

INDIAN OPINION

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NOTES AND NEWS

Will Use Rifle To Settle Asiatic Problems

AT the Transvaal United Party Congress held at Pretoria on Nov. 10, resolutions were moved suggesting more stringent application of the immigration laws in respect of Asiatics, the formulation of a scheme preventing encroachment by Asiatics in European areas, and non-acceptance of the Fee-tham report. General Kemp, who presided, said the remedy lay in their own hands, as the properties on which the businesses concerned were situated belonged to Europeans. There were further protests by several speakers, one of them saying, "The nation is determined to end this most pressing of all problems, and if need be it will do so with the rifle." A motion that no licences be issued to Asiatics and that no transfer of existing licences be approved was carried unanimously. "The upholding of the White civilisation in South Africa and the improvement of the social and economic position of our people and the solution of national problems are all safe in the United Party," said General J. C. Smuts, winding up the Congress.

United Party Beats Nationalists

It is generally believed that the United Party is more sympathetically minded in regard to the Asiatic problem than the Nationalist Party led by Dr. Malan. But from the above it would appear that the former beats the latter in its hostile feeling. We have at least not yet heard a nationalist threatening the use of the rifle to solve the problem while a member of the United Party has even threatened to go to that length. It is, however, not at all surprising in these days with the example of the treatment of the Jews in Germany in front of us. Whether this threat is to be taken seriously or not it certainly gives a direct lie to those who declare from the public platforms that the situation in regard to Indians is improving.

Opening For Coloured Nurses

Coloured nurses will start their training—in the first course ever open to them in South Africa—at the Somerset Hospital early next year, states a message from Capetown. An appeal is being sent to coloured training schools

and ministers of religion pointing out the advantages of coloured girls taking up nursing. This wide publicity is expected to bring forward many suitable coloured girls.

Indian parents generally think of only two courses for their children, either medicine or law. There is not a single Indian woman in South Africa who holds a qualification in mid-wifery and nursing and it would be well for some Indian girls to set their minds to qualify for this noble and humanitarian and at the same time a very useful and paying profession.

Vegetarians At Lunch

The advocacy of a diet which excludes any form of flesh was stressed at a vegetarian luncheon given under the auspices of the Order of the Golden Age at the restaurant of the Fridjohn Health Institute, says *The Star* (Johannesburg). The luncheon consisted entirely of vegetables, fruits, nuts and other edibles, in accordance with the practice of the Order. Mrs. W. M. Baumann, of Pretoria, addressed the gathering on the results achieved by vegetarians and advanced four reasons for giving up meat. The first was the humanitarian one. Meat and fish were only eaten at the cost of suffering of countless animals and fish, she said. People took it as a matter of course that they should eat meat and it had become a habit. From the health point of view it was significant that doctors prescribed a meatless diet for many ailments. No religion taught that men should eat meat. Scientists had said that from man's teeth and the length of the alimentary canal he was a fruit eating specimen. Lastly, a diet of vegetables and fruit was much more pleasant to sight and palate. Hard workers needed good health, which could only be gained and maintained with a fleshless diet.

When Mr. M. K. Gandhi was in South Africa he had made it a rule that all public banquets should be wholly vegetarian. This was a novelty to Europeans and many banquets given in honour of distinguished personages were marked by their scrupulously vegetarian menu. We have since degenerated, for our present leaders believe that no banquets are successful without

meat dishes and alcohol on top of it. The above is, therefore, a lesson from the Occidental which can profitably be learnt by the Oriental.

Letter For Peace

The *Times* (London) publishes a letter bearing the following signatures the contents of which are noteworthy: Earl of Athlone, former Governor-General of South Africa; Lord Howard of Pentrich, Ambassador to Washington from 1924 to 1930; Major-General Frederick Maurice, President of the British Legion; Viscount Fitzalan, formerly Viceroy of Ireland; Admiral Sir Osmond Brock, formerly Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean and Portsmouth Fleets; Lord Rennell, Ambassador in Rome from 1908 to 1919; and Major John Hay Beith (Ian Hay, the famous playwright and author), Director of Public Relations at the War Office.

"The battle for peace must be fought in the heart of the individual and thus throughout the community if it is to be won in the world." The choice will decide whether our Empire is ultimately going the way of other empires or whether the Commonwealth, led by God, becomes the leader of the world toward sanity and peace," says the letter. "A crisis makes many turn to God only to forget him again when immediate danger is past. Armistice Day should teach us as individuals and as a nation what 20 years ago we failed to learn. Only so can we escape the final lesson of irretrievable catastrophe. Victory in this battle is one needful for the world in which we live. It implies first of all a change of heart. Experience has proved that such a change can take place and that it comes to those who turn from judging others and their systems to a sense of their own faults and determination to live under the guidance of God. The strength of a nation is shown by the courage to admit her own faults. Moral re-armament must be the foundation of national life as it must be of any world settlement. The miracle of God's living spirit can break the power of pride, selfishness, lust, fear and hatred, for spiritual power is the greatest force in the world. The

choice is moral re-armament or national decay. That choice will decide whether ours is ultimately to go the way of other dead kingdoms and empires or whether our Commonwealth, led by God, may become the leader of the world toward sanity and peace."

The time has now come when words should be interpreted into deeds. That is the only comment that we can offer.

Market Trouble In Johannesburg

A deputation of town agents from Diagonal Street put their case before the Parks and Estates Committee of the Johannesburg City Council on Nov. 15 for the retention of facilities for selling perishable produce at Diagonal Street. An annual turnover of £500,000 and vital links in the city's distributive system were at stake, they said. Farmers

sent thousands of pounds of produce and flowers monthly to them in preference to the market. The advantage, they said, was that the produce could be sold immediately and buyers got what they wanted in the minimum time. On the market they had to wait for auctioneers to deal with a particular section. The agents also gave the buyers credit. If they were forced to close down, as was suggested, and to operate on the municipal market, the present facilities might disappear and farmers and distributors would suffer. "If we are not satisfying a need as well as or better than the market, it is obvious farmers and distributors would not patronise us," said a member of the deputation after the meeting. The representations will be considered.

cause of much effort on the part of the Government but because of the firm attitude adopted by the local Indians fully supported by the Indian National Congress.

