

INDIAN OPINION

Founded by
MAHATMA GANDHI
- IN 1903 -

No. 1.—Vol. XXXVII.

Friday, January 6th, 1939.

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

NOTES AND NEWS

Governor-General's Message Of New Year

IN the course of a message of New Year greetings broadcast by him, the Governor-General, Sir Patrick Duncan, said: "For us in South Africa and for the world outside the greatest need to-day is peace—not merely the avoidance of open strife, but a renewal between nations and races of relations of active goodwill.....Our South African history has taught us all one lesson—that we cannot build up a nation on a basis of the domination of one section over another, but only in a spirit of mutual understanding, helpfulness and respect. The day of the New Year is a season of new resolutions. Let us, for this New Year, make a solemn resolution to discard fears and suspicions, to overcome differences, and to work for the upbuilding of our people. Let us greet 1939 in the determination that, as far as in us lies, it shall be a happy New Year."

S.A. Seeks Trade Commissioner For India

Calcutta is the latest overseas centre to have a South African Trade Commissioner's office to stimulate business with India. The Union Department of Commerce and Industries seeks a suitable holder for the post, states the *Sunday Times*. Working under the control of the Union Trade Commissioner for the Far East, Mr. A. T. Brennan, who has his headquarters at Batavia, in Java, the South African office in India is sure to be a busy one. He will start on a more or less experimental basis with a two-year contract, to be renewed thereafter. His salary will start at £500 yearly, rising to £600, but there will be £150 "representation allowance," climatic allowances and other privileges. First-hand experience of India is essential for the job, and applicants may not be over 35. They must be British subjects and bilingual. Latest figures show that the Union sells only about £180,000 of goods to India yearly, but imports £1,657,000 worth. Hopes are entertained that the exports of coal, base metals, fruit and several other lines may yet be greatly increased.

The Unity That The Nationalists Want

At a political meeting held at Kriel, in the Bethal district, Transvaal, on the farm of Mr. G. H. Smit, who was the Nationalist candidate there in the general election, it was announced that Mr. J. G. W. van Niekerk, Nationalist M.P.C., for Bethal, would be the party's candidate in the Parliamentary by-election for Bethal to take place in February. The meeting was addressed by Mr. J. G. Strydom, M.P., leader of the Transvaal Nationalists. Mr. Strydom quoted from a report of July 17 last, in which it was stated, that several Indians were among the guests at the Governor-General's garden party. "The highest man in the country," he said, should not set such an example. Such associations should be rooted out." They wanted unity in South Africa, but not an artificial unity. It was not sufficient for the leaders to come together. They had to come together on a "sound basis"—a basis of "away with the King, away with the Union Jack and away with "God save the King."

Indians In New Zealand

Australia's sympathy with Indian aspirations was expressed to the Indian Delegation which visited that country, but the demand for the fixation of a quota of Indian immigration to Australia met with no very cordial response, according to Mr. Ghias-ud-Din, member of the Indian Central Legislative Assembly, who, accompanied by Mrs. Ghias-ud-Din, visited Australia as a member of the Indian Delegation and has just returned after two months' stay there and in New Zealand. The delegation, he said, placed before the Commonwealth Relations Conference a memorandum asking for a quota of Indian immigration into the British dominions, full rights of trading and full facilities for education and travel, and also those other rights which people from the self-governing dominions enjoyed in India. Only the younger groups of politicians in New Zealand gave a ready response to the demands and promised to use their influence to secure them. The South African delegates' attitude bordered on

hostility. Mr. Ghias-ud-Din was greatly impressed by the way Indians in New Zealand and Australia had built up a reputation for honesty and straightforwardness and were living on excellent terms with their neighbours. He was convinced that the Indian demands were accepted by New Zealand and Australia, Indians would have ample scope to do business even within certain restrictions. New Zealand's treatment of the Maoris, the original inhabitants, was another gratifying feature. New Zealand was, in fact, the one place where the colour bar did not exist.

Mr. H. Kallenbach Goes To Gandhiji

Mr. H. Kallenbach's name is a household word among the Indian community of South Africa. He had dedicated his whole life to Mahatma Gandhi when the latter was in South Africa. Even to-day though they are far apart they are deeply attached to one another. Year before last during his European tour Mr. Kallenbach was only able to spend a few weeks with Mahatma Gandhi on his return to South Africa and had hoped to go back to India to spend a longer period with him. He was, however, delayed owing to his architectural responsibilities in the firm of Messrs. Kallenbach, Kennedy and Ferner, and was only able to sail last Sunday by the *Tairea* for India where he expects to stay for at least four months with Mahatma Gandhi. We wish Mr. Kallenbach God-speed.

Mr. Andrews' Advice To University Students

Mr. C. F. Andrews in his address at the Conference of students at Nagpur recently said that students of the university should make up their minds to become fearless thinkers. If the old slave mentality, as Mahatma Gandhi called it, was to be abolished they must each determine to think for themselves in political matters, social reforms and religious reform. They should have the courage of their convictions, for these days when the dictators of Europe and Japan were setting a ban on freedom of thought, here in India the most vital need

was fearless thinking. This was the greatest of all gifts which he had received from his own University of Cambridge—this and the gift of intellectual friendships, which themselves quickened and inspired freedom of thought. Along with this in the modern scientific atmosphere of Cambridge he had learnt to think out what he held to be true, to think exactly and not to be swayed to and fro by mass opinions around him.

The greatest of all things, he emphasised, was not to be on the

popular side but on the side of truth. This often meant standing alone and being misunderstood, but nothing in the world "is higher than truth." "Great is truth and it shall prevail."

Indian National Congress

It is learned that the Indian National Congress will sit at Tripuri on March 12, 13, 14 and 15, and that Mahatma Gandhi will postpone his visit to the Frontier in order to be able to be present at the Congress.

