

INDIAN OPINION

Founded by
MAHATMA GANDHI
IN 1903

No. 25.—Vol. XXXVI.

Friday, July 1st, 1938.

Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper.
Price Fourpence.

NOTES AND NEWS

Mr. Manilal Gandhi Arrives

MR. MANILAL GANDHI arrived in Durban from India by the *s.s. Kenya* last Wednesday. He was welcomed at the wharf by a number of friends and was garlanded by the officials of the Saurashtra Hindu Association. During his four months' stay in India Mr. Manilal took the opportunity of meeting various distinguished leaders and discussed with them the South African Indian situation. In Delhi he addressed the Congress Party members of the Central Legislative Assembly. Mr. Manilal stayed with his father Mahatma Gandhi at Segaon and found him in good health excepting that his blood pressure had a tendency of shooting up if he was mentally overstrained. Mr. Manilal found him otherwise to be as hail and hearty as ever. He also found that no matter where Mahatma Gandhi was leaders of every school of thought from every corner of India sought his advice on all matters political or social. Mr. Manilal acquainted Mahatma Gandhi with the condition of Indians in South Africa and Mahatmaji was disappointed to hear of the dissensions in the community. He was, however, not prepared to offer any advice without seeing the conditions on the spot. When requested by Mr. Manilal to give a brief message to the Indians of South Africa Mahatma Gandhi said:

"I have only one thing to say to the Indians of South Africa: Without self-sacrifice they will never be able to maintain their self-respect in that country. Religious or communal distinctions there can never be."

Both Mahatma Gandhi and Mrs. Gandhi have sent their deepest love to all their Indian and European friends in South Africa.

The Protector of Indian Immigrants

On June 29, Mr. Harry Robinson, the Protector of Indian Immigrants retired from service. Joining the Indian Immigration Trust Board in 1902, Mr. Robinson was elevated to the office of Protector in

1922 and since then he has held that office with distinction. Mr. Robinson is one of those few Englishmen to whom colour is of no consideration. He has come to be regarded as a friend of the Indians and everyone who has passed through his hand has received the utmost kindness and sympathy. Although there is much to be said against the continuance of the Indian Immigration laws, one has to admit that there are many remnants of indentured Indians to whom the existence of the office of the Protector of Indian Immigrants is a blessing and a boon. The Indian Immigrants are losing a good friend in Mr. Robinson, and we express the hope that in his retiring days both he and Mrs. Robinson will continue to enjoy the best of health and happiness. We learn that Mr. Stead succeeds Mr. Robinson.

Foot And Mouth Disease

The Foot and Mouth disease has broken in the northern part of Natal. The disease is wroughting havoc to the cattle of the country and one report states that in Natal over 500,000 head of cattle will have to be slaughtered as a result of the disease. Although Mr. C. J. Van Harden, Assistant Director of Veterinary Services, has reported that there was no cause for alarm, the fact remains that the disease is spreading. One result of this disease would be an immediate rise in the cost of butter, cheese and cream. Precautionary steps are being taken to stop the disease from spreading.

An Insidious Propaganda

The *Natal Mercury* of June 25, published a map of Greater Durban, with the caption "Penetration by Asiatics" in bold headlines. The map shows the areas that are occupied by Europeans and Indians. The map is published to show to what extent Indians have penetrated into European areas. The Natal Municipal Association is to renew its endeavour to control Asiatic penetration. At a glance, the casual observer would think that Indians have acquired a great deal of property in Durban, but what the map fails to show in detail is the fact that Clairwood, South Coast Junction, Mayville, Springfield and

Umgeni, have all along been Indian areas and the mere fact that these areas have been incorporated do not in the least prove that Indians have penetrated into European areas.

Segregation Of Coloured Students

In his report to the 26th annual conference of the Teachers League of South Africa, Mr. D. Van der Ross, the Secretary, stated that the suggestion that under the present conditions coloured students did not enter fully into the corporate life of any existing university and that a solution appeared to be in the establishment of a separate university for coloured students did not meet with the approval of the Teachers' League. He expressed the opinion of the Teachers' League that education institutions of university rank ought at all costs to be kept free from the destructive and unwholesome influence of blind prejudice based on race or colour. The introduction of compulsory education for coloured children was now becoming a matter of practical politics. The Teachers' League is to be warmly congratulated for the bold stand it is taking against the insidious propaganda of segregating the coloured students in the universities. We have often deplored the fact that South Africa was poor in men and institutions who look at things from a detached point of view. Organisations like the Teachers' League, which wield considerable influence in the country, will contribute a great deal more than any politician, in promoting a friendly atmosphere between the white and coloured races of South Africa.

Hitler And The Jews

If the reports emanating from Vienna are true, the Jews in Austria are being subjected to most inhuman treatment. Hitler proposes to drive every Jew from Vienna. History abounds with many black records of persecution, but the persecution of the Jews by Hitler finds no parallel. Hitler has taken the roll of the wolf who to devour the lamb on the other side of the stream, said, "if it were not you who had insulted me it was one of your relations." No nation which has persecuted a people has

lived long. Hitler, in his exuberance of wielding tremendous power, for the time being, may be successful in persecuting a defenceless people, but this unjust act will recoil a thousandfold on

his head. What astonishes one is the absolute silence that is being maintained by the other countries. Not a word of protest has been raised against this relentless persecution.

Indian Opinion

FRIDAY, JULY 1ST, 1938

A Dangerous Judgment

IN an application by the Westville and New Germany Indian Educational Society calling upon the Westville Local Administration and Health Board to pass a plan for an Indian School at Westville, Mr. Justice Selke has pronounced a judgment which is bound to seriously affect the status of the Indian community in Natal.

The Westville and New Germany Indian Educational Society was formed for the purposes of looking after the educational needs of the Indian children in the Westville and New Germany areas. An Indian school exists at Roosfontein and another at Rooikopjes. In Westville and New Germany there are about 125 children of school going age, who have to travel great distances to their schools. The Society realising the necessity for an Indian school in Westville, immediately set to work and secured by way of donation from one of its members, certain 2½ acres of land, situate in the heart of the Indian locality. The Department of Education approved of the site for a school and the Inspectors who met the committee on the site promised to support an application for a grant-in-aid. A plan for the proposed school was submitted to the Westville Board for approval. The Board refused to consider the plan on the solitary ground that it had under contemplation a town planning scheme for the

Westville area. The society then sought the assistance of the Supreme Court. Replying to the affidavit of the society, the Westville Board introduced racial consideration and stated that it would be inadvisable to plant an Indian school in the midst of a European locality.

As we have already pointed out the proposed site is situated at a point which is surrounded by Indian farmers, and nowhere near it are there any Europeans living.

Mr. Justice Selke's judgment, has certain features which seem to suggest that local authorities have power to segregate the Indians.