But after all said and done the guilt, if any, should really be attached to none else but ourselves. We are suffering because we are putting up with all the humiliations imposed upon us for the sake of material gains.

One thing that applies to all our brethren who have settled in countries outside India is that we must stand united at all cost. The second thing is moral re-armament. It applies as much to us as it applies to the rulers. Unity, strength of character and morality should form our ammunition and we are bound to succeed. Without them we are bound to fail.

Indian Opinion

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 18TH, 1938

Position Of Indians Outside India

WE reproduce elsewhere in this issue a review of the Government of India of the outstanding events relating to Indians who have settled in countries outside India. If there is one thing that the review proves it is the impotency of the Government of India Agency. The position in South Africa is perhaps the worst and hardly anything substantial has been said in the review that the presence of the Agent-General has been helpful in preventing it from being still worse. In all important matters of principle the Agent-General's word as well as that of the Government of India has been ignored by the Union Government, as has been done in the case of the two Commissions—the Mixed Marriages and the Land Laws—which are at present sitting. A few concessions here and there are of no real worth and if it were only a question of bargaining for rights for Indians, that could better be done perhaps by Indians them-

selves who can quite capably win the pleasure of the authorities concerned.

We are convinced that the usefulness of the Agency in this country is not adequate to the expense incurred by India to maintain it, which is nearly £10,000 per annum. But the fault is not with the Agency. It is with the Government of India which itself is a weak Government. Its attitude with regard to Indians outside India can be likened to that of Mr. Chamberlain dealing with Herr Hitler. India is under a bureaucratic regime. Only when democratic rule is established will India's Agent-General in this or in any other country enjoy the real position of an ambassador who can speak with some power and authority as, for instance, the Japanese Consul is able to do.

In the Government of India's review we find that only some tangible result was achieved in Zanzibar and that too was not be-

Nazism Running Mad

IT is not long since we have witnessed the drama enacted by Germany in Austria and then in Czechoslovakia, and ere there is time to recover from the shock of the horrors of those, there is before the civilized world yet another one which, in their grimness, surpasses in a way, those it has already witnessed. The most unheard of humiliation and extermination of over 600,000 Jews, a fine of £80,000,000 and the confiscation and demolition of all their most valuable properties, is the value attached to the life of one so-called Aryan in Germany. This is the penalty exacted from the Jews in Germany for the murder in Paris, by a 17 year-old Polish lad, of the German diplomat Von Rath. It is difficult to imagine anything more fiendish in this modern world, and from a nation which boasts of being the greatest

civilized nation of the world. This drama is enacted in a corner of Europe while the rest of Europe, including Britain, with all her boasted power, stands aghast watching but unable to do practically anything beyond uttering a meek and mild protest. Such is the tremendous power of the Nazi to-day. Dare a Jew utter a word in any part of the world and down goes the Nazi rod with mighty force over the whole race under its domination. There must be something wrong somewhere when such barbarity outdoing that of the medieval days could be wrought in this twentieth century without even a finger raised. Does this not prove beyond a shadow of doubt that the power of arms and ammunition is worthless where there is lacking the strength of character? And that where there is the strength of character there even the most powerful machine guns are muzzled? The evil-doer is having his day because there is no one so powerful in character to face him. What we see enacted under the Nazi regime is nothing but a reflection in its grim form of the deeds committed under British Imperialism. Germany cannot without justification point out a finger of scorn against Britain's treatment of her subjects. Britain cannot plead not guilty to the following charge laid against her by a German paper: "The English people should have every reason to be disgusted about their cruelties against other countries. In the country of a foreign people they are blowing up houses, hanging men who are fighting for the rights of freedom of their country and have introduced a reign of terror. The mountain tribes in Waziristan felt the cruelty of British punitive measures when trying to obtain

their freedom." We might add here that the Jallianwala Bagh massacre should not be forgotten and the impediments placed against millions of people of India in their fight for freedom are no small acts of tyranny. The paper referred to above further writes: "The role the British people now play of accusing Germany of alleged atrocities is misplaced in view of the fact that the British Empire runs through a sea of blood."

But this does not retrieve the wrongs done by Germany to the Jews or minimise Germany's guilt.

We quote the wrongs of Britain merely to show that it is her own blemished character that has rendered her powerless before such heinous crimes against humanity.

British statesmen are beginning to realise the necessity of moral rearmament. The substance of a letter signed by distinguished British statesmen published in the *London Times* is reproduced elsewhere in this issue. It is stated therein that a change of heart is needed to save the Empire from crumbling like others have crumbled. "Experience has proved that such a change can take place and that it comes to those who turn from judging others and their systems to a sense of their own faults and determination to live under the guidance of God. The strength of a nation is shown by the courage to admit her own faults."

We can only hope this light has not come to Britain a little too late. It will require the spirit of a Kemal Ataturk to bring about this revolutionary change in the present British system. Then and then alone will there be an end to Nazism.

