

INDIAN OPINION

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WESTERN CHRISTIANITY.

“I CONSIDER Western Christianity in its practical working a negation of Christ's Christianity. I cannot conceive Jesus, if he was living in the flesh in our midst, approving of modern Christian organisations, public worship or modern ministry. Satan mostly employs comparatively moral instruments and the language of ethics to give his aims an air of respectability. War is disciplined destruction, much more bloody than any yet committed by mobs. And yet war has been apostrophised, because we have been deceived by the temporary but brilliant results achieved by some wars.”

—GANDHIJI

Indian Opinion

FRIDAY, 21ST DECEMBER, 1945

Christmas

CHRISTIANS of all colours and races will be celebrating the birth of Christ with its message of Peace and Goodwill towards all men. A celebration in which in some way or other people of other religions join. It is a world-wide religion and is the religion of the peoples who govern not only themselves but other nations. The war which has just ended has made the world think that subjugation of one nation by another is the root of most evils in the world. America has taken the lead in this matter and evidently she means what she says; and Russia is not far behind. France too will be concerned and so will be other nations whether they are Imperialistic or not.

China has been recognised as a great power by the big European nations and if the Chinese unite as they are likely to do now with America giving them a lead to do so, it will only be a question of time for her to speak and do what other Great European Powers have been doing in the world.

Japan too will recover in due course her position as a reformed power to play her part with other nations.

India's freedom is no longer in doubt. Britain cannot ignore world opinion and she must hasten to give India her freedom. Once freed, India will rise in her own right to take her place among the great powers of the world.

Changes are going on in the international relations. But they are not making their effect felt in countries where the white ideology is in the ascendancy.

Yet in the midst of it all we cannot fail to recognise that Xmas has its own message to all mankind and it is a message which carries the human desire that all whether in a country or in the world should live in Peace and Goodwill with each other.

We wish the old, old wish that may this Xmas be a happy Xmas to all; to those who served their country in any way and are now united with their families and to those who have kept the home fires burning.

Impending Legislation

Speculation is rife as to what General Smuts proposes to do in regard to Indians by way of legislation.

He is faced with really very great difficulties in this land of many races because he himself represents in some way the white ideology of the white races of which he is a member. That ideology of a vocal white minority here and there at times becomes infectious to the silent white majorities and they have the power making votes as well. With age and experience General Smuts has become a world statesman. But nearer home he has to face the votes which keep him and his party in power. The question he has to answer to himself is how he can do the right thing by the voteless human beings without losing the vote givers. He knows the world will judge him now and hereafter not by his utterances on the platforms of the world. But by the test: Whether he had practised what he had preached.

We believe that he will make an attempt to do something in the Parliament about to sit but we fear that it will not be free also from an attempt to placate his vote givers.

The Franchise is a matter he cannot procrastinate over. He has done so long enough. We think that he will introduce some form of franchise for Indians. He will never dare put forward the franchise enjoyed by Europeans for Indians for it will not be passed by Parliament.

The Indian community in the event of General Smuts introducing some form of legislation will find itself in a cleft stick. It will then be called upon to make a decision which would be expected to be a statesman-like decision. The vote means a lot but not without the right that the voter must also be eligible for nomination as a candidate.

The Franchise Bill, we think, will not be introduced by itself. There will be a Bill to deal with the occupation and/or acquisition of properties by Indians. The Bill may be camouflaged as relating to Europeans and Indians.

We would repeat the oft-repeated request to the Union Government to employ Indians in its service. It cannot give employment to Europeans and refuse to do so to those who are not Europeans.

Round Table Conference

These pressing matters are likely to come before Parliament but we urge that the better way is not for Parliament in the first instance to decide on its own. But for General Smuts at his Government to have a Round Table Conference with the representatives of the Indian Government on an international basis. There is no other basis to the question. To decide otherwise is a playing with the question.

Mr. Deshmukh, the High Commissioner for India flies to-morrow to Delhi to meet his Government. Things are fast changing with the elections in India. The Congress party there will command a majority and in the new Central Executive of the Indian Government Congress will have a definite say. Dr. Khare the present Member for Commonwealth Relations, will go, and a Congress man will take his place.

