

INDIAN OPINION

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NOTES AND NEWS

Mrs. Rama Rau's Interest

"I SHALL feel honoured to identify myself with the cause of Indian women of South Africa," said Mrs. Rama Rau, wife of the Agent-General for India, who arrived in Durban on Friday, in an interview with a representative of the *Natal Mercury*. Women's work to-day, said Mrs. Rau, touched all phases of life, that there was hardly a dividing line in the activities of the sexes. Indian women in Africa should follow the lead set by the women of India, where they participated in every sphere of national life. "In India to-day," said Mrs. Rau, "the Chief Whip of the Congress Party in Bombay is a woman. A Minister in the United Provinces Government, a Parliamentary Secretary in Punjab, the Deputy Speaker in Madras, Central Province and Assam are also women. Women are working everywhere for the general good of Indian society and I hope that there will be no exception in South Africa. Mrs. Rau said that she had heard of certain differences in the Indian community and trusted that Indian women would be able to restore unity among the Indian people. Mrs. Rau arrived at Capetown from England on Friday in the Windsor Castle and left by air for Durban shortly afterwards. In an interview with Reuter she said it would be her first stay in a country with a colour bar and she quite realised that she might have to put up with a few affronts. She could not, she said, understand why some South Africans could not realise a dividing line in the colour bar. In England Mrs. Rau has championed the claims of Indian women and frequently lectured on the subject.

The Harijans Of South Africa

In our issue of last week we reproduced the text of a speech which Mr. Manilal Gandhi, made to the Congress Party in the Central Legislative Assembly. The status of the Indian community cannot be better described than the description given by Mr. Gandhi. The Agency of the Government of India is absolutely impotent, because it has not the backing of a powerful Government. The East African Indians are strenuously opposing the appointment of an Agent-General,

as they feel that the existence of an Agency would be the means of reducing them to a community without a backbone. We are pleased that Mr. Manilal Gandhi took the opportunity of addressing the Congress members. Questions raised in the Central Assembly are never answered correctly. The answers are invariably evasive, and the members of the Assembly are always in the dark in regard to the actual position in South Africa.

The Community Chest

The Durban Community Chest has commenced its drive to collect its annual £20,000. The Europeans of this town have always risen to the occasion and contributed liberally towards the chest. At the last Annual General Meeting of the Chest, we learn that some scalling remarks were passed against the Indian community for not contributing, in any appreciable measure, to the Chest. We felt that the allegations are well founded, for, the wealthy members of our community have not come forward to help the chest. The Community Chest makes a grant of £400 to the St. Aidans Indian Hospital, and £150 to the Durban Indian Child Welfare Society. Both of these Institutions serve the Indians. If our community could at least collect this miserable sum of £550, they would be regarded as having done well. About two years ago Senator S. S. Brisker, assisted by Mr V. Lawrence, endeavoured to collect from the Indian community, but they appear to have lost heart after the first year's collection. That, in our opinion, is a sad reflection on our community. It must be realised that the anxiety we shew augmenting our wealth, should be shewn, just as much, towards the needs of Durban. We do hope that the richer amongst us will realise their responsibilities and help the Community Chest.

The Minister For Labour

The Minister for Labour, Mr. A. P.-J. Fourie is still without a seat in Parliament. It will be remembered that Mr. Fourie was unseated at the General Election and the Prime Minister, because of Mr. Fourie's influence in the

Cape, retained him in the Cabinet in the hope of finding him a safe seat. Several sitting members were approached to resign their seats so that Mr. Fourie could fight a bye-election. Not even offers of cushy jobs outside South Africa could entice any of the present members. The result is that Mr. Fourie is still a member of the Cabinet without a seat in Parliament. Verily a pretty state of affairs.

Justice Krause On S. A.

Criminal Law

Trenchant remarks were made by Mr. Justice Krause, Acting Judge-President, regarding a sentence of six weeks' imprisonment with hard labour with spare diet and solitary confinement on two days in each week imposed by a magistrate on a European convicted on theft. Describing the sentence as excessive in the particular circumstances of the case his Lordship said it was to be regretted that the lower Court, especially, notwithstanding the great strides that have been made, was still wedded to the traditional foundation of South African criminal jurisprudence, namely revenge and the biblical idea of an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth. The sadistic tendencies of the Middle Ages when witches were burned at the stake and Christian and other believers revelled in the torture of their fellow creatures, seems still to have a strong hold upon the minds of civilised human beings. In view of what an isolation cell was, and what the nature of other antiquated punishments was and what their psychological effect must be, the time was long overdue when the public conscience should be roused and that some consideration be given to the treatment of caged human beings in the Union. It would come as a surprise to most people, continued his Lordship, that lashes, solitary confinement, spare diet and even legirons (reminiscent of the chain galleys of the Middle Ages) were quite common forms of punishments inflicted for offences against prison discipline. But prison officials were not to blame for they were only carry-

ing out their orders. Appeals by the Director of Prisons for funds wherewith to undertake necessary improvements were usually met with the excuse that no money was available. As was being

done in other countries so also here a thorough investigation should be made of our whole prison system and of appropriate punishments for anti-social conduct.—*Natal Mercury*.

Indian Opinion

FRIDAY, JUNE 24TH, 1938

Hindu—Muslim Unity

THE differences that exist between the Hindus and Muslims in India are nearing solution. The All India Congress and the All India Muslim League have not, for some time, been working in unity, but all indications point to a complete understanding being reached between the two organisations. These differences have done incalculable harm to India on her march to her goal of independence.

These communal differences constituted the biggest weapon which Imperial Bureaucracy used to divide and rule India. No impediment in India's progress has been greater than the disunity between the Hindus and Muslims. Time and again the distrust between the two communities, more than anything else, has been the cause of many a communal outbreak. A street fracas between a Hindu and a Muslim invariably assumes large proportions just because of this distrust. And Imperial Bureaucracy which hails with considerable delight, such street fracas, not only gives undue prominence to it, but also, through its agents, assists in adding fuel to fire.

It was with a view to putting and end, once for all, to this continual strife between the two communities, that Mahatma Gandhi had a lengthy talk with Mr. M. A. Jinnah, the President of the All India Muslim League, at Bombay.

This talk was followed by several conferences between Subhas Chandra Bose, the President of the All India Congress and Mr. Jinnah. Mahatma Gandhi's con-

versation with Mr. Jinnah was to pave the way for the future talks and to ascertain the latter's demands. The communal award, one of the results of the Round Table Conference, is recognised to be a clog in the wheel of progress, and the object of the talk was to arrive at an agreed formula which would take the place of the award.