Kemal Ataturk

THE death of Kemal Ataturk at Istanbul which was announced on November 10 has removed one of the great figures of the world. He was a God-send to Turkey when she was steeped in darkness. He was a Dictator but unlike the two Dictators in Europe who are seeking to build their Empire on the foundation of human skulls. Their dictatorship is demonish. Kemal Ataturk's was like that of a hard task master. Within the short period of fifteen years he completely revolutionised his people. There are differences of opinion as to whether he was right in copying everything of the West and discarding all that was of the East. But hesitation at times proves dangerous and who can tell that the people of Turkey may have yet been suffering in darkness if Kemal Ataturk did not unhesitatingly use the iron rod with firmness to bring them out of it? We cannot do better than to quote here the very worthy tribute paid by *The Star* (Johannesburg) to the "Father of Turkey": "He was ruthless in his methods, imaginative in his reforms, revolutionary in his departure from the immemorial ways of the East. Yet he remained always the cool, detached idealist who thought of a new Turkey that had to live rather in the orbit of the West than the East, and who fashioned his reforms accordingly. His abolition of the Caliphate, his substitution of a civil code in place of the sacred law of Islam, and his emancipation of women from the harem were only a few of many reforms whose very boldness stunned his people into almost unquestioning acquiescence. These changes had about them the reforming fervour of a Napoleon, for Kemal's mind frequently reflected Bonaparte's own impatience with tradition when a short cut to his secret objectives presented itself. Kemal Ataturk, though he so far favoured democratic rule as to attempt the creation of a two-party system, retained his absolute power by the most drastic repression from time to time of such forces as opposed him, and his domestic rule in Turkey was marked by periods of almost savage suppression of those who impeded his progress. But the fatalistic Oriental mind, with the past Sultanates still vivid in the national memory doubtless counted this a light price to pay for an energetic leadership that enabled modern Turkey to find its soul once more.

INDIAN SETTLERS IN DOMINIONS AND OTHER PARTS OF EMPIRE

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA REVIEWS POSITION

A REVIEW of important events relating to or affecting Indians in different parts of the British Empire, has been published by the Government of India for the year 1937-38. The following is an extract:

South Africa

In South Africa, notwithstanding representations made by the Government of India, two Commissions have been appointed to investigate the problems of mixed marriages and of the acquisition of land by Indians in areas outside the purview of the "Gold Law."

The work of the Mixed Marriages Commission, says the Review, is not expected to be of much practical importance to the local Indian community, as much information as is available goes to show that mixed marriages are very rare among Indians in South Africa.

The enquiries of the Land Commission, on the other hand, are likely to be of considerable importance.

The proceedings of the Commissions are being watched with interest by the Government of India and their Agent-General.

During the Parliamentary session a number of legislative measures affecting Indian interests, directly or indirectly came up for consideration.

A Marketing Act was passed for the control of marketing of certain classes of agricultural produce, containing a provision that only Europeans might vote at meetings of producers called to discuss the merits of any particular scheme. An assurance has, however, been given by the Secretary for Agriculture that the Act will not be so worked as to affect prejudicially the interests of Indians.

To another measure, the Slums Amendment Act, the object of which was to give further powers to local authorities in the administration of the Slums Act, exception was taken by the South African Indian Congress, and eventually certain amendments suggested by the Congress regarding costs of arbitration and calculation of compensation were accepted.

In the Arms and Amunitions Act, the object of which is to simplify procedure in regard to the issue of arms licences, an amendment was accepted to the effect that any refusal of licences to Indians by Magistrates should be subject to an appeal to the Minister.

The Unbeneficial occupation of Farms Act, commonly described as a measure for slum clearance in rural areas, was another piece of legislation which aroused considerable apprehension.

The Bill provided that, if any portion of agricultural land was subject to encumbrance, or if the smallness of its area rendered the produce insufficient for the livelihood of persons living thereon, the Minister may expropriate them on payment of compensation. It was felt that the Bill might be used to expropriate Indian farmers from valuable agricultural lands.

On representations being made, the Minister for lands gave an assurance to the Agent-General that he would consult the latter before taking any action under the Act. A further assurance was given later that there was no intention of applying the provisions of the Act to any but Europeans, that the provisions of the Act would not be applied to Indians unless an appeal for assistance came from some responsible body, and that, should the remote possibility of expropriation occur, no steps would be taken until the question of future provision for the owners to be expropriated had been settled.

The Report was published during the year of a Commission appointment by the Natal Administration to enquire into the system of education in that province. In so far as Indian education is concerned, the Commission recommended a programme of expansion, and, among other things, suggested the introduction of compulsory education in suitable districts with a corollary that compulsory education should be free; and that health and social services be extended to Indian schools and that the Union Government be requested to increase the subsidy for Indian education.

In Kenya

In the other countries of the African mainland, it was in Kenya alone that the Indian community continued to be perturbed and this was mainly over the proposed Order-in-Council, which sought to define the boundaries of the parts of the Highlands to be set aside for non-native occupation. In a statement on the subject made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, it was made clear that, while there would be no legal colour bar, the existing administrative practice, demarcating the areas as European areas, would continue in the future.

It would, therefore, appear, says the Review, that the objection to the Order-in-Council comes not so much from its proposed legal content as from the moral reinforcement that its issue would provide to the existing administrative practice. Recognising the validity of

this objection, the Government of India have again made representations to His Majesty's Government. No Order-in-Council has been promulgated yet.

Another matter, which engaged the attention in Kenya, was the Transport Licensing Ordinance. The Indian objections lay in the apprehension that, in the attempt to prevent wasteful competition between the railways and other forms of transport in Kenya, namely, lorries and dhows, Indians, who have considerable interest in the latter business, would be affected adversely. The other main objections were directed towards the composition of the Transport Licensing Board and the provisions relating to the grant of exclusive licences.

No representation from the local Indian community was received by the Government of India until after the Bill had passed its second reading, and been referred to a Select Committee. An endeavour by the Government of India to secure postponement of consideration of the measure was unsuccessful, but His Majesty's Government have stated that specific objections to any provisions of the Bill arising after enactment of the measure would be examined, and, if necessary, amendments would be considered. The matter continued to receive the attention of the Government, who made further representations.

The Ordinance was passed in December, 1937. Under its provisions, Indians are not precluded from appointment to the Transport Licensing Board, and one Indian was nominated in the first Board. Time has also been given for objections to be lodged, and provision made for an appeal to the Supreme Court against the decision of the Licensing Board.

There was some agitation in Tanganyika against the Native Marketing (Control and Marketing) Bill, but in the course of its passage through the Legislative Council, the Bill was subsequently modified, and emerged as the Native Coffee (Control and Marketing) Ordinance, which applied the principles of control only to coffee. As a result of this amendment, the Indian representatives in the Legislative Council stated the New Bill satisfied their requirements.