In the course of his judgment Mr. Selke stated that "the area administered by the Board (meaning the Westville Board) is one which is occupied by a large number of Europeans and Indians, and it may be that there are many natives, too. I see no reason to doubt that the European members are opposed to living in proximity to the Indian members of the community. I do not see why I should assume that this is due to purely racial prejudice. It may be due to the class of Indians in the neighbourhood, to a difference in social customs or standards of living or hygiene, or to a strong preference among Europeans to live among persons similar to themselves in race, class, manner

of living and tastes. I am not prepared to say of a Board which takes these things into consideration in its town planning scheme that its decision must on that account be based on racial discrimination and to be bad.

"I state this view adviseably so that it may be corrected at the first available opportunity if it is wrong. It seems to me that the duties of a board administering such as the one under consideration must often of necessity give rise to situations such as the present."

We wonder if Mr. Justice Selke in giving judgment was actuated by a desire to do justice to the injured party or to guide the party that had done injury to do so in a more polished manner? The policy enunciated by the learned judge in his judgment, is against all reason. He vests local authorities with powers to discriminate between one race and another, which Parliament itself is unable to vest them with and if one were to read between the lines, one would see that a dangerous weapon has been handed to local authorities which could be used with deadly effect against the Indian. Areas like Pinetown, Malvern, Escombe and Northdene have a mixed population, and one wonders what would be the effect of the judgement on the Health Boards administering these areas. What has happened in Westville, will happen in other areas. It is a matter that affects the entire Indian community, and it would be tragic if Justice Selke's judgement were left unchallenged. The Westville and New Germany Indian Educational Society, we are glad to note, is intending to take the matter on appeal to the appellate Division. The Society should have the backing of the whole community.

NEW AGENT-GENERAL'S APPEAL FOR EQUITY AND JUSTICE

RECEPTION IN THE CITY HALL

MEMBERS of the Indian community filled the City Hall, on Wednesday night, June 22, on the occasion of a welcome and reception, held under the auspices of the Transvaal Indian Congress, to Mr. B. Rama Rau, Agent-General for India, and Mrs. Rama Rau. The Mayor of Johannesburg, Mr. J. S. Fotheringham, who was accompanied by the Mayoress, presided.

The Agent-General said the Asiatic problem had already become an Imperial issue, and a self-governing India would never rest content until justice was done to Indians overseas. He hoped Indians and Britishers alike in the Union would co-operate in a problem, based on equity and justice.

"Had I come here for the benefit of my health. I would indeed be a happy man to-day," said Mr. Rama Rau. "Unfortunately, as I was reminded by a member of Parliament at the civic reception given to me at Durban, I have come to a land of racial problems, and my particular mission is to make my humble contribution to the solution of the most difficult and most baffling of these problems, namely that of the future of the Indian community in this country.

It has given me great pleasure to be in this city, which in India is always associated with the earlier activities of a national hero, Mahatma Gandhi. A land of problems usually breeds great statesmen and heroes. I think I am right in saying that, taking into consideration the small population of South Africa, it has produced during the last fifty years a larger number of statesmen with a world reputation than any other country in modern times.

"It was also the Indian problem in this country that developed Mahatma Gandhi from a humble lawyer into one of the greatest political saints, that the world has produced in recent times. It was here that he first applied to politics his great doctrine of non-violence and demonstrated to the world that however weak a community may be, it can fight and fight effectively even against a powerful and organised government if pushed to extremes by a repressive policy.

Racial Dangers

"There are in South Africa great statesmen gifted with sufficient vision and imagination to realise the potential dangers to the world of racialism. The Asiatic problem has already become an Imperial issue, for the infection of racialism has been gradually spreading

northwards from this country. I think it was one of your statesmen who reminded you recently that the Asiatic problem will be one of the biggest problems that will confront South Africa, from Capetown to Mombasa.

"India, as you know, is marching rapidly to the status of an autonomous Dominion within the Commonwealth. We Indians are proud of our ancient civilisation and culture, and anyone who knows India will endorse my statement that a self-governing India will never rest content until justice is done to Indians overseas. I do hope, in the interest of the Union and the solidarity of the Commonwealth Indians and British alike in this country will co-operate in a sincere and determined effort to find a solution of the Indian problem, based on equity and justice.

"I do not wish to spoil the friendly atmosphere of this gathering by making a political speech. I will not, therefore, lay emphasis to-day on the disabilities or indignities to which the Indian community is subjected in this country. I shall have other and more appropriate occasions for dealing with this subject. To-day I wish to remove some of the misconceptions and misapprehensions under which the European community is labouring in this country, and to make a special appeal to our European friends to take a lead in indicating public opinion here.

Public Outlook

"I think it was Lord Milner who once described the Indian as 'strangers forcing themselves upon a South African European community reluctant to receive them.' Unfortunately, the statements of famous statesmen and writers often, although historically inaccurate or fallacious, sometimes become the basis of political slogans, and exercise a profound influence in forming public opinion. This statement was perhaps, to a certain extent, true of the Transvaal, for this province has a very consistent record of anti-Indian legislation from earliest times. But I was surprised to discover during the past few weeks to what an extent this absolutely untrue statement has influenced the outlook of the European community, even in Natal."

The Agent General outlined the conditions under which the Indians emigrated to Natal, to meet the demand for labour. The Indians were encouraged to remain by the grant of land to such as wished to settle in Natal.

"The overwhelming majority of Indians in this country to-day are the descendants of these people who came here on the invitation and at the request of South Africa," he said.

At present over 80 per cent. of the Indians resident in South Africa were born in the country, and had never been out of it. The younger generation was taught English and Afrikaans in the Indian schools. Although they retained many Indian characteristics and to a certain extent the traditional culture and outlook of India, they were as South African as a great proportion of the European community.

"The Indian cannot leave South Africa, for he would be almost as out of place in India as a European would be. It is the European community that must find a satisfactory solution for this problem, for it is that community that created the problem by inviting the Indians to come to their rescue at a critical period for one of its most important industries.

Solution Of The Problem

"What are the obstacles in the way of a solution of this problem, in a manner consistent with the dignity, culture and civilisation of India? I have discussed this question with many eminent men who have made a study of it, and I understand that the principal obstacles are two, namely fear on the part of a section of the European community of miscegenation and the danger of economic competition from the Indian community, whose standards of living are lower.

"I know that the Nordic races, particularly, have strong prejudices against racial mixture. I can quite understand that feeling, for the upper classes in India have equally strong prejudices against marriage with Europeans.

"But is there any real danger of an admixture of races as far as the Indians are concerned? Everyone who are at all acquainted with the circumstances admits that the Indian community has kept itself exceptionally pure from the racial point of view. The number of marriages between members of the Indian and white population during the last 15 years has been negligible, and there has also been very little miscegenation between the Indians and natives. Public opinion among Indians is very strongly against mixed marriages, and I am surprised to find that there is any section of the European population who considers this is a serious danger during the next 50 years.

