared its opposition to it.

Essential Requisites**For Legal Prof.**

Success in law was the subject of a lecture delivered by Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer at a meeting of the Madras Law College Tamilnad Association. Sir Vepa Ramesam, ex-Judge of the Madras High Court, presided. Sir C. P. Ramaswami said that Lord Russel had laid down four essential requisites for a lawyer who wanted to succeed in his profession. The first was love of profession for its own sake. Sir C. P. Ramaswami added that this was but half-truth and observed that there were several branches of knowledge with which a lawyer should be acquainted. The second trait, which Lord Russel emphasized was physical health. No lawyer could succeed unless he was patient as an ass and strong as an ox. The third point was commonsense and not rhetoric or declamation. The last was ability to wait for success. In addition to this Sir C. P. Ramaswami said that a lawyer must have self-possession and power to keep out temper. A large number of cases were lost through bad temper.

The Sporting World

Colonial Cricket XI To Play Indians

THE following will represent the Natal Colonial Cricket Union against an Indian side at Currie's Fountain (Durban), on Saturday and Sunday: H. Hayden (Captain), D. Vester, J. de Vries, J. Davis, A. Lazarus, B. Fataar, E. J. Yon, J. Meintjes, C. Ryan, E. Montgomery and F. Williams.

Cricket Tour By Cape Indians

The Vineyards Indian Cricket Club, of Capetown, will visit Durban shortly after Christmas and engage in several matches at Albert Park. The tour has been arranged by the Young Moslems Cricket Club, of Durban, this being the first occasion on which such an enterprise has been sponsored by a private club. The Vineyards XI will play against the Young Moslems on December 26 and 27, v. the Kohinoor Cricket Club (Johannesburg) on December 28, v. Sastri College on December 30, v. a Durban Cricket Union XI on January 1, and finally against the Young Moslems in a second match on January 2. All games will be played at Albert Park.

Jawahar C.C. vs. Moonlighters C.C.

A cricket match was played on Sunday, December 5, between the above clubs at the Natal Spruit ground, Johannesburg. The Jawahar's captain, Parbhoo Patel, on winning the toss, decided to take the first knock. Their opening batsmen being the captain and vice-captain started confidently, and the first

By "Rambler"

wicket fell after the score of 53. The captain, who was still at the wicket, knocked up 88 runs of which twelve were fours in the total of 203, which was only for the loss of 5 wickets. Another batsman who was in form, was Vallabh Patidar, who knocked up 68 runs, which included seven fours and two sixes, the sixes were hit right out of the ground. Both the leading scorers played faultless games. The Moonlighters put up a good performance and replied with 155, of which, A. T. Padiachy scored a useful 38 and Bob Pawaday scored 33, for the loss of 6 wickets. The game had to be stopped at this stage owing to rain. The match thus ending in a draw.

Aryan Cricket Club (Port Elizabeth)

The above Cricket Club met the Orient Cricket Club recently, for a cup match. Orient had the batting first and were able to reach the score of 60 runs, of which D. Reddy 16 and Padayachey 15 runs. N. Umley capturing 5 wickets for 23 and S. Naran 2 for 14 runs. Aryan scored 98 runs in their first innings; N. Umley scored 30 including 5 fours, S. Naran scored 20 and T. Bansa 19 runs. Padayachey capturing 6 wickets for 18 and D. Reddy 1 for 15 runs. Orient scored 85 runs for 7 wickets in their second innings. Owing to insufficient

time, the Aryans were not able to play their second innings. The Aryans thus won the match by 38 runs in their first innings.

Sports Day At Tongaat

The fifth and final five-a-side football tournament for the Bhikiram's Trophy was held at the Tongaat Sports Ground on Sunday, Dec. 12. For the past four seasons this Trophy was competed for as a floating one; but this year it was played for, to be won out-right. A fairly large number of teams participated in the tournament and the winners were Naidoo's Five of Verulam, who have had the honour of retaining the Trophy for the third successive season. The organising officials wish to thank all supporters for their kind assistance in bringing the sports to a success. They likewise wish to express their deep sense of gratitude to Sergeant Beesly and his staff for their protection over the day's function.

Whiskers Blake Beats Joe Gotch

One of the biggest crowds ever to watch a wrestling match in East London went to the recreation ground on last Saturday night to see Whiskers Blake and Joe Gotch. Gotch was disqualified in the fifth round for strangling Blake. In the third round Gotch secured the only fall of the contest. The match was a rough-house from the start; but Blake demonstrated several very clever holds and was far more popular with the crowd than his opponent.

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