In Zanzibar

It was in another territory in Eastern Africa namely the Island Protectorate of Zanzibar, that events took a turn which threatened grave economic and financial consequences.

The scheme of control of clove trade brought into force by the Zanzibar Clove (Purchase and exportation) Decree failed to win the approval of the local Indian community who organized a boycott of the clove trade. Simultaneously, a boycott of the import of Zanzibar cloves was also organized by the Indian National Congress in India.

In view of the prospect of grave economic and financial consequences to the Protectorate in the event of a continuance of the deadlock and of further representations made by the Government of India, the Government of Zanzibar, prepared a modified scheme for the control of the clove trade, the main feature of which was the withdrawal of the monopoly of the Clove Growers' Association in the internal market. Producers indebted to Government were to sell only to the Clove Grower's Association, but other producers were to be free to sell their cloves to the Clove Growers' Association or to any licensed dealer. All cloves before ultimate export were to pass through the Clove Growers' Association, but the Clove Growers' Association itself was not to sell to principal overseas markets as long as the normal flow of exports was maintained.

As the result of a conference held in April-May, 1938, at which Mr. G. S. Bozman was present as an observer on behalf of the Government of India, an agreement was reached between the Government of Zanzibar and the local Indian community, which, among other things, brought about the termination of the boycott of cloves in India.

The Bill relating to indebtedness and land alienation, which have been the subject of very long correspondence between the Government of India, His

Majesty's Government and the Government of Zanzibar was finally enacted in January, 1938, as the Land Protection (Debts Settlement) Decree, which has met with the approval of all communities of the Protectorate, as being a fair solution of an intricate and highly controversial problem.

Wage Reduction In Malaya

The most important development in Malaya during the year was the reduction in wages on the rubber estates, which eventually led to the prohibition of assisted emigration from India. In accordance with the recommendations made by the Right Hon'ble V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, the Malayan Government restored, with effect from the 1st April, 1937, the wages of Indian labourers in Malaya to the level at which they stood prior to 1930. The price of rubber, however, again declined towards the end of 1937, and in the early months of 1938, and this decline combined with large cuts in the quotas authorised by the International Rubber Restriction Committee brought the question of wages again to the fore. They have since been reduced and the matter is engaging the attention of the Government.

There is a steady improvement in the facilities provided on estates in Malaya, among which mention may be made of the opening of new schools, better salaries for teachers and more dispensaries with better qualified dressers.

In Fiji

In the more distant Colonies, in Fiji the most important problem affecting the Indian community, which still awaits solution and has continued to receive the close attention of the

Government of India, is the question of land tenure.

Another important matter affecting Indians relates to a proposal to tighten existing immigration restrictions. The Government of India have the matter under correspondence with His Majesty's Government.

In British Guiana, as a result of a recommendation made by the Labour Disputes Commission, a Labour Inspectorate has been established.

In Trinidad

In Trinidad, the Commission appointed to enquire into the labour disturbances, which were mainly confined to the oil-fields employing almost exclusively West Indian labour, made certain general recommendations aiming at the improvement of labour conditions, many of which, if given effect to, should help to improve the condition of agricultural labourers, who are largely drawn from the Indian community. The Government of India have asked to be kept in touch with the progress made in regard to the adoption of these recommendations, and were informed in March last that an Industrial Adviser had been appointed, entrusted with the duties proposed to be assigned to a Labour Department.

A local Commission has been appointed in Mauritius to investigate the labour disturbances, which took place on certain estates among casual labourers, many of whom were of Indian descent. The report of the Commission is being awaited.

Lastly the recent appointment of an Agent of the Government of India in Burma, the decision regarding which was taken this year, marks an important step and is of particular interest, in view of the recent happenings in that country.

MAHATMA GANDHI

APOSTLE OF PEACE AND NON-VIOLENCE

A LEAN, frail, somewhat small, unimpressive figure with long arms, sharp nose, broad forehead and penetrating eyes, in the middle of his old age, sits on the pulpit among a vast humanity, most impatient, and most restive and eager to listen to him, and hypnotises it to a pin-drop silence as if by a magic wand and converts it entirely to his own way of thinking. He speaks clearly, distinctly and without emotion and emphasis as though dropping jewels into a golden bowl unmindful of aught else counting once and making no mistake.

He is India's greatest political leader, holding the ground so long not because he throws others down but because they cannot do without him. All others great and small, with widely different views, only have to nod their heads in

By
PROF. DARBARA SINGH
In "The Tribune" (Lahore)

his presence. The adversary hesitates to interview him for fear of conversion and loss of his ground. He is a man of strong will and wonderful persuasive powers. He is not a magician but his achievement of results points that he acts magically. He is a man of unshakable determination and indefatigable energy. At his will he sets up movements, stops them and revives them. He knows the proper moment when it can be done and the others are helpless. Masses are attached to him as if by waving a little finger he makes them play to his tune. They have an affection and reverence for him.

Greatest Man

He is the greatest living man of today. They compare him to Christ and Krishna and so on and yet he stands by himself. Love and affection are his motto. He is on his bended knees to compel response in others, not that he begs them for a certain line of action; for begging of this kind means nothing, but to touch their finer chords. Hatred and dislike are not known to him. He may not like the action of others, but he would not cease liking them. To shun the evil and not the evil-doer has been his practice. The evil-doer has only to come near him and fall under the spell of conversion.

Social Reformer

He is one of India's greatest social reformers whose name is sure to pass

down to posterity. It is due to him that untouchability is almost on its last legs, not only in India but abroad even. His historic fast unto death will always remain fresh in the minds of the people. The low-born have found space to move about and air to breathe. Their joy is boundless and their gratitude infinite. Hindu-Muslim unity has been the breath of his nostrils not for political purposes but for amicable human living. But for political power this unity would have been a settled fact. Even then we are sure of his success. He has inculcated in the people the habit of simple living and sincere

thinking. He is an institution in himself.