"As regards economic competition, I would like you to examine the position of the Indian community. Numerically, the Indian population is only about one tenth of the European population in this country, and further emigration from India to this country was stopped, as you know, many years ago. The relative proportions of Indians to Europeans is therefore not likely to undergo any change hereafter.

"And I ask you seriously to consider whether this comparatively poor community, with no financial resources or other material advantages behind it, is likely to acquire any important position in the economic life of this country, especially when it is confronted with a powerfully organised and rich European population.

"Surely a country as great in size as South Africa and as rich in mineral and other resources, can find room for a quarter of a million people without seriously prejudicing the interests of the dominant European community."

The Mayor

In welcoming the new Agent-General and his wife, the Mayor said that past Agents-General had left on this country a very deep impression and had left it very much the better for their having been here. He believed that time and tact would level out many of the problems that faced the country to-day, and he wished Mr. Rama Rau every success in his difficult task of representing the Indian community.

Congress President

Mr. E. M. Valod, president of the Transvaal Indian Congress, expressed his belief that both Mr. and Mrs. Rama Rau would succeed in cementing the bonds of fellowship between South Africa and India, and his hope that their stay in this country might be a happy and memorable one.

Mr. S. M. Nana drew courage for the Indian community from the personality

of the new Agent-General, and on their behalf asked for nothing more than that the Union Government should carry out not only the letter, but the spirit of the Capetown Agreement 1926. In the growing of the friendly atmosphere which had been created in past years, he traced a note of goodwill and good fellowship which were a reflection of the relations existing between the sister nations in the British Commonwealth of Nations.

Mr. Leslie Blackwell

Expressing regret that the Indian question in this country had become the sport of party politics, Mr. Leslie Blackwell, K.C., M.P., declared that one of the problems to be solved was the granting, in an acceptable form, of some sort of political representation, and some sort of political rights, to the Indian community of South Africa.

"I have very grave doubt," he said, "whether it is not a mistake to make the term of the Agent General for India a three-year term only. My own experience has told me that by the time the receptions are over, by the time he has been all over the Union, by the time he has made the necessary contacts with the heads of our Government, and with the leaders of his own people; by the time, in other words, that he has settled down in South Africa, and he has begun to know something of the exceedingly complex social and legal problems which attach to the Indian community in South Africa, and after what seems a very short time, we are attending farewells to him.

Extended Period

"I am satisfied from my own experience that full justice to the problems of South Africa and full justice to the Indian population whom he intends to represent, cannot be done in a three-year period. If these words of mine ever reach as far as India itself, I do hope the Government of India will

realise the wisdom and propriety of extending the period of the Agent-General for India's term in this country."

Mr. W. Ernest assured the Agent-General that the Indian community would stand together and would give every assistance that was needed in the great task that was before him.

Mrs. Hoernle

Mrs. R. A. F. Hoernle welcomed especially Mrs. Rama Rau, on behalf of the South African Association of University Women, of which she is president, and expressed the hope that the time would come when South Africa would have Indian nurses. Indian women teachers, Indian women doctors and Indian women representatives of every sphere of life that one found among the European community.

Mr. M. Freeman, M.P.C., assured the Agent-General of every possible assistance in the task of uplifting the Indian people socially, physically and materially.

Very Rev. Dean Palmer

Dean Palmer pleaded the cause of unity for all those who called South Africa their home. He hoped that in the days to come the Indian people would be less fettered than they were at present, and would have a share in the representation and in the responsibility in the Government of this land, to which they had contributed so much.

Mrs. B. Rama Rau

After the Agent-General's address, Mrs. Rama Rau, having expressed her appreciation of the welcome, criticised the conditions under which Indian children were receiving education in this country. She was not surprised, she said, that there was no incentive for the young women to carry on their education. Unless there were better conditions, better institutions, it would, she said, be very difficult indeed for Indian women in this country to make the progress they ought to make.

HINDU MUSLIM UNITY IN ACTION

WHEN Gandhiji spoke in Delang about the Hindu Muslim riots and the non-violent way of quelling them, he said that the readiness to immolate oneself in the cause could not come all of a sudden, but was the culmination of active steps towards Hindu Muslim unity taken for an unbroken period. In fact he suggested that an active worker in the cause ought to seek occasions for service in this direction.

A friend, who is not a member of the Gandhi Seva Sangh but who attended the Sangh meeting, seized such an occasion on his journey back to South India and narrates his experience. He happened to be travelling with an ailing old Mussalman who had no ticket and who could not make himself understood

By M. D. In "Hartjan"

to the ticket inspector. Our friend offered his service as interpreter and explained to the inspector the sorry predicament in which the old man had found himself. The inspector prepared an excess fare receipt for a ticket up to the next station and recovered the money from the old man.

But that led our friend to interest himself more in the old man. He hailed from Mysore but was returning to Calcutta where he had been to escort a friend's mother. On his return journey, as he had left the train to have tea on the platform, someone bolted with his coat and all that was

contained in the pocket, including the ticket. The old man was crying and our friend felt more drawn towards him. He gave him food and pleaded for him with every inspector that came, much to the annoyance of an inspector who disbelieved the old man's story and would not let him go. In spite of all his help, however, the poor man was compelled to detrain at a station and left to shift for himself. Our friend was inclined to trust him with some money, but his own resources were too limited to permit him to do this.

Another friend who attended the Sangh meeting describes how she celebrated the 28th of April as a Hindu Muslim Unity Day—being the day on

which Gandhiji met Mr. Jinnah. "We were all deeply moved," she writes, "to read Bapu's statement on the interview with Mr. Jinnah, and felt that the least that we could do was to have a joint Hindu and Muslim prayer. The Mussalman friends agreed, and we all went to the local *masjid* to offer our prayers. The Maulvi briefly explained the purpose of the meeting and prayed to God to bless the interview with success. This was followed by two Hindu speakers who associated themselves with the Maulvisahab. Then a Muslim leader, who had just left his convalescent bed after an operation, stood up and said:

"We are members of the same family (Hindus being our elder brothers) and we are determined to live in amity and peace." The proceedings were concluded with an Urdu hymn *Ajab tera karam dekha Khudaya, jahan dil diya fir vahin tujko paya*, and recitation from the Koran. Let me also add that the convalescent Muslim friend has liked immensely Bapu's suggestion for a volunteer corps to quell Hindu Muslim riots, and has asked me to enlist him as a volunteer."

On the same day, 28th April, came a telegram from a worker in far-off Travancore to say that he and his

friends had observed the day as a day of fasting and prayer for Hindu Muslim Unity.