The conversations between Mr. Bose and Mr. Jinnah were of a much lengthy character. The fact that on two successive days, the talks lasted 5 hours on each day, indicates the seriousness with which the communal problem was approached. It is reported that Mr. Bose, at the commencement of the talks, informed Mr. Jinnah that the Congress was prepared to accept all his demands provided they were consistent with nationalism and the Congress creed and policy. That is suggestive of the intensive desire of the Congress to see that the Muslims of India are treated on a basis of equality with the Hindus.

Precedent to arriving at a settlement which would be acceptable to both the Congress and the Muslim League, the following demands were made to Mr. Jinnah by the Congress.

(a) The members of the All India Muslim League should sign the Congress pledge;

(b) The Muslim League Party in the Legislature should generally support the Congress programme as embodied in the Congress Election Manifesto; and

(c) The Muslim League should co-operate with the Congress in combating Federation.

It is learned that the leaders of the Muslim League are keen on

a settlement and have advised Mr. Jinnah, in his talks with the Congress leaders, not to take an uncompromising attitude.

It is hoped that these conversations which have been carried on in right earnest will bear fruit, as we expect they would. The All India Congress is not a communal body. It is an organisation which has no parallel in the world. The work that it does shews very clearly that the Congress serves all sections of the Indian people without any distinction. The Congress Ministries are functioning well and the present time, more than any other period in the history of India calls for an United Indian Nation. And much depends upon men like Mr. Jinnah to see that both Hindu and Muslims work towards the common goal.

Commemorating The Voortrekkers

By Ox-wagon and Running Relay

TWO spectacular long distance treks through South Africa will commemorate the Voortrekker Centenary in December.

One is an ox-wagon trek from Capetown to Blood River, the scene of the route of the Zulu hosts under Dingaan, and to Pretoria, where the Voortrekker Memorial is being built.

The other is a marathon relay run, in which more than 1,000 youths from two different points will carry the light of a flaming torch to Pretoria.

These two great treks are now being organised and the final plans made.

The two stinkwood wagons will take four months to reach their destination, for the team travelling to Pretoria must cover 1,489 miles and the team for Blood River 1,913 miles.

The relay runners will complete their journey in less than 14 days.

The first relay runner will start from Capetown at 5 a.m. on December 1, while the first youth to leave the other starting point, Din-aanstad, will leave later, for he and his companions have only 380 miles to do comparing with the 985 miles from Capetown to Pretoria.

The runs are being so arranged that members of the two teams will meet at Vereeniging, the place of Union, and run together towards Pretoria. Each runner will only do one mile, so between 1,300 and 1,400 will be needed.

Capetown will see the picturesque wagon trek before the great relay run. The stinkwood wagons are being built in Knysna and on August 8 they will leave Capetown on their long trek.

THE NEW INDIA

CREED OF MAHATMA GANDHI: NON-VIOLENCE Vs. MARXISM

I

MOST of the discussion of Indian problems which has taken place lately in this country has centred round the Constitutional issue. That, indeed, is still in the political foreground.

But behind the Constitutional issue immense changes are going on in the outlook of the people and the policies of parties. It is these new forces thus coming into being that will shape the India of tomorrow, which any Constitution must somehow keep in unity and canalize into fruitful reform, if it is to succeed, and which British public opinion, if it is to judge wisely, must understand.

Congress And Nationalism

In one sense it is "Congress *contra mundam*." Though the Muslims are eager for social reform they support the general Nationalist movement, and are socially far more democratic than the Hindus, the most dynamic forces in modern India, the result of Western science, contact with British Liberalism, the Marxist movement, and modern industrial development, are now, in the main, concentrated in the Indian National Congress. Everybody else in India, the Muslim League, the traditionalists of Hindu religion and culture, the Princes and the Administration, though by no means agreed among themselves, are, by comparison, on the defensive against the transforming forces of Congress itself. But Congress, like India itself, is by no means the homogeneous body that it may appear from a distance.

The main plank of Congress, and the element which unites its diverse elements, is a vehement nationalism, the demand that India should control its own affairs, free from Downing Street control. From this point of view the Indian National Congress is exactly equivalent to the parallel movements which drove the old British Empire from colonial nationalism to the Statute of Westminster in Canada, Australia, South Africa, New Zealand, and Eire. And that is why Congress is able to command the support of capitalists and socialists, conservatives and reformers, and, though it is overwhelmingly a Hindu movement, to recruit to its ranks individual Muslims, Sikhs, Indian Christians, Liberals, and members of other minorities.

Teacher And Prophet

But Congress is far more than an expression of modern Nationalism. There are two other very different elements within it. The first is the extra-

By

LORD LOTHIAN
In "The Observer"

ordinary personality who is its outstanding leader, Mahatma Gandhi himself, and the large and devoted following which he commands. The Mahatma's fundamental motives are religious. He has repeatedly declared that his object in life is to bring religion into politics. His religion is based on the fundamental Hindu Scripture, the Bhagavad Gita, which teaches that the way to salvation and to the knowledge of reality lies in renunciation of the things of this world, and especially of responsibility for the fruits of righteous action. But he interprets the Gita not negatively in the introspective Hindu tradition, but positively so that it accords with the Christian doctrine that the love of God can only be learned or shown by actively loving one's neighbour as oneself.

This religious faith has not only led him to throw himself into the political movement for the emancipation and regeneration of his countrymen from the enervating and "satanic" effects of foreign rule and domestic superstition and social injustice, but has convinced him that Western civilisation has gone off the rails in its passionate pursuit of material values. There is nothing wrong in machinery or natural science as such. The folly of the West, and increasingly of the East, has been that it lost interest in and contact with the things of the Spirit in the mad effort to pile up more and more of the "things" given to it by the discoveries of science. Socialism has no real advantage over Capitalism, because it also seeks to add to man's material possessions, and also tends to irreligion. The collective system of production and distribution may be juster than that which is based on individualist competition, but it contains the danger inherent in any system of universal planning by the State that it is liable to destroy human initiative and individuality, the most fatal disaster of all.