Indian Opinion

FRIDAY, JANUARY 6TH, 1939

Trade Relations With India And Treatment Of Indians In South Africa

It is very strange that while on the one hand Mr. Bajpai gives a reply to a question in the Indian Central Legislative Assembly that the Union Government does not issue permits to Indians desiring to come to the Union on temporary visits for trade purposes, on the other, the Union Government is seeking to establish a South African Trade Commissioner's office in India. How South Africa can expect to establish trade relations with India with her hostile attitude towards Indians domiciled in this country is beyond our comprehension. Of course it would be well for South Africa to realise that a friendly India with her teeming millions will be worth inestimably more to her than the largest military, naval and air power she may dream of building up, and a hostile India will prove to be as much dangerous when India is an independent power.

It is woefully amusing that the New Year should begin, in so far as Indians in South Africa are concerned, with an experience of a mixed gesture of friendliness and hostility. Friendliness in so far as South Africa seeks to establish trade relations

with India. As for hostility instances are not wanting. Dr. Malan's Nationalists and the Transvaal members of the United Party have not even a little sympathy to spare for Indians. They want to live up to the principle laid down by President Kruger that whites were the chosen of God and Indians were inferior beings created to serve the whites. A century's enlightenment has apparently had no effect upon them. They are still living a century behind and wish to see non-Europeans, including Indians, consigned to ghettos. This is what their segregation policy, for which they are asking the Government to introduce legislation without delay, amounts to. Then we find the Transvaal Indians in a plight. The political correspondent of the *Sunday Times* has given us an idea of how the minds of our legislators are working. The Feetham Commission's recommendations which grant a restricted right to acquire ownership of land in segregated areas, might grudgingly be passed by Parliament, but even that is yet very doubtful. We are, however, not so very optimistic even if they are passed about the lot of Indians in

that Province improving. Nor is there anything in it for a self-respecting person to rejoice over.

There is also such a big noise over the number of trading licences held by Indians in the Transvaal. Out of a population of 20,000 Indians in that Province if there are 6,881 licences held by them it is surely not a matter for one to lose one's breath; and if 18 per cent of the total number of general dealers' licences in Johannesburg are in the hands of Indians, as it is stated in the report, the reason for it is simply that Indians have no other but that source left to them for earning their livelihood. But the fact is that the position of the Indian in South Africa is like that of the wolf and the lamb. The White wolf wants to devour the Indian lamb under any pretext.

The New Year's message of H.E. the Governor-General makes very good reading. "For us in South Africa and for the world outside the greatest need to-day is peace—not merely the avoidance of open strife, but a renewal between nations and races of relations of active goodwill... We cannot build up a nation on a basis of the domination of one section over another, but only in a spirit of mutual understanding, helpfulness and respect," says His Excellency. How fine. But of course our skin precludes us from sharing the goodness of these sentiments however much we may appreciate them. How then is the talk of trade relations with India compatible with the shabbiness of the treatment of her nationals in South Africa?

Fountain of Wisdom

It is not more aircraft, more guns, more ships that we need, it is more of the gospel of the Kingdom of God ultimately and behind all. That is the first, the greatest and deepest need.—DR. LANG.

PANDIT NEHRU ON INDIA'S NEW STATUS

ON his return to India from his recent European tour Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru speaking at a Press conference in Bombay said "one fact which is worthy of attention is the new status that India seems to have acquired in international affairs. In international conferences and elsewhere, India has begun to function practically on a level with independent nations and Indian nationalist opinion is valued greatly to day. I do not, of course, refer to the League of Nations when I say this. There is a general feeling abroad that India is on the threshold of independence and therefore, the goodwill and friendship of India is considered worthwhile by all nations."

Asked about his activities in England with regard to the Indian problem, Pandit Nehru said: "I met many distinguished politicians in England and discussed with them the Indian situation. I had conversations with them on conditions in India and on federation. We tried to understand each other's point of view. So far as the Indian problem is concerned there is nothing very new that I can say at the present moment. Even five months' absence makes me a little diffident to say anything without first getting into touch with the latest developments in this country and, therefore, it would be improper for me to give out anything now."

Developments In Europe

"Naturally at present I am full of developments in Europe which will ultimately affect India. I had occasion to watch these developments at very close quarters in Czechoslovakia, Geneva, Paris and London and to meet many prominent people. The present policy of the British Government has been so astounding to me as to upset all my former conceptions. The Government is definitely in favour of encouraging the Fascist and Nazi policy in Europe. There is no doubt that democracy in Europe to-day is in a sense on its last legs. Unless something happens—it will collapse. Curiously enough, the forces behind it have been and are still tremendous if only they will function. These forces include a great deal of public feeling in Germany and Italy. It is very remarkable that a state of feeling arose in Germany and Italy when war seemed almost certain in the last week of September, though neither the Germans nor the Italians wanted war and, therefore, they opposed the policy of their Governments. But of course, this fact cannot come out in the Press anywhere."

"Much has been made of Mr. Chamberlain having avoided war, but this has in a sense obscured the real issue in as much as nobody wished to have war and everybody wanted to avoid it." In Pandit Nehru's opinion, the British Government were more afraid of estranging Germany and Italy which would also mean Britain's co-operation with Russia, which the present Government wanted to avoid at all costs. In Europe to-day there was a greater fear of war and this was a sad commentary on the peace the Munich Pact had brought. It was generally considered that France has become a second class power and Britain was rapidly deteriorating. In England itself behind the feeling of relief there hung a very strong current of dissatisfaction at Mr. Chamberlain's policy.