Numerous letters were also received on the 28th, but more than the good wishes were those little acts of love and friendship which were accompanied with the prayer of Hindu Muslim unity. What is needed is a corporate will for unity and peace, and the determination to carry it out into concrete acts of friendship. This will be enough to neutralize disruptive attempts, and will be a sure foundation for the greater sacrifice that will ultimately be needed to conclude a lasting peace.

THE NEW INDIA

CREED OF MAHATMA GANDHI: NON-VIOLENCE Vs. MARXISM

Idealism In Action

TO this economic doctrine Mr. Gandhi adds the political methods of Satyagraha, or non-violence. This is a different thing from non-resistance as usually understood in the West. It is a definite challenge all along the line, to the traditional dominance of violence in the history of mankind. It is partly a method of resistance to wrong by non-violent means. It is partly a positive attempt to substitute a selfless fidelity to Truth and an unflinching love of others, and especially of one's opponents, for rage and hate or use of counter-violence in the confidence these qualities in their full purity, coupled with the unflinching willingness of the Satyagrahi to take all the suffering and sacrifice involved in resistance on himself, will melt and convert the violent and unjust.

Non-violence is the official creed of Congress under Mahatma Gandhi's leadership, and is strongly and genuinely supported by a powerful section of Congress itself. At least three campaigns based on non-violent civil disobedience have been fought by Congress in India during the last eighteen years, with the object of attaining immediate self-government, in the course of which over 100,000 persons were sent to gaol for non-violent breaches of the law. They were unsuccessful in their immediate object for the reason, as the leaders would probably say, that too many Congressmen were not really non-violent in spirit. There is no doubt, indeed, that these campaigns generated a great deal of intolerance and violence of spirit in many of its followers, and on at least one occasion the Mahatma called off the campaign because it led to violence. But there are a few who would not admit that it was the pas-

By
LORD LOTHIAN
In "The Observer"
(Continued from last week)

sionate sincerity of the leading Congressmen and the largely non-violent character of the movement which helped to convince the British public and Government that a real advance to responsible self-government was necessary, and which has created a party strong enough to assume responsibility for government.

Thus to the Gandhijite section of Congress "Independence" means something different from the Western connotation of the word. It does not necessarily mean severance of friendly association with Great Britain or the Commonwealth. Quite the contrary. But it does mean that India should be free to mould her own political and economic future on the lines of her own choosing and not be deflected or prevented from doing so by political or economic controls centering in London. On these conditions friendly co-operation with Britain would be welcomed.

The Counter-Forces

But there is an entirely different point of view strongly entrenched in Congress, and that is the Socialist point of view represented in the Working Committee by Jawaharlal Nehru, Subhas Chandra Bose, and by the Congress Socialist Party. Some Indian Socialists seek to attain their goal by democratic means. But the Left Wing of this group, which is based on the industrial towns and the young intelligentsia from all communities, is Marxist. It wants to end the British connection, not only for ordinary nationalist reasons, and because it objects to the foreign capitalist

and trader, but even more because, in its view, the British connection is the main support of all the indigenous reactionary and exploiting elements in India, such as the Princes, landlords, capitalists, and industrialists. It regards much Indian religion as the "opium" of the masses, want to uproot not only Indian capitalism but the traditional village itself, because it can see no eventual solution of the Indian economic problem save in collective farms and modernized agriculture and in vast factories and housing schemes on an improved and idealized Russian model. And because it is Marxist and believes that property will not yield its rents and dividends without a struggle, a large part of it vehemently repudiates the whole philosophy of non-violence though it is willing to acquiesce in it during the present stage of India's struggle for freedom.

These are the two elements which are most dynamic in Congress to-day. But there are many shades of opinion between the two extremes just as there are also in the Congress all the usual selfish interests and personally ambitious people who are to be found in political parties everywhere. In my view there is no likelihood of the much advertized split in Congress taking place so long as the Mahatma is alive or until India is satisfied that the road is really open whereby she can take responsibility for her own affairs free from foreign control. But once the Mahatma disappears, and once the British issue retires from the forefront of the political stage, the present deceptive simplicity of Congress politics

will disappear. For there are other powerful forces in India which must be taken into account.

II

Non-violence In Internal And International Affairs

The two other main elements in the Indian situation in addition to the Congress, which was described last week, are the Muslims and the Princes. The inauguration of the new Constitution has profoundly stirred the Muslim community, which now numbers over 80,000,000 people. It is quite true that it has practically permanent control of four out of the eleven provinces, has "weightage in representation elsewhere, and votes in separate electorates. It is also true that there is little difference between its programme of social reform and that of Congress, though it rejects civil disobedience. The Muslim League has also recently declared that India's goal is "independence." But the Muslims can never forget that, whatever the non-communal professions and the real desires of enlightened Congressmen may be, the vast majority of Congress members are Hindus, who look forward, after many centuries of British and Muslim rule, to the re-establishment of Hindu Raj.

Like Ulster

Fear as to their future as a minority and the fact that Congress is making a vigorous drive to capture the Muslim youth for its creed of Indian nationalism and the Muslim villager by its agrarian programme have consolidated the great majority of the Muslims into a revived party—the Muslim League led by Mr. Jinnah. In essence the position of the Muslims in India is not unlike that of Ulster in Ireland. Difference in religion is the real basis of their organisation as a political minority, and, unless all European experience is falsified, it will be long before the communal factor disappears from the Indian scene. The only Muslim objection to Federation is that it will, despite all safeguards, consolidate a permanent Hindu majority in Delhi.

Princes And Peoples

The Indian states comprise that third of India which is often referred to as Indian India in contradistinction to the Provinces or British India. For a century the Indian states have been a world apart, governed by hereditary feudal Princes, subject only to the restraining hand of the British political department, without any representation in the Indian Legislative Assembly at Delhi, and in most cases without any form of self-governing institutions of their own. The way of life within them has, till recently, been but little affected by developments in British India and remained very much what it was centuries ago. To the visitor

it is still the India of Maharajas' palaces and pageants, elephants and colour.

Rapid Change

But in the last few years there has been rapid change. Modern economic forces have been at work, education and the Press have exercised their potent influence, political discussion has begun in quiet corners, scandals have been exposed, especially in the Press of British India. The inauguration of responsible government in the provinces and the project for the federal union of the States with British India have crystallised these movements and have brought the future of the States into the political foreground. Nothing is more remarkable in India to-day than the growth in the feeling that if Federation is to take place the subjects of the States must be given some say in their own government and in the choice of their representatives in the Federal Assembly, and that to accord one-third of the representation in the Lower House and forty per cent. in the Upper House to the personal nominees of the Princes would set up strains within the new constitution which would tear it to pieces. The more enlightened Princes and Dewans recognise that the old system is out of date, and that from the point of view of their own future and from that of India itself the gulf between British India and the States should be lessened.