Gandhi points out, as every great religious teacher has taught from the beginning of time, that this pursuit of "things," or money and speed and pleasure and power, does not make mankind happy, individually or collectively. On the contrary it inevitably produces bitter discords between individuals, classes and nations. Above all it destroys religion, the true religion of the spirit active in man, because, amid the turmoil and struggle of the modern

world, the voice of the Eternal cannot be heard. There is, therefore, in Gandhi's opinion, no way out for mankind save a deliberate return to the ideal of the simple life, where man is content with simplicity because he has recognised that the real values of life, love, religion, art, and human brotherhood can only thus be regained.

Standards Of Life—And Soul

This doctrine is evidently very difficult to apply to the Western world, including the 50,000,000 Indians who have now become "geared in" to the West and who live mostly in the large towns. So the Mahatma, of late, has become mainly concerned, on the economic side, with the 300,000,000 inhabitants of the 700,000 villages of India. The vast majority of these are miserably poor—The wage of the labourer 3d. or less and of a woman worker often but 1d. or 1½d. a day. Gandhi is convinced that if India becomes industrialised a hundred million of these villagers will inexorably be sucked into gigantic and horrifying industrial slums, while the village itself will be increasingly chained to world prices and markets. The only method of preventing this catastrophe, in Gandhi's opinion, is to keep the villages as nearly self-supporting communities, but with improved social and economic habits.

This he would bring about in two main ways. In the first place he seeks to abolish untouchability, and other communal or social barriers, in the village and the temples, for there can be no community till the children play together, and to introduce universal education built round handicraft rather than the traditional literary curriculum, so that the child is taught to love and respect and not be discontented with his father's trade. In the second place he would raise the standard of living to a decent minimum—the eight-anna-a-day level—by improving animal husbandry and the technique of farming, and by making the village independent of the factory through village industries, such as cloth spinning, paper-making, sugar-distilling, from palm toddy, the utilization of animal corpses to make leather, manure, and bone and horn utensils, and so on. As usual, the Mahatma does not rely mainly on Government action to bring about these reforms. He already has schools at which his disciples are trained to go out and teach the villagers these lessons in a manner which resembles the early Christian missionary orders, and which equally have, as their ultimate purpose, to turn them back to simplicity and religion.

To be continued)

LATE SIR MAHOMMED IQBAL

A BRIEF LIFE SKETCH OF THE GREAT POET

SIR MAHOMMED IQBAL was born at Sialkot in 1877. He was descended from an ancient family of Kashmir Pandits, some of whose descendants are now living in Kashmir with the family name of Sapru. The forefathers of Sir Mahommed Iqbal embraced Islam about 200 years ago out of sincere devotion to a saint, and even to-day there are strong suffistic tendencies that mark the members of his family to an admirable degree. It may be said that Sir Mahommed Iqbal, as a true descendant has inherited the religious fervour of his ancestors along with the noble qualities of mind.

The parents of Iqbal, never thought that the boy would become in future the pride of the whole family, nay the pride of the whole nation. There was nothing extraordinary about him to mark him out from the children of his place. He was sent to a Maktab along with other boys and after some time his education began in an elementary school. His success in the 5th standard won him a scholarship. He finished the middle school course and the scholarship he got in recognition of his merit made it easy for him to take to the Entrance examination.

His success in the Entrance Examination opened to him the field of higher studies. The ambitious young man could not stop with the laurels he had already won in the school. He joined the Scotch Mission College, Sialkot. One thing happened at this time, which perhaps is the chief factor in his life to prepare him for his future greatness. His acquaintance with Moulana Syed Mir Hassan, who was a very profound Arabic scholar of his time exercised over him an imperceptible influence in creating in him a noble devotion to Islamic culture and ardent appreciation for the literature of Islam. Iqbal, after finishing his course in Sialkot, joined the Government College, Lahore, where he graduated with distinction and a medal.

Iqbal was extremely fortunate in his friendship with Moulana Syed Mir Hassan at Sialkot. Even in Lahore good fortune followed him in the person of the well-known Mr. Arnold. Mr. Arnold had been working in the Aligarh College, but as though by fortune he was entertained in the Government College, Lahore, while Iqbal was a student there. He found him a promising youngman and gradually made him his friend. He was no more the master of Iqbal than an experienced friend who took pleasure in his company. He once remarked about him that he really made his master wiser. Iqbal then took his M.A. degree and received a

medal for standing first among all the students.

After his M.A. Examination he was appointed lecturer in History and Philosophy in the Oriental College, Lahore. He subsequently became Assistant Professor in English and Philosophy in the Government College, Lahore. He was held in high esteem for his knowledge and ability by the college authorities and his position there gave him many excellent opportunities to carry on his literary pursuits. His charming manners soon won him the heart of his students but Iqbal's ambition to find out truth by means of higher studies could not allow him to rest satisfied with his condition. The liberal mindedness of his brother at last helped him in realising his ambition to go to England where he remained for three years in Cambridge pursuing his research work. The University of Cambridge conferred upon him a very high degree in philosophy, and his thesis on Persian Philosophy presented to the University of Munich in Germany obtained for him the degree of Ph. D. After his visit to Germany, he returned to London and passed his law examination at Lincoln's Inn. He also joined the London School of Economics and Political Science with a view to study Sociology and Politics. By this time Iqbal became a renowned man. His reputation secured for him for a short period of 3 months the place of Professor Arnold in the London University. He acted there as the Chief Professor of the Arabic language.

While in service in Lahore, Iqbal was restless for the acquisition of knowledge and his passion had found outlet in various researches. The atmosphere of the place was too incommodious for his high imagination, and his soul needed a wider scope for development which was destined to make him one of the greatest poets of the age. The vast and numerous libraries of the different Universities in Europe and the influence of some of the best thinkers had afforded him an opportunity to develop such intellectual power as afterwards captured the imagination of the whole world. The Greatness of Iqbal consists in his powers of writing as well as of speech. It is given to few to be masters in both arts. He made himself conspicuous while in London by his lectures on Islam and won the approbation of the critical public. One cannot but admire his ability when one remembers that he returned to India at the early age of 32, honoured with diplomas and degrees. Iqbal's English life brought him into close contact with Dr. Nicholson.

Iqbal's first poem to be published was "The Himalaya Mountains" which appeared in the "Makshzan," the famous literary magazine of Northern India. Some of the best poems of Iqbal of the first period are so popular that they find a place in the books that are prescribed for several University examinations. "Himala," (The Himalaya Mountains), "Gul-i-Ragin" (The Coloured Flower), "Parinday-ki-Faryad" (The Cry of the Bird), "Sham-a-Wo Parwana" (The Lamp and the Moth), "Ek-Arzu" (One Wish), "Tarana-i-Hindi" (Song of the Indians), "Chand" (The Moon) and "Kinar-i-Ravi" (Beside the Ravi) are some of them. All the poems are in Urdu and very beautifully written.

