

# INDIAN OPINION

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## NOTES AND NEWS

### Anti-Asiatic Propaganda

THE Federation of Ratepayers' Association of Pretoria has called a conference to be held in Pretoria on Wednesday, November 23, to consider the occupation by Asiatics of properties in the best European and residential areas of Transvaal towns. The conference will be opened by Mr. J. M. van H. Brink, M.E.C. The notice convening the meeting has been addressed to all members of Parliament for the Transvaal, all members of the Transvaal Provincial Council, city councils, town councils and other local authorities. "This problem, being part only of the greater Asiatic question in the Union, has up to the present not received the attention it merits," says the notice. "As it has developed into a first-rate and very urgent problem, it is now time for the citizens of the Transvaal to make known in no uncertain manner their views on this subject."

Mr. Einkamerer was re-elected Mayor of the Schweizer Reneke Village Council at the first meeting after the elections. Unlike the neighbouring town of Christiana, the elections here were not conducted on political lines. Candidates were severely tested concerning their attitude to the grant of Asiatic trading licences in the town. The new Council consists of Messrs. A. Einkamerer, J. Maritz, G. P. Pretorius, R. R. Dungan, J. Saenger and Dr. J. C. Pauw.

Here is yet another instance:

Mr. Ben Schoeman, M.P. for Fordsburg, speaking at a meeting in the Market Square, Fordsburg, on Sunday night, attacked the findings of the Feetham Commission as they affected Fordsburg. The commission had decided that part of Fordsburg should be made available to coloured people and a motion was to be put before Parliament sanctioning this step. He opposed this motion to such an extent that it was decided to leave it over until the next session. Mr. Schoeman attacked the encroachment on the white people's holdings in the area and said he would do all in his power to prevent its spreading any further. People in the crowd shouted that they would oppose

any settlement of coloured people in their suburb.

While the leaders of our community are compromising away our rights for a mess of pottage the anti-Asiatic European element never ceases to make a noise over nothing.

### Mr. Hofmeyr Appeals For Underdog

That much poverty and misery existed in Durban in spite of the city's superficial beauty was a statement by Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr, M.P., speaking at the Founders' Day ceremony of the Durban Girls' College last Monday. "Some time ago," he said, "I had occasion to come into contact with many sides of life in Durban, and I saw that here at least 'one half of the world does not know how the other half lives.' I do not say there is a lack of goodwill here; but there is a lack of knowledge of the conditions under which many people have to live." He urged the pupils, when they left school, to have sympathy with the underdog, and to try to enrich their lives.

Any comment on our part would be superfluous.

### Do Not Insult God

Mr. Mahadev Desai, Mahatma Gandhi's secretary who was recently laid up owing to over work has resumed writing in *Harijan*. We cull therefrom the following very interesting and instructive note:

"In one of the Bengal jails some of the prisoners asked Gandhiji whether he expected a European war in the near future, and whether if it came it would not be to the benefit of India. Gandhiji said he did not know, but warned them against feeling that ANY war would be to the benefit of India. It has an unholy wish, for no one should wish anything essentially evil to happen.

I am tempted to pass this thought on to the readers in view of the hanging war-clouds in Europe. It may be averted and the alternative may be the

vivisection of Czechoslovakia and the undoing of the glorious life-work of President Masaryk. But we need not rejoice whether it is averted or whether it comes. In this connection I am tempted to share with the reader a moving passage from a tract by Madame Chiang Kai-Shek in which she refers to a warning given by her mother similar to the one given by Gandhiji to the Calcutta prisoners:

"One day I was talking with her about the imminent Japanese menace and I suddenly cried out in irresistible intensity of feeling:

"Mother, you are so powerful in prayer, why don't you pray that God will annihilate Japan by an earthquake or something?"

She turned her face away for a time. Then looking gravely at me she said: "When you pray, or expect me to pray, don't insult God's intelligence by asking Him to do something which would be unworthy even of you, a mortal!" That made a deep impression on me. And to-day I can pray for the Japanese people knowing that there must be many who, like Kagawa, suffer because of what their country is doing to China."

### Gandhiji's Message To Spain

The following letter was received in Barcelona in the first week in October by Senor Negrin, Prime Minister of the Spanish Republic:—

Dear Friend,—Pandit Nehru has taught us in India to look beyond our own border. He has now sent me a personal note describing the woes of your country and the bravery with which you are meeting the situation. Needless to say, my whole heart goes out to you in sympathy. May full freedom be the end of the agony you are passing through.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) M. K. GANDHI.

## Indian Opinion

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 11TH, 1938

### Dr. Malan's Doctrine Of Hate

**D**R. MALAN'S speech at the Congress of the Nationalist Party held at Bloemfontein last Tuesday is thought-provoking. What we have liked about Dr. Malan is the brutal frankness with which he airs his views. He is far better and much less dangerous than certain South African statesmen who indulge in sugary words but do no mean them. With Dr. Malan we know exactly where we stand; with those others we never can know our real position. We only experience retrogression while promises are galore of progress.

We have always sympathised with the aspirations of the Nationalists in this country. We do not believe in Imperialism. We know that it came into South Africa under the pretext of illtreatment of British subjects but actually was attracted by the glitter of gold. It is, however, no use shedding tears over the past.

We have always admired the Nationalistic spirit in South Africa and have supported the Nationalists in their fight for the flag, the language and the National Anthem. We firmly believe that all those who have come to South Africa and made South Africa their home have a first duty towards South Africa, whatever sentiment they may have in respect of their Motherland. However much the British people may love their own Union Jack and their National Anthem they must take pride in having a purely South African flag and South African National Anthem.

We wish Indians to whom South Africa is their home by virtue of their birth and adoption can do the same and that all non-Europeans too can do the same. But they are treated worse than foreigners, they are treated as chattel, not even as human-beings.