The Real Issue

The problem bristles with difficulties in detail. It is not yet clear what view the Princes will take about the terms on which they will join the Federation or what the final attitude of British India will be. But the statement made recently in the House of Commons that in the British Government's view "Paramountcy" could not be regarded as constituting any obstacle to the development of representative institutions in the States and the appointment by a number of leading Princes of Committees to advise them about constitutional reform shows that a serious effort is being made to face the issue of what the real, as opposed to the formal, terms of association between British India and Indian India shall be.

Problems Of Unity

The new constitution has to provide a workable relationship between this quadrilateral of forces, the Congress, the Muslims, the Indian States, and the British power in India, during the next phase of Indian advance to full self-government. It must make possible the development of those measures of social reform dealing with land revenue, rent, and debt, with education and prohibition, with which the Provincial Ministries are already engaged, and that is largely a matter of finance. But it has also to give adequate play to the

transforming but more imponderable factors which modern political and economic movements are creating in India. What is to be the practical future of the creed of non-violence, both in internal and in international policy? How are the Marxist or the Gandhi-ite programmes of economic reconstruction to be reconciled? What relationship is Indian nationalism to establish with the British Commonwealth or with foreign Powers? What is the future of communalism?

Non-violence

"Non-violence has proved its efficacy a method of getting rid of injustice in a society relatively liberal in its institutions. The spectacle of thousands of men and women voluntarily going to jail and accepting rather than inflicting suffering in non-violent resistance to what they believe to be injustice is deeply impressive to electorates who enjoy the advantages of a free Press. But, as Congress discovered as soon as it assumed responsibility for government, government itself cannot be non-violent. One of its primary functions is to protect its citizens against violence and for that purpose, if persuasion and sacrifice do not suffice, the use of the police, and, if necessary, of military force, is inevitable. The whole technique of the non-violent philosophy as it has been evolved for the purpose of resisting government has to be worked out afresh for use by Government itself.

To be continued)

—:0:—

Johannesburg Indian Government School

To The Editor, "INDIAN OPINION"

SIR,—In past years, the parents of children in this school more fortunately circumstanced than others, have during the winter months made contributions of various garments and warm clothing, for the purpose of distribution to those not so fortunately situated as themselves. This school is grateful for these gifts, and to those parents who have made it possible to reduce the inevitable hardships that our severe winters inflict on the poor and needy in the community. Amongst others, a gift of twelve complete suits was given by Mr. F. Mayet, and Mr. Khan of Boksburg presented 24 Jersey.] These gifts were extremely welcome, but there are yet numbers of our children who are exposed through lack of suitable clothing, to the inclement weather. Numbers of people, we feel sure, are willing to assist as in previous years, and the school will gratefully accept, from parents and others, gifts that will make life more endurable for our deserving poor. We thank those who have thus early come forward.

ZWARENSTEIN,
Principal,

Jo'burg Ind. Govt. School,

Bree Street,
Johannesburg.
24, June 1938.

Things In General

Agent-General Pessimistic

REFERENCE to the difficulties he saw confronting him in his office as Agent-General for India during the next few years were made by Mr. Rama Rau at a banquet given in his and Mrs. Rau's honour by the Transvaal Hindu Seva Samaj at the Langham Hotel, Johannesburg. The function was attended by leading members of the Transvaal Indian community and a number of Europeans, among whom were two members of Parliament and a Senator. Other speakers, however, urged Mr. Rau not to be pessimistic and predicted that the understanding and goodwill of a large section of the European community will help to convert him to an optimist. Mr. Rama Rau said he would do his utmost to improve the lot of his countrymen during the next three years. When he arrived in the country he was inclined to be somewhat optimistic. He had studied the situation for nearly five weeks and he now realised how difficult the position was. If at the end of his period of service he left a state of affairs not much worse than it was to-day, he would consider it not a bad achievement. Indians, owing to circumstances beyond their control, had been forced unfortunately to give almost their entire attention to political issues, and had little time to do much for the poorer section of their community.

Cape Indian Congress

The executive committee meeting of the Cape Indian Congress took place at 22 Hanover Street, Capetown, on Sunday June 26 under the chairmanship of Mr. Ahmed Ismail the president. It was unanimously agreed to convene a public mass meeting of members and supporters to take place on Sunday July 10, to discuss: (1) The forthcoming South African Indian Conference, (2) Official reception of welcome to the Agent-General of the Government of India and Mrs. Rau; (3) Draft Residential Segregation Ordinance; (4) Condonees' wives and children; (5) General.

Indian Nurses

The Pietermaritzburg branch of the Colonial-born Indian Association has suggested in a letter to Grey's Hospital that Indian girls be trained as nurses. The same body has drawn the attention of the Pietermaritzburg City Council to the fact that all seats in the City gardens and parks are marked "Europeans only," and suggests that seats be provided for non-Europeans,

Dannhauser Indian School

A mass meeting of the Indian community, under the auspices of the Dannhauser Indian School Management Board was held on Sunday the 19th inst., to elect a Manager for the School. The president of the Board, Mr. Sheikh Abdool, presided. As a mark of respect to the late Manager Mr. C. S. Vawda the meeting observed a silence of 2 minutes, when prayers were offered by priest G. M. I. Kaka. The following resolution was passed: "That this mass meeting assembled on Sunday the 19th instant records its deep sympathy in the sad loss of its manager Mr. Hajee Cassim Suleman Vawda. The loss sustained is irreparable. We highly appreciate his fine records and notable activities and deeds especially in his capacity as the manager of the school. This meeting conveys to the bereaved family their heartfelt sympathy. After a lengthy discussion Mr. Suleman Cassim Vawda was elected as the manager by a majority of 10 votes. The seat was contested by Mr. Sheikh Abdool. The constitution of the above Board was read and confirmed.

Farewell Reception

On Saturday last a farewell reception was given by the officials and members of the Saurashtra Hindu Association to Mr. C. T. Poonater, ex-secretary of the association, who held office of secretaryship for nine years, before leaving for India by *S.S. Tulamba*, on Sunday. Mr. C. R. Parekb, the chairman, after garlanding and presenting Mr. Poonater with a bouquet wished him a bon voyage and safe return and also spoke of the good work done by him. Speeches were made by others present including Messrs. T. P. Devshi, P. G. Desai, S. J. Randeria, Raghavjee Devjee, V. J. Thukker, S. J. Mehta, V. P. Desai, M. Manjee and C. J. Mehta, all praising the invaluable services rendered by Mr. Poonater particularly to the association and generally to the Kathiawar community. In conclusion Mr. Poonater said that whatever little he has done is nothing more than his duty and urged the members to do their best towards the welfare of their community. He thanked the officials and members and those present. Milk was served, and the function terminated in a friendly manner.

