

INDIAN OPINION

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NOTES AND NEWS

Asiatic Expansion In Towns

AT a meeting held at National Club, Pretoria, last week, Mr. Oswald Pirow, the Minister of Railways, Harbours and Defence, again referred to the Asiatic question, and in the course of his speech said that the question was becoming more and more dangerous and the Nationalist Government unfortunately had been greatly to blame for the present position. In 1921 the Imperial Conference had ruled that Asiatics in the Dominions should have equal status with British subjects. The then South African Party Government, under General Smuts, had refused to accept this ruling and had also refused to accept an Agent-General from India. When the Nationalist Party had come into power, an Agent-General had been appointed, while the repatriation scheme introduced by Dr. Malan had proved a failure. In the meantime the influx of Asiatics had continued and the segregation of Asiatics was now impossible. The influx should be prohibited. Unfortunately the evil had become so great that the measures which they could take now could not be made retrospective. The interests of the white population, nevertheless, could still be protected. If the evil could not be removed, its growth could at least be prevented in the future. A representative of the Pretoria North Ratepayers' Association proposed that, since the influx of Asiatics in European areas was still continuing and was becoming intolerable, the voters of Gezina should ask Mr. Pirow to urge the Government to put a stop to the position. The motion was adopted almost unanimously and Mr. Pirow said that he welcomed the request and would try it out.

What answer is the Government of India going to give to this devastating speech? Of all the Ministers Mr. Pirow appears to be the only one who indulges in attacks on the Asiatics. It is absurd to suggest that the National Government was to be blamed for the present position. Mr. Pirow is evidently referring to the Capetown Agreement which was concluded by the Union and the Indian Governments during the period when Dr. Malan held the port-

folio of Minister of the Interior. The only benefit that the Indian community derived from that Agreement was the shelving of the Areas Reservation Bill. As against that the Indian community agreed to the Assisted Emigration Scheme which resulted in thousands of South African born Indians selling their birthright and proceeding to India to rot. We do not know what Mr. Pirow means by stating that the influx of Asiatics has continued. The Indian community agreed to a closed door policy in 1913 which debarred any Asiatic from entering South Africa. There can be no influx. If he is referring to the wives and children of domiciled Indians who have had to enter South Africa before the 30th June 1930, we cannot understand his terming that as an influx. The naked truth is that no Indian can enter South Africa—not even the Agent-General as individuals. As we have so often pointed out our community could by no means have a restful life in South Africa. We do hope that the recent speeches of Mr. Pirow are not the true reflex of the opinion of the Europeans of South Africa. But the fact remains that these speeches do considerable harm to the cause of our community. The speeches coming as they do, immediately after the conclusion of a trade agreement between South Africa and India, make one wonder whether there is any sincerity in anything that the Government of the Union does.

(News and comments by P. R. Pather, Phoenix.)

General Smuts At Fort Hare

At the graduation ceremony at the South African Native College, General Smuts, the Minister of Justice, delivered a brilliant address which would undoubtedly set many South Africans thinking. "We are sometimes impatient in South Africa," he said. "Children are always impatient and we are as children in this country, playing with great things. You as representatives of the Native peoples, have every reason to be proud of what you have achieved and the progress you have made in 22 years. I am filled with rejoicing and with a sense of happiness that in spite of difficulties progress is being made.

A great future lies before. The Europeans have come as bearers of the higher culture. If salvation is ever to come to the Native peoples in Africa it will finally have to come from the Natives themselves." If he could advise them as an old man, his advice was in all their learning and science to stick very closely to the things they learned from their mothers. There they learned the lessons of humanity, give and take and fair play, of sympathy and of kindness which were better than all the most brilliant discoveries of science.

The Europeans of South Africa would be well advised to take to heart the sentiments expressed by General Smuts. The Natives are children and as such they are entitled to human sympathy and fairplay. We are afraid they do not get that. Except in the Cape where a liberal outlook pervades the Province, we cannot say that the other three Provinces treat the Natives as they should.

The General Election

A remarkable feature in the present General Election is the "mud-slinging" that is taking place between the parties. No party seems to be free from resorting to such tactics. No doubt each party has to work assiduously to gain the greatest number of seats, but we do think that electioneering campaigns should be conducted on higher plane. The Dominion Party has a great champion in the *Natal Mercury* which predicts a great victory for Dominionites. On the other hand, General Smuts who after having made a tour of South Africa, states most categorically that the United Nationalist Party is sure of gaining not only the seats that they hold but they will also capture many seats. The country awaits the results of the Election with considerable interest and the 18th of May will decide the fate of the various parties.

The All India Congress Membership

The report of the General Secretary of the All India Congress contains an interesting chart of the Congress membership. The members number the colossal figure of 3,102,113 of whom

586,697 are from the urban areas and 2,510,319 are from the rural areas. Of the 21 provinces the U.P. heads with a membership of 939,340, followed by Bihar with 462,008. The Secretary states that this is the biggest individual membership that any organisation has the world over. It is perhaps bigger

than that of the Communist Party in Russia. When it is remembered that this membership is recruited afresh every year and the task is done within 3 to 5 months one gets an idea of the immense activity of the Congress organisation and the resourcefulness of Congressmen."

had been made to the Government at the time. The case of the Indian farmer went by default. The Board of Trade of which Mr. Fahey was then the chairman was prepared to hear representations from the Indian farmers, but no one would volunteer to go forward. It would seem that as it is with the other sections of our community so it is with our farmers. Each is content to look after his own interests.

Indian Opinion

FRIDAY, MAY 13TH, 1938

The Indian Farmers

THE Indians who were brought out to Natal under the indenture system, were drafted to the Coal and Cane fields. The growth of the coal industry and development of the cane fields are due, in no small measure to Indian labour. Native labour was not dependable and Natal had therefore to look to India for her labour.

At the termination of their indenture, Indians recruited from India drifted into various walks of life, but the majority took to farming. The Indians from India being agriculturists it is but natural that they should have taken to farming. Indian farmers, the majority of whom is concentrated on the coastal belt of Natal, have had a chequered career. They have had their ups and downs, but they have been tenacious enough to hold farming as their life blood as it were.

Indians who, at one time lived quite close to Durban which they looked upon as the only market for their produce, have now gone further a field—miles away from Durban. Motor transport has made distances disappear. That bananas and other produce arrive practically every day at the Durban market from Port Shepstone—a distance of 75 miles—is an indication of what motor transport has done to the Farming industry. Banana plantations are the mainstay not only to those who farm

on the outskirts of the boundaries of Durban, but also to those who farm along the South Coast extending to Port Shepstone. The Mozambique Treaty which enabled bananas from Portuguese East Africa to be dumped into the Union, affected the Banana industry in Natal to such an extent that the Natal Indian farmers began to think whether it was worth while farming. The Treaty in guaranteeing labour for the Reef Mines, did so at the expense of the banana industry which directly contributed to the development of the wealth of South Africa.