While we admire Dr. Malan's Nationalism we cannot support it to the length that it has gone. Nationalism which breeds hate is no nationalism. Dr. Malan may say "South Africa for South Africans" but he may not say "South Africa for the Whites." His dream of a White South Africa is bound to frustrate even if it is momentarily realised because it is against all moral principles. We do not mind Dr. Malan preaching the Voortrekker spirit but let him not be so steeped in it as to identify himself with the barbarity that existed in those days, for, indeed, the doctrine that he is presently preaching has not the enlightenment of the present day but it is full of darkness which we associate with the old unenlightened days,

and that too when Dr. Malan is himself a Doctor of Divinity! His doctrine indeed is hopelessly lacking in divinity.

Dr. Malan sees no one else but the Afrikaaner. He hates the British, he hates the Jew, he hates the non-European. He wants Afrikaanderdom to be established in South Africa and the rest be damned. That is the essence of his speech.

Dr. Malan talks of the possibility of a bastard race growing up in South Africa and suggests that the non-Europeans are asking that all sections should be allowed to mingle so that in the long run there would be no difference in colour. This issue about mixed marriages has been flagged sufficiently enough and it has been proved to the hilt that such marriages among non-Europeans are rare. Indians are proud to preserve their race purity and they have been able to do so in India notwithstanding the fact that there is no such colour or racial discrimination existing in that country. The Natives too are proud to preserve their race purity; and if to day there exists in South Africa a bastard race it is due solely to the licentiousness of the dominating white race.

We have always asked for complete equality in the eye of the law and that is a rule to be observed by any good Government.

Dr. Malan has been brutally frank in saying that non-Europeans should be kept in ignorance because "knowledge meant power and the power of the European decreased the more he was faced with educated opposition."

The Bible says "love thy neighbour and enlighten him." Dr. Malan says, "hate thy neighbour and keep him in ignorance."

Dr. Malan is afraid of the Oriental's greater ability and says he is a more deadly menace than any other non-European.

Dr. Malan fears Liberalism. He also fears the Church which did not originate in this country and which preached the doctrine that there must be no colour discrimination.

To cut the matter short Dr. Malan hates all those things that the enlightened men of the world have declared to be good and righteous. He quotes even God and says that "He had an object in creating races and colours and nations, and that He did not want His creational work to be destroyed." If Dr. Malan believes that much then the White man has been guilty of violating His law by coming to this

country and snatching it away from the original inhabitants.

Dr. Malan would have to even deny Christ because after all Christ was an Asiatic and by no means was He White.

While we sympathise with Dr. Malan's anguish we must say that he is entirely on a wrong premises, and by denying all that is good and associating with all that is evil the outcome also will be evil, and evil always brings in its trail destruction. Would it not be more profitable then in the year of the Voortrekkers' Centenary to lay aside all feelings of hate and revenge and to talk of and make an earnest attempt to purify one's soul rather than worthlessly indulging in the talk of purity of race?

—oOo—

### To The Readers

66 **I**NDIAN OPINION is now thirty five years old and I have been conducting it with great difficulty for the last twenty years.

The cost of running a printing industry has grown by leaps and bounds during recent years and it would have been much more difficult to meet the expenses had our printing establishment been in the city.

The reason why it is difficult to run the paper is because we have to depend solely on subscriptions. During recent years we have been taking advertisements to bring in additional income to cover the cost. The Industrial legislation has rendered it almost impossible to do any commercial printing.

The object of this paper has never been to make it a source of income for one or more individuals. It has been purely to serve the cause of Indians in South Africa by ventilating their grievances and educating public opinion both among Indians and Europeans with a view to bringing about a better understanding between both the communities.

INDIAN OPINION was established by Mahatma Gandhi and in view of its useful services has a historical significance.

If I have spent my precious twenty years in South Africa I have done so with no other object than to serve the Indian community through INDIAN OPINION. If INDIAN OPINION is to die my place will be no longer in South Africa but in India.

All these years it has been possible to keep the paper existing by going door to door to collect the due subscriptions from the various subscribers. This has obviously been a very costly affair and a waste of valuable time. It is no longer possible to continue this system.

I consulted my father when I was in India in this connection and this is his advice:

"You should continue to run the paper if it is at all possible. It should however, not be maintained on advertisements. You may take advertisements not to maintain the paper but to enable you to supply it cheaper to the reader. The paper should be maintained only by subscribers who should be prepared to pay *pro rata* their share in accordance with your annual budget and such payment should be made positively in advance."

Now the annual cost of running

the paper at present is £1,800 and if two thousand subscribers would be considerate enough to send their subscriptions regularly in advance without putting us into the great expense and inconvenience of having to go to their door to collect it, the paper could be run without any difficulty. But unfortunately not a quarter of them send their subscriptions without a personal call has been made on them and many even do not do so even if they are several years in arrear.

I wish to appeal to all those friends

who do not desire to see the paper that was founded by Mahatma Gandhi and which is an old established paper with a historical past closed down not to delay even by a day in sending their subscription to this office. They can also help by getting other friends to subscribe.

This has been written with the hope that it will be given serious thought by every reader in the whole of South Africa.

Yours Sincerely,

MANILAL GANDHI.

## NATIONALIST CONGRESS

### DR. MALAN PREACHES DOCTRINE OF WHITE SOUTH AFRICA

THE Union Congress of the Nationalist Party met in the Bloemfontein Town Hall on Tuesday November 8. Banners bearing the words: "The Price of Freedom is Enduring Watchfulness," "A White Man's Land is South Africa's Uncompromising Demand," and "Bring Together Those Who Belong Together," were displayed in the Hall with the Transvaal and Free State Republican flags.

Dr. D. F. Malan, M.P., leader of the party, was given a rousing reception by some 1,600 people. Senator M. J. Vermeulen presided, and among those present were Dr. N. J. van der Merwe, M.P., leader of the party in the Free State, Mr. J. G. Strydom, M.P., the Transvaal leader, and many members of Parliament and Provincial Councillors.

#### First Motion

A large number of those present, both men and women, wore Voortrekker dress.