Spain

Spain to-day was the most vital factor in Europe. The British Government had given a freehand to Fascist powers both in Spain and Central Europe. "I must say that my visit to Spain has produced a very powerful impression in me and I cannot conceive that the Spanish people fighting for the Republican cause can be subdued. All the same, it is indeed difficult to prophesy the ultimate outcome because of the tremendous help which General Franco is receiving from Italy and Germany. Had it not been for this the insurgents would have been swept off in a few weeks."

The New Republican Army was a remarkable one, and two of its greatest Generals came from the working class, being a tailor and a mason, respectively. The food problem was the most vital one for Republican Spain and, therefore, he appealed for help.

"I do not appeal for money, but for food-grain, rice and all other food material that can be sent. Jute and cotton are also welcome in Spain. I was asked by the officers and the rank and file of the army to convey their greetings to the people of India. These people had a strong sense of fighting not only for the national freedom but also for democracy and freedom everywhere, I earnestly trust that the great mercantile associations in Bombay who deal in food products will give abundantly food stuffs to be sent to Spain."

Indian States' Problem

Replying to a question as to whether it was a fact that Pandit Nehru would utilize his future time exclusively for the cause of the Indian States' subjects, Pandit Nehru said, "I have always been interested in the Indian States' problem, but it would be incorrect to say that I will devote myself to the exclusion of all other things to the States' problem."

Explaining his attitude with regard to the Indian States, Pandit Nehru said, "The Indian State system is in my opinion completely out of date and harmful and prevents progress. That system must go. Now how it goes it is difficult for me to say. Obviously the people of the States should be brought on a par with regard to the present institutions in India. Hundreds of States in India cannot, from an economic or political point of view continue as political units although larger States might continue as such with internal freedom. The present policy, as I understand it, of both the Indian National Congress and the Indian State Peoples' organisations is to demand responsible Government in the States. That is what I stressed at the London meeting."

Talks In England

Further explaining his talks in England with prominent politicians on Indian affairs, Pandit Nehru said it was only an attempt to tell each other of what one thought about the situation. In other words it was merely an attempt to understand each other. "So far as I was concerned, I expressed my views—the Congress position. So far as they were concerned they could not be quite frank as no Government could talk except in vague terms."

"My personal impression of this Government is that it has succeeded itself quite remarkably in tying itself up with more and more knots. It is so obsessed with certain notions that its policy hinges on those notions. Thus during the crisis it would not approach Russia simply because it is so antagonistic to Russia. Two things are obvious namely, the realisation of the strength of the Indian people and the Indian national movement which has a sobering influence on reaction and the ever remaining possibility of a crisis of war and the reaction of India to it. For at present subconsciously a very great change is coming over the British outlook. Events have made them suddenly realize that they are fading out of the picture of imperialism. That is bringing about strange mental reactions. It will be resisted no doubt but there is a feeling of submission to the unalterable fate."

MAHATMA GANDHI ON JEWS AND PALESTINE

THE following is the full text of an article Mahatma Gandhi has written in *Hartjan* on the above question:—

"Several letters have been received by me asking me to declare my views about the Arab-Jew question in Palestine and the persecution of the Jews in Germany. It is not without hesitation that I venture to offer my views on this very difficult question. My sympathies are all with the Jews. I have known them intimately in South Africa. Some of them became life-long companions. Through these friends I came to learn much of their age-long persecution. They have been the untouchables of Christianity. The parallel between their treatment by Christians and the treatment of untouchables by Hindus is very close. Religious sanction has been invoked in both cases for the justification of the inhuman treatment meted out to them. Apart from the friendships, therefore, there is the more common, universal reason for my sympathy for the Jews.

Requirements Of Justice

"But my sympathy does not blind me to the requirements of justice. The cry for a National Home for the Jews does not make much appeal to me. The sanction for it is sought in the Bible and the tenacity with which the Jews have hankered after return to Palestine. Why should they not, like other peoples of the earth, make that country their home where they are born and where they earn their livelihood?

"Palestine belongs to the Arabs in the same sense that England belongs to the English or France to the French. It is wrong and inhuman to impose the Jews on the Arabs. What is going on in Palestine to day cannot be justified by any moral code of conduct. The mandates have no sanction but that of the last war, and surely, it would be a crime against humanity to reduce the proud Arabs so that Palestine can be restored to the Jews partly or wholly as their National Home.

"The nobler course would be to insist on a just treatment of the Jews wherever they are born and bred. The Jews born in France are French in precisely the same sense that the Christians born in France are French. If the Jews have no home but Palestine, will they relish the idea of being forced to leave the other parts of the world in which they are settled? Or do they want a double home, so that they can remain where they like at will? This cry for the National Home affords a colourable justification for the German expulsion of the Jews.

Hitler Gone Mad

"But the German persecution of the Jews seems to have no parallel in history. The tyrants of old never went so mad as Hitler seems to have gone. And he is doing it with religious zeal. For he is propounding a new religion of exclusive and militant nationalism in the name of which any inhumanity becomes an act of humanity to be rewarded here and hereafter. The crime of an obviously mad but intrepid youth is visited upon his whole race with unbelievable ferocity. If there ever could be a justifiable war in the name of and for humanity, a war against Germany, to prevent the wanton persecution of a whole race, would be completely justified. But I do not believe in any war. A discussion of the *pros* and *cons* of such a war is, therefore, outside my horizon or province.

"But if there can be no war against Germany, even for such a crime as is being committed against the Jews, there can be no alliance with Germany. How can there be alliance between a nation which claims to stand for justice and democracy and one which is the declared enemy of both? Or is England drifting towards armed dictatorship and all it means?

"Germany is showing to the world how efficiently violence can be worked, when it is not hampered by any hypocrisy or weakness masquerading as humanitarianism. It is also showing how hideous, terrible and terrifying it looks in its nakedness.