The second period of Iqbal's poetry begins from 1905 and ends roughly with 1908, the period of his life in England. It is in this period, too, that he showed his preference to the Persian language, fascinated by the richness of the language to express his thoughts on Sufism. The poems of the second period mark an advance in the poet's thoughts about life. It is no longer an imaginary play, in the main with nature, as it was in the first period, but imagination is made to serve the purpose of expressing his thoughts on more serious subjects.

The third period of his thought begins from 1908, the year which marked his return to India after his contact with Western civilisation. It is the best so far in his life, considering the two great works the world has seen from his pen in the Persian language.

The more important still are his "Asr-i-Khudi" and "Ramuzi Bikhudi" and "Payam-i Mashriq" which are indeed the greatest of his works. The first of them "Secrets of Self" has been translated into English by Dr. Nicholson. This poem may rightly be called the world poetry or the world music, meant for all times and all climes. The dynamic philosophy of Iqbal inculcates the vital principle of developing the latent forces inherent in man "in order that the radiant and commanding personality may find manifestation, the travail of humanity being a necessary preliminary."

From "Eminent Mussalmans"—G. A. Natesan and Co.)

DEAF, DUMB AND BLIND

THE "TAD" CHAPMAN LECTURE TOUR

MR. TAD CHAPMAN an American who is totally deaf dumb and blind is visiting the Union, and will give a series of lectures in Durban and in Maritzburg in July and 20th-26th. Mr. Chapman has succeeded in overcoming his triple disability. He was educated at the same Institution as the famous Dr. Helen Keller, Perkins Institution for the Blind, Watertown, Mass, U.S.A. Mr. Tad Chapman is being accompanied by his teacher Miss I. Hall and whilst in the Union, Miss Hall has agreed to give a course of lectures on his education and Mr. Tad himself will speak. He follows the speech of others by

holding his hand tightly on the cheek of the person speaking, and he can follow simple questions in six other ways. Mr. Tad is original in his thinking and gives every indication of making a real contribution to life similar to that made by the famous Dr. Helen Keller. In general the programme will last about one hour, consisting of Chairman's remarks; Lectures by Miss Hall; Speech by Mr. Tad; Questions and answers if considered convenient; also a brief speech by the Revd. A. W. Blaxall on the work of the Blind in the Union. There will be a collection to which all present will be expected to

contribute. After all expenses have been paid, the balance will be divided amongst works for the blind and for the deaf in the Union, with due consideration to local needs. Mr. Tad and Miss Hall have signified that they wish no payment or gratuity for their services. This tour is being organised for the South African National Council for the Blind by a special committee in Johannesburg. Organiser, Revd. A. W. Blaxall. The meetings in Durban and in Maritzburg are being arranged by Mrs. Gordon Cowston, and a lecture will be delivered at Sastri College, the date of which will be published later.

American Notes

(BY H. STEFAN SANTESSON)

India League Of America

DR. KOKOTNAR, of this city has taken the place resigned lately by Dr. Mazumdar of Secretary of the League. Dr. Anup Singh, the other Secretary, has as yet not returned from his lecture tour.

A meeting was held on April 10th, at the Caravan Hall in New York, in honour of the newly married Vice-President of the League, Mr. Choudry (Secretary of the Muslim Brotherhood). The speakers included Mr. Nibahou Ram Checker, President of the India League; Mr. Nazir Ahmed Barles, former President of the Moslem Brotherhood; Mr. Kuda Bux, the much publicised "man with the X-Ray eyes"; Dr. B. V. Mukerji; Dr. Purnendunath Chakravorty, of Princeton; Mr. H. Stefan Santesson, of the India Political Council, and others.

Indo-American Association

The Association has resumed activities after a lapse of a number of years. A dinner was held on the 23rd of April at the Ceylon-India Inn, celebrating the election of Subhas Chandra Bose to the India National Congress. The dinner was organised by Mr. Basanta Koomar Roy. The speakers included Mr. Mirza A. Sohrab, Dr. Haridas T. Muzumdar, and Mr. J. J. Singh.

News In Brief

Mr. S. C. Roy of Calcutta, who was in this country for some time engaged in research on the care of the blind, has left for the East. He is now in Japan.

The Indian business men in New York who are not associated with the India League, are organizing under the leadership of Mr. J. J. Singh, Mr. Hari and Mr. S. Sarna.

"An evening in India," was given at the Continental Club in New York on Saturday evening, April 23rd. Addresses were delivered by Dr. Haridas T. Muzumdar, distinguished publicist and author of "Gandhi Versus the Empire," and by Mr. Hari G. Govil. Mr. Bhupesh Guha, of the Hindu Institute of Dancing, danced, and performed on the Esraj and flute.

A Tribute To Bishop Fisher

Bishop Frederick Fisher, friend of Gandhiji and of India, has died. We quote from a tribute by Rev. John Haynes Holmes in the May Bulletin of the American League for India's Freedom.

"Dr. Fisher was in himself a man of extraordinary vigour and stalwart idealism. He loved people, and, like the immortal master of his faith, John Wesley, had a passion for the poor, the outcast and the oppressed. It was his pity for the plight of India's multitudes that first stirred him to the support of Gandhi who seeks not only to secure their liberation from foreign rule, but quite as much their uplift from incredible conditions of economic wretchedness and social degradation. After years of zealous service as a bishop of his church, he voluntarily surrendered the dignities, emoluments and authority of his high office, that he might resume activities as a parish minister and thus be near the people in the direct service of their daily lives. In Ann Arbor and

then in Detroit, where he served local churches, he brought an electrifying influence into the pulpit and paw, and took rank at once as one of the outstanding Christian leaders of the nation. His untimely death at fifty-six years of age marks an irreparable loss not only to his own church and city but to the whole cause of Christianity in the modern world.

Ananda Coomaraswamy At American Orientalist Gathering

Dr. Ananda Coomaraswamy of Boston Museum of Fine Arts, was one of the speakers at the 150th meeting of the American Oriental Society in Philadelphia, April 19th to 21st. Dr. Coomaraswamy spoke on the "self-perforated stones," (svayamtrunah sarkarah) of the Fire Altar, representing the Three Worlds,—comparing these to the annular stones called "doors of liberation" (mukti-dvara) and those found in large numbers on Indus valley sites.