The first motion, which was introduced by Dr. Malan, read: "The congress regards the dominating position of the European race in the spirit of guardianship as of the utmost importance for the future welfare of South Africa. The congress, therefore, declares that it must be the earnest and conscious aim of the European race to preserve its purity so as to ensure sound relations between Europeans and non-European races and to prevent the economic retrogression of the European race."

#### Dr. Malan Speaks

Speaking on the racial problem, Dr. Malan said that it was not necessary to show why the European race should remain pure or why it should remain the predominant race, using its superior position in a just manner and in the interests of South Africa and of the coloured races under its guardianship.

That section was becoming more and more articulate which contended that all sections in South Africa should be allowed to mingle so that in the long run there would be no difference in colour.

A larger section held that the coloured races must have equal rights with the Europeans. These people held that only equal rights could satisfy their sense of justice—equal rights in social, economic and political affairs.

"In South Africa the stream is against us," Dr. Malan declared. "We must swim against the current if we are to prevent the white man from losing his domination. The day may come when South Africa will have a bastard race, a race of dagoes. To do nothing is fatal."

Numbers were all important in this struggle. To-day there were slightly more than 2,000,000 Europeans in South Africa, compared with 7,585,000 non-Europeans. The course things were taking was apparent from recent statistics.

From 1911 to 1935, Europeans had increased at an average rate of 1.86 per cent. a year, Asiatics at 1.9 per cent., natives at 2.29 per cent. and the population of mixed blood 2.31 per cent.—more rapidly than any other section.

Education was also important. "It makes a world of difference whether the European has to face uneducated competition or with people who are on a similar plane of education or are as educated as himself"

Knowledge meant power and the power of the European decreased the more he was faced with educated opposition. Since Union to 1935 the number of Europeans in schools had increased from 163,000 to 371,000. Non-Europeans had increased from 136,000 to 482,000 over the same period. Thus the number of Europeans had increased by 127 per cent. and non-Europeans 254 per cent.

In the Cape Province the number of European schoolchildren had increased between 1911 and 1935 from 81,000 to 154,000, non-Europeans from 103,000 to 268,000.

Some people said the colour problem affected the Cape more than other provinces. Those who adopted this point of view divided the power of the people

and robbed them of their strength. In the Transvaal between 1911 and 1935 the number of European schoolchildren had increased from 48,000 to 144,000—an increase of 200 per cent. The number of non-Europeans had risen from 14,000 to 100,000, an increase of 614 per cent.

In the Transvaal, the Asiatic problem was pressing. Because of the Oriental's greater ability, he was a more deadly menace than any other non-European.

There were forces at work in South Africa that wielded tremendous influence and that made the struggle for a white country extremely difficult. He would mention in the first place Liberalism and Communism.

In South Africa, Communism was not purely an economic doctrine, but also had to do with the relations between Europeans and non-Europeans. It openly preached the doctrine of equality and the removal of all colour demarcations. This, with minor deviations, was also the doctrine of Liberalism.

If Communism and Liberalism were looked upon, as dangerous in other countries, these doctrines were doubly dangerous in South Africa, because they cut at the roots of a White South Africa.

Behind these doctrines were powerful factors of which account had to be taken. There were churches—churches which had not originated in this country—which preached the doctrine that there must be no colour discriminations, politically or socially.

#### God's Object

Those churches overlooked the fact that God had an object in creating races and colours and nations, and that God did not want His preational work to be destroyed.

"Have we the right to call in the aid of Christianity for the removal of colour demarcations? Have we not the right rather to call on Christianity for freedom and the continued existence of nation and for the purity of the race?"

# SEX IN THE SERVICE OF WAR

WHAT may be termed a "crushing blow to morality" (in the words of a correspondent) is being delivered as will be apparent from the following note from the American 'Commonsense' by Robert Halliburton, reproduced in that organ of the Peace Pledge Union, *Peace News*, which is now being issued in a much larger size than before:

"Thousands of young men in the schools and colleges have recently recorded their determination not to participate in any war their respective Governments may declare.

In spite of this stand, informed observers, believe that half of the eligible male students would immediately volunteer, and that the other half would be forced to enlist by the reproachful glances and taunts of girl students.

At the present time, our (the U.S.) Government operates, at taxpayers' expense, hundreds of Reserve Officers Corps units in high schools and colleges. In order to popularise this activity, young girls are elected as honorary officers or sponsors. The duties of the sponsors are pleasant.

Wearing a smart uniform, she stands with the training officer and the college president in the reviewing stand during parades. Sword at side she makes tours of inspection, observing neatness of uniform and correctness of carriage. Her disapproval is more effective than anything a mere man could say.

During the World War a pretty young woman assisted the recruiting officer at a mid-day meeting downtown by giving a kiss to every boy who volunteered. Newspapers reported a "kiss gauntlet" organised by college girls for the benefit of new recruits.

By M. D. In "Harlan"

The many-sided confusing nature of warfare makes it possible for the financial interests who promote wars to remain obscurely in the background, hiding behind the skirts of women. American women are not in danger, American loans were.

But the propaganda made the women think they were in danger. It flattered their vanity to think that young men were willing to fight for them, and it flattered the young man's vanity to think there was some young woman for whom he could fight.

That was the general idea, but American youth had been making progress. The old game did not work so well, as the first 26 days of American participation in the World War showed. During this period, when it might be expected that enthusiasm would have been at white heat, only about 48,000 men volunteered.

Then came conscription (or the army) in spite of which the sex trap continued.

The Navy actually enlisted young women to serve in clerical and other office work. They wore a specially designed navy uniform.

One result, or perhaps purpose, of this was to exert a certain pressure for enlistment on the young men with whom they associated in the office or outside the office. How could an idealistic young man refuse to volunteer when his girl friend was actually enlisted in the armed forces of this country?

The girls must not be blamed too severely. They did not know that

they were serving the interests of high finance. For them it was high romance.