Satyagraha

"Can the Jews resist this organized and shameless persecution? Is there a way to preserve their self-respect, and not to feel helpless, neglected and forlorn? I submit there is. No person who has faith in a living God need feel helpless or forlorn. The Jehovah of the Jews is a God more personal than the God of the Christians, the Mussalmans or the Hindus, though as a matter of fact in essence He is common to all and one, without a second and beyond description. But as the Jews attribute personality to God and believe that He rules every action of their's they ought not to feel helpless. If I were a Jew and were born in Germany and earned my livelihood there, I would claim Germany as my home even as the tallest gentile German may, and challenge him to shoot me or cast me in the dungeon; I would refuse to be expelled or to submit to discriminating treatment. And for doing this I should not wait for my fellow Jews to join me in civil resistance but would have

confidence that in the end the rest are bound to follow my example.

Inner Strength And Joy

"If one Jew or all the Jews were to accept the prescription here offered, he or they cannot be worse off than now. And suffering voluntarily undergone will bring them an inner strength and joy which no number of resolutions of sympathy passed in the world outside Germany can. Indeed even if Britain, France and America were to declare hostilities against Germany, they can bring no inner joy, no inner strength. The calculated violence of Herr Hitler may even result in the general massacre of the Jews by the way of his first answer to the declaration of such hostilities. But if the Jewish mind could be prepared for voluntary suffering, even the massacre, I have imagined could be turned into a day of thanksgiving and joy, Jehovah had wrought deliverance of the race even at the hands of the tyrant. For the God fearing, death has no terror. It is a joyful sleep to be followed a waking that would be all the more refreshing for the long sleep.

"It is hardly necessary for me to point out that it is easier for the Jews than for the Czechs to follow my precept. And they have in the Indian Satyagraha campaign in South Africa an exact parallel. There the Indians occupied precisely the same place that the Jews occupy in Germany. The persecution had also a religious tinge. President Kruger used to say that the white Christians were the chosen of God, and Indians were inferior beings created to serve the whites.

South African Satyagraha

"A fundamental clause in the Transvaal Constitution was that there should be no equality between the whites and coloured races, including Asiatics. There, too, the Indians were consigned to ghettos, described as locations. The other disabilities were almost of the same type as those of the Jews in Germany. The Indians, a mere handful, resorted to Satyagraha without any backing from the world outside or the Indian Government. Indeed, the British, officials tried to dissuade the Satyagrahis from their contemplated step. World opinion and the Indian Government came to their aid after eight years of fighting. And that too, was by way of diplomatic pressure, not of a threat of war. But the Jews of Germany can offer Satyagraha under definitely better auspices than the Indians of South Africa. The Jews are a compact, homogeneous community

in Germany. They are far more gifted than the Indians of South Africa. And they have organized world opinion behind them. I am convinced that if someone with courage and vision can arise among them to lead them in non-violent action the winter of their despair can in the twinkling of an eye be turned into the summer of hope. And what has to-day become a degrading man-hunt can be turned into a calm and determined stand offered by unarmed men and women possessing the strength of suffering given to them by Jehovah. It will be then a truly religious resistance offered against the godless fury of dehumanized man. The German Jews will score a lasting victory over the German gentiles in the sense that they at will have converted the latter to an appreciation of human dignity. They have rendered service to their fellow-Germans and proved their title to be real Germans as against those who are to-day dragging, however, unknowingly the German name into the mire.

Jews In Palestine

"And now a word to the Jews in Palestine. I have no doubt that they

are going about it the wrong way. The Palestine of the Biblical conception is not a geographical tract. It is in their hearts. But if they must look to the Palestine geography as their National Home, it is wrong to enter it under the shadow of the British gun. A religious act cannot be performed with the aid of the bayonet or the bomb. They can settle in Palestine only by the goodwill of the Arabs. They should seek to convert the Arab heart. The same God rules the Arab heart who rules the Jewish heart. They can offer Satyagraha in front of the Arabs and offer themselves to be shot or thrown into the Red Sea without raising a little finger against them. They will find the world opinion in their favour in their religious aspiration. There are hundreds of ways of reasoning with the Arabs, if they will only discard the help of the British bayonet. As it is, they are co-sharers with the British in despoiling a people who have done no wrong to them. I am not defending the the Arab excesses. I wish they had chosen the way of non-violence in resisting what they rightly regarded as an unwarrantable encroachment upon their country. But according to the

accepted canons of right and wrong nothing can be said against the Arab resistance in the face of overwhelming odds.

Non-Violence

"Let the Jews who claim to be the chosen race prove their title by choosing the way of non-violence for vindicating their position on earth. Every country is their home, including Palestine, not by aggression but by loving service. A Jewish friend has sent me a book called 'The Jewish Contribution to Civilization' by Cecil Roth. It gives a record of what the Jews have done to enrich the world's literature, art, music, drama, science, medicine, agriculture, etc. Given the will, the Jew can refuse to be treated as the outcaste of the West, to be despised or patronized. He can command the attention and respect of the world by being man, the chosen creation of God, instead of being man who is fast sinking to the brute and forsaken by God. They can add to their many contributions the surpassing contribution of non-violent action."

INDIAN QUESTION MAY BECOME MAJOR ISSUE

MR. T. C. ROBERTSON, the *Sunday Times'* political correspondent writes:—The Indian question in the Transvaal is likely to become a major political issue during the next session of Parliament as the Malanite anti-Asiatic campaign gains in intensity; but in spite of this I understand that the recommendations of the Feetham Commission will be adopted and that security of tenure will thus be given to a large number of Indians on proclaimed mining ground on the Rand. I learn on good authority that both the Prime Minister, General J. B. M. Hertzog, and the Minister of the Interior, Mr. R. Stuttaford, are determined to see these reforms through in spite of the opposition of the reactionaries in the United Party.