Richest And Yet The Poorest

He is the richest man in the world and yet the poorest. Millions come into his hand and yet he has not claimed a pie as his own. Wherever he goes people shower money on him and he gives it for the national use. He is the king of kings. The honour done to him is ever envied by kings and emperors. Give him the riches of the world, he will kick them; offer him the kingdom of the whole world, he will refuse it.

Many take him as a great politician and many others call him only as a saint. But his character and the way he has shaped events show that he is at once a great saint and a great politician. He has been the top leader of the Congress for the last 20 years, nay he has been willingly accepted as a dictator. He is the Congress and the Congress is he. He has run a current of freedom into the masses and his name is on their lips next to God's.

He is the pride and glory and honour of India. May God spare him for India for many years more.

Things In General

Asiatic Population Has Grown

Younger

THE report of the Census Office, Pretoria, dealing with Asiatics states that a noticeable feature is the increase in the number of children and young adults since the 1921 census. The disproportion between the sexes in earlier years has largely disappeared and the number of females is now not far short of the number of males. The vital statistics show a high survival rate. Another factor affecting the age distribution is the loss due to the excess of emigration over immigration. The emigrants have been mostly middle-aged and elderly Indians. During the last 15 years the Asiatic population has grown "younger."

Protest Meeting Against

Administration Of Slums Act

Mr. B. A. Maghrajh, who presided at a Durban meeting on the question of slums, explained to the owners of property in Avondale, Madras and Sydenham Roads the intention of the authorities to declare the area a slum. All owners, he said, should take a great interest and fight to the bitter end. Vigorous protests were made by the property owners present, and it was stated that particularly everyone had owned and occupied properties in the area for more than 50 years. From time to time repairs and renovations were being carried out and the owners had kept the premises in good order. It was resolved that the matter be handed over to the Natal Indian Congress, who had already been dealing with the Warwick Avenue, Mayville and Jacob areas.

Another Meeting

A representative meeting of the owners of properties affected under the slums clearance in the Avondale, Cowey, Madras and Milner Roads area, was held on Monday night at the residence of Mr. R. Bhagwan, 32 Sydenham Road, Durban. Mr. A. Christopher, President, and other officials of the Colonial Born and Settlers'

Indian Association attended. The following resolution was unanimously carried:—"That this meeting protests against the recommendation of the Medical Officer of Health of Durban to declare the above area as slums. This meeting welcomes the conciliatory attitude of the Slums Committee, in that it would be far better to treat each property on its merits rather than to apply the Slums Act drastically by declaring a number of premises as one set of premises."

Durban Tribute To Ataturk

A tribute to the late Kemal Ataturk was paid by a mass meeting held last Sunday under the auspices of the Muslim Institute. The chairman was Mr. Hajee E. M. Paruk. Prayers were offered by Mr. Hafez Ebrahim and other speakers included Messrs. A. I. Kaje, Maulana Hazaratuddin, C. M. Anglia, S. A. Rasool, S. J. Randeria, Sayed Sarsooddin and Ahmed Manjoo. The following resolutions were passed: This mass meeting records its deep sense of sorrow at the great loss sustained by Turkey in particular and Mussulmans in general by the sad demise of Kemal Ataturk and sends its heartfelt sympathy to the Turkish nation and to the family of Kemal Ataturk.

World Missionary Conference

The first section of the South African contingent to the World Missionary Conference at Madras left Durban on the *Isipingo* on Saturday November 12. The other missionaries from the Union will follow on the *Karanja* on Sunday, November 20. The Conference will be held from December 12 to 30. About 25 countries will be represented and the venue of the Conference will be the Madras Christian College in Tambaram. The convenor of the South African delegation is the Rev. J. M. du Toit, Secretary of the Christian Council of South Africa. Four of the 17 delegates are non-Europeans. The only woman is a Native Miss Mina Soga of Queenstown.

Natal Indian Farmers' Meeting

The Natal Indian Farmers' Union will hold a mass meeting in the Indian morning market, Durban, at 2 p.m. on November 20. The object of the meeting is to discuss the proposed alterations to the layout of stands by the Corporation in the farmers' section of the morning market. All Indian farmers are asked to attend the meeting.

Mr. Hofmeyr On Native Problem

Speaking at a civic luncheon in his honour at Kingwilliamstown on Saturday Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr M.P., said he believed South Africans could make no bigger contribution to humanity than by showing that they could solve the native problem on a basis of honour, justice and fair play. "I am sometimes held up as being one of those terrible people Liberals," said Mr. Hofmeyr, "but, as I see it, Liberalism is just ordinary common sense. We can only build up the strength of the country by building up the strength of all elements of the population."

Eid Greeting Stamps

These stamps have again been issued this year by the Young Men's Muslim Association, 91 Victoria Street, Durban. The object is that letters and cards conveying Eid Greetings should have these stamps which are printed in red and blue emblem of Peace and Greetings, at the same time assisting in the propagation of Islam. The stamps are priced at 12 for a shilling.

Hitler Gets Support In South Africa

General Manie Maritz made a strong attack on Jews when he addressed a poorly attended meeting from a wagon on a vacant piece of ground at Pietersburg (Transvaal) last Sunday. There was little enthusiasm among the audience and the Jewish element was almost entirely absent. He said he was forced to hold the meeting in the open as, owing to Jewish influence he was refused the use of the town hall. He described Jews as the root cause of all evil. He said it

was impossible for Christians and Jews to assimilate, for Christians could not associate with Satan.

Union's Trade Agreement With Burma

The Union Government has announced officially in Pretoria that it has completed a preliminary commercial agreement with the Government of Burma on the basis of reciprocal most-favoured nation treatment. The agreement will come into operation on December 5 this year and will be published in the "Gazette" on December 18.

Mr. Wilfred Knight To Remain On City Council

Durban City Council's solicitors have advised the City Council that Mr. Wilfred Knight's position as a Durban City Councillor is not affected by his recent conviction.