Other speakers on Indological topics included: Dr. Horace I. Poleman of Yale University, on the Aspects of Caesarian Section in India; Professor E. P. Dummont of John Hopkins University; Dr. T. E. Michelson of the Smithsonian Institution; Professor W. Norman Brown of the University of Pennsylvania on Old Gujarati, and Professor F. Edgerton of Yale University on Rome and Antioch in the Mahabharata.

The meetings were held at the University of Pennsylvania and at Dropsie College, the latter tendering the Society a very fine luncheon.

I.C.S. GOVERNORS—AN ANOMALY

SIR CHIMANLAL SETALVAD RETURNS TO THE CHARGE

A WARNING to the British Government that Indian public opinion is not going to rest quiet over the question of I.C.S. Governors by the fiat of the Under Secretary of State for India and that there will be a country-wide agitation against appointments till ultimately the British yield, is given by Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, President of the Indian National Liberal Federation, in reply to Lord Stanley's statement in the House of Commons. This is the second statement on the subject in a week.

Commenting on this statement, Sir Chimanlal says:—Lord Stanley (Under-Secretary for India), declared in the House of Commons that there was no change in the British Government's view regarding the suitability of the members of the Indian Civil Service for Governorships. The Anglo-Saxon race is woefully lacking in imagination and never wake up to the realities of any situation unless it gets a knock on the head.

Volume Of Opinion

Lord Stanley lightly brushes aside the growing volume of Indian opinion on this question and pays no heed to the merits of the objection raised by the Indian people to the anachronism of Civilian Governors under the new constitution. The British Government should, however, take warning that Indian public opinion is not going to rest quiet over this question by the fiat of the Under-Secretary of State for India. There must be and there will be a countrywide agitation against such appointments till ultimately the British Government will have to yield, but by that time all grace of their yielding will have been lost.

European Monopoly

The system of reserving all Governorships, except those of Bombay, Bengal and Madras for members of the Civil Service, is really dictated by the desire of giving those jobs to Europeans. Never once have they appointed an Indian member of the Civil Service to the post. There were Sir Atul Chatterji and Sir Joseph Bhore, distinguished members of the Viceroy's Executive Council, but they were set aside and—Secretaries to the Government of India working under them were appointed Governors. You have now Sir Jagdish Prasad, also a civil servant, as a member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, but not he but a European junior to him has been sent to act as Governor of a province. What the public, however, want is that no member of the permanent Civil Service European or Indian, should any longer get the post of Governor, acting or permanent.

Lesson Of Ireland

It is a strange fatality that the British Government have never done anything in proper time. Look at the way in which they have dealt with Ireland. British statesmen and the British press now acclaim the new agreement with Ireland and emphasise that a free Ireland would be friendly and of great help to the British Empire. Why did not this obvious truth dawn upon them during the last forty years of the struggle of Ireland to be free? If the British people had accepted the Home Rule for Ireland Bill as sponsored by Gladstone, all the tragedies of the Irish-British connection would have been saved.

It is surprising that these statesmen,

who now realise the advantage of a free Ireland, do not visualise the advantages of a free India to Britain and the Empire. They, however, never seem to grow wiser by past experience,

South Africa

It was only once in the history of England that they did the right thing at the right moment and did not hesitate to take risks. That was when Sir Henry Cambell-Banerman granted Dominion status to the Union of South Africa immediately following the Boer War.

England has reaped a good harvest by that bold act of statesmanship. One earnestly hopes that Providence will lead British statesmen to approach Indian problems with a similar broad vision and with high statesmanship.

What Lord Stanley Said

The following is the relevant extract from the statement of Lord Stanley referred to by Sir Chimanlal Setalvad in his above statement:—

"I gladly take this opportunity of expressing the great appreciation of the Secretary of State for India for this public-spirited action at the sacrifice of his own convenience. The difficulties of a provincial government in such circumstances are appreciated and they will not be lost sight of in making future appointments.

"This, however, does not imply any change in the Government's review regarding the suitability of members of the Indian services for governorships, whether temporary or otherwise. That view should be clear from the appointment of nine members of the I.C.S. in the past fourteen months to acting or substantive governorships."

DOMINION STATUS—CURE FOR SEPARATION

LORD SAMUEL, speaking on his recent visit to India before the East India Association, said that he believed that it would be found necessary to grant India Dominion Status, after which there was to be expected in India, as elsewhere, not an intensification of the movement towards separation, but rather full and cordial co-operation with the rest of the Commonwealth, for it could then be given without derogation to the self-respect and patriotism of a proud and

sensitive people.

Speaking of the cordiality existing between the Civil Service and the Congress Ministers, Lord Samuel said that he had received one or two complaints that some senior men had not been quite able to adapt themselves to the new situation and gave the instance of the incident in Orissa. He said that it showed a strange misreading of the situation that an official, however distinguished who was a subordinate to the Ministers, should be

nominated as acting Governor, and undoubtedly, the Ministers were right to protest and the Government of India were wise in recognising the mistake made.

Speaking of the working of the new Constitution, Lord Samuel said that it had given a great impetus to measures for village uplift which he described as undoubtedly the most important of all many problems of India.

Things In General

The Agent-General At Frasers

THE Agent-General visited Frasers on the North Coast on Sunday June 12. He was the guest of Mr. C. Subramani and amongst those present at the luncheon were the Agent-General's Secretary, Messrs. N. Bodasingh, M. Ramlakan, S. Roopsingh and S. V. Naidoo.

Training Track At Springfield

At a meeting of the Durban City Council's Finance Committee it was stated that there is a likelihood of the Durban Turf Club dropping its scheme for the establishment of a training track for racehorses at the Springfield Estate. The Council granted the Club a lease over 150 acres of the estate provided the Club made arrangement satisfactory to the Council for the tenants who would be dispossessed of their holdings. Deadlock in the negotiations with the Indians was reached however. In view of the statements made at the meeting it was decided to ask the Turf Club what it proposed to do.

Slum Clearance In Durban

Durban City Council's Public Health (Slums) Committee discussed with the owners the question of applying the provisions of the Slums Act to three properties in the area bounded by Bell Street, Prince Street and Point Road, and with the owner of one set of premises in Mayville. The discussions will be resumed in 14 day's time. The Committee decided to recommend the purchase of a site in the Warwick Avenue area to be used as a evacuation block during the present slum clearance and improvement operations in that district. The cost of these operations from the Municipal point of view is £9,000.