The opposition to the adoption of the proposals is being led by Mr. J. Schoeman, the member for Fordsburg, whose constituency is very much affected by the Feetham report. During the last session of Parliament he suddenly opposed the Minister of the Interior, Mr. Stuttaford, with the result that the measure was in danger of defeat and was hurriedly withdrawn.

Segregation Plank

Mr. Schoeman has the support of a large number of Transvaal members of Parliament. These men are not affected by the resolutions of the Feetham report, but they fear that its adoption will strengthen the Malanite campaign against the Indians and the agitation for segregation.

I do not think that the youthful member for Fordsburg will be able to cause any serious trouble in the United Party over this question, unless he can get the support of Mr. Oswald Pirow or General Kemp.

The attitude these two Ministers will adopt is still a mystery, although Mr. Schoeman is bound to seek their support.

But the Malanites are making use of every opportunity to exploit the division of opinion there is on this matter in the United Party.

Trading Licences

Their Press in the Transvaal has started a campaign against the granting of further trading licences to Indians. They maintain that the number of Asiatic licences in the Transvaal has already reached the total of 6,881.

In Natal it is 8,645 and only 2,791 in the Cape Province.

They make big play of the fact that 78 per cent. of the total number of general dealers' licences in Johannesburg are in the hands of Indians.

The irony of this campaign is that the Feetham Commission was appointed by Dr. Malan when he was Minister of the Interior. This fact will be the trump card of the United Party Government when they put through the Feetham Commission recommendations, for by so doing they will only be carrying out a policy initiated by Dr. Malan himself.

Before that step can be taken, however, there will be many heated debates in the United Party caucus, for Mr. Schoeman is a determined and able young man who will have considerable support in the fight he is putting up.

Mountain Of Wisdom

A world of competing nation-states, each of which is a law unto itself, produces a civilization incapable of survival. For the law between these states is the law of the jungle. It is instinct, at every point, with hate and fear and insecurity.—HAROLD J. LASKI.

Things In General

Inter-Racial Marriages, 1927—1936

(Compiled from the Report on Vital Statistics of the Union, 1936.)

The letters in the table refer to the following types of marriages:—

Year	MALE				FEMALE				MALE			
	A1	A2	B1	B2	C1	C2	D1	D2	E1	E2	F1	F2
1927	61	3	—	5	66	18	1	4	180	69	48	3
1928	35	7	—	5	75	12	—	6	207	90	58	2
1929	15	1	—	3	64	16	1	3	211	91	56	7
1930	16	1	—	5	60	15	—	3	198	86	62	1
1931	7	1	1	3	59	14	—	3	179	111	47	5
1932	6	—	—	6	63	7	—	3	199	119	43	—
1933	9	—	—	7	57	10	—	4	166	102	47	2
1934	7	—	2	3	47	13	—	7	201	106	48	8
1935	7	—	2	1	66	15	—	4	216	147	54	4
1936	6	—	1	6	44	16	—	8	233	184	62	9

Note.—The "mixed" marriages at present under investigation by the Mixed Marriage Commission include the A, B and C columns; the Mixed Marriage Bill of 1936, however, which was abandoned (and as a result of which the present Commission was appointed), included within its scope only the A and B columns.

—Race Relations News.

[Note.—The above figures hardly justify any heart-burning on the part of Europeans who are agitating so much to prevent mixed marriages at between Europeans and Asiatics, Europeans and Natives and Europeans and Coloureds. On the other hand they should serve as an eye opener to Asiatics among whom marriages by Asiatic males to coloured females as well as Asiatics females to coloured males seems to be on the increase, which is not very creditable to the Indian community, who should be as zealous in maintaining their race purity as anybody else.—Ed. I.O.]

Unemployment Bureau For Indians

The joint secretaries of the Colonial Born and Settlers' Indian Association (Maritzburg Branch), approached the Department of Labour requesting that an unemployment bureau for Indians should be established in Maritzburg. The divisional inspector replied that if statistics revealing the number of unemployed Indians in the city were supplied, the Department would consider the matter.

Murdered In Capetown

Osman Balla, a 65-years-old Indian storekeeper at the corner of Second Avenue and Seventh Street, Kensington, Capetown, was found choked by a piece of cloth and killed in the room behind his shop, last Monday morning. A box, believed to have contained a large sum in notes and silver was found rifled, and robbery is thought to have been the motive.

Office Of The Agent-General

For India

The office of the Agent-General for India has closed in Durban on Saturday, December 31, and will re-open at Capetown on January 19. All communications intended for the Agency may be addressed to the Luhtje's Langham

Hotel, Kerk Street, Johannesburg, until January 19, and thereafter until further notice, to P.O. Box 1245, Capetown.

Natal Indian Boy Scouts In Capetown

A troop of 130 Indian Boy Scouts who left Durban recently on a tour of the Union reached Capetown by train on December 31. The boys were welcomed on the station by the Mayor, Mr. W. O. Foster; Mr. S. Fort, District Scout Commissioner, welcomed the visitors on behalf of the local Boy Scouts. Leading members of the Malay and Indian communities were also present. Led by the band of the 1st Cape Corps, the boys, accompanied by troops of local non-European Scouts, marched from the station through the principal streets of the city to the Sheik Joseph School, Frere Street, which will serve as their headquarters during their stay in Capetown. A comprehensive programme of entertainments has been arranged for the visitors by a committee under the chairmanship of Mr. M. de Vries.