Mr. Deshmukh is no doubt a lover of his country. But in South Africa he or whoever else holds the position of a High Commissioner has come to be looked upon in the words of a former Agent-General as a Post Office for his Government.

We in South Africa expect him as an Indian to tell his Government and Mahatma Gandhi the helpless position of Indians in the country in the circumstances surrounding them and in the face of the White ideology which is by its occasional outbursts fogging issues tending to the further reduction of the already limited rights of Indians. Indians in the midst of it all do not know which way to turn.

And Mr. Deshmukh must know the way out can best be found by the representatives of the Governments of two countries meeting in a Round Table Conference and lifting the Indian question above the local atmosphere. And the claim for the Round Table Conference is backed by the Broome Commission which had for its members men who were appointed by General Smuts because he had confidence in their judgment.

Mr. Deshmukh should make it his first and foremost job to press urgently on his Government for a Round Table Conference. He will have the support of the Indian Nation and of our countrymen in this land. And if a Congressite became the Member for Com-

monwealth Relations we expect him to rise to the occasion in bringing about with the aid of his Government a Round Table Conference with the Union Government. There is time yet for this to be done.

**Xmas Message We Wish For
If General Smuts agrees.**

CHRISTMAS

By L. W. RITCH

ANOTHER week or so will see the Christian world celebrating Christmas. The birthday of the Christian Lord will, of course, be the occasion for the customary indulgence (by those who can afford it) in overfeeding, overdrinking and kindred delights, the usual fashion in which our appreciation of great events is shewn. The Hindu doctrine of "Avatar" being rather foreign to doctrinal Christianity it is scarcely surprising that the real inner meaning and significance of Christmas should be so little understood and be commemorated in ways more suggestive of a pagan than a spiritual regard. Nor do present appearances indicate that the Sermon on the Mount—the very soul of the Master's teaching—has, as yet, brought about any very considerable conversion worthy to be so called. If "by their fruits shall ye know them," the weeds and nettles of unbrotherliness would, in "this year of our Lord" 1945, appear to be prevailing mightily over the few struggling seedlings of Peace and Goodwill. To professed followers of Him who, Himself a Hebrew and worshipped by the Christian world as God incarnate, the race from which He sprang are still "b—y Jews," at best patronisingly tolerated, more generally victims of hate, envy and persecution. (Here, in South Africa a wave of anti-semitism is gathering force that threatens to overwhelm the Jew in common with the Asiatic, Coloured and Native peoples).

Even as "He was despised" so likewise are our Asiatics and their descendents.

"Undesirables" in the eyes of the law of the land, every conceivable indignity is heaped on their heads to emphasise the contempt in which they are held, the ill-will with which they are regarded. Qualities of industry, aptitude, frugality and the like that would be accounted virtues in their detractors are in them condemned as vices. The prosperous minority are the

as we pray he will to a Round Table Conference his and India's Government can give the world a Xmas Message of a Round Table Conference of the two Governments agreed on in a spirit of Peace and Goodwill.

modern Naboths, their "vineyards" coveted by envious eyes. South Africa's attitude towards her Eurafican and African peoples is too notorious to need elaboration. The Union motto "Right is Might" should in the name of common honesty be amended to read "White is Right."

Looking farther afield a general survey of world activities would appear to suggest an almost total subordination of spiritual and ethical principles to the old struggle for place power and possession, the things that, two thousand Xmas anniversaries notwithstanding, are still accounted as of supreme importance by the alleged followers of Him who "Knew not where to lay his head." The facts themselves scarcely admit of serious dispute. Here is a conflict between ideals and practice that to any thoughtful mind demands explanation. For example, why should a "herrenvolk" complex be wrong in the German and right in the South African? How explain so obvious a mental and moral astigmatism? The Founder of Christianity reinforced the teaching concerning the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of all mankind, and added a "new commandment" to the ten of the decalogue, "That ye love one another." What is the explanation of the complete reversal in practice from what theoretically is accepted as true doctrine?