Some things these young girls did not know. They did not know that they were sending their young men into the grave danger of venereal infection and that warfare makes use of another kind of woman. (Some armies officially provided prostitutes)

It seems likely that if the mothers, sisters, wives and sweethearts of the world could see this phase of warfare there would be fewer wars. At least there would be less bait in the sex trap."

Violence will stop at nothing, it will stoop to anything. It overflows its banks, or rather it has no banks at all, and it carries in its flood anything and everything, no matter how sacred or dear. When the energies of women which are naturally meant for the preservation of all that is sacred and dear are harnessed for its destruction, no more terrible tragedy can be conceived. When one realises this, one can easily understand the emphasis that Gandhiji has placed all these years on the Indian women's special mission for all the constructive activities that make for self-purification. No wonder Gandhiji has during the last week uttered these sentiments more than once. "Bengal's bravery and sacrifice are unsurpassed, equalled perhaps in some measure by Maharashtra. But divorced from purity and knowledge they would work terrific havoc. Yoked to purity and knowledge they would be the salvation of India. My mission is the selfish one of harnessing the wonderful bravery and sacrifice of Bengal in the cause of what I hold dear."

## WHAT IS THE MATTER WITH MONEY?

### Some Results Of Separating Money's Functions

SINCE so many of the evil results of money have come from this combination of many functions in one instrument, it seems highly probable that the separation of those functions and the provision of a special instrument for each function would go far toward solving many of the troubles which now encompass us. This separation of functions with a particular medium for each would also make it possible to see far more clearly the problems within the limits of each function and thus hasten further reforms. For example, it would probably then be much easier to solve the difficulties involved in having a tangible measure of so sub-

By  
RICHARD B. GREGG  
In "The Modern Review"

(Concluded from last week)

jective, subtle and fluctuating a thing as value, and to decide more surely the merits of proposals to have instead a measure of energy conversion. We would more readily reach a sound conclusion whether to abandon permanently the gold standard. We could consider with more charity and wisdom the question whether to place a limit on the function of storage of value. Again, the problems whether to adopt the social credit scheme of Major Douglas,

or to permit credit to continue to be issued by private banks operating for private profit, could be treated more wisely and perhaps with less heat than at present. The proposed separation of money functions and of their operations would permit sound discrimination and therefore wise choices and decisions, and would make possible a control of results and a vastly sounder moral situation.

Like machinery, money has given man an exterior power of control over his fellows out of all proportion to his inner powers,—his self-control and wisdom. This lack of proportion between his inner and his outer powers makes inevitable many immoral results from the use of money. It would be irres-

possible and immoral of me to try to operate an airplane before I had developed understanding of its mechanisms and controls, had acquired skill in handling it, knew where I was going, and cared more for human life than for machines or for the thrill of flying. Without those preconditions, my trying to fly would involve grave danger to others as well as to myself. But the construction of the airplane might conceivably be greatly simplified so that it would be much more nearly fool-proof, self-balancing, etc. Then the skill required for its successful operation would be within my reach and conscious responsibility. Then my use of it might involve but little danger, and so not be immoral. Similarly, by correcting the form and functions of money we may make it more nearly related to man's present inner power of self control and wisdom. Such a change may even strengthen his self-control.

Our social and moral relationships are largely expressed in economic modes. Since our economic language,—money—is clumsy, inaccurate, inadequate, ambiguous, and variable, our morals are gravely hampered. If money can be corrected and improved, an immense

load can be lifted from the entire human race. I am thoroughly optimistic about human nature. As soon as it is given proper environment and proper tools, economic, moral and intellectual, the race will enter a new era of happy development.

If we understand how the stimuli of the defects and pressures of money have warped men's characters, and that the substitution of better stimuli can again cause sound growth, we renew our faith in the possibilities of improving our social and economic systems without violence.

#### Maybe No Immediate Adoption

It is not likely that such changes will be adopted while we continue on our present level of economic recovery. The failure of the recent attempt to adopt stamp scrip in Alberta indicates this improbability. But when another very big depression comes, there is a fair chance of stamp scrip being more widely used, and perhaps permanently continued. It might be begun even now in communities where the proportion of unemployed is very high. This use would lift much of the burden of unemployment from local governments.

People are more likely to change their ideas and habits during periods of general insecurity than at any other time. Often such changes are regressions, like the tendency to violence. But the change I advocate would be a progression and would do much to end the insecurity.

#### Benefits Of Clear Understanding

In any case, if people get a clearer idea of the defects of money and its influence upon them, they have taken the first step toward freedom from those bad effects. The truth shall make you free. Only when we understand the causes of health can we make sure progress to health. A person who knows all about a complex and dangerous instrument and its effects on him is less apt to be hurt by it than one who is ignorant of its parts and working. One who has the right inner attitude can take as a joke what another man would consider as an insult. A clear understanding of the dangers of money will make less insidious the temptation placed upon some leaders to sell out their cause. Such understanding will help those who are trying to live rightly. It will help all of us.

## NATAL INDIAN REAL ESTATE AGENTS

VIGOROUS protests were made against the proposed Bill which is intended to be introduced before the next session of the Parliament to create a Board of Real Estate Agents and Auctioneers, at the annual meeting of the Institute of Natal Indian Real Estate Agents held at Durban on Saturday November 5. Opinion was freely expressed that there was no need for a Bill of the type proposed, and even if there was, the provisions of the Bill were far-reaching, it provided monopoly of power to big concerns, and ignored the interests of small though long established Land and Estate Businesses and what was worse racial discrimination was clearly discernible in the conduct of those who are behind the Bill.

Mr. V. S. C. Pather, Chairman of the Indian Institute presided, and the meeting was well represented by leading Indian Estate Agents.