Bulawayo Indian School

At the annual meeting of the Bulawayo Indian School Advisory Committee Mr. V. B. Nagrani, hon. secretary, presented his report for the year. This, he

said, was the only school of national organisation in Southern Rhodesia, of which every Indian should be proud. A new class-room had been added as a wing at a cost of £450. They were proud to have a pupil from the school as a teacher. Describing the new legislation, the secretary said he was very pleased to notice that the Government has now realised that the burden of education of all communities rested upon them and the Government must be complemented on making education compulsory. He stated that the relations between the committee and the Government were on good solid basis. The school was improving in every way and the Inspector's report had been satisfactory. The secretary appealed to the parents to take more interest, as this was the only institution they had to look for the foundation of their children's education. Regarding the financial side Mr. Nagrani said £69 was outstanding for the new classroom and he appealed to parents to meet this.

Weddings

A double wedding of considerable interest to Durban's Indian community took place at the Saville Street Mahomedan Mosque on Sunday. The contracting parties were Mr. Yusuf Ismail, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Mahomed Dawood Mall, of Messrs. Amod Dawood & Co., and Miss Hawa Bibee Paruk, third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Suleman Paruk; and Miss Aminah Bibee Mall, third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Mall to Mr. Goolam Hussien Dookrat. Hundreds of guests were present at the "Nikah" ceremony, the service being conducted by the Imam of the Mosque. Speeches were made by prominent members of the Moslem community. On Monday a dinner was held at the Madressa Anjuman Islam's Hall.

War On Cockroaches

The Durban Municipal Health Department has temporarily transferred gangs of Indians from the malaria side to the cockroach killing campaign. If there are cockroaches in any part of your home where you cannot get at them, the Health Department will deal with them for you. If they are in some place where you cannot get at them, the Department will advise you how to tackle them.

Germans Asked Not To Smoke

Urging German youths not to smoke, the leader of the Hitler Youth movement, Baldur von Schirach, in the New Year message says sporting achievements and smoking are incompatible. "No formal prohibition of alcohol and nicotine will be issued for Hitler Youth," he says. "I believe this would be superfluous, es-

pecially as you all must show the Führer in the New Year by your own resolve that you will follow the example set by him in your private life. Leaders of Hitler Youth will show the road you must follow. Boys and girls of the Hitler Youth, it is your duty to remain healthy. Let this be your watchword for 1939." The movement comprises boys from 14 to 18 and girls from 14 to 21.

Mr. K. Natarajan On Journalism

An extraordinary meeting of the South Arcot District Journalists' Association was held at Chidambaram, the Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, presiding. Mr. K. Natarajan, B.A., Editor of the *Indian Social Reformer*, Bombay, addressed the journalists. Mr. Natarajan said that the journalists' work was almost done in silence and solitude. He said that the profession was not a remunerative or a paying one, and it involved a good deal of hard work. The journalists must keep a fresh and open mind for

things as they develop. He should not prejudice. The journalist must have a capacity to compress within the smallest space the largest amount of matter, unlike the speaker on the platform. He said that the word journalist was very vague and, personally, he would like to lay down qualifications for one to become a journalist. Journalism involved a great deal of drudgery and very little encouragement. It was considered some years back as even a disreputable profession. Continuing, he said: "Believe me that journalism is the highest of professions. Journalists should be watchful about what takes place all over the world. Newspapers and the journalists are the links that connect the whole world. He must be well read and acquainted with the science of politics, history, economics, etc. Journalists should also cultivate the habit of impersonality.

Oldest Newspaper In The World

Peiping Bao, the oldest newspaper in the world, which has been appearing for

1,500 years, has just been suppressed. This newspaper was founded in 400 A.D. by Sou-Choung, and was printed up to the time of its disappearance with wooden type. In the course of centuries 1,500 editors of the *Peiping Bao* have been beheaded. After their occupation of Peking, the Japanese banned this paper. Then they allowed it to appear again, but as the *Peiping Bao* remained faithful to its ancient tradition they have now suppressed it once and for all.

Gold Found In Gujarat

Gold has been discovered in paying quantities over a wide area in Gujarat by a Bombay Indian businessman, who has been prospecting for the past four years, states a message from London. He analysed over 4,000 samples of sand and spent £7,500. A mining lease has been taken out and the prospector will shortly form a company to exploit the discovery. It is believed that the Bombay Government is interested in the company, which will install £250,000 worth of plant within three years.

The Sporting World

Welcome Reception To Natal Indian Lawn Tennis Team

THE visiting non-European Lawn Tennis members were given a rousing reception at the Springbok Hall, Vrededorp, Johannesburg, on Sunday (New Year's night), when the Agent-General for India presented trophies to the successful competitors in the recent championships tennis tournament. The chairman of the reception committee extended a very hearty welcome to the visiting team on behalf of the Transvaal Lawn Tennis Association. The Agent-General, speaking on "Mother India," referred to the past and present achievements of India as far back as 4,000 years before Christ, and added that in all the schools in India, physical exercise was compulsory. Mr. Ratabe, who recently visited America and Europe, spoke lengthily on the co-operation of all non-European races, and strongly urged upon a united "non-European front." There were many other speakers. The following were the winners of the trophies:— Mr. H. Jajbhay, S.A. Indian Lawn Tennis Association's Trophy for non-European open Singles Championship; Mr. G. G. Xorile runner-up received a racket; S.A. Indian Lawn Tennis Association's Trophy for non-European Men's Doubles Championship: Mr. H. Jajbhay, runner-up Messrs. Molefe and Sikakane presented with medals; M. M. Govender's Floating Trophy for Inter-Provincial competition: presented to the Transvaal Indian Lawn Tennis Association; M. Hassim's Floating Trophy for S.A. Indian Singles Championship: presented to Mr. H. Jajbeay; S.A. Indian Lawn Ten-

nis Association's Trophy for S.A. Men's Doubles Championship: presented to Messrs. H. Jajbhay and M. Hajee. At the conclusion of the function, Messrs. M. K. Naidoo and A. I. Shaikh on behalf of Natal, thanked the members of the reception committee for the wonderful reception and hospitality extended to their team by Transvaal.