Indian Young Men's Association

Unprecedented scenes of enthusiasm were displayed by members at the annual general meeting of the Indian Young Men's Association (Pentrich), which was held on Sunday last, at the Hindi School, Vedic Road, Pentrich). The meeting was presided over by Mr. M. Coopasamy who was supported by a large number of members. The joint hon. secretaries submitted a lengthy

report reviewing the various activities of the Association, and the outstanding success being the establishment of an Indian Child Welfare Clinic through the Colonial Born and Settlers' Indian Association (Maritzburg Branch) who made all the representations on behalf of the residents. Several other important matters dealt with was reflected in the report. The meeting resolved that the first anniversary celebrations of the Clinic be held on Sunday July 10 at 10.30 a.m. at the Hindi School, and the public are cordially invited to attend. The meeting also resolved that in view of the great part played by Miss E. Payne Smith of Maritzburg in the educational side of the Indian community, that representations be made to the Maritzburg City Council for the purpose of considering to name the present Campdrift after this great soul. The following officials were elected for the ensuing year:—Patrons: Mr. M. S. Williams, Dr. M. R. Peters and Mr. C. Hardew Singh; President: Mr. M. Koopasamy; Vice-Presidents: Messrs. B. Poodhan, S. Rathanam, K. Soobramoney, G. R. Singh (snr.), R. Krishnasamy, R. Dookran and B. Sookaloo; Joint hon. secretaries: Messrs. M. K. Naidoo and R. Ragwan; Hon. treasurer: Mr. B. Poodhan; Hon. auditor: Mr. K. Soobramoney; Trustee: Dr. M. R. Peters; Committee: Messrs. R. K. Naidoo, T. Perumal, M. M. Pillay, R. Morgan, L. Anthony, B. M. Naidoo; Manager and conductor: Mr. R. Ragwan; assistant manager and conductor: Mr. M. M. Pillay.

Sri Vishnu Temple

The officials and members of the Shri Vishnu Temple (Maritzburg) have opened a Hindi school at the temple hall for the sake of free education of the vernacular language and have selected a sub-committee for the management of the school as follows: Messrs. Ramdeo Maharaj, A. R. Mahara, S. R. Maharaj, K. H. Patel and M. Ramsoodb. Pandit Sadananand Maharaj is appointed to conduct the school.

Orient Club Elections

The following have been elected as officials of the Orient Club at Isipingo: Patron: Hajee E. M. Paruk; President: Mr. M. Ebrahim; Vice-Presidents: Messrs. A. I. Kaje, Hajee Rooknoodeen, Hajee M. A. Motala; Hon. secretary: Mr. M. A. H. Moosa; assistant hon. secretary: Mr. G. H. E. Paruk; joint hon. treasurers: Messrs. A. M. Moolla, and M. I. Paruk; captain of sports: Mr. H. A. H. Moosa; vice-captain of sports: Hajee A. E. Shaik; management committee: All officials as above and the following committee-men: Messrs. A. B. Moosa, Hajee H. G. Paruk, O. H. A. Jhaveri, M. A. R. Khan, F. M. Ally, S. M. Lokhat, and Hajee I. A. Shaik,

India Letter

(NEWS CULLED FROM INDIAN PAPERS)

Our Birthright

SPEAKING at a well attended meeting in Bombay President Subhas Chandra Bose said:—"Our cause is right, it is sacred, but our struggle involves sacrifice. Our creed is non-violence. Our task is uphill, but our hearts must be strong. Our tactics may change, opinions may differ, but the objective is always the same. Our strength is our security, our determination is our guide. Just now our fight is two-fold and its possibilities are manifold. India no more believes in sentiment. Indians no more hope for gifts from British statesmen. India simply wants her birthright of 'Swaraj' and Britain simply has got to give it."

No Need For Useless Criticism

Speaking at a mammoth meeting in Bombay during the sessions of the Premiers' Conference Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said:—

"Our Ministers are burning midnight oil and are trying to find out some means to improve the lot of the peasantry. On top of the Constitution are the Viceroy and the Governors, at its bottom 'chaprasis', and in the middle the Ministers. Let us see where we go this way, and when necessary we shall change our path." - Pandit Nehru said that the Working Committee will weigh and sift the activities of the Congress Ministries during the past few months. Seven Congress Ministers are also meeting, since it was found that they could not go so fast as the Congress would have liked, and for devising ways and means to enable them to carry out the Congress programme. Nevertheless, despite the limitations and restrictions placed on them under the Government of India Act, the Ministers had achieved something for alleviating the conditions of the masses. He added: "Try and understand the work of our ministers and appreciate it. Help them as far you can, instead of indulging in useless criticism."

Allegiance To Congress

C. Rajagopalachariar the Madras Premier, says:—"There is no country as civilised as ours, for we are governed by non-violence." Mr. Rajagopalachariar appealed for more allegiance of the public to the Congress. He said that there should be no competition in the matter of loyalty to the Congress. Criticisms should be there, but allegiance to the Congress should be unquestionable. Then the achievements of the Congress would be much more than what they were now.

A. I. C. C. Staff

It is likely that the Congress Working Committee may consider at the present Bombay session a set of rules understood to have been formulated by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to regulate the conduct of the secretaries of the All-India Congress Committee and their staff. It is learnt that this was put up for consideration at the last Calcutta meeting of the Working Committee, but no decision was taken. These rules, which were entitled "social service" are understood to prohibit the A.I.C.C. staff from taking active part in being members of the executive or any other organisations. They are also understood to prohibit the issuing of statements to the Press by A.I.C.C. staff without the previous sanction of the General Secretary.

Bengal Minister's Letter To Gandhiji

The *Associated Press* is authoritatively informed that along with his communication to Gandhiji embodying the Bengal Government's views on the question of release of political prisoners and detenus, Sir Nazim-ud-Din, the Home Minister, has not sent any list of persons "whom the Government are prepared to release."

Another Crisis?

From talks with the Congress Ministers, who arrived in Bombay, the *United Press* gathers that there is a likelihood of a serious situation culminating in another constitutional crisis with regard to powers and duties of Parliamentary Secretaries. The Government of India Act vaguely fore-shadows the appointment of Parliamentary Secretaries to the Ministers but does not specify their powers and duties. It appears that the Governors and the Ministers have radically differed in regard to the functions of Parliamentary Secretaries. This important issue was brought up before the conference of the Congress Premiers and following its decision, a joint demand will go forward that the Secretaries should be empowered to sign important papers on behalf of their chief and record their views in the form of notes on files. In case no satisfactory solution of this complicated matter is evolved, another crisis may follow.