Mr. Hans Maghrajh, the Secretary of the Institute, in reviewing the activities of the Institute in his Annual Report stated that "in view of the proposed legislation to protect and consolidate the business of Estate Agency in South Africa contemplated by the newly formed South African Institute of Real Estate Agents, and in view of the fact that membership of the Natal Estate Agents' Institute is restricted to Europeans only, it was thought necessary to form an Indian Institute to protect our vested interests and, to defend our rights against any encroachments or interference with our rights." He said that "immediately after its formation the

Institute entered into negotiations with the Natal Real Estate Agents' Institute in order to find some way of co-operation between the two bodies, but owing to the unfair and unreasonable attitude of the European Institute, insisting upon a memorandum setting forth our views on the matter first, notwithstanding our intimation of our inability to do so at that stage, such negotiations were broken off." Proceeding the Secretary reported that "a conference of all the European Estate Agents of South Africa was held at Bloemfontein on the 18th, 19th and 20th June, 1937. In answer to our request for representation on this conference, the convenors merely referred us to the Natal Real Estate Agents' Institute who in turn kept us out on the plea that they had no control over the convenors. We, however, had no alternative but to submit a memorandum to the conference setting forth our views on the various matters dealt with by the conference. The indifference shown to our Institute and to our representations may be gauged by the fact that neither acknowledgement of our memorandum nor information of its proceedings was received by us.

The next that attracted our attention was a Bill published in the *Union Gazette Extraordinary* on the 10th February last, "To provide for the Qualifications, Registration, Designation and control of Public Estate Agents and Auctioneers, and for matters incidental thereto." As this was a private Bill introduced by Mr. J. W. Higgerty, M.P. it did not come for its first reading in the Special Session held soon thereafter. There

is every likelihood of the same being introduced in the next session of Parliament early next year. In all probability the Bill will be referred to a Select Committee and it will be the duty of this Institute, not only to fight it but to make representations to safeguard the rights and interests of Indian Estate Agents and to see that no encroachment or interference with our rights takes place.

There is no need to emphasize the fact that many of the Indian Estate Agents who are members of this Institute are well established having conducted their business for a long number of years and are fully conversant with and experienced in that line of business. Their clientele is largely Indian and a fair amount of business is done among their own community. Some of them could be fairly compared with their European competitors. Such being the case every precaution must be taken to see that justice is done to them in the proposed legislation."

Mr. V. S. C. Pather moved the adoption of the annual report and said that strong measures should be adopted to oppose the Bill.

Mr. S. R. Naidoo (Maritzburg) said "that the proposed Bill sought to lay down new principles to which the registration, admission and qualification of Estate Agents are to be controlled. A glaring instance of race prejudice was shown by the Natal Estate Agents' Institute which only refused membership to Indians but showed antagonism. A duly qualified professional man, such as a lawyer, an advocate or a doctor was en-

titled to membership in his representative society or council. The rigid provisions of the Bill and the attempt to unnecessarily raise the qualification of an Estate Agent would be even detrimental to a European Agent." Messrs. J. S. Roopnarain and R. M. Naidoo, supported the views of meeting to oppose the Bill.

A definite decision was taken to devise

ways and means for the formation of a South African Institute of Indian Real Estate Agents. The meeting authorised the officials to communicate with the Indian Estate Agents in the Transvaal and Cape Provinces to join hands to combat the Bill.

After the financial statement was adopted, the election of the officials took place as

follows:—Mr. V. S. C. Pather, President (re elected); Mr. S. B. Naidoo, Hon. Secretary; Mr. Hans Maghraj Hon. Treasurer; and Messrs R. M. Naidoo, Ashwin Choudree, J. S. Roopnarain and J. S. Rajpaul, council members; Mr. R. M. Naidoo, Hon Auditor.

A tariff of fees was framed and passed and it was decided to publish this for the general information.

# Things In General

## Union's New Cabinet

THE Prime Minister has reconstructed his Cabinet to fill the vacancies created by the resignations of Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr and Mr. F. C. Sturrock. The new constituted Cabinet is as follows:—General J. B. M. Hertzog, Prime Minister Minister of External Affairs; General J. O. Smuts, Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Justice; Mr. N. C. Havenga, Minister of Finance; Mr. O. Pirow, Minister of Defence, Commerce and Industries; Colonel Deneys Reitz, Minister of Mines; General J. J. Kemp, Minister of Lands; Colonel W. R. Collins, Minister of Agriculture; Mr. H. Fagan, Minister of Native Affairs, Education and Social Welfare; Mr. H. Lawrence, Minister of Railways and Harbours; Mr. R. Stuttaford, Minister of Interior and Public Health; Mr. O. F. Clarkson, Minister of Posts, Telegraphs and Public Works; Mr. R. H. Henderson, Minister without Portfolio.

## Mrs. Ballinger On The Policy Of Segregation

Mrs. Margaret Ballinger, M.P., representative of Natives in Parliament, in an address to old students at re-union at Adam's College on November 4, said "What is morally right is economically sound." She was opposed to a policy of segregation either by implication or in fact. There never would be a complete segregation in South Africa, she said. "The right thing to do is to stand for the rights of the people irrespective of the colour of their skin." She was against the white labour policy that gave European work in preference to natives. "We must build our economic life, giving the fullest development to the native population. Only on that basis shall we provide a secure foundation for the white population." Explaining that she was speaking in a personal capacity, she said that the parties in Parliament (with the exception of one Socialist) were pledged to a policy of discrimination which, in essence, was a policy of inferiority. The present Government had put on the Statute Book what was supposed to be a policy of segregation. Fundamentally there was no difference between the policy advocated by the old Nationalist Party and of the party now in power. Replying to a question on the franchise, Mrs. Ballinger

said that the educational qualification—whether for black or white—was essential for any democratic country.

## Mr. Knight Found Guilty

Mr. Wilfred Knight, dietitian, of the Good Health Institute, was found guilty by Mr. A. R. Hendry in the Durban Magistrate's Court on Monday of procuring abortion between October 30 and November 1, 1937. Mr. Knight was fined £75 or four months' hard labour, and an additional four months' hard labour suspended for two years subject to good behaviour. After sentence had been passed, Mr. Brown, for the defence, gave notice of appeal. The question as to whether Mr. Knight can act as a City Councillor of Durban in the event of his conviction being sustained on appeal is being considered by the Municipal authorities. A private legal practitioner has expressed the opinion that he can.