Reception By Mahomed And Hoosen

A unique gathering of sportsmen assembled at the residence of Messrs. Jajbhay brothers at Vrededorp on Friday December 30, when an At Home was given in honour of the Natal Indian Tennis team by Mahomed and Hoosen, Tennis enthusiasts. There were approximately a hundred guests including Coloureds and Bantus seated at the luxury tables prepared for the occasion. Mr. Mahomed Jajbhay on behalf of his brother Hoosen extended a hearty welcome to the visiting team and congratulated Transvaalers in their great victory in the Championship of the South African Tennis Tournament. Other speakers were Advocate J. W. Godfrey, Mr. Jafta and Golding. The latter expressed his gratification of a real "Non-European Front" in the sports circle as a sure sign of progress and prosperity among the non-European sportsmen. While Mr. M. K. Naidoo on behalf of the South African Indian Lawn Tennis Association thanked the Jajbhay brother for the hospitality extended to the Natal visiting team.

South African Indian Lawn Tennis Tournament

The sporting section of the Indian community in South Africa will be

pleased to learn that Mr. Jajbhay, the South African record-breaker, has again won the South African Championship in the finals of the Singles and Doubles for the Hassim's Memorial Trophy. Thus, Mr. Jajbhay is the only Indian in the Union who holds an unbeaten record, winning the South African Championships three years in succession. In the Doubles competition played at the Orient Tennis Courts, on Saturday last, H. Jajbhay and M. H. Hajee beat Bramdaw and Maharaj (Natal), 4-6, 6-1, 6-4, 10-8. In the finals of the Singles, Hoosen Jajbhay beat E. Gany (Natal), 6-0, 6-2, 6-0. Last Saturday's event has now brought the Inter-Provincial Indian Tennis Tournament to an end.

Van Der Walt Wins At Wrestling

A record crowd of 3,000 saw Johannes van der Walt, the South African heavy-weight champion beat Abe Ara, the Hungarian champion, by two falls to nil, in a thrilling fight to a finish match at East London on Friday night last. The match was one of the cleanest, yet most eventful one, ever witnessed in the city. Ara, who fought in East London for the first time, gave a very fine exhibition against the South African, and was perhaps a little unlucky to lose the match. In the sixth round he charged Van der Walt, who sidestepped, causing Ara to dive through the ropes. He injured himself, and was an easy victim for the South African, who obtained a fall almost immediately. The seventh, and ultimately final round, had been in progress only a minute, when Van der Walt obtained a second fall with a reverse arm lock.

Doings In India

Women's Progress In India

"INDIAN womanhood must be proud of itself, because within the short time of about a decade, during which it had been trying to assert itself, it occupied the third place in the world coming next only to America and Russia; in having as many as 86 women legislators," observed Mrs. Margaret E Cousins addressing the members of the Mathru Mandali, Mysore, on the occasion of their first anniversary celebration. Mrs. Cousins congratulated the ladies responsible for starting the association for women. She was extremely happy to meet so many young women, because time there was when it was impossible to meet any Indian woman outside her home. It was a happy augury not only to see so many young women of respectable families, educated, but also to witness them taking part in several things of interest to them. Proceeding, Mrs. Cousins expressed her pleasure at the participation of women in games, which, she said, were absolutely essential for women.

Woman Best Speaker In All-India Debate

Miss K. Gupta of the Punjab University was declared by the panel of judges to be the best speaker at the All-India Inter-University Debate held recently at the Senate Hall of the Calcutta University. Thirty-seven students, representing different universities and colleges in India, participated in a two-day debate on the motion "That India should be no party to future wars." The second place was occupied by Mr. Mazhar Ali, also of the Punjab University. Miss Gupta was presented with a gold medal and Mr. Mazhar Ali with a silver medal. Miss Gupta spoke against the motion and the latter for it. The debate was organised by the Calcutta University Law College Union.

Woman's Tribute To Kemal Ataturk

"True citizenship lies in voluntary and willing service for the well-being of the whole and to us who have in recent years so insistently urged and demanded full recognition of our civic rights, what finer opportunity could there be to test and prove our inherent worth than that of consecrating ourselves devoutly to the elevation of physical human suffering," thus observed Princess Niloufer presiding over the Hyderabad State Women's Conference held at Hyderabad. The Princess who happens to hail from the ex-Khalif's family paid glowing tributes to the savior of Turkey and proceeded "we

meet under the shadow of a great loss. I cannot help feeling as a woman that the death of Kemal Ataturk has deprived the world of a personality who in a brief span of 20 years moulded the destinies of his people, achieved the freedom of his country and the emancipation of its womanhood. It is to him that the women of Turkey owe their release from the bonds of superstition, ignorance, seclusion and from a dependence nearest to serfdom.

Nation's Destiny Not In Any One Community's Hands

"No community in India, whatever its numerical strength, its wealth and its power, can achieve national independence by itself," said Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, replying to addresses presented to her by the Municipality, the District Congress Committee, and the students at Cuttack. She added that whenever she heard that the Hindu community was winning independence, or Muslims were demanding safeguards, she felt that India had not realised that the nation's destiny was greater than the right of any community. She wanted her countrymen to think in terms of "India is my home and India's freedom is my destiny."

Pandit Nehru To Preside Over States' People's Conference

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has agreed to preside over the next session of the All-India States' People's Conference. The Working Committee of the All-India States' People's Conference has provisionally fixed Ludhiana in the Punjab as the venue of the next session of the conference after consultation with Pandit Jawaharlal. The conference will be held in the third week of January.