There is a silver lining to every cloud it is said, and to the Natal banana industry the silver lining was in the nature of the heavy floods in the Portuguese territories which devastated much of the banana farms. These floods resulted in a complete stoppage of bananas from Portuguese East Africa and in consequence the prices of Natal bananas have enhanced. This is only a temporary relief, because once the bananas in Portuguese East Africa are ready to be reaped, the markets of South Africa would be flooded.

The Natal Indian farmers would be well advised to consolidate their forces so that in matters affecting their interests they could speak with one voice. The Mozambique Treaty could have been modified if proper representations

We believe there are two Associations each claiming to represent the Indian farmers. One is the Natal Indian Farmers Association and the other is the Natal Indian Farmers Union. This is undoubtedly not a healthy sign and the division will tend to disintegrate the farmers rather than bring them together.

There is much to be done for the Indian farmers, and that can only be done by a strong organisation. We would urge that both the organisations should be merged into one so that the energy of the combined bodies could work towards the best interests of the Indian farmers. The recent Education Report has advocated agricultural training for Indian children, and not in the distant future we shall have our people farming on scientific lines. The Indian Technical Institute is also concentrating its attention to provide agricultural education for adults. These are matters which should have the close co-operation of the Indian farmers.

A strong Association with a membership of at least fifty per cent of the Indian Farmers would be the only adequate safeguard against such dangerous enactments as the Marketing Act. The Indian Farmers should learn to grow on their own strength.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

“INDIAN WOMEN SLIGHTED” THE CONGRESS REJOINDER

TO THE EDITOR “INDIAN OPINION”

SIR,—In your issue of May 6th under the heading of “Indian Women Slighted” you state:—

“It would appear that Dr. Goonam approached an official of the Natal Indian Congress with a view to seeking representation for women in the political organisation. The answer she received was that Indian women were not sufficiently advanced to receive representation. This, Dr. Goonam feels, is a slight to the Indian womanhood of South Africa.”

At a meeting of the Committee of the Congress held on Monday night the President brought this to the notice of the meeting. It was ascertained that no official of the Congress who had been interviewed by Dr. Goonam had made this statement alleged to have

been made by an official of the Natal Indian Congress.

We have been directed to categorically deny this libelous and degrading statement as ever having been made by any official of the Congress and would ask you in future to take ordinary precaution to ascertain the truth of any such damaging statement before publication.

Dr. Goonam has been informed by Swami Bhawani Dayal the President of our Congress and Mr. J. W. Godfrey the Joint Honorary Secretary that the constitution of the Congress permits full membership to Indian women.

Yours etc,

J. W. GODFREY.

A. I. KAJEE.

[We are satisfied that the statements contained in our note were based on facts, notwithstanding what the Joint Secretaries of the Congress state. Our informant who was one of the parties concerned, has not contradicted the facts. We are informed from the most authoritative source that in a letter which was addressed to one of the leaders who were present at the meeting convened by Dr. Goonam and which was read at the meeting, Mr. A. I. Kajee wrote to state that he had informed Dr. Goonam that women could not become full members of the Congress but that 25 women could form themselves into a Women's Auxiliary. From what we could gather from the above letter, the constitution of the Congress has evidently been amended since Mr. Kajee's interview with Dr. Goonam,—Ed. I.O.]

PLIGHT OF INDIANS IN MAURITIUS

THE wounds that were inflicted on several Indians as a result of the recent firing, resorted to, as is alleged by the authorities, in the British Colony of Mauritius, are now slowly festering.

Lakhs of workers in the Sugar Mills there are now organising themselves. Their attention is now turned towards the mother-country, whose encouragement they seek and to whose support they look forward.

Pandit Sahdeo, who is now in Bombay, in connection with this mission told a *Sentinel* reporter the grievances of the Indian workers in Sugar factories, their disabilities and their experiences.

No Representation

He told our representative that three lakhs of Indian residents in Mauritius out of the total population of 4 lakhs had no representation either in the Legislative Body or in any civic Bodies. Government jobs were denied them, their children were forced to toil in the factories, their civic liberties trampled over and the Immigration Laws hardly enforced.

Workers Fired On

Described in detail the two recent outrages that took place in Mauritius on unarmed Indian workers who were on strike, Pandit Sahdeo said about 60 workers made for the factory, owned by an Indian who was also the British nominee to the Legislative Council, with a view to put before him their grievances.

From the “Bombay Sentinel”

At the time about the month of August last year sugar export price in the world market seemed to them to be rising, but the cuts in their wages had not been restored in spite of the attempt of the Labour Party Society recently formed there.

But hardly had their grievances been heard, when he told our reporter shots rang in the air and some persons were injured in the premises of the Indian Sugar Factory owner. The Police Inspector who raised his hands to ask the party concerned to stop firing got a bullet in his hand!

Then a prolonged, although to a little extent sporadic strike, he added, followed. French troubles began. The meetings of the workers were dispersed and at one of the meetings the Police were stated to have opened fire with the result that three died and several others were wounded.

No Report Of Inquiry

“But the authorities,” he said, “continued long after the incident to ride roughshod over the feelings of the petty planters and labourers and our appeal for humanitarian consideration went unheeded. Although four months have passed, the report of the inquiry Com-

mittee set up in this connection, has not been published.”

In the Inquiry Committee, he stated, no Indian was appointed.

Pandit Sahdeo, who speaks Hindustani and French, complemented Dr. K. M. Kire, President of the Labour Party Society in Mauritius.

Mr. Rammanohar Lohia, Secretary Foreign Department of the All-India Congress Committee writes of Pandit Sahdeo and his mission in India as follows:

“Pandit Sahdeo is a Mauritian Indian and is now visiting India in connection with the unrest among Mauritian Indians. He tells us that the condition of small planters and labourers of Mauritius who are almost entirely Indians, is cheerless and further deteriorating.

“He has also brought us the message that Mauritian Indians look up to their countrymen in India for encouragement and guidance. We hope that our Congress Committees will take advantage of his presence in our midst and learn from him the disabilities from which our countrymen overseas suffer and also acquaint him with the advance that we have made in our fight for “Free India.”