Is the truth not just this:— That among so-called Christian peoples things of the spirit, as compared with things material, have no existence as realities in the same way that sense objects are regarded as real? Unlike Hinduism, Christianity appears to lack a philosophy that bridges the gap between Faith and Intellect. For example, the Hindu doctrine of "Karma," the reaping through successive lives on earth of our good and evil thoughts and deeds, has as its counterpart in Christian dogma reward in heaven or punishment in hell, places and prospects regarded askance by many as

purely imaginary. That each of us pays measure for measure for evil wrought, reaps well or ill only according as was the sowing, should, one would think, present itself as a reasonable, perhaps the only reasonable explanation of what are called the accidents of birth and opportunity. "As ye have done unto others, even so shall be done unto you," would probably have a vastly more weighty meaning and influence on men's conduct, were the words "here on earth" read into the statement and so understood as they were meant to be. Where indeed, one might be forgiven asking, should effect be looked for if not where it originated as cause?

Xmas with all that it connotes should of course be the occasion for a spiritual stock-taking, a readjustment of values, the recognition in practice of what are professedly accepted as truths. That what is occurring is the very opposite of this surely indicates a lack of real conviction, at best but a feeble half-hearted assent that loses any hold it had as soon as worldly advantages are weighed against religious principles.

We see this, today, in the field of politics, economics and almost every other sphere of human activities, in the scramble for possessions,—place, power, domination, worldly riches—in the ill-will generated by envies, rivalries and similar aspects of self-assertiveness all of which comprehend a practical denial of all that Xmas rightly appreciated should stand for.

By precept and example the revered among the world's teachers and exemplars have sought to correct our mistaken sense of proportion and false estimate of values. By their own lives as well as through their teachings they have striven to show us that the way to mankind's real growth and happiness, to the accomplishment of his true destiny, is by transcendence of the egotism of the animal-man and realisation of the higher spiritual self that is his real being.

Out of the wisdom gained through their own achievements they assure us that there is one way and one way only to that Peace and Goodwill that Xmas is supposed to symbolise, the abandonment of the illusion of separateness, the recognition of our interdependence as children of the One All Father in Whom all live move and have being.

S.A. NEWS

"Onlooker" writes in the *Natal Mercury* as follows:—

There seems more possibility of an agreement being reached in regard to India's position in the Commonwealth than there has for years past. Both sides realise how grave the situation would be if a position of stalemate were again reached, and genuine effort is being made to settle the differences.

South Africa is, or at least should be, extremely interested in what is happening in India, for the course of events there is bound to be reflected here. Our own Indian problem appears to be making little progress towards solution, but something will have to be done shortly, for the Pegging Act expires in March, and European opinion would not tolerate a return to the state of affairs that existed before it was imposed three years ago.

It is common property that the Prime Minister has given the matter much thought, and the probabilities are that before the Pegging Act expires General Smuts will endeavour to put forward proposals which will be in the nature of a compromise. He is not likely to do anything that will outrage European opinion. His Party is not in a sufficiently strong position to run the risk of that. On the other hand, world opinion on South African Indian question cannot be altogether ignored. It may be that General Smuts will on the one hand take steps to safeguard the European in residential and property matters, while giving the Indian some form of franchise—probably communal—and guaranteeing that he will in future enjoy much better educational and social amenities than he has in the past.

Threat Of Mob Law Against Asiatic Occupation

"I can assure you all that no Indian, including Mr. Pather, the buyer of the property, will be allowed to occupy No. 25 Tenth Avenue." This statement was made by Councillor O. E. Pritchard in an address to burgesses of Ward VII at a meeting in St. Mary's Hall, Wildermere Road.

"Right now I can muster 200 men who will most certainly see that Mr. Pather does not occupy the house which he was allowed to buy by means of a permit granted by Senator Clarkson. I would like to see Mr. Pather try and occupy it—there will then be such a showdown that Senator Clarkson will have proof of our determination to uphold our rights in this matter to the bitter end."

"A most annoying point of this whole business," concluded

Councillor Pritchard, "is that the permits for the sale of houses to Indians are granted solely by Senator Clarkson, who has never yet stood publicly and won an election."