Mode Of Dressing In Foreign Countries

Wearing European dress by Pandit Nehru in Europe had caused a certain amount of confusion in some Indian minds with regard to the national principle about dress and Pandit Nehru's attention was drawn to this matter by a press representative in the course of a conversation with him. In reply, Pandit Nehru gave the following statement: "Whenever I have gone to Europe I have usually worn European clothes because they are much more suited to the climate and environments there. It seems to me as absurd for me to wear 'dhoti' and 'kurta' in Paris or London as to wear European attire in the villages of India. We wear Khaddar in India for many reasons—political,

economic and social but the very idea underlying khaddar does not apply to importing khaddar to distant countries to be worn there. As a matter of fact it is next to impossible to wear the usual Indian dress in Switzerland in winter with the ground covered with snow. This has nothing to do with Indian nationalism. The very idea about national dress is that it pertains to the nation. In the case of persons like Mahatma Gandhi special considerations apply and it would be absurd for ordinary folk to wear his dress in India or outside. On special Indian occasions or in Indian gatherings in foreign countries it is desirable to wear Indian dress and I did so whenever such occasion arose. On other occasions an attempt to wear Indian dress needlessly attracts the attention of the crowds and interferes with one's work."

Oriental Dance And Art Culture

Uday Shanker, the celebrated dancer of India, was on a short visit to Calcutta from Malabar and Madras, where he had gone in search of talented artistes of the Calibre of Guru Nambudripad and Allauddin Khan. Uday Shanker left for Allahabad to discuss with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru his plans for starting the proposed centre for international culture at Almorah for the promotion of oriental dance and art culture. It is understood that Pandit Nehru had evinced considerable interest in Uday Shanker's scheme when it was originally mooted about a year and a half ago. Since then the Congress Government of the United Provinces has expressed its eagerness to afford all reasonable facilities to Uday Shanker in his effort.

Colossal Drain Of Gold From India

The total value of gold exported from Bombay to foreign countries since Great Britain went off the Gold Standard, amounted on November 19, to Rs. 3,21,96,25,591.

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INDIAN PROBLEMS IN MALAYA

A BOOK of exceptional interest to South India has just reached me from Malaya. It has been written by Mr. K. Neelakandha Aiyer, the Secretary of the Central Indian Association, and it contains a Foreward written by Mr. A. M. Soosay, President of the same Association. The author has lived for more than a quarter of a century in the Malaya peninsula and knows his own subject thoroughly. He has also a deep and sympathetic interest in his own fellow-countrymen, who come over as labourers to the Rubber Plantations from the Madras Presidency. His book is written with particular care, and there is very little in it that has any note of special pleading. On the whole, the writer draws a picture of the European employers, which they themselves could hardly find fault with. For, as far as I have seen, there are no one-sided statements, that might be in any way unfair to them. Yet, as we read it over, we find to our regret that the actual condition of things to-day is by no means as satisfactory as the Government Reports, issued each year, make them out to be.

In this article, I propose to quote specially from those chapters in which the writer has described certain factors, where my own earlier experience in Malaya corroborates what has been written. One of the things that has saddened me has been the fact, that in spite of an Agent from the Government of India has been appointed to look after the interests of the Indian labourers in that country, and in spite of the earnest efforts that have been made at different times to bring about a more satisfactory condition of things, many of the old stumbling-blocks remain just the same as twenty years ago. Indeed as far as this book appears to tell us, there has been very little permanent improvement as yet in the Tamil labourers lot. Perhaps one may make this one exception, that the minimum wage, which in earlier times was always liable to great fluctuation, has now become more stable. Yet, as contrasted with the profits that are derived from the Rubber industry, this living wage of the labourer is still outrageously low.

Let me record three revealing incidents in three different areas for which Indian labour is still being recruited to-day under the capitalist plantation system:

By
Mr. C. F. ANDREWS
In "The Indian Review"

(1) Soon after the war was over, I was called to visit Chandpur in East Bengal, where what was named in the Press the 'Coolie exodus' took place quite suddenly. Many thousands of Indian labourers left in a body the Tea estates in the lower valley of Assam owing to the starvation wages which were being offered to them. On enquiry I found out that in a previous year, the estate management had fully expected a big boom in tea. They had, therefore accepted on their estates nearly five times the annual number recruited. Then, after all, a slump came instead of a boom. As a consequence, this heavy increase in their labour force was either discharged, or kept in half-rations. Such ruthless exploitation of labour was the real cause of the terrible disaster at Chandpur, where thousands of these poor labourers walked down all the way from the plantations to Chandpur and were kept waiting while cholera raged among them.

2. When I was in Ceylon, in 1936, a similar thing had recently happened. In 1934, a boom in tea was expected and in consequence labour was recruited from South India far in excess of any previous year. Here again, after an interval, a slump came in the tea industry, and the surplus Tamil labour was either sent back to India or else wandered about Ceylon in a half-starved condition, begging for employment. This led directly to a crisis in Ceylon and almost a riot, because these unemployed Tamil labourers increased the distress among the Ceylonese.

3. I find that, according to this new book of Mr. N. Aiyer, the year 1937 in Malaya was regarded as the beginning of a boom in the rubber industry. In consequence of this expected boom, the labour recruited from South India was suddenly doubled in a single year! We read in this book: "A record number of labourers emigrated from South India in 1937 owing to signs of high prosperity which, however, proved to be of a transient nature."

I have italicised the last words of this sentence, for if this proves to be true, then we shall have once more the miserable sequel of unwanted labour thrown aside, or else returned empty, as it were, by the rubber plantations.

(To be continued)

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Social And Personal

Mr. O. Pirow, K.C., has been appointed Minister of Commerce and Industries.

—0—

Mr. L. E. Neame who has been acting in the capacity for some time past, has been appointed editor of *The Cape Argus*

—0—

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