CONGRESS AND DEMOCRACY

SINCE the assumption of office by the Congress in some of the Provinces, the cry is frequently raised by its critics that democracy is in danger, that parliamentary institutions in the country are on the verge of collapse. In the course of this article, a brief attempt is made to examine the force of this criticism, under three headings: 1. What is democracy? 2. How far it is obtained in India? 3. How has the Congress work affected Indian political conditions?

What is democracy? The question has been agitating political thinkers almost from the dawn of the political and social conditions the word endeavours to signify. As President Wilson says, it is impossible to define democracy. Lord Morley remarks that

"It is the name for a certain general condition of society; not only involving the political doctrine of popular sovereignty but representing a cognate group of corresponding tendencies over the whole field of moral, social and even spiritual life within the democratic community". "Simplification of life, the sovereignty of the people and the protection of a community by itself, the career open to the talents, equality and brotherhood; the substitution of industrialism for militarism; respect for labour; such are some of the attempts that have been made to seize in a phrase the animating spirit of the profound changes through which the civilised world has for a century and more been passing not only in the imposing institutions of the external world, but in the mind and heart of the individual man."

In more concise language, it can be said that absolute legal sovereignty of the nation and the exercise of that sovereign power by the majority of the people are indispensable features of a democracy. The first is impossible without political freedom and in strict theory a country that does not possess this elementary mark of nationhood cannot be called a state at all.

The second, the exercise of sovereign power by the people usually takes two forms; one through their elected representatives and the other through the direct method of referendum and initiative as it is obtained in Switzerland and America. With the latter, the representative system is less popular; but the ultimate difference between the two modes of expressing the popular will is only apparent; what the referendum decides in one country the general election settles in the other. Either way, the will of the majority prevails and it is the inevitable best that has invented by political practice. As long as differences of opinion are bound to occur on all public issues and no question can be settled to the satisfaction of

By

S. RAMASWAMI IYER, M.A.

all, the greatest happiness of the greatest number has to be decided by the greatest number of votes.

Democracy has also come to mean some other things as the rule of law as distinct from the rule of executive regulations; the strict subordination of the executive to the legislature to which the former should always be responsible; the independence of the judiciary and what is supposed to possess a socialist sting in it, the minimum means of existence for all those who go to form the community. Laszki would add that liberty should provide every man an atmosphere-wherein he can be the best of himself.

How far political conditions in India answer these requisites? The answer is obvious and simple. Most of them are absent and as for those that seem to exist they are but the shadows with no life within. Is India politically free? No. Is her foreign relations and internal administration under the control of Indians? Again a humiliating negative. Does rule of law prevail? Does she afford freedom of speech and of person to all her sons? The ordinances and imprisonments without trial stare us in the face. Do they get two full meals a day? The majority have to be content with one and some not even one. True, we have legislatures, cabinets, foreign agents and Indians in the summits of the League of Nations. But the grim facts of our constitutional history and political relationships refuse to be submerged under such vast pretences. A country governed under an Act passed by the British Parliament enjoys no more exalted constitutional status than a municipality governed under another act on the same parliament. Theoretically, the whole of India is a huge municipality of Great Britain. A British municipality can have an elected chairman of its own; in India he is appointed by the Imperial Government, and he is in theory responsible exclusively to those who have given him his position.

As regards her internal relations, there is the well-guarded autonomy of the provinces with not even the name in the centre. In the provinces, before the Congress took up office, minorities were ruling against the express will of the electorate. Both the fundamentals of a democratic government were missing. And as this country can excel no other except in her dire poverty, we were also having the unedifying combination of political subordination with grave economic malaise.

What has the Congress done for or against Democracy in India? By accepting office the Congress established majority rule in the seven provinces where congressmen have formed cabinets. One essential is thus achieved. And the Congress rules in such a way that the attainment of the other is always kept in view and to which all other transient issues are strictly subordinated. Measures are also being designed to improve the condition of the poor and to lessen the glaring inequities of Indian social and economic life. These are the tangible achievements of Congress, in furtherance of true democratic ideals and practices.

The argument that the Congress is paying scant regard for parliamentary forms of government demands notice. This criticism is built on the grounds that the sovereignty of the legislatures is neutralised by the Congress executive committees, that the absence of an effective opposition takes away the wholesome restraint so much necessary to curb the autocratic impulses of a single party executive and that the Treasury benches are intolerant and dictatorial in their dealings with the opposition, minorities.

First of all, we will do well to be constantly reminded of the fact that the Congress has accepted office not in deference to any political precept or constitutional dogma but as an inevitable step in their own programme which is exclusively and primarily designed to achieve political independence. They don't find democratic institutions in the country just for the reason that there is no democracy. Whatever might be the potential destructivity of the Congress, they cannot destroy things that do not exist.

The Congress is not dealing with a settled order of things. The country is in a period of transition, a transition from unparliamentary to parliamentary government; the niceties of the latter will be of use only when the change is accomplished and they will only provide obstacles if they are attempted to be employed during the process. The present enthusiasm for parliamentary institutions resembles the fondness and silliness of an aged father who quarrels with his wife over the colour of the skirt with which they will clad their son, just unaware of the fact that the lady is only four months in labour and the issue when born can be either a son or a daughter! Perhaps a doctor's assistance may become necessary and if the delivery is not easy, a surgical operation can alone save the mother; and who knows whether the child may survive it?

(To be continued)

RENUNCIATION: A STORY

CROSSING her hands over her breasts, timidly she smiled up at him through her tears.

"You have all been so kind to me," she whispered, "I shall never forget it." She hesitated. "Holy One I have something to beg of you."

The Elder glanced at the winsome face turned up to him and smiled in spite of himself.

"Speak my daughter."

"I want you to remember me when I am gone," she said earnestly. "Give me permission to sing to you and to the brothers of the lamasery to-night."

The Elder was silent. Once more tears trembled in her narrow, sloe-black eyes. At length, as though repeating a formula, he gravely replied:

"My daughter, it will give us pleasure of the most exquisite nature to hear you sing."

The Great Hall of contemplation presented an uncommon scene that night as the Elder entered and took his seat on a low canopied platform. Three brick-red lanterns, with weird Chinese letterings in black, hung from the ceiling, casting a subdued light on the assembly. Round a carpet imperial yellow, placed in the centre of the Hall, sat the monks, enveloped in their faded yellow robes, their shaven heads uncovered, their faces grave and inscrutable. The Elder looked at the Grey walls, hung here and there with ancient tapestries, at the grey floor of beaten earth, at the grey light and the mirthless audience that sat beneath it, and wondered if he had done well in permitting the woman to enter the precincts of the lamasery. He turned and was instantly held by the handsome, Aryan countenance of Brother Yang, who sat apart, his mobile features depicting both curiosity and desire. Was it wise, the Elder thought, was it wise to agitate the placid pools of their minds with the stones of remembrance?