"Third Degree" Methods By Police

"You must realise that a police constable, in the exercise of his duty, must keep within the law himself. To adopt methods known as third degree is the worst thing you can do." With these remarks Mr. G. M. Fannin, Magistrate of Pinetown, on Thursday November 10, found Petrus Marthinus Nel, a European constable of Pinetown, guilty of tying up a Native with rope and striking him with a sjambok with the object of finding out where the firearms—which had been stolen—were concealed, and sentenced him to a fine of £15 or two months' hard labour.

British Prime Minister's Assurance With Regard To Colonies

Mr. Chamberlain, the Prime Minister, was asked in the House of Commons on November 14, to give an assurance that no transfer of the mandates over Tanganyika and other African Territories formerly under German rule would be effected until adequate financial compensation had been given to enterprises and inventors who had been engaged in developing the territories. Replying, Mr. Chamberlain referred his questions to Lord Baldwin's speech in 1935 in which Lord Baldwin said that no British territory, and no territory under British protection or mandate, would be transferred from British sovereignty or authority without the fullest regard being paid to the interests of all sections of the population in the territories concerned.

Boycott Of Newtown Market

The Transvaal Indian Congress is preparing a memorandum for submission to the Minister of Agriculture on the position at Newtown, Johannesburg, which led to a boycott of national mark produce. The views of the Agent-General for India are, it is stated, to be embodied in the memorandum. The boycott of national mark produce has been lifted at the instance of the Agent-

General until November 22 to permit of negotiations being conducted with the Government. It is hoped that a settlement will be reached before the tentative date for the resumption of the boycott. The trouble arose owing to the allegation of market agents and big buyers that the national mark scheme was interfering with private enterprise and causing serious disorganisation in the industry.

Teachers And Politics

The Education Department, it is learned, has requested teachers, in the interest of their schools, to avoid even the semblance of active participation in politics.

Natal Indian Congress (Glencoe Branch)

The annual meeting of the Glencoe branch of the Natal Indian Congress was held at the Indian school hall last Sunday, under the chairmanship of Mr. S. Bhagwandeem. The secretarial report was submitted dealing with various activities of the branch. The financial statement was also confirmed. The following office-bearers were elected for the ensuing year—President: Mr. S. Bhagwandeem; vice-presidents: Messrs. Vardarajlu O. Frank, Ebrahim E. Hansa, Ahmed O. Peer, Jaggan and K. Gungadeem; secretary: Mr. Ramdeen Bhagwandeem; treasurer: Mr. Gokul Lohd; committee: Messrs. Rawat Bhagwandeem, R. Gokool, M. Ramsuran, G. R. Maharaj, Gopie Singh, Bansiparsad Maharaj, Kandasamy S. Francis, Jumnaparsad, M. Subrao, N. Moorley and Mrs. Bunwarie.

Durban Municipal Valuation Appeal

All those Indians who wish to appeal against the value of their properties as appearing in the new valuation roll for the year 1939 and also those who wish to have their properties placed under Agricultural Rating or Undeveloped land rating are requested to call at the Congress Office, 175 Grey Street, Durban, for assistance.

Nizamia Muslim Society

The Nizamia Muslim Society, Maritzburg, sent the following message of condolence to the bereaved family of Kemal Ataturk and the people of Turkey: "The Nizamia Muslim Society, Pietermaritzburg, Natal, respectfully offer their heartfelt sympathies to the bereaved family of Kemal Ataturk and to the people of Turkey in their sad and irreparable loss."

Scheme To Build Vedic Temple

The Arya Partinidhi Sabha of Natal, a society dedicated for the propagation and dissemination of the Vedic faith in South Africa, has made a practical contribution towards realising its object. It has purchased a plot of land in Carlisle Street, near the St. John Ambulance Hall for £2,000. The society has now launched an ambitious scheme for the erection of

halls and necessary buildings costing nearly £5,000. The plans show two halls, one on the ground floor capable of holding over 700 people, and another on the first floor of smaller dimensions to be used entirely by the society for educational purposes. Provision has been made for travelling preachers and lecturers, who can be accommodated in self-contained flats, so that they can take advantage of the facilities provided.

Hindu Model Aeroplane Club Formed

An appeal to Indian youths interested in aeroplanes, to join a recently formed Hindu Model Aeronautical Club, the first of its kind to be formed in South Africa is being made by the founder, Mr. A. M. Pillay I.C.S. The club formed in September this year is greatly indebted to the interest shown by Mr. O. Foster, Mr. A. Bonfa and Mr. and Mrs. Gibb. It has a strong committee and the secretary, Mr. R. S. Nadarajan Nadar, of 181 Umgeni Road, will be pleased to give intending members any information they require.

Social And Personal

Mrs. B. Rama Rau, wife of the Agent-General for the Government of India in South Africa, who is at present in England will spend Christmas with her daughters in London.

Mr. Piet Grobler, former Minister of Native Affairs, has been elected one of the vice chairmen of the United Party in the Transvaal.

The good wishes of his congregation are being extended to the Rev. W. H. Satchell, of the St. Aidan's Indian Mission, Durban, who has sailed for India on a holiday visit.

Mr. S. Muthray of Pietermaritzburg who was away in the Eastern Cape Province for over a year for treatment to his eyes, has returned to the City.

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Doings In India

Congress President On Munich Agreement

IN an interview with the *United Press of India* on the recent Munich agreement regarding Czechoslovakia, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, the President of the Indian National Congress, said: "I could understand Mr. Chamberlain taking Munich as *fait accompli* because he could do nothing else and did not mean to do anything else. It has been the most ignominious defeat for the British Premier, so I could not understand why the British press and public are glorifying what may be described as a disgusting exhibition of bankrupt statesmanship." Mr. Bose added: "Munich proved conclusively one thing—that British prestige has been terribly shaken. It is a blow which Britain may find irretrievable. There is nothing of a conquering hero in Mr. Chamberlain, neither is he the apostle of peace as he is being applauded in Britain. Munich perhaps may prove the graveyard of European peace and of the world."