## Another Cyclist Visits South Africa

After travelling 41,000 miles in three continents on a bicycle, Mr. Ram Nath Biswas, an Indian from Calcutta, arrived in Pretoria. After spending a fortnight on the Rand he leaves for Capetown and expects to arrive there in six months' time.

## Control Of Hire Purchase System

Opening the fortieth annual Congress of the Associated Chamber of Commerce at Bloemfontein on November 7, Senator A. P. J. Fourie referred to the hire purchase system and said that to-day many articles were off-loaded by that system on individuals who could not afford them. It was considered, with justification he thought, that the State should step in to control such a system from being abused. His department, he said, was drafting a Bill to deal with the matter.

## Natal Indian Congress (Dundee Branch)

At a meeting of Dundee Indians held last Sunday at the Mosque Sample Room under the Chairmanship of Mr. V. G. Naidoo, it was unanimously resolved to form a branch of the Natal Indian Congress at Dundee and the following office-bearers were elected:—Patron: Mr. Moosa Ayob; President: Mr. C. M. Ayob; vice-

presidents: Messrs. M. S. Mall, H. Boodhoo, V. G. Naidoo, M. Amod and A. M. Patel; secretary: Mr. M. S. Motala; treasurer: Mr. A. H. I. Rawat; committee: Messrs. Nathoo V. Morar, Fred Kallie, B. R. Singh, Ismail Pandor, A. K. Mall, O. M. Bob, M. Hassim, Sidaya Kabaar, P. V. Pillay, James Ayakanu and I. Limbada.

## Stella Hill And District Andhra Maha Sabha

The Stella Hill and District Andhra Sabha held its annual Dewali celebrations at Stella Hill, on Saturday afternoon, November 5. Prizes were distributed to all the children attending the Andhra vernacular school. The gathering was entertained with songs, hymns and dialogues by these children in Telugu. The teacher Mr. G. S. Latchmans Naidoo and his assistant Miss M. A. Latchmamma Naidoo were highly praised for the progress the pupils had made. The President, Mr. A. J. Naidoo who is shortly proceeding for India on a holiday tour, was presented by the Sabha with a fountain pen.

## Andhra Maha Sabha

Messrs. D. V. Naidoo and A. J. Naidoo, secretary and treasurer respectively, of the Andhra Maha Sabha (S.A.), who are proceeding to India on a holiday tour by the *s. s. Isipingo*, were accorded a farewell reception in the Tamil Institute, Durban, on Sunday November 6. In recognition of the services rendered to the sabha for the past seven years, and to the Andhra community in general, the officials and members of the sabha, wished them a bon voyage and a safe return and presented them with bouquets and gold and silver medals suitably inscribed. Mr. V. M. Naidoo, the President, who formerly arranged to accompany these gentlemen has postponed his visit owing to the illness of his mother.

## Saraswati Educational Institute

The foundation stone of a school building, to be built by the Saraswati Educational Institute, Port Elizabeth, was laid on April 22 last, by the Mayor Councillor W. O. Adcock. The building which is a double storeyed one will be a fine structure when completed. It will be ready

in less than a month's time. This is the first time in the history of Port Elizabeth that an Indian school of this nature had been undertaken by the Indian community to be built. Both English and Tamil would be taught in the school. The members of the institute namely Messrs. K. S. Pillay, M. S. Nagan and A. G. Moodley left on their second tour to the Transvaal and Natal. Funds are badly needed to clear the outstandings and it is hoped that the community will respond liberally to this good cause.

### Accidents In September

According to the figures supplied by the Census Office, there were 3,430 accidents in all during September in the Union, in 2,355 of which no injury was sustained by the people involved. A total of 74 accidents were classed as "fatal," 216 as "major injury" accidents and 785 as "minor injury" ones. 1,150 accidents occurred in Johannesburg, where 11 people were killed. Durban had 363 accidents and three deaths, and Pretoria 208 accidents and four deaths. Of the 76 killed, Europeans numbered 27, natives 44, coloured people four and Asiatics one. Of people killed during the month seven were drivers of motor cars, buses and lorries, 11 passengers and six drivers of motor cycles, 32 riders of pedal cycles and 20 pedestrians. Motor cars in collision with other motor cars accounted for by far the greater number of accidents.

### £500,000 For Uganda

#### Native College

An endowment fund of £500,000 for Makerere College, Uganda, for higher education of Africans, has been made by the British Government in association with the Governments in Uganda, Tanganyika and Kenya. This fact was announced at a meeting of the Council of the Empire Cotton-Growing Corporation, which contributed £10,000 for laboratories for the new college.

### How Chinese Show Their

#### Patriotism

Members of the Chinese community in London have had a day in fasting in order to "suffer some of the pangs of hunger experienced by Chinese soldiers." The money saved in this way was sent to China to help in her war with Japan, reports Reuter. In the afternoon, many Chinese, still fasting, met at the China Institute, Gower Street, to listen to an account by Prof. Chang Peng-Chu (Nankai University) of his recent tour of America. Nearly all the London community of Chinese, including the poorest waiters and dishwashers in restaurants, are contributing regularly from five to ten per cent. of their wages for relief purposes. Already they have raised £3,000.