At length he made a sign. A door creaked and a fantastic shadow fell upon the wall. It was that of Brother Chiah, who entered craning his wizened neck, his decrepit body trembling in every limb. Behind him came the singer, her eyes cast down, her hands clasping a lute. She glided to the yellow carpet and, having reverently kow-towed to the Elder, seated herself. The audience stirred to have a better view. The Elder sat as though turned to stone, for her Manchu dress and Manchu features filled him with an abrupt feeling of nostalgia. He felt himself suddenly seized and transported from the austere lamasery to the sensuous pomp and ceremonies of the Forbidden City. He wrenched himself

By

Mr. W. DHARAN

In "The Indian Review"

(Continued from last week)

and, to regain his composure, his lips moved, murmuring, "Om Padme Om."

She began to strum the lute, a whisper at first, slowly rising to a crescendo. The Elder opened his eyes and to dispel the emotions that crowded within him, he carefully scrutinised the singer. Her long gown was the colour of sunset, heavily embroidered with loops of golden thread, and over it she wore a broad sleeved jacket of flaming russet. Her face was by comparison pale and precise as though carved out of ivory, but there were touches of red on her small mouth, her high cheek-bones and on her tiny ear-drops. Her blue-black hair gleamed with precious stones and her small feet were covered with brocade shoes. In that ill-lit room, she was like a jet of flame, a pool of colour, a flower booming in a grey wilderness.

Now she was singing, the low plaintive song of an exile. The Elder felt as though a thousand demons were howling within his own soul. The grey hall, the shaven monks, the singer, all became part of a blurred vision; but through it all with an unnatural clarity, he could see Brother Yang. It was as though they vibrated to the same rhythm, moved on the same plane of tempestuous emotions. Tears were welling up the eyes of the young brother, and now they were flowing down his brown cheeks. It was not wise to have made him a monk, thought the Elder, he was too young, life was before him and he had yet to experience much. But what was he weeping for? Perhaps for the rich green plains and the mighty rivers that the Enlightened One often crossed as he preached the Middle Way. The music ceased. Surprisingly the young man was wiping away the tears with his sleeve.

The strumming began again. Now she sang of love. The whole world might pass away, she said, but love was eternal, undying. The song was only too familiar to the Elder. How often had he not sung it with lute and flowers to courtesans, princesses, to noble ladies and to his own first love? Faces kept passing to and fro across the mirror of his mind. Some smirked, others smiled, and a few wept and languished. The Elder opened his eyes. What was the matter with Brother Yang? His lips were parted and in his eyes there burned the flame of pure desire. With a shudder the Elder closed his eyes again. He thought of the

Enlightened One sitting under the Bodhi tree while darkness rolled over the earth, and thunder and lightning fell from the heavens. The music continued, but now he was entirely oblivious to it. He thought of the serene countenance of the Sakya Muni as he sat waiting for enlightenment. The music ceased. A door creaked and closed. But the Elder still sat there lost in contemplation.

At last having regained the natural tranquility of his mind, he rose. The hall was empty and in semi darkness. With a deep sigh of relief, the Elder descended from the dais. Then he saw that he was not alone, but someone else was seated near the yellow carpet. When he approached, Brother Yang slowly rose to his feet, his eyes shining with an unnatural brilliance. With infinite compassion the Elder looked at him, and then, raising his hand, touched the young man's fevered brow.

"Go to your cell, my son," he said, "and meditate and follow the path your Inner Voice tells you." And as he was turning away, "Meditate on the Enlightened One sitting under the Bodhi tree."

In the hard clear light of the morning sun, what had occurred the previous night appeared an impossible dream to the Elder as he sat once again in the Hall of Contemplation. In the early hours the frosty air had brought to his ears the sound of the tinkling bells of the departing caravan, but it had not caused one gentle ripple in the placid pool of his mind. Gravely he looked at the brethren gathered before him to hear the morning discourse. But where was Brother Yang? He was not amongst them. As the Elder was about to begin, a lay brother with a shock of untidy hair entered and, bowing low, placed before him a piece of yellow, diaphanous paper. With a vague foreboding, the Elder opened it and read: "Prostration from Brother Yang. I have thought and thought and meditated the whole night, but I am constrained to follow the noble lady. Forgive me, my brother."

A shadow passed over the Elder's eyes, but presently he recovered himself, and, raising his head, said with great composure:

"Brother Yang, who came to us from the land of the Enlightened One, has thought it fit to leave us." When the commotion the news had caused had ceased, the Elder continued: "This morning, brethren, I shall continue my discourse of last evening. I shall speak to you once again of renunciation...."

CAN CHINA BE SUBJUGATED BY THE JAPANESE ?

A WAR OF ENDURANCE

The following article appearing in the "Hindustan Times" of Delhi is written by one from the fields of battle. It reveals clearly the heart of the Chinese and their firm determination to live only as a free people. The article abounds with interest and we therefore reproduce it in full.

DURING the past months I have visited various hospitals in Chekiang, Kiangsu, Kiangsi, Hunan and Hupeh provinces, and I have seen thousands of our boys, some gassed, some with dumb wounds, some maimed for life, but all are determined, more than ever to set our Fatherland free of this Japanese menace and all are glad that they have taken part in this most honourable cause.

Japanese Atrocities

I have also seen how even the general mass detest the military activities of the Japanese who visit our towns and villages every day, burning and bullying, robbing and raping, and shower upon them thousands of bombs. Our people, on the other hand, for national defence, give gladly whatever they have and whenever they can; they bring their jewels, gold and silver, and they sell their property in order to help the Government, to buy more aeroplanes and supplies. It is very true that thousands are experiencing extreme losses and sufferings, but we are as hopeful and courageous as ever. Take myself as an example: I have lost my property in Soochow and my house in Nanking was totally demolished; I have lost track of many of my relatives; beside the suit I wore when I evacuated from Nanking I don't have a second suit; I lost my library, my collection of some valuable Chinese coins, my manuscripts, etc., etc.; and all the earthly belongings I have can be packed up in a few bundles. But, I am not discouraged. I still believe that there is a God, so Right may be overshadowed by Might temporarily, but eventually Right will have its place properly restored. I still believe that the Japanese militarists are only taking a suicidal step. I am sorry for them.