Madras Premier On Education

At the fiftieth annual meeting of the Hindu High School Old Boys' Association, Madras, Rao Bahadur P. T. Srinivasachariar, president of the Association, announced that it had been decided to award every year a prize of Rs. 10 to the student of the Third Form who stood first in the Hindustani Examination. Mr. C. Rajagopalachari the Premier addressing the gathering in Tamil said, Indian boys badly lacked training of the hand. The emphasis in the scheme of education at present in vogue was all on book learning. At the end they were like a costly and luxurious automobile kept in a garage. The gate was too narrow and the car could not be taken out. They were unable to find practical expression for their knowledge. A new method of training had to be evolved. It had to be a "graft" of the training of the intellect and of the hand, properly balanced and combined. The evolution of such a balanced training was no easy job. They should take care not to destroy the structure through impatience for results. A graft mango plant would not yield fruit straightaway; nor would the fruit be sweet until it was fully ripe. Care and thoroughness, and above all patience and solicitous watching were the requisites of the new method contemplated under the Wardha scheme. Patience was nowhere else more necessary than in the field of education,

Mr. Sastri's Tribute To Madras Premier

The Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri was one of the speakers at the Hindu High School Old Boys' Association function. Speaking in Tamil Mr. Sastri, referring to the Premier said: The Premier, in the true spirit of a *sanyasi*, was to-day giving the benefit of his vast experience to his fellow-countrymen. Congress Ministers held a precarious tenure of office, for from the Treasury Bench to-day they might, any moment they chose, decide to move into jails. But during the time they were on the Treasury Bench they were determined to do all the good they could to the people at large. The Premier was going about the business with a fine sense of discrimination as to the essentials and non-essentials. The Premier was, he was proud to say, one of the greatest followers of Mahatmaji and had succeeded in a measure in translating the spirit of Mahatmaji's teaching into deeds. Indeed, he was the Gandhi of the South—one whose company fully answered the concept of *Satsang* and whose example and message were inspiring and worthy of imitation.

Mrs. Vijyalakshmi Pandit M.L.A. Welcomed In London

Mrs. Vijyalakshmi Pandit M.L.A., who recently visited London was accorded a very fine welcome. Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon presided in the absence of Miss Ellen Wilkinson M.P. Mrs. Pandit said she attached more importance to the welcome to her as a common soldier in India's peaceful army of democracy than she did to it as a welcome to her as a Minister or a woman. India's problem was greater than that of women or of any individuals, and when they got rid of their major difficulty all other difficulties would be solved, including that of the position of women in India. Provincial autonomy was being worked not because it was an ideal scheme but because it did give them the opportunity to alleviate some of the most pressing consequences of the appalling poverty and misery. The evils would not disappear merely because a Minister with a white skin was replaced by one with a brown skin, but only when the deep fundamental changes they all knew to be necessary could be carried out. Mrs. Pandit said that she like others had watched with amazement the unfolding of the crisis. Self-determination of which they had heard so much was precisely what India was struggling for, but the word and others had been so used in European affairs as to have lost all sense or meaning. Under Gandhiji, they had learned in India to attach a

very high morality to politics, but where was morality in the recent dealings with the Czechs and the dictators? In Europe, it had been replaced by blackmail and brutal methods. In India they were brought up to believe that when it came to peace and war for a good cause or against evil, there need be no hesitation as to which side should be taken, but now she was dazed by what had happened. They had had war in India—one-sided war in which people had been beaten, jailed and ruined. The wounds of the flesh could be felt, but the wounds of the spirit were incalculable. Those wounds had been inflicted in Europe, for though war had been averted, it was only at a terrible cost in honour and decency. Part of the struggle of India was to sever the connection with a Government whose policy no Indian could ever endorse. The words 'peace,' 'progress,' and 'prosperity' were words without meaning now to India for everything that could promote these things had been betrayed.

Mutual Suspicion Must Go

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore in the course of a message to the *Behar Herald* for the first issue of the paper in its new garb published on October 14 says:—

"It is a truism to say that freedom cannot be built upon the quicksand of unreality. Our want of ordinary human interest, not only in our neighbouring provinces but in communities not our own, is encouraging in us a most ungracious fanaticism of mutual rejection. Such an illiberal attitude of mind owes its origin to the age-long restriction of separating ourselves in barricaded areas of caste and narrow parochialism. There is nothing, except our own cramped mentality, to prevent us from utilising all our resources and developing a generous national consciousness which will open before us a perspective of genuine freedom from which the poisoned accumulation of mutual suspicion and jealousy will be dissipated."

Col. Muirhead In India

Col. Muirhead, Under-Secretary of State for India, accompanied by Mr. H. Keeling, Parliamentary Secretary, landed in Bombay on October 13. In the course of an interview with a press representative he said: "I have merely come out to have a brief look at this country and its people. I have not come here with a special mission either with regard to Federation or anything else. Every body is trying to assign all sorts of missions to me. I have never been to India before and I think this a good opportunity to go round the country." Col. Muirhead met Mahatma Gandhi at the North-West Frontier Province,

The Sporting World

Indian Soccerites In Australia

THE Indian soccer team that visited Australia from India has again made a mark even as it did when it visited South Africa some years ago. Some of the names in the team are quite familiar to Indian players in the Union. The following account which is reproduced from an Indian exchange will be read with interest by the local soccerites:—