Woman Banker

Lucknow will be providing the first woman candidate for the forthcoming contest for a directorship of the Board of the Reserve Bank (local area.) Mrs. Damyanti Khanna, a graduate of the

Punjab University, is so far the only candidate from the U.P. She comes from a family of bankers.

Land Revenue In Kind

Mr. Kumarappa, who is a member of the committee appointed by the Gandhi Seva Sangha to inquire into the possibilities of collecting land revenue in kind had a general discussion on the matter with the Revenue Minister at the Secretariat, Madras. Mr. Kumarappa told the *Associated Press* that the Committee was just preparing a questionnaire on the subject which would be sent round to different provinces. After collecting preliminary information the Committee may undertake an All-India tour to examine the questions in all its bearings and discuss the matter with all Government departments and private agencies interested in the question.

Baby Giraffe In Calcutta Zoo

For the first time since its establishment, the Alipore Zoological Garden is providing the visitors with the rare spectacle of a pair of young giraffes with a two-day-old child" running about them in their enclosure. This baby giraffe attracts visitors to the little "home" which the zoo authorities have made for its parents, and many eyes are gazing on its brisk movements. The lions, the tigers, the oranges and the reptiles and swimming storks fail to provide so much interest to the visitors as this baby animal. Explaining the history of the animals, the superintendent said that, with the exception of the Mysore State garden, no other zoological garden in India could boast of a pair of giraffes with a baby born in an atmosphere that was not their own.

India's New Iron Wealth

Discovery is reported by the Geological Survey of India of cliffs extending for two miles and a quarter of, almost pure iron ore at the top of the Bailadila ridge on the western side east of Kondapal in the Bastar State, Eastern Agency. As these deposits had never been opened up, it is impossible to estimate the quantity of ore present, but it must amount to many millions of tons. Patches of good iron-ore are common in the laterite which caps the ridge, but it would be impossible to say without extensive sampling whether it is good enough to be of economic importance. A large deposit of pure hematite forms a considerable hill at a point in the middle of the laterite plateau.

The Sporting World

Joe Louis Defeats The German Champion

THE fight for the world's heavy-weight championship between Joe Louis and Max Schmeling ended in the first round, Louis defeating his opponent easily. From the start Louis displayed confidence, landing repeatedly to his opponent's jaw. He soon had him in difficulties. Schmeling was floored for an early count, and crumpled up before the fierce onslaught of his opponent. Schmeling's seconds threw the towel into the ring after two minutes fighting. The fight was over. A crowd of 80,000 watched the contest which had been scheduled to go fifteen rounds. Louis is now the undisputed heavy-weight champion of the world. The receipts in the Schmeling-Louis fight amounted to £293,019, including 15,000 for film and radio rights. The nett receipts were £160,622. Louis received £64,000 and Schmeling £32,000.

Foord Knocked Out By Phillips

Eddie Phillips knocked out Ben Foord, the South African heavy-weight, in the ninth round of a bout at Harringay Stadium on Thursday night, June 23. Six thousand people watched the fight, which was the final eliminating bout for the British and Empire heavy-weight title. Eddie Phillips will now meet Tommy Farr for the dual title, but as Farr is not expected to return from America in time to defend his title, Phillips may virtually be considered the British and Empire champion.

Maguire Beats Davis

Eddie Maguire, the South African boxer, beat George Davis, London, on points over eight rounds at New Cross, on Monday evening, June 27. The South African proved himself to be the more experienced fighter and was always slightly ahead. He tied Davis up in clinches, scoring with hard right-handers. Davis was floored for eight in the third round with a right to the body, and he was rocked again in the seventh round. He was, however, most promising, using fine left hooks and jabs, but Maguire was clever and used superior ringcraft. He deserved to win a most interesting fight on points.

Maritzburg's Narrow Win Over Northern Districts

One of the best soccer matches of the season was seen at the Indian sports ground, Maritzburg, on Saturday afternoon, when the Northern District Indian Football Association met Maritzburg District Indian Football Association in the semi-final of the senior inter-district soccer competition. There was a large gathering of spectators

By "Rambler"

and Maritzburg were lucky to score a narrow victory by four goals to three. Mr. G. K. Naidoo, of Maritzburg, was the referee. The visitors won the toss and kicked off against the polo end and attacked with vigour. Within ten minutes of the start Ramdas Baloo broke through the Maritzburg's defence, and a short pass to P. Muthu resulted in the latter scoring from outside the penalty area (1-0). Maritzburg got into their stride, but found the defence impregnable. The visitors returned to the attack and by means of excellent passing M. Moodley got the ball in front of the goal, but shot just over the crossbar. The visitors' forward line was very nippy, and they gave Maritzburg's defence many anxious moments in front of the goal. Three minutes before the half-time, the Maritzburg forwards made another raid on the visitors' goal, which culminated in Poonsamy tapping the ball into the net from a fine pass by Sundarum (1-1). Half-time arrived with the score even. On resumption, the game became fast, and fine combined play by the visiting team was seen. Maritzburg made many fine movements, but the visitors' defence was safe. The exchanges was fairly even, until the Maritzburg forwards made a combined attack and a long pass from Manicium Moodley ended in Bob Sobby scoring from a close range (2-1). Within a few minutes the visitors went away with a rush and succeeded in forcing their way through the Maritzburg defence so that Ramdas Baloo equalised (2-2). Shortly after, Maritzburg again surrounded the visitors' goal mouth, and Benny Reddy slipped through the backs who scored from close in (3-2). After a further three minutes' play Bob Sobby made a solo run through the visitors' defence and passed to Benny Reddy who scored the fourth goal for Maritzburg (4-2). Five minutes before the end, the visitors forced a corner, which culminated in P. Muthu lobbing the ball into the net (4-3). In the closing stages Northern Districts dominated the game and were unlucky not to bring their attacks to a successful conclusion. Final score:—Maritzburg 4; Northern District 3.

Durban Vs. Klip River

At Ladysmith on Saturday afternoon, Durban met Klip River in the senior inter-district soccer competition semi-final. The match resulted in a win for Durban by three goals to two. Maritzburg now will meet Durban for the final of the competition at Durban.

Sunday Soccer

The following are the soccer fixtures for Sunday, July 3:—LEAGUE: Clare Estate vs. Dunlop, Main, 3 p.m. Swifts vs. Bharat, No. 1, 3 p.m.

Verulam Temple Football Club

On Sunday June 26, the Verulam Temple Football Club (A and B) met the Young Stars Football Club (A and B) of Rossburg in a friendly match on the Ottawa Indian sports ground. Both the visiting and the home teams were evenly matched in their defences. Both the senior and junior matches resulted in favour of the Verulam Temple F.C. by 2-1 each.

Soccer At Schweizer Reneke

A friendly soccer match was played recently at Schweizer Reneke against Vryburg the unbeatable team of Bechuanaland, the match resulting in a draw of 1-1. The referee was Mr. G. H. Cujea.