Greater Unity

If there is a silver lining to this dark cloud, it is the fact that China is now more united and stronger than ever. National unification is an established fact and we are now undergoing the bitter process of national purification. Then national regeneration and re-vivification will follow, as a natural consequence.

The most striking fact I find is a conspicuous absence of retaliatory feel-

ings. We take no revenge: for if we do, we will be breaking our own golden rule. We know that many Japanese, all over the world, are suffering from their own militarists as much as we do. All we want is that the Japanese militarists get out and leave us in peace. We fully realize that Japan cannot get along without the good feeling of a united and prosperous China, but China can very well get along without Japan.

So far, in spite of the fact that we have been through these six months of a stiff and costly resistance against the Japanese, we are not yet experiencing as much hardship as we first thought. Our crops were plentiful last fall. However, one of our chief difficulties was the lack of medical supplies during the first part, but now even this difficulty is being satisfactorily met. Thanks to our friends-nations!

Peace Talk

During the past weeks, there has been much peace talk, coming from the Japanese sources. For Japan, all this peace talk is all to her advantage. "In the first place," says Mr. Hubert S. Liang, in one of his recent articles, "she can use it to consolidate her gains. Secondly, she can use it to drive a wedge between the stout-hearted and far-sighted elements in the Chinese Government and population on the one side and the weak-kneed and short-sighted elements on the other. Thirdly, she can utilize this peace talk to slow up or even stop assistance of foreign Powers for China. Lastly, she can parade her peace intentions before the world and employ them as a camouflage to destroy the possibility of effective co-operation among the various Powers whose interests are fundamentally in conflict with those of her own."

Guerilla Tactics

We know that Japan wants a quick peace, a peace that will cost her nothing and gain her much. For China then the counter-strategy is to drag out this struggle, as long and as extensively as possible, until the enemy is worn out and exhausted, both militarily and economically, so that she will have to retreat: even as she retreated from Siberia and Vladivostok years ago. This is precisely the strategy that China is following. In accordance with this strategy, Japanese occupation of this city or town will not be an asset, but a liability to the enemy, in both a military and economic sense. Guerilla tactics, which have proved so effective and successful in the North, will be intensified and extended to all areas

under Japanese occupation. Synchronizing with this intensification and extension of guerilla warfare, there is bound to be a systematic expansion of the mass movement in which people will be organized and armed and educated to boycott Japanese goods and to refuse to co-operate with the Japanese in any way. With these guerilla troops constantly harassing the enemy's rear and with the passive resistance of the masses what could Japan do with the occupied areas? And unless these areas could be exploited to Japan's economic advantage within say, the next two or three years (a humanly impossible fact) Japan's shaky financial structure is bound to crack under the strain of maintaining vast numbers of troops in the occupied areas in China and in the face of an extensive and organized boycott of Japanese goods not only in unoccupied areas but to a large extent in the occupied areas as well, to say nothing of the boycott of Japanese goods in the other parts of the world.

How Long ?

For China this war of national defence is for her very existence. If she resists and continues to resist, she may win out in the end and become a truly free and independent country. If she gives up now, under whatever deceptive and sugarcoated terms, she is doomed to be a protectorate of Japan. But China absolutely refuses to be a protectorate of any country, far less Japan. This is one most powerful and one might say decisive factor that any intelligent and realistic discussion of peace, compromise or mediation must take into consideration.

A War Of Endurance

Moreover, this war between China and Japan is a war of endurance. As for China she can drag on almost indefinitely. Of course, she will suffer. But what really worth-while achievement in this world has come about without suffering! Intelligent and patriotic Chinese fully realise the price of national freedom and independence and are ready and willing to pay it at whatever the figure. The question then is not how long can China hold out, but rather how much longer can Japan go ahead with this reckless programme of aggrandizement and conquest, without cracking up in view of her steadily worsening internal conditions, political, social and economic, and in view of the increasing sharpening of conflict of her interests with those of U.S.S.R., Great Britain and the United States of America.

Things In General

Mr. Rama Rau To Be Welcomed

SOUTH AFRICA'S fifth Indian Agent-General, Mr. B. Rama Rau, C.I.E., left Mombasa and is expected at Durban on May 18. The Natal Indian Congress Committee decided that a delegation should meet him at the wharf and that the Mayor of Durban, Mr. Fleming Johnston, should be asked to accompany the delegation. A reception will be given in the City Hall on the night of Saturday, May 21. The Mayor will be asked to preside and Indian and European representatives will welcome Mr. Rau. He will be garlanded by the Patron of the Natal Indian Congress, Mr. E. M. Paruk. Mrs. Rau is not accompanying her husband, but will leave London for South Africa early in June. Their two daughters, who are at present at school in London, will probably come to the Union later.

Race Problems

Under the joint auspices of Native, coloured and Indo-European Council Mr. Rheinalt Jones delivered a lecture on Race Problems, at Methodist Hall, Grey Street, Durban, on May 9. Mr. Maurice Webb, president of the Indo-European Council, was in the chair. Amongst those representing Indians were Messrs. A. I. Kaje, J. W. Godfrey, V. Lawrence, S. J. Randeris, A. M. Sheikh, S. M. Paruk and Rev. Sundram, Acting Agent-General Mr. Ridley was also present. The joint councils Senator Jones said, had proved themselves, excellent media for co-operation, but in dealing with the Race Problems they had to trace the causes before they could expect to find any solution.

"Death Letters" To Kenya Hindus

Mysterious extortion notes and "death letters" have been received by prominent members of the Kenya Hindu community, says an Africopa message. Mr. J. B. Pandya, a Hindu legal councillor, received a note demanding £1,500 and threatening him with death if he fails to pay. Since other prominent Hindus also received similar "death letters" these notes followed the attack last week on Dr. Seth, another prominent Hindu.

A Fashionable Wedding

A fashionable Sanathan wedding was solemnised at Sea Cow Lake, Durban. The contracting parties were Mansingh, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. R. Singh, of 205, Bellair Road, Mayville, Durban, and Sonee Deves, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Junges Singh, of Nyhill Road, Sea Cow Lake, Durban. The ceremony and banquet were attended by nearly 1,000 guests and many congratulatory speeches were made by well-known Indians. The catering and other arrange-

ments were ably carried out by Mr. Ranjitu Singh, nephew of the late Mr. B. M. Singh.

Equality As Only Basis For Unity

"Equality can be the only basis of unity in South Africa," declared Mr. J. E. Hofmeyr, Minister of Mines, Education, Labour and Social Welfare, to an audience of 2,000 at Robertson recently. "Here in South Africa we on both sides have tried to absorb each other; we have failed to absorb each other and the only way to get unity is on a basis of equality."