Councillor Pritchard's address was greeted with sustained applause from the very good crowd which practically filled the hall.

Mr. Frank Acutt, M.P., also made a strong appeal to the audience to stand firm on this matter. The house in Tenth Avenue should be made the turning point on the question of Indian penetration.

The burgesses of Ward VII deserved high praise for the determination and interest they had shown. "The people concerned," said Mr. Acutt, "must see that they get their rights and do not leave such an important matter to Pretoria (or is it Delhi?)"

Mr. Acutt quoted the following statistics to show what a serious stage Indian penetration had reached: in 1942 Europeans bought from Indians £52,000 worth of property, and Indians bought from Europeans property to the value of £512,000; in 1943 the respective figures were £73,000, and £659,000; and in 1944, £82,000 and £365,000. This proved that penetration was proceeding apace despite the Pegging Act, yet the Government was doing nothing about it.

Mr. Acutt said that although Senator Clarkson had been trounced in debate on this question, he had gone straight to Pretoria and made the agreement which simply allowed Europeans to be sold out to Indians.

Mr. Acutt warned the audience that there was definite proof that the Asiatics had a big plan to turn Europeans out of Asia and to settle their Asiatic surplus in Africa. It was an international conspiracy with the intention of the Asiatics dominating Africa. Durban would be doomed unless a very strong stand was taken.

At the end of the meeting three resolutions were passed, unanimously. The first demanded that the Government take steps to ensure that the property owned by Indians in Tenth Avenue be in course of time resold to Europeans. The second contained a request that no further permits in the whole of Durban be issued to Indians until the Prime Minister defined the Government's policy on the Indian question.

The third resolution, "that this meeting of burgesses pass a vote of no confidence in Senator Clarkson and Senator Shepstone in their attitude towards the issue of permits to Indians," received a terrific round of ap-

plause from the members of the audience.

Supporting speeches were made by Councillor L. L. Boyd, Mr. J. G. Derbyshire, M.P., and Mr. J. Addison Deacon (chairman of Ward VII Ratepayers Association.)

Durban's M.P.'s Appeal To Gen. Smuts Against Issue Of Permits

An appeal to General Smuts to intervene and curtail the number of permits granted to Asiatics to acquire or occupy property in Durban has been made in a telegram to the Prime Minister by four members of Parliament—Messrs. F. H. Acutt, J. G. Derbyshire, J. S. Marwick and J. R. Sullivan. They are also writing to General Smuts.

The telegram "expressed the general alarm in Durban at the excessive increase in the grant of property transfer permits to Indians." It was urged that all proposed transactions should be advised to the various Durban Ward Associations as promised by the Minister of the Interior, Senator C. F. Clarkson, on November 15.

Minister Of Interior Promises To Consult Euro- pean Wards Associations

A letter to the secretary of the Durban Joint Wards Committee from the private secretary of the Minister of the Interior declared that no permits have been granted to any Indian who applied subsequent to November 15. The Minister had asked the Town Clerk to send copies of permit applications to the various Wards Associations but, beyond an acknowledgment of this request, the Minister had heard nothing further.

Arrangements were now being made for the Commissioner for Immigration and Asiatic Affairs and the Principal Immigration Officer, Durban, to consult Wards Associations.

Seven-eighths of applications for Indians were for permits outside the old borough in predominantly Indian areas. These could not be submitted to the Wards Associations unless they were contiguous to the old borough or Durban North. A permit was refused for a block of 30 acres adjoining Puntan's Hill.

An undertaking was given that before any permits were granted, burgesses' associations would be consulted.

Councillor O. E. Pritchard told the *Daily News* that Ward VII Ratepayers' Association was very gratified to see that the Minister was taking cognisance of the fact that people were getting upset and that feelings were running high.

He emphasised, however, that although applications for permits would now be submitted to burgesses' associations, discretionary powers still rested with the Minister.