Giving a brilliant exposition of positional play, and revealing great speed and amazing control over the ball, the Indian soccer team defeated Queensland at the Exhibition Ground by seven goals to six. Down 5-1 at the interval, Queensland made a great recovery in the second half, when Brittain scored three goals in seven minutes. More than 5,000 witnessed the match, and the gate receipts were £250. The Queensland players were greatly handicapped by having to play in boots with leather bars, instead of studs, to avoid serious injury to Indians, five of whom wore boots. For sheer trickiness and masterly control of the ball no better display has been seen from international teams than that provided by the bare-footed Rahim, Noor Mahomed, Nandi and Sen. Their agility and remarkable speed completely bewildered the Queensland defence, who were hopelessly outplayed, in the opening twelve minutes, when four goals were scored. Long passing, with never a ball lost, deft flicks of the leather, and deadly marksmanship provided an attack, the type of which Queensland players have never previously encountered. From full-backs to forwards, the cohesion displayed by the visitors was an object lesson. Each player, retaining position, dovetailed into the speedy attacking moves to sweep past the slower-moving home team in scintillating display, with the ball seldom a foot high from the ground. Disjointed by the early onslaughts, Queensland provided, at the best, a straggling defence, and when the mercurial Rahim and the two-footed centre-forward, Lumsden, completed the moves with powerful shots, there was no room to doubt the goal-keeping ability of Neville. In Bhattacharjee, the Indian inside-left and captain, Queensland was faced with a master schemer. It was he who directed Premlal, Sen and Nandi in their attacking moves, which so greatly harassed the home defenders. The extent of Bhattacharjee's influence on the team was most apparent when he retired with an ankle strain at the interval, to be replaced by H. Joseph. The Indians looked a different team thereafter, and their pace slackened to a par with the Queenslanders. It was this lull which gave the home team the opportunity to knit their forces, and displaying confidence and revealing sound team work, they had reduced the half-time deficit of

5 goals to 1 to 6 to 5, fifteen minutes from full-time. In this twenty-minute period of attacking supremacy, Brittain proved himself a great opportunist and marksman by netting three goals, including one from a penalty. Brittain's clever work in front of the goal, and the sound supporting play of Kitching, Hooper and Malcolmson were a source of satisfaction to the Queensland selectors. The goal scorers were:—India: A. Rahim 4, Lumsden 3; Queensland: C. Brittain 4, E. Young and R. Kitching.

D.N.C. Five-A-Side Tournament

A five-a-side tournament was played under the auspices of the D.N.C. Five-A-Side Association on Sunday, November 6, at Dannhauser. Teams from various districts took part. The Dannhauser "A" and Burnside "A" stood as finalists, and the game throughout was fast as, both teams were equally balanced. In the second half Dannhauser scored two goals and Burnside replied by scoring a minor. The final whistle went when the score was—Dannhauser 2 goals, Burnside 1 minor. The compound manager, Mr. Baxter, presented the trophy and complimented the winning team and the runners up for their fine play.

Dundee United Cricket Club

Dundee United Cricket Club played two association matches at Ladysmith, on October 30 and November 13. The result were as follows:—Dundee United vs. South African Railways and Harbours; Dundee 199 for 6 wickets declared (A. H. I. Rawat 69, M. C. Peer 39 and Cassim Essay 32 runs); S.A.R. & H. first innings 60 runs all out, (M. N. Naicker 5 for 24 and Mahomed Haniff (Christy) 4 for 9 runs); S.A.R. & H. second innings 59 runs all out, Mahomed Haniff (Christy) 6 wickets for 7 runs. Thus Dundee won by an innings and 80 runs. The second match was played against the Ladysmith Cricket Club: Dundee 210 runs (M. C. Peer 78, S. Manikum 23 and C. Jacob 50 runs); Ladysmith 55 runs (C. Essay 6 wickets for 29 runs); Ladysmith second innings 104 runs (M. Thomas 32 and S. Mungroo 25 runs, A. H. I. Rawat 4 wickets for 16 runs and C. Essay 3 for 19 runs). Dundee U.C.C. won by an innings and 55 runs.

Moonlighter's Cricket Club

At the sixth annual general meeting of the Moonlighter's Cricket Club which was held on October 18, the following officials were elected:—Patrons: Dr. W. Godfrey, M.B. O.H.B. Edin. and Messrs. Jajbhai Bros; President: Mr. T. N. Naidoo; vice-presidents:

Messrs. V. L. Pather, W. Ernest, P. S. Pather, P. Brial and V. S. Naicker; treasurer: Mr. P. D. Pavada; secretary: S. Govin's Raja Pillay; delegates to the Witwatersrand Indian Cricket Union: Messrs. W. Ernest and S. Govinda Raju; captain: Mr. B. D. Pavada; vice-captain: Mr. J. Marrian,

Aryan Cricket Club (Part Elizabeth)

A cup match, between the Aryan C.C. and the Orient C.C. was played on the Aryan's ground on November 6. Orient batted first and scored 40 runs. Aryans scored 53 runs in their first innings. Orient, in their second innings, scored 50 runs and Aryans scored 35 for 5 wickets. The match was won by Aryans by first innings in 13 runs lead.

Obituary

Death Of Professor J. W. Bews

The death occurred on Thursday, November 10, of Dr. J. W. Bews, Principal of Natal University College, at Maritzburg. Professor Bews was one of the most distinguished scientists in South Africa. In 1910 he was appointed Professor of Botany at the Natal University College and in 1930 he became Principal of the College. Professor Bews was a member of the Council and Dean of the Faculty of Science of the University of South Africa, a member of the Botanical Survey and a member of the Union Government Research Grant Board. In 1931 he became president of the South African Association for the Advancement of Science. He was also the South African Gold Medalist in 1932 when the award was presented to him during the annual conference of the South African Society for the Advancement of Science in recognition of his distinguished scientific career. His loss is great to the educational world in South Africa.

Maritzburg Indians' Tribute

At the council meeting of the Maritzburg branch of the Natal Indian Congress the president, Mr. S. R. Naidoo, referred to the death of Professor J. W. Bews and paid a tribute to his memory. He said that Professor Bews was in sympathy with the demand for higher education for Indians and the institution of external classes at Sastri College for higher education owed much to him. His broad vision and depth of knowledge never allowed race prejudice to rule his judgment. Professor Bews was a good friend and the community was indebted to him for the interest he took in their education. The meeting expressed its profound sorrow at his death and passed a resolution expressing sincere sympathy with his family.

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