A Useful Hint

A motorist in Belgium found the inside of his five years old coupe became very hot if parked in the sun for any length of time, but after giving it a coat of aluminium paint it was found that the temperature of the car dropped over 10 degrees even when left for a long period.

Transvaal Indian Congress

The annual general meeting of the Transvaal Indian Congress was held on May 8, at Osrin's Picture Palace, Johannesburg. About 700 people from all parts of Transvaal attended the gathering. The representatives of the Indian community were present on the platform. Mr. M. V. Desai presided. Mr. S. M. Nana, the secretary of the Transvaal Indian Congress, submitted a detailed report on the activities of the Congress for the last four and a half years. It was announced that the financial report would be submitted later as it was in the hands of the auditors. The following officials were elected unanimously:—President: Mr. M. E. Valod; vice-presidents: Messrs. M. S. Abed, B. K. Patel, I. I. Hazaree, W. Ernest, V. Bhagabhai, D. U. Mistry, A. A. Mirza, Ravjibhai Tribhovanbhai, M. V. Desai, M. Jajbhay Dr. Y. M. Dadoo; joint secretaries: Messrs. S. M. Nana and Z. V. Parekh; joint treasurers: Messrs. A. M. Desai and O. R. Patel. The following members were elected to the committee:—Adv. A. I. Minty, Dr. M. A. Munehi, Dr. E. W. Godfrey, Rev. B. L. E. Sigamoney, Messrs. M. E. Gaba, Nathoobhai Mistry, I. Mayet, Trikambhai Naran, E. Mayet, P. S. Joshi, E. I. Patel, C. B. Desai, I. M. Coovadia, Parshotam Brijlal, E. S. Dangor, Manilal Lalbhai, S. M. Desai, Ranchhodhbhai Kaloobhai, M. M. Mia, J. P. Bhagat, A. S. Varachhia, R. V. Patidar, A. Essackji, R. Kapitan, K. Naransamy, E. H. Choonara, K. L. Desai, H. S. Shah, E. A. Dadabhai, P. M. Master, E. Jamal, B. M. Desai, N. S. Pillay, M. E. Akhalwaya, K. V. Naidoo, Maganbhai I. Patel, L. G. Desai, M. S. Patel, Narsi Bhoola, Ahmed Mayet, Koopu Moodley, Saley Mahomed, Ally Dadabhai, I. E. Gardee, S. M. Ghanchi,

K. Thumbi, R. Pavaday, E. B. Hassin, M. Khan, Jasmatbhai Nanabbai, Kanji Bhana and Khan Saheb Fazandar. Speeches on the future activities of the Transvaal Indian Congress were delivered by Messrs. A. E. Moola, B. S. Joshi, S. M. Desai and Rev. B. L. E. Sigamoney. After a vote of thanks to the retiring officials and to the chair, the meeting terminated amid great enthusiasm.

Lower Tugela Government-Aided Indian School

Mr. S. K. Maharaj, headmaster of the Lower Tugela Government-Aided Indian School, has obtained transfer on promotion to the headship of the Richmond Government-Aided Indian School.

Barefoot Hiker

A Barefoot walk from London to Cairo, and thence to Capetown, is planned by a 23-year-old artist, Anton Sabian. He hopes to start before the end of this month. Anton, an orphan brought up in Yorkshire, has already walked 200 miles barefoot from Florence to Rome. "It was no penance," he said. "My barefoot walk was part of a cross-Europe, sketching trip a few months ago. My sandals wore out. I was 'broke,' and I determined to manage without buying new ones. And I did it. By the time I reached Rome, a week after leaving Florence, my feet were so used to the road that I scarcely needed sandals."

Largest Church On The

Pacific Island

A Big Australian built wooden church is being shipped to Nauru, New Guinea, in 1,000 numbered pieces—bell tower and all—by the London Missionary Society. Seating 1,000 people, it will be one of the largest churches ever erected in the Pacific Islands, and will be reassembled by the Natives there, who subscribed £3,000 towards the total cost. To ensure resistance to white ants, the building, which is to be 100ft. long and 80ft. wide, will be made of American redwoods and Australian hardwoods.

Pioneer Indian Woman's Death

Death took place on Sunday afternoon of Mrs. Adelaide Abrahams, under tragic circumstances while she was attending service in the Catholic Church, Kerk Street, where she collapsed and died suddenly from heart failure. The deceased was well known and took keen interest in church work for the welfare of the Catholic Indian community. She was a member of the Catholic Women's Guild and hon. treasurer of the Legion of Mary's Sodality (Mayfair Branch). A requiem mass was said in the pro-cathedral. The Rev. Fr. P. Abramo, priest in charge of the Indians, officiated. The cortege then proceeded to Brixton cemetery. The burial service was performed by Fr. Abramo O.M.I. and was very impressive and largely attended. Telegrams of sympathy were received from all over the Union and many wreaths were sent.

India Letter

(NEWS CULLED FROM INDIAN PAPERS)

Mr. B. Rama Rao And Indian Students

MR. B. RAMA RAO I.C.S., Agent-General designate to South Africa speaking at Delhi about the Indian students in England said that there had been lately greater contact between students and the India Office, Education, now being a provincial subject in charge of responsible Ministers, the High Commissioner was practically carrying out the instructions of the Ministers, hence he did not feel that there was any justification for not regarding the India Office as a national institution. Before leaving London, Mr. Rama Rao had long talks with the Permanent Under Secretary for Colonies, Sir Edward Harding, as well as the High Commissioner for South Africa in London on problems concerning the welfare of the Indian community in the Union. Mr. Rama Rao is the first civilian to hold the appointment of India's Agent in South Africa and also the youngest, compared with his predecessors.

The Bombay Premier

Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, in the course of a speech he made, on the occasion of the unveiling ceremony of the marble bust of the late Seth Ramnarain H. Ruia, at the college named after him at Maninga, said:—"The cry of there being too much higher education, of too large a supply of educated people is totally wrong. If you consider the vast population of this country, the percentage of educated people is ridiculously low. What is there to prevent our young men, inspired by ideals of service, from going into numerous villages of our great country and trying to shed the light of knowledge, and give the benefit of their learning, thus rendering service to their less fortunately situated countrymen? This is the great need of our country. It is for our young men, especially those who have studied in our colleges, to respond to this call and it is our duty to do our best and assist them."