Important Move In Tongaat

Under the auspices of the Culture and Study Group of the Tongaat Evening Classes, weekly meetings are held at the Tongaat Indian Boys' School and satisfactory response is being received. Five debates pertaining to problems which confront the Indian community have already been discussed and two lectures on Indian Culture and Civilization delivered. The Principal and the Staff of the teachers offer their thanks to Messrs. E. J. Choconoo, A. P. Naidoo, S. N. C. Vardacharyulu, K. P. Desai, O. R. Naidoo, A. K. Ismail, R. Sancho, N. Hurbans and others for their kind interest and assistance rendered.

Natal Indian Congress Branch Formed At Stanger

The Stanger Picture Palace was crowded to overflowing by members of the Natal Indian Congress under the chairmanship of Mr. P. Thomas. A branch

of the Natal Indian Congress was proposed and formed amid scenes of great enthusiasm, when over 300 members were enrolled. All sections of the Indian community were present and listened attentively to the work done by the Natal Indian Congress during the past few years. Expressions of approval were voiced by many speakers and all agreed to work in future with unity as the watchword. The branch has undertaken all the work of the district which may affect the Indian community and great hopes are held for the betterment of all sections. The following also addressed the meeting: Mr. V. S. O. Pather, Swami Bhawani Dayal, Advocate J. W. Godfrey, Messrs. S. J. Randeria, E. M. Moola and A. G. Bux. The officials elected for carrying on the work of the branch Congress were as follows: Patrons: Messrs. Maganlal Patel and Hajee Essop Ebrahim; President: Mr. Phillip Thomas; Vice-Presidents: Mr. M. H. Loonat, 4 others left to the Committee; Jt. hon. secretaries: Messrs. E. M. Moola and R. Padiachy; hon. treasurer: Mr. A. G. Bux; Committee: Messrs. O. H. Bhorat, A. H. Kajee, F. A. Bux, S. A. Mitha, D. Arjun, Ramraj Ramchuran, M. H. Karodia, P. K. Moodley, Ramsamy Naidoo, A. Padayachee and S. Beharee.

Sanathan Ved Dharam Sabha (Johannesburg)

A reception was given by the above Sabha on the Temple Stand at Martindale on Sunday June 12 in honour of Pandit Lalbehari Maharaj, the official priest of Transvaal and to Mr. G. Bhandoo of Springs, on their return from India. Mr. Ramlal Mooloo presided, and stated that he was pleased to see that men and women came from all parts of the Transvaal to do honour to these gentlemen. He was pleased to see the first Hindu Temple and school built in Johannesburg by the Sabha. He extended a hearty welcome to Messrs. Maharaj and Bhandoo. Other speakers were Messrs. Luggenberty of Pretori, Ramkisson Lowton of Benoni, Harichund Bandoo of Springs, Latchman Gangadeen of Boksburg, Ramdial Singh, Trustee of the Sabha, B. M. Singh the President of the Sabha, Indergeet Dukhi, L. Dukhi, Rampersad Maharaj of Dundee. Mrs. L. Dukhi the ladies Sabha's secretary thanked the ladies for their attendance. Panditji then spoke about his activities in India where he visited most of the holy cities. He urged that all should try to go to India to see the country from where our forefathers came. This was endorsed by Mr. Bandoo. The secretary of the Sabha Mr. Dharamnaryan Singh then thanked the ladies and gentlemen for their able support to enable the Sabha to erect the said buildings.

Death Of Notable Citizen

The very sad and sudden death of Mr. Cassim Suleman Vawda took place at his residence in Dannhauser on Friday, June 3. The burial took place on Saturday and was attended by a very large gathering of friends and relatives and prominent Europeans of the town. The late Mr. C. S. Vawda who was 73 years old came to this country in the year 1886 when he was 21 years of age. He was a very generous person and was highly respected by all sections of the community. He opened a small business in Dannhauser during the year 1891 which was the only one during that period, and there were no shops or buildings besides the Railway Station and the Cambrian Hotel. He was the director of the present well-known firm of Messrs. C. S. Vawda & Co. (Pty.) Ltd. He was one of the prominent leaders and took keen interest in public affairs and never hesitated to open his purse liberally to any deserving cause. He was a very humble and a great lover of the poor, no matter whether European, Indian or Native, and held prominent positions. He was the Trustee of the Dannhauser Mahomedan Mosque and Madressa to which he contributed large sums and took great interest in its upkeep. This is the only Mosque and Madressa in the Union that is freehold. He also held the position of Manager to the Dannhauser Government Aided Indian School till the time of his death. To these institutions his death would be a great loss. Apart from these, he was the Trustee of a number of Estates in South Africa as well as in India, and also Trustee of several Madressas in India. He presented a piece of ground to the Muslim community in Dannhauser as a burial ground. This was a very deserving gift, as the Muslim community used to find it very inconvenient to have all corpses taken to Newcastle for burial. He and the late Mr. M. A. Maither of Newcastle were instrumental in contributing a large sum and built a building in Pine Street, Durban, called the 'Hakkani,' the proceeds of which goes to the upkeep of the Madressa in Kathor, India. He also sunk wells in various districts in India for the use of the public. He garlanded the H.R.H. Prince of Wales at Newcastle when he visited the Union and he played an important part during the Passive Resistance struggle in the year 1913 in Dannhauser by giving the strikers shelter and food till the end of the strike. The late Mr. C. S. Vawda went overseas for pilgrimage in the year 1924 to Mecca, Medina, and also visited Damascus and Jerusalem. Numerous telegrams and letters of condolences were received from relatives and firms from all parts of the Union.

India Letter

(NEWS CULLED FROM INDIAN PAPERS)

Dr. Miss G. K. Bhide Passes F.R.C.S. Examination

THE Secretary of the Chitpavan Brahman Sangh, Bombay, along with some prominent persons of the Sangh visited Dr. Miss Bhide, M.B.B.S., F.R.C.S. at the Empire Hotel to congratulate her on her success in her F.R.C.S. (Edinburgh) examination. The secretary after congratulating Dr. Bhide in appropriate words garlanded her and her aged father Rao Sahib K. N. Bhide, B.A., L.L.B. retired first class Sub-Judge on behalf of the Chitpavan Sangh, Bombay. Dr. Miss G. K. Bhide is the first lady doctor in the Chitpavan community to acquire the F.R.C.S. degree. Dr. Miss G. K. Bhide in reply declared she was convinced that Indians could never acquire the treatment of free men abroad unless they got independence. She therefore promised that she had made up her mind to keep always before her the service of the nation and the community as her main duty.