### Law Of Jungle In Europe

In the course of the last few days in Europe we have seen the cult of the lathi, declared Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru

speaking at a meeting at the Indian Students' Hostel in Gower Street, London, held under the auspices of the Indian League to mark the 70th birthday of Mahatma Gandhi. Mahatma Gandhi, said Pandit Nehru, had left the Congress but Gandhiji was bigger than the Congress and was a great force. His struggle for freedom was greater than that of any organisation and Mahatma Gandhi was still there to give his advice. "Lately we have seen the extraordinary triumph of violence in Europe. Mahatma Gandhi had lived for the exact opposite. In Europe we had seen the law of the jungle prevail, but in India Mahatma Gandhi had laid down something entirely different. He had been called a non-resister, but he had not merely sat down and bowed his head to evil. Active resistance to evil had been his policy—peaceful and non-violent resistance, but resistance nevertheless. Pandit Nehru declared that he could not see Mahatma Gandhi submitting to what the great empires of Britain and France with all their strength had submitted to under the threat of a powerful country, and he could not see the Indian nationalist movement submitting to it either. Mahatma Gandhi's whole training had been that one could not submit to anything degrading or bad. Pandit Nehru said that he had been surprised by the attitude adopted by so many so-called Pacifists. They had given their support to the most terrible things and they had subscribed to a standard which was without honour. Mahatma Gandhi's was aggressive and fighting pacifism and his achievements in India had been outstanding. Pandit Nehru said that he did not know how far Mahatma's philosophy had extended to other countries, but he believed that there was a growing realisation that there should at least be some moral standard.

### Mr. Tyson On A Royal

#### Commission

Mr. John Tyson, C.B.E., who was Secretary to the Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri, who came out to South Africa as the first Agent-General for India, will represent the Government of India on a Royal Commission to the West Indies. The Commission, under the Chairmanship of Lord Moyne (formerly the Hon. Walter Guinness) has already left England, but Mr. Tyson will join them in December with Mrs. Tyson, who is at present in Durban. Mrs. Tyson, with her daughter, Margaret, will sail for England from Durban in the *Llandoverly Castle* on November 12. She will meet her husband in London. Mr. Tyson is at present Secretary to the Acting Viceroy, Lord Brabourne. Mr. and Mrs. Tyson will be about six months in the West Indies before returning to India.

### Soviet Women Flyers Break Record

Three Soviet women flyers, who, though forced down in the Soviet Far East, made the world's record non-stop long distance flight for women. Starting from Moscow, in 26 hours 29 minutes they flew 3,472 miles on a straight course, and 4,031 miles on a zigzag course.

## Social And Personal

Mr. and Mrs. O. H. A. Jhaveri wish to express through these columns their profound thanks to all those friends and well-wishers who had kindly sent messages of congratulations and good wishes from all over the Union and overseas on the occasion of the marriage of their daughter Miss Jubeda Jhaveri with Mr. Mahomed Cassim of Louis Triohardt.

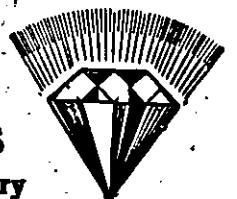
Mr. D. D. Naidoo, known as Namsoo, the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. V. A. Naidoo of Port Elizabeth, who came to spend a short holiday in the Union, sailed for London with his wife on October 29 by the Balmoral Castle for further studies in aeronautical engineering.

## Obituary

### Death Of Mrs. Talwantsingh

We regret to record the death of Mrs. Talwantsingh, wife of Babu Talwantsingh, a prominent resident of Verulam, which took place after a brief illness on November 6, at the age of 75, at her residence at Verulam. Her remains were cremated at the Hindu crematorium at Verulam before a large gathering of mourners representing many prominent people of Durban and all over Natal. Pandit Harisunker Patak (priest of the Shri Gopallal Temple) officiated. Many wreaths and floral tributes from relatives and friends were received. She leaves behind her husband, and her only son, Mr. Ravikrishna and one daughter and many grand-children to mourn their sad loss. We extend to them our deepest sympathy.

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# Doings In India

## Gandhiji On Federation

IN the course of an article in *Harijan* Gandhiji replies as follows to a doubt raised that he would be prepared to submit to the Indian Federation scheme if some trifles were conceded:—

"I have said that the Congress will never have Federation forced upon it and that there was no hope of peace in India till there was independence in virtue of a constitution framed by a duly convened Constituent Assembly. I have also made it clear that so far as Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and I are concerned, though we may talk in different language we are one in most things that matter to India. On the question of Federation there never has been any difference of opinion between us. And I have made a rule for myself that so far as the Congress is concerned, if there is an unbridgeable gulf between him and me his view should prevail. And this for the very good reason that I am not in the Congress and he is in the centre of it, and very much in touch with everything relating to the Congress."

## Spanish People's Appreciation Of India's Sympathy

The following is the English translation of a letter addressed to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru by Enrique Lister, the famous Spanish Republican leader, thanking him for sympathy and support of the people of India to distressed Spain:—

"Distinguished friend,—I have read with great emotion your recent letter in which you send me your good wishes and those of your people for the soldiers who fight under my command. All we who compose the 5th Regiment have been making this fight, not only to aid our comrades, but thinking at the same time of our brothers in other countries. Our offensive has shown that the idea which some people have put forward about the weakening of the resistance and the vitality of the Republican Army is false. And you yourself have been able to see with your own eyes what the Spanish people desire, and also have been able to appreciate personally the unflinching desire of all of us to continue the struggle, until we achieve the victory for the republican army, in which result we achieve full confidence. I have heard of your participation in the Congress held in Paris. All the men under

my command and I appreciate the interest which you have shown us, and I, therefore, send you my congratulations for the vigour of your speeches. The Spanish people will never forget those who, in difficult moments, in moments when their independence is at stake, have given them aid; and we know that we have among our friends the Indian people whom you so worthily represent. The treachery of some generals, the Italo-German intervention, and the political cowardice of the men who direct the politics of other countries are making the Spanish people bleed, but people will understand and judge."

## Clergyman Elected Village Congress President

At a meeting of the Congress members of Idaiyangudi, a big Christian village in the Nanguneri taluk, Tinnevely (Madras), held recently, it was resolved to form a Village Congress Sabha. Rev. D. Koilpillai was elected President, Messrs. Thevaram Thangaswami, vice-President, and Maduram Samuel, Secretary. An appeal was made to the public to join the Congress and wear Khaddar.

There are not many instances of Indian clergymen taking part in the political struggle in India. Rev. D. Koilpillai's name is familiar to many of his Christian and non-Christian friends in South Africa as in the early days he was in that country.