Indians In Natal

THE position of Indians in Natal seems to be sadly deteriorating despite the Union Government's repeated professions of solicitude for their welfare, writes the *Hindustan Times* under the above heading. The report of the Protector of Immigrants issued by the Government of India reveals that though the war may have brought prosperity to others the Indian community has suffered in every respect. The number of unemployed has risen by several thousands in the course of last year alone. Housing accommodation still leaves much to be desired. The death-rate from tuberculosis continues to be "very high." And as regards educational facilities, we are told that "still there were many Indian children who were receiving no education owing to their being no room for them in schools." It is a shameful story of neglect and racial discrimination for which the Union Government have to bear the direct responsibility. The Indian community in Natal are not so large that the authorities should find themselves unable to provide them with decent conditions of living and see that their health and educational interests do not suffer. According to the official report, there have been no actual complaints of ill-treatment by employers, but the only possible explanation for the big drop in employment figures is the unfortunate policy of squeezing out Indians which has been going on directly and indirectly through political and economic measures. It is rather a curious irony that while a certain section of the South African whites has been making wild charges like unfair penetration against the Indian community there are these tell-tale figures showing the pitiable plight of the Indian community and the growing threats to their very existence. The conclusion is irresistible that unless the Indian community are given full citizenship rights and freed completely from discriminatory laws and regulations, they will never be able to save themselves from their present difficulties. We find from a report published that the moderate European group may make another attempt to implement at least the Pretoria Agreement and approach General Smuts for further discussions. We do not think that the half measures suggested will either satisfy the Indian community or solve the problem. Only the complete elimination of discriminatory measures and recognition of Indians as full citizens with the same rights as any other community can bring economic justice and political peace.

FREEDOM OF ASIATIC COUNTRIES

CONFERENCE OF SUBJECT NATIONS URGED

THE calling of a 'Potsdam conference of the subject peoples of Asia' to plan a united campaign to achieve freedom within the shortest time was suggested by Gen. Aung San, leader of the Burmese Nationalists, in an interview at Rangoon. "There is urgent need for unity among South-East Asia countries," he added. "A conference of subject peoples will enable us to draw up a plan that we can collaborate to attain freedom for our respective countries. The conference should include India, Burma, Malaya, Sumatra, Indonesia, Ceylon, Philippines and China and Japan.

Mr. Aung San was the General commanding the Japanese-sponsored Burmese National Army and later Commander-in-Chief of the Burmese Patriotic Forces which co-operated with the Allies.

Gen. Aung San added: "Although China, Japan and possibly the Philippines have different problems I do not see our forming two Asiatic political blocs. We should stand together, since we have so much in common.

"We in Burma want to see Asia united and we want collaboration between India and Burma. We feel that it is possible for us to work together on the political and economic spheres and we have so much in common that it is commonsense to collaborate. But as friends must talk frankly. We Burmese nationalists want no racial discrimination of any kind, but there is the Indian problem in Burma. There is the problem of landlordism which Indians are involved. It is for us to solve in due course.

"But I tell India and the world that all vested interests in Burma whether they are British, Burmese or Indian, have probably to be considered. I emphasise that as it solves everyone irrespective of race or country. Only those who are prejudiced in Burma have attendant privileges. Indians who adopt the attitude that they enjoy the full rights of Burmese while retaining their rights as Indians should know that they cannot have it. They must make up their minds.

"We want to see a free India as soon as possible.

"About Pakistan all I will say is that it is only justifiable if it is self-determination. If it is then Pakistan is regrettable. As I have indicated, I hope

Pakistan will not be necessary, but it is for the Indians themselves to decide that.

"We Burmese used to take inspiration from Indian politics, but today we do not, because we have adapted ourselves to our conditions. That does not mean that we do not want to go together with India towards our joint goal. If it is at all possible to do so, we want to work together and go forward together.

"I have met Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, and I look forward eagerly to seeing them again. We look to India to share our nationalist aspirations. I believe that India today has only one issue and it is the attainment of unity. All Indians must be united.

"Whether they are workers, business men or big industrialists, they must unite at once on the common issue of Indian

unity. Any Indian who is a true patriot cannot but agree that national unity alone can make possible the attainment of independent national government. The big business men must unite on the basis of proposals of the type propounded by Pandit Nehru for the nationalization of big industries in the interests of India. As I see it, as an observer in Burma, there is no problem and no major issue in India except unity. We Burmese must pray for Indian unity because from India we can draw inspiration."