Jails Reform In Orissa

The abolition of 'Sarkar Salam' and only one class for political prisoners with most of the facilities enjoyed at present by A class prisoners, it is understood, are some of the jail reforms decided upon at a conference of the Premier, the Law Minister, the Hon. Mr. Bodhran Dubey, the Inspector General of Prisons and the District Magistrate of Cuttack. According to the new rules the political prisoners will enjoy the privilege of having newspapers and having better diet including vitaminous and hand-pounded instead of mill-rice. This conference disfavoured storing food supplies for one year deciding to have running contracts to avoid spoiling food-stuff and also that the excess of production of articles like vegetables should be sold out in preference to being given to hospital.

Chinese In India Make Useful Contributions

The Chinese people, living in various parts of India, believed to be numbering about 10,000, are not sparing themselves in their efforts to help the mother country in her fight against Japan. It is gathered that, since the beginning of the Sino-Japanese war, the Chinese people, living in India, have contributed more than Rs. 1,50,000 towards the funds of the Chinese Government. Enquiries in Calcutta show that Chinese women, as also Chinese school boys and girls, are not lagging behind their leaders in contributing their mite,

Womenfolk have knitted more than 500 padded coats and sent them for the use of the soldiers on the front, while school boys and girls have been making door to door collections among Chinese shopkeepers. It is interesting to learn that many Chinese residents here have made it a point to make a regular monthly contribution of Rs. 2, 3 or 5 each, according to their capacity.

Bengal Socialist Acquitted

Mr. Gunada Majumdar, secretary of the Bengal Congress Socialist Party, was acquitted by the chief presidency magistrate of a charge of sedition. He was prosecuted under section 124-A, I.P.C. (sedition) for delivering a speech in Bengali at a public meeting in Cornwallis Square on June 15th last to express sympathy with the political prisoners in the Andamans.

Afghan Guards Salute Gandhiji

Mahatma Gandhi, accompanied by Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, Dr. Khan Sahib and Sjt. Mahadev Desai, visited the Khyber Pass on May 5. Several journalists, photographers and local leaders also accompanied them. When the party reached the village of Khyber, it was joined by the Assistant Political Agent to Khyber, who acted as guide. On reaching the Durand Line, which divides Afghanistan from British India, Gandhiji remarked to Dr. Khan Sahib: "So this is the much-discussed Durand Line." Supported by Dr. Khan Sahib, Gandhiji reached the summit of a mound and had a glimpse of the Afghan borders. Near the sign post bearing the inscription "Limit of British India," two Afghan soldiers with bullet-proof steel helmets and loaded rifles, who were guarding the roadway, saluted Gandhiji.

Student's Literacy Campaign

The North Bombay Students' Union is actively and wholeheartedly helping the Literacy Campaign undertaken by the B.P.S.F. Nine members of the Union have been deputed to 4 centres in Poona and Satara districts, where along with the actual teaching of alphabets, they read newspapers to peasants and explain the Indian and world situation to them. Some Poona students also have been deputed by the Poona Students' Federation to various villages. Some Bombay students are working in villages near Bhivandi, district Thana.

Late Sheth Gopaldas Nathubhai Ramji Vora

The trustees and executors of late Seth Gopaldas Nathubhai Ramji Vora, Sheth Bhimji Kara and Dr. Tribhovan-das Chatrabhuj Merchant are congratulated for the magnificent donations made by them to the following charitable institutions: (1) Rs. 80,000 to Sir Harkisondas Hospital for a free ward of 14 beds which was declared open a few days by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay. (2) Rs. 25,000 to the authorities of Motibai Sanatorium at Poona with the condition that the name of Sheth Gopaldas should be joined with the sanatorium; (3) (Rs.) 10,000 to Shree Jafrabad Kelvani Uttej-ak Mandal for building and maintaining in his name a gymnasium.

Prophet's Day At Simla

To celebrate the prophet's birthday a public meeting was held in the local Jamia Masjid, with Sir Abdur Rahim as president. Sir Abdur Rahim speaking in English said: "Islam is founded on the universal instinct of human reason and human nature; it is not a religion like the story of Shakespeare, or like a scientific invention. The essence of the creed of Islam is that God is supreme to all, and under God the whole mankind belongs to one species. Islam recognises that every human being has equal status, and it preaches that humanity is one, whether one is a Hindu, Christian, Negro, Chinese or Parsi."

Post Office And Rural Education

"There are at present 20,000 rural post offices for the 7 lakhs of villages in India. On the average the Indian writes four letters every year, and if mass education on a large scale could be evolved the figures could be multiplied many times," observed Mr. Santanam, (M.L.A.), (Central), presiding at the 19th district conference of the All-India Postal and R.M.S. Union. The Postal Department, he said, employs 97,000 full-time workers, besides 22,000 part-time workers. He would not be surprised if ultimately the Indian postal system expanded to two or three times the present size, employing more than a quarter million people. Concluding he said that while they were certainly to seek to improve the conditions of service, at the same time the Union should impress on its members the duty of becoming efficient.

The Sporting World

Weight-Lifting

MR. C. G. PILLAY, of Port Elizabeth, has been appointed by the Eastern Province Weight-lifting Union the manager of their weight-lifting team that will compete at the 5th South African National Olympic Weight-lifting Championships to be held at Johannesburg, on June 25. Mr. Pillay is one of the founders of the Herculean Weight-lifting Club at Port Elizabeth, for which, he is still an instructor. Since its inception in 1933, he has trained well over 300 students. He possesses an excellent Mayoral certificate for the training of a huge number of European students. A great number of his students are in the South African Police Force and at the various Government employments. In 1935 when Mr. Pillay retired from active weight-lifting, he was then appointed the Technical Adviser to the Eastern Province Weight-lifting Union and in 1937 he was appointed the assistant secretary for the South African Weight-lifting Federation. He is the only Indian among the officials of the above organisations. During his forthcoming tour he will appear at some displays at Johannesburg, Pretoria, Benoni, Kimberley and Bloemfontein. He will extend his trip to Lourenco Marques, where he will appear at the "Clube Primeiro de Maio" in a contest against a Portuguese weight-lifter.