# S. A. ANDHRA MAHA SABHA

"India has to flourish in her own literature, even though it may be inferior to the English language. We and our children must build our own heritage. If we borrow another, we impoverish our own. We can never grow on foreign victuals. I want the nation to have the treasures contained in that language, and for that matter the other languages of the world, through its own vernaculars."

IN these saintly words of our Mahatma Gandhi I desire to appeal to my Andhra sisters and brothers to take a keener interest in their own mother-tongue, Telugu, as the knowledge of one's own mother-tongue in conjunction with English is very necessary.

I also wish to appeal to my Andhra sisters to become members of the Sabha, and to my Andhra brothers I say when your womenfolk are coming forward, why do you men lag behind? You have better opportunities than us women, and I sincerely appeal to you to become members and take a more active interest in the Sabha's activities.

You may ask what are the objects of the Andhra Maha Sabha? So, for your benefit I will give you a brief outline,

By  
Mrs. ATHIELUTCHMEE CHETTY  
(Vice-President)



MRS. ATHIELUTCHMEE CHETTY

The Sabha's attention is given first and foremost to the advancement of our sweet and beloved mother-tongue, Telugu, which is now known the world over as described by eminent persons as the "Italian of the East." Andhra vernacular schools are gradually being established wherever and whenever possible, for the purpose of teaching the language to our children.

We are also endeavouring to promote a feeling of brotherhood and sisterhood amongst us, which, as you are aware, would eventually lead to a better unity in the community. Religious, social and educational upliftment is also being considered. In order to promote and facilitate the working conditions of these various activities, it was found essential to have a central hall for the members of our community to congregate, and for this purpose the Sabha has purchased a building at No. 43 Leopold Street, Durban, now known as the "Andhra House," and I am pleased to say that members of the Andhra community and other well-wishers have contributed very liberally with donations. I must appeal very earnestly particularly to the Telugus and to other well-wishers to send in their contributions towards the building fund.



**NATIONALIST CONGRESS]**

One of the powers behind Communism and Liberalism, which made the struggle for race purity difficult, was the extension of the franchise to non-Europeans. In 38 Cape constituencies the coloured people held the balance of power.

He referred to Dr. Abdurahman's influence on the Capetown City Council as a striking example of how white men had to look into the eyes of coloured people and were rendered powerless to obtain social, political and economic segregation.

**Imperialism**

Behind all this was the imperialistic or empire interest. How did the non-European come by his vote? There was only one answer. The overseas imperialist authorities, when it came to granting self-government, had been afraid because Afrikanerdom was in the majority and would strive for freedom. So non-Europeans were not only enfranchised, but were set against Afrikaners and used to suppress Afrikaners. That imperialistic-empire interest still existed in South Africa and still employed natives and coloureds to beat down Nationalism.

**Attack On Jews**

Behind the Communism and Liberalism there was a power which had grown tremendously of late—a power that made itself felt during the last election. That power was Jewry.

Jews were in a minority in all countries, but they understood the art of attracting to themselves a great deal more than was due to them in proportion to their numbers.

The means they employed were not only their economic power but, directly or indirectly, they always preached the doctrine of liberalism or, where it suited their purposes better, the doctrine of Communism.

They disseminated and propagated these doctrines of equality because they wanted no race or colour discriminations, but because they were the means of protecting Jews. In all countries Jews were either Liberals or Communists. Their power was strong in South Africa and was becoming even stronger. There was yet another power to combat if South Africa were to remain a white man's land, said Dr. Malan, and that was the power to poverty.

He explained that a White man dislodged from the land to seek succour in urban areas cheek by jowl with Coloured and Natives, had the hardest task to keep the race pure. The older generation was steeped in tradition, but what was to happen to the children playing and growing up with non-European children in the same streets? Very often skilled and semi-skilled non-Europeans earned more than unskilled Europeans.

[Continued from page 411]

**"No Postponement"**

"In connection with the problems I have mentioned South Africa must choose and the time to choose with determination has arrived. There can be no further postponement. Even now it is too late in some respects."

He appealed to the people in their Voortrekker centenary year to make their choice. It was a God-given opportunity.

Two things were necessary to solve the country's great and urgent problems. The first was to return to idealism and the other was to secure full measure of unanimity among the people.

The Voortrekker wagons had revitalised idealism among the people and had brought a message of unity and strength. Those who pointed to bread and butter alone neglected a soul and a spirit. Only vultures were satisfied with bread and butter alone and as soon as they had devoured these they fought among themselves. That was demonstrated to-day in South African political circles outside the Nationalist Party.

The rolling wheel of the ox wagon had brought a reaction against this sort of thing. Afrikaner and Afrikaner wanted to be together in this centenary year on the basis of Voortrekker idealism. All that remained to be done was to show the right road—the road of South Africa.

Senator Vermeulen announced it had been decided that Dr. Malan's speech should be distributed throughout the country.

Dr. Malan's motion was adopted unanimously.

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जेने ३५ वर्षं वया साधय आक्रिमभां प्रभ्याति मेवली होय  
महेरण्याने अे शुं अतावे छे!  
सेला ७५२ गील्ल चडाववामां नथी आवगुं  
तेमं हमारी डेरीभां हतम स्वादिष्ट कोजन नमवानी समर,  
दिवानीना दीवसेभां मीमांभ तेमं मसावेदार करशाणु.  
स्पर्शीयल तैयार करवामां आवसे.  
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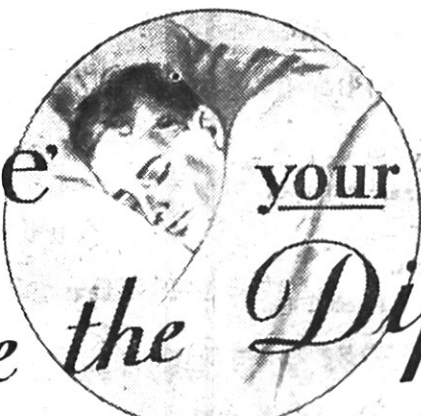
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