Coronation Indian Social, Educational And Recreation Society

The above society staged a Tamil play called "The Battle of Mayal Ravanam" at the Shri Vishnu Hall, Umzinto, on June 18, which was a great success. The hall was filled to capacity, well over 700 people being present. The gate takings amounted to £82 7s. Less expenditure over £50 was added to the Tamil School Building Fund. The officials sincerely thank the undermentioned gentlemen who were responsible for the great success: Messrs. Temple Committee, M. M. Govender, K. N. Redhi, C. N. Moodliar, M. A. Govender, S. M. Govender, A. Moopnar, S. M. Govender (jnr.), A. S. Padayachi, M. N. Mudaliar, K. A. Moopnar, B. N. Redhi, S. C. Moodley, Umzinto European Hall, and R. L. Hawksworth for the kind loan of the radio.

Hill View Government-Aided Indian School Building Fund

Continued from June 17.

DURBAN & DISTRICT: Dr. K. M. Seedat £3 3s.; Messrs. R. Chotal Bros. £2 2s.; Gopalce £2 2s.; A. M. Padayachee £3 3s. and Britannia Tailors £1 1s. VERULAM: Messrs. Fatchappen Govender 10s. 6d.; Govinda Moodley 2s. 6d. and K. Lutchmansamy Naicker 10s. 6d. INANDA: Messrs. Kannappa Govender 2s. 6d.; Shunmugam Moodley 10s.; Ramouther 2s. 6d.; C. Puckree Govender £1; A. V. Moodley 10s. 6d.; Kandasamy Pillay 2s.; P. Moosamy £1; M. S. Govender Bros. £1 2s. 6d.; S. Govender & Sons 10s. 6d.; Govindasamy Govender 3s. and S. Perumal Moodley 10s. 6d.—To be continued.

To Club Secretaries

Secretaries are requested to send in their reports for publication to reach us not later than Wednesday mornings.

The "FRIENDS of INDIA" SERIES

Short biographical sketches of eminent men, who have laboured for the good of India.

Copious extracts from the speeches and writings of the "Friends of India" on Indian affairs are given in the sketches. Each volume has a fine frontispiece.

Lord Minto,
Rev. Dr. Miller,
E. S. Montagu,
Lord Ripon,
Ravi Varma,
Toru Dutt,
Sir C. Sankaran Nair,
Sir Henry Cotton,
John Bright,
Lal Mohun Ghose,
Mrs. Annie Besant,
H. H. The Aga Khan,
Allan O. Hume,
A. M. Bose,
Dadabhai Naoroji,
Ramakrishna Paramhansa,
V. P. Madhava Rao C.I.E.,
Raja Ram Mohan Roy,
Rahimtulla Mahomed Sayani,
Dinshaw Edutji Wacha,
Ishwer Chander Vidyasagar
V. Kriahnaswami Aiyar,
Babu Surendranath Banerjee,

Lord Morley,
Lord Macaulay,
Sir Pherozeshah Mehta,
Swami Rama Tirath,
Sir Salar Jung,
Edmund Burke,
Henry Fawcett,
Lord Hardinge,
Kristo Das Pal,
M. K. Gandhi,
Sir Syed Ahmed Khan,
Budruddin Tyabji,
W. C. Bonnerji,
Charles Bradlaugh,
Diwan C. Rangachari,
Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya,
Rao Bahadur B. N. Mudholkar,
Dr. Rash Behari Ghose,
The Rt. Hon. Syed Amir Ali,
H. H. Shri Sayaji Rao Gaekwar
Kashinath Trimbak Telang,
Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk,
Behramji M. Malbai,

Price: One Shilling Each

APPLY:

MANAGER, INDIAN OPINION,
PHOENIX, NATAL.

'INDIAN OPINION'

(Founded by Mahatma Gandhi in 1903)

For The Moral, Political and
Social Advancement Of Indians
In South Africa.

Published Every Friday.

Subscription Rates

Payable Always In Advance.

Within the Union	21s.	Annually
" " "	11s.	Half-yearly
Outside the Union	22s. 6d.	Annually
" " "	12s.	Half-yearly

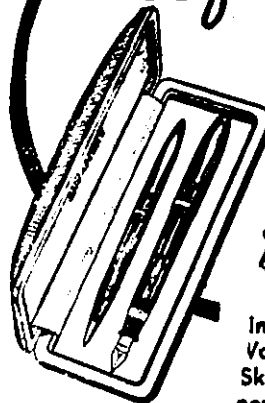
Become a Subscriber and persuade your friends
to do likewise.

Apply to—

Manager,
Indian Opinion,
Phoenix, Natal.

**THE WORLD'S
FINEST AND THRIFTIEST PEN**

Lifetime Feathertouch



Which do you consider the better buy? One Lifetime[®] Sheaffer with Feathertouch Point that gives finest performance as long as you live—or a score of cheap pens that wear out and are discarded? Sheaffer alone gives a Lifetime[®] guarantee and is the only pen that provides ALL of today's modern pen features.

There's no dot like the Lifetime pen

Streamline Balance makes writing a pleasure... One-stroke Filling, Vacuum or Lever Fill... 400% more Skrip per stroke than multiple stroke pens... Air-sealed, dry-proof desk and pocket pens... Feathertouch 2-way writing... VISULATED pen—with last drop visibility and insulated for perfect flow.

*All Lifetime pens are unconditionally guaranteed for the life of the owner except against loss and willful damage. When serviced, subject to only a small fee for insurance, postage and handling.

Matched pen and pencil ensembles. Many thrilling colour combinations. Look for the white dot—It means lifelong satisfaction. At leading stores.



Use the Last Drop

W. A. SHEAFFER PEN CO., Port Madison, Iowa, U.S.A. 19

SHEAFFER'S

અમેરીકાની બનાવટની, દુનીયામાં એકી અવાજે વખણાએલી.
છન્દગી પર્યંત લેખીત ગરન્દી સાથે
શીકરની પેન અને પેનસીલો તેમજ રાલ્ડ ગ્રાલ્ડની
કુટી પેનસીલો મળી રાકશે.

સોલ એજન્ટ :

Wholesale Stockists:—

I. C. ASHABHAI & Co.,

35, Commissioner St., JOHANNESBURG.
*Phone 333716. P. O. Box 4838.

Congress Jubilee Albums

An artistic Jubilee Album containing the photos of all Congress Presidents from 1885 to 1935. The pictures have been done in three colours with smart decorative borders. The best available pictures of the Congress Presidents have been chosen for the colour printing.

Price: 2s. 6d.

To Be Had From:—

"INDIAN OPINION,"

Phoenix, Natal.

Are You a subscriber of
'Indian Opinion'? If not, Why not?