Bombay Primary Education

The establishment of a statutory body to advise the Government in matters of primary education, constitution of school boards consisting of twelve members each for every local authority (district local boards and municipalities), who will perform the duties in respect of primary education within their jurisdiction, and the maintenance of a primary education fund by each local authority, are some of the features of the bill to amend the Bombay

Primary Education Act, gazetted on the evening of March 29. The bill is designed to remove certain difficulties experienced in the working of the Bombay Primary Education Act, 1923, and to make better provision for the management and control of primary education.

Religion And Freedom

Three addresses were presented to Pandit Nehru by the citizens, Ahrar Muslims and the Motor Drivers' Union. A purse was also presented for the Kamala Memorial Hospital Fund. Replying to the addresses Pandit Jawaharlal explained the real meaning of Swaraj and pointed out that Kisans were the life of the country and every struggle for freedom aimed at their emancipation. In reply to the address presented by the Ahrar Muslims, Panditji said that the Congress was the strongest political organisation in the country and the Congress could not be accused of any partiality towards any community. He emphasized the fact that any religion that proved an impediment in the attainment of the country's goal for complete independence, be it Hinduism or Islam, must go.

Liquidation Of Illiteracy

"I see India impoverished to-day physically, mentally, emotionally and spiritually by its present 93 per cent. illiteracy," observed Mrs. Margaret Cousins, delivering an address on "Reading as a Recreation," at the inaugural meeting of the Madras Library Association at the Banqueting Hall. The Governor presided. Mrs. Cousins declared that liquidation of illiteracy and the recreational service of reading and libraries must go hand in hand in approaching a "dry" India. The Governor stressed the need of extension of the library movement and said that the Director of Public Instruction was prepared to consider concrete suggestions from them.

Anglo-India Trade Negotiation Delay

"The year has been a continued tale of our helplessness in matters with which our industries were intimately connected and in the deliberation of which we expected our Government to give us their confidence and ourselves to reciprocate it particularly when the negotiations are with a foreign country." Thus observed Sir Rahimtoolla M. Chinoy, in his presidential address, at the eleventh annual meeting of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce at Delhi said. "The Indo-British trade negotiations," he said, "are being protracted for an unreasonably

long period and the distressing feature of these negotiations is the policy of Government keeping the general public and the industrial and commercial interests entirely in the dark as regards the course of these negotiations. I would request the Government to accept the reasonable suggestion put forward by the public and the commercial community that all such agreements be submitted to the Central Legislature for ratification."

Under The New Regime

The Bombay Government have issued orders directing the District Magistrate of Dharwar to refund to Mr. R. R. Divakar, a member of the Gandhi Seva Sangh, a hundred rupees and proceeds of the sale of *Kurmaaveer Printing Press*, Dharwar, owned by Mr. Divakar. It will be recalled that in the second Civil Disobedience Movement in 1932 the press was confiscated and sold in a public auction as a banned volunteer organisation quartered the press in their premises while Mr. Divakar was in prison.

Midnapore Ban On Congress Goes

A Press Note, issued by the Government of Bengal recently announces that the Provincial Government have directed the removal of the ban placed on certain associations in the Midnapore District. It will be recalled that at the Haripura session the Congress adopted a resolution condemning the Government for continuing the ban on a hundred and ten Congress organisation in the Midnapore District, even after the inauguration of the new Reforms.

Congress House In Sind

The City of Shikarpur in Sind is the latest Congress centre to attempt to build a Congress House of its own. A deputation of Swami Priyag Bharti, President of the Shikarpur Congress Committee, Syt. Khanchand Ganumal, and Seths Kanayalal Jumani and Narindadas Jumani have arrived in Bombay, after attending the Haripura Congress, and will be approaching the mercantile community of Shikarpur, doing business in Bombay, to help the Shikarpur Congress Committee to construct, in memory of Lokmanya Tilak, a suitable Congress House in Shikarpur, from which to radiate Congress activities, throughout the district.

Mr. B. J. Desai

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai (Leader of the Congress Party in the Central Legislative Assembly) has left Karachi by air for a short sojourn in England and the Continent. He will return to India by the end of June.

The Sporting World

Verulam Temple Football Club

BEFORE a fairly good crowd, two home teams, the Verulam Temple Juvenile Football Club and the Grange Junior Football Club, met in a friendly match on the Verulam Indian Sports Ground on Sunday, May 8. The standard of the play was pleasingly high, and on the first half the Temples were leading by two goals to nil. In the second half the Grange juniors made many efforts but could not cope through the very fine combination of the Temple. In the last few minutes before the whistle blew to bring the very interesting game of soccer to an end, the Temple forwards worked very hard, and scored another 4 goals, adding up the final score to 6 goals to nil, thus defeating their opponents. The goalie, C. Perumal, produced wonderful results by saving several dangerous shots from the sharp-shooting Grange forwards. Due must be given to the Grange Junior forwards who tried again and again to pierce through the Temple's combination.

Indian Soccer Troubles Ended

The trouble which arose last year between the Natal Indian Football Association and the Northern Districts Indian Football Association has at last been settled, the latter body making the necessary apology to the parent body. The original trouble arose in August last year due to certain publications in the Press severely criticising the N.I.F.A. who in turn demanded an apology from the N.D.I.F.A. for the articles in question. Matters came to a climax when the semi-final of the Natal Cup was to be played at Newcastle against Klip River Schools. The match was timed to start at 3 p.m. on August 21, and a large crowd who had paid admission had assembled. At 2.30 it was discovered that the N.I.F.A. had instructed Klip River not to fulfill the fixture as no apology had been received, and the match was cancelled and money returned to those attending. After considerable correspondence the incident is now closed.

Soccer Fixtures

The following are the fixtures for Saturday, May 14, at Currie's Fountain, Durban:—Senior League: Avondale vs. Pirates, Main, 2.15. Mr. K. Thumbadoo; Collegians vs. Sydenham, Main, 3.30. Mr. A. F. Peters; Springfield vs. Whipsnade, No. 1, 2.15. Mr. M. S. Badat; Daffodils vs. Stella, No. 1, 3.30. Mr. P. Moosa. Junior League: Municipals vs. Daffodils, No. 2, 2.15. Mr. Y. S. Moola; Sastri College vs. All Blacks, No. 2, 3.30. Mr. A. K. Hayath; Robertsons vs. Victorians, No. 3, 2.15. Mr. K. P. Pillay; Warwickshire vs. Sparks, No. 3, 3.30. Mr. V. V. Moodley. Juvenile League: Victorians vs. Sastri College B, No. 4, 2.30.