Maulana Azad Welcomes Move

The Congress president, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, welcomed the suggestion of U Aung San, leader of the Burmese Nationalists, for holding a "South Asiatic Countries' Conference,"

in an interview with the Associated Press of India. Maulana Azad said that India would seem to be a natural venue for such a Conference. U Aung San's suggestion, Maulana Azad said, had been made at the right and opportune moment. Indians realised that freedom's battle was one and indivisible and many here had been thinking of uniting the forces of all exploited peoples of Asia and the East for achieving their common goal. The Congress president would like to extend the proposal to cover other Eastern countries under foreign domination and said that India was not only geographically the centre of such exploited lands, but in a way, she formed the key to the liberation of all colonial and semi-colonial peoples, and would seem to be a natural venue for such a conference.

PANDIT NEHRU'S WARNING TO BRITAIN

PANDIT Jawaharlal Nehru, addressing a public meeting at Lucknow in celebration of the "South-East Asia Day" under the auspices of the Lucknow City Congress Committee, said that the fight for India's freedom was interlocked with the liberation movement of other countries, which were determined to achieve independence.

Pandit Nehru said that he was proud to declare that India was the torch-bearer in the liberation movement of Asiatic countries which looked up to India for assistance and guidance.

Pandit Nehru expressed regret that India was not strong enough to prevent Indian troops from crushing the spirit of independence of the people of Java, Indonesia and Indo-China. He, however, warned the British Government of the growing feeling of resentment in the country against the use of Indian troops in Indonesia.

The British Government's intervention in the internal affairs of Indonesia, said Pandit Nehru, was not justified. In his opinion, the British Government was afraid that if the liberation movement succeeded in Indonesia, it would have repercussions in India.

Pandit Nehru urged the Emperor of Nepal to force the British Government not to use the Gurkha troops against the

Indonesians. He criticised the "vacillating" policy of the American Government who, always professing to be champions of freedom and democracy, had failed to take interest in the Indonesian affairs.

Pandit Nehru, referring to the present situation in India, said, three years of ruthless repression by an alien and irresponsible Government had sown seeds of distrust, frustration and anger. The country's temperature was rising every day and he felt that if an early solution was not found, the people's energy might be directed into dangerous channels.

Alluding to the attitude of the British and Indian Governments towards the people, Pandit Nehru said that surrounded by yes-men, a handful of officers in London and Delhi who professed to be masters of India's destiny, were living in the realm of fantasy. They refused to face the realities of the situation.

Pandit Nehru went on to ask what good the present Government had done and what good it was capable of doing. The time had come when we would not be treated like dumb driven cattle. Pandit Nehru said: "I am not prepared to hear oft-repeated sermons from Delhi and London that we are not united. They have not felt the pulse of the people. They only know how to execute unreal plans and schemes. Sometimes they hear an angry voice and say that they do not like it, not

knowing that the voice is that of millions of Indians joining to shatter the chains of slavery. The day is not far off when our voice will be heard in every nook and corner of the world."

India, said Pandit Nehru, was reeling under an authoritarian Government both at the Centre and in the Provinces. The present Labour Government in Britain while professing to sympathise with our aspirations, argued that our demand was not the real issue. They, in effect, did not understand the importance of the Indian problem. India was the key to the solution of the question of freedom of all dependent countries.

Pandit Nehru said certain quarters had complained that Congress leaders were saying some harsh things which the Government did not like, as, for instance, the conditions in the Delhi and Lahore Forts. Pandit Nehru said it was not for him to compare these forts to the notorious Belsen Camp once run by the Nazis. But let the Government hold a sifting inquiry into the allegations against British officers for what they did in Ballia and Azamgarh in the past three years.

Concluding, Pandit Nehru warned the British Government that if it did not pay heed to the legitimate aspirations of the Indian people, a day might arrive when Asia would rise against Britain and America. Henceforth, he said, Indians would refuse to lead a life