Verulam Temple Football Club

Owing to the very poor condition of the Verulam Indian Football Ground, the Verulam Temple team was taken to Ottawa where some excellent football was witnessed on Sunday June 19, on the Ottawa Indian Sports Ground when two senior teams, the Verulam Temple F.C. and the Union Jacks F.C. (Bantu) of Durban, took the field in a friendly match. The game was a stirring tussle which resulted in a draw by 2 goals to 2.

Transvaal Indian Football Association

At the annual general meeting of the Transvaal Indian Football Association held in Pretoria, the following officials were elected for the ensuing year:— Patron: Dr. Wm. Godfrey; President: Rev. B. L. E. Sigamoney; Hon. Life Vice-Presidents: Messrs. D. Ernest, S. Ernest and E. A. Peters; Hon. Vice-Presidents: Messrs. W. Ernest, R. Mooloo, E. Moosa, K. Naransamy, and J. F. Marrian; hon. secretary: Mr. A. Anthony; hon. treasurer: Mr. S. D. Royeppen. The headquarters of the association will remain in Johannesburg for consecutive years. The association recently lost its hon. life vice-president in the person of the late Mr. V. S. Pillay and in his place Mr. S. Ernest was unanimously elected to fill the vacancy.

By "Rambler"

Natal Indian Boy Scouts Association

Officials elected for the Natal Indian Boy Scouts Association (Durban and District Local Association), for 1938-1939 are as follows:—Life Patrons: Messrs. O. K. Winterton and Geo. H. Hindson; Patrons: The Hon. J. H. Hofmeyr, Minister of Education, Mines, etc. and Mr. R. A. Banks, Inspector of Schools; Vice-Patrons: Messrs. S. R. Pather (Bar-at-Law), E. Thomas, T. M. Naicker, L. Panday, C. M. Booysen Inspector of Schools and H. Kissoon; President: Mr. H. S. Done; vice-Presidents: Messrs. B. Woodeth, G. Mungar, K. M. Govender, K. R. Nair, A. P. Pahlney, N. Gangaa and W. Baboolal; Organising Scoutmaster: Mr. H. W. Bristow; Divisional Commissioner: Mr. H. S. Done; Assistant Commissioners: Messrs. R. Regnath and E. V. Naidoo; hon. treasurer: Mr. Geo. H. Hindson; hon. record clerk: Mr. N. Nannon; joint hon. secretaries: Messrs. R. Regnath and R. G. Pillay; assistant secretary: Mr. N. Nannon; executive members: Messrs. O. Moonsamy, M. M. Naicker, A. Aidan, P. G. Moodley and E. V. Naidoo.

Johannesburg Tennis Championships

The Johannesburg Coloured and Indian Tennis Championships under the auspices of the Transvaal Coloured Tennis Union wherein entries were received from the well-known stars such as H. Jajbhay and O. Dupreez (the South African champions), F. J. Smith and Ehrenreich Hoffman, J. D. Rosenberg, R. Adams, Ventsel etc. were completed recently. The finals of the men's doubles wherein F. J. Smith and Ehrenreich met H. Jajbhay and Dupreez and each game was won in rotation by each couple until 6 all was called by the umpires, and thereafter Jajbhay and Dupreez won the first set. Smith and Ehrenreich won the second set by 7-5. The third and fourth sets went in favour of Jajbhay and Dupreez, who won the match. The singles finals was played by H. Jajbhay vs. O. Dupreez and the match was won by Jajbhay by 3 sets to two. Jajbhay deserves congratulations for having won the Johannesburg Open Singles Championship for four years in succession whereby proving that there is no tennis player in the Transvaal to break his record yet. The mixed doubles championship were played by Wentxel and Miss Butler vs. Dupreez and Miss N. Dupreez. The match was won by Dupreez and Miss N. Dupreez in two straight sets: 6-4, 6-3.

Pretoria Indian Lawn Tennis Club

At the third annual meeting of the Pretoria Indian Lawn Tennis Club, held

on June 7, at The Tamil Institute, Cowie Street, Pretoria, the following officials were elected:—Patron: Mr. Rama Rau, I.C.S., Agent-General for the Government of India in the Union of South-Africa; President: Mr. G. Sooboo; vice-presidents: Messrs. M. V. Naidoo, M. Khan, M. Nadasen, A. Soobiah Nayagar and J. Ganasan; secretary: Mr. B. Swaminathan; treasurer: Mr. P. Sivaram.

Review

"Our Rugby Springboks" by Ivor D. Difford is a well got up brochure in Springbok colours. It gives the history of all Rugby International matches for the last 46 years between South Africa and Great Britain and Australia and New Zealand played in South Africa and in those countries. Interesting photos in it include that of the British Team now touring in this country.

It is a useful publication to those who are following the tour of the British and as a reference brochure it will no doubt find a place in the sportsmen's libraries. It is published by the Central News Agency with the approval of the South African Rugby Football Board and can be had at 1s. a copy. We commend the book to every rugby enthusiast.

Hindu Wedding

The marriage of Mr. K. M. Thaver, President, Clairwood Literary and Debating Society and Clairwood Tennis Club Champion, with Shrimati Vijayalutchmee, daughter of Mr. S. Partasarathi Pillay was celebrated on June 19. A large gathering attended the function which was held at the Clairwood Hindu Temple Hall. The canopy under which the ceremony took place was gaily decorated and beautifully illuminated. The religious part of the ceremony started at 9.30 a.m. and was over in an hour and the wedded couple received the blessings and good wishes of elders, relations and friends. The ceremony was a simple one. The essentials of the Vedic rituals were observed without the elaborate ceremonial usually associated with such functions. Mr. D. K. Moodley officiated. Mr. K. M. Thaver was the recipient of a number of suitable wedding presents.

Natal Indian Congress

A public meeting will be held to accord a welcome to Mrs. B. Rama Rau, (wife of the Agent-General for India) under the auspices of the Natal Indian Congress in the City Hall, Durban, on Saturday, 2nd July, 1938 at 7.45 p.m. His Worship the Mayor, Councillor Fleming Johnstone will preside. SWAMI BHAWANI DAYAL, President.

A. I. KAJER,
J. W. GODFREY,
Joint Hon. Secretaries.

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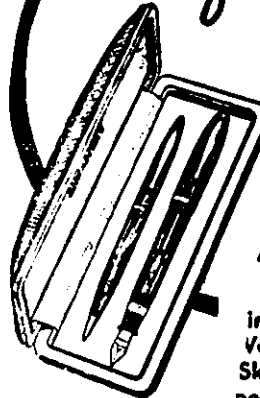
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