By "Rambler"

Mr. K. M. Pillay; Stella vs. Sastri College A, No. 4, 3.30. Mr. P. Doorasamy.

Dannhauser Indian Tennis Club

The following are the officials of the above club:—Patrons: Dr. S. R. Campbell, Messrs. Sheik Kader Hoosen and S. C. Soorgie; President: Mr. D. R. Mistry; vice-presidents: Messrs. R. Patak and C. R. Naidoo; hon. secretary: Mr. R. Loganathan; hon. treasurer: Mr. S. G. Kader; captain: Mr. D. V. Moodley; vice-captain: Mr. S. G. Nabee; committee: Messrs. B. C. Chetty and S. Sadanandan.

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Seaman Chetty Wins First Fight In London

At the Devonshire Club the South African boxer, Seaman Chetty, making his debut in Great Britain, defeated Dave Kellar, the Southern Area fly-weight champion, on points in a bout over 10 rounds.

Title Bout In June

Messrs. Panday and Mahomed, of Durban, informs that they have just concluded arrangements for a big non-European championship boxing contest to be held in the Durban City Hall on June 4.

Indians Admitted As Members Of Salisbury Flying Club

Non-Europeans will be admitted to restricted membership of the Salisbury Flying Club as the result of a decision made at a recent meeting of the Club. The question arose out of an Indian's application for membership. Feeling was divided, but the majority were in favour of admitting non-Europeans, provided they were admitted as flying members only and that their admission should be the sole discretion of the committee.

Van Der Walt And Nilan Matched

Negotiations were concluded on Monday night, May 9, for a wrestling match between Johannes van der Walt, the South African and Empire champion, and Tommy Nilan, the Australian who fought a draw on Saturday night with George Penchoff. The bout will take place in the City Hall on Monday night May 30.

Estcourt Boy Scout Movement Revived

The Estcourt Boy Scout movement has again been revived after a long period of inactivity. The Rev. E. D. Storey is acting Cubmaster, and Mr. Frank Hatton has consented to be Scoutmaster. The Cubs will meet two mornings a week in the Scout's Den, and the Scouts will meet in the Wesley Hall on Saturday nights.

Coronation Indian Social, Educational And Recreation Society

The above society of Briardene, Durban, staged a Drama, "The Battle of Mayalravenen," in aid of building funds for a vernacular school in their district. It was a great success and well over 1,200 people were present, about 30 Europeans included. The takings for the night's entertainment was the grand sum of £187 10s., and plus expenditure, well over £150 were added to the funds. The officials of the above society wish to thank one and all for the support and help rendered to make the play a great success. The same play will be staged at The Shri Vishnu Hall, Umzinto, on June 18, under the kind patronage of Messrs. M. M. Govender, K. N. Reddi and C. N. Moodliar, of Umsinto.

Hill View Government-Aided Indian School Building Fund

(Continued from last week)

JOHANNESBURG: Messrs. Suliman Ismail Mia & Co., £3; The Japan Bazaar, £3 3s.; M. Ebrahim, £2 2s.; Mustappa Hassim, £3 3s.; I. C. Ashabhai & Co., £2 2s.; R. S. C. Pillay, £1 1s.; Amod Jajbhay £5 5s.; N. S. Pillay, 10s. 6d.; C. A. Naidoo, 10s. 6d.; Patel Bros., 10s.; T. S. Govender 10s.; V. S. Naicker £1 1s.; R. R. Khatri 10s. 3d.; Kalandas Narsi 5s.; N. Narsa £1 1s.; N. Dayaram 10s. 6d.; C. Venkatesamy Govender 10s. 6d.; S. B. Moodaley 10s. 6d.; J. G. Vandeyar £1 1s.; Jamal £2; G. H. Garach £10 10s.; M. L. Patel £1 1s.; P. M. Master 10s.; A. G. Naidoo 10s. 6d.; P. M. Rayer 5s.; Mrs. P. K. Naidoo 10s. 6d.; N. G. Pillay 10s. 6d.; R. A. Chetty 5s.; V. V. Padayachee 5s.; V. L. Pather £2 2s.; H. D. Singh 5s.; P. Morgan £1 1s.; E. A. Chopdat 5s.; Bhavan Vallabh 5s.; G. Bob 5s.; P. S. Pather 10s. 6d.; A. C. Chetty 5s.; V. M. Padayachee & Friends 10s.; W. Ernest 5s.—To be continued.

GENERAL NOTICE

MIXED MARRIAGES COMMISSION

It is hereby notified for general information that the Government has appointed a Commission "to investigate and report upon the question of Mixed Marriages in the Union between Europeans and non-Europeans and to determine whether such marriages:

- (1) are on the increase or are likely to increase; and
- (2) are sufficiently numerous to be seriously detrimental to the welfare of the Union and the future composition of the population;

and to recommend whether it is necessary that any further steps should be taken to discourage such marriages."

The Commission in its deliberations has found it necessary to take evidence and, in order to facilitate the preparation of an itinerary for that purpose, hereby invites all persons, private or official, and associations of persons, desirous of giving evidence, to inform the Secretary, Mixed Marriages Commission, as early as possible, of their intention to appear before the Commission, and further to indicate as nearly as possible on what aspects of the subject of mixed marriages they wish to be heard.

Memorandums on the subject will be welcomed by the Commission and will be fully considered, whether the persons submitting the same elect to give evidence in person or not.

It is requested that the Secretary be informed on the lines suggested above as early as possible, but not later than the 28th May, 1938, after which date an itinerary will be arranged and notice published in the press giving the dates on which the Commission will visit convenient centres for the purpose of receiving evidence.

The following official statistics, showing the number of mixed marriages celebrated within the Union during the years 1926-1936, are published for general information:—

Marriages Between:

Year.	European Males & Asiatic Females.	Asiatic Males & European Females.	European Males & Native Females.	Native Males & European Females.	European Males & Coloured Females.	Coloured Males & European Females.	Total.
1926	4	2	20	5	66	15	109
1927	—	5	61	3	66	18	153
1928	—	5	35	7	76	12	135
1929	—	3	15	1	64	16	99
1930	—	5	16	1	60	15	97
1931	4	3	7	1	59	14	85
1932	—	6	6	—	63	7	82
1933	—	7	9	—	57	10	83
1934	2	3	7	—	47	13	72
1935	2	4	7	—	66	15	94
1936	4	7	6	—	36	17	67

A. B. KRIEGLER,

Secretary, Mixed Marriages Commission.

Department of the Interior,
Union Buildings,
Pretoria.

20th April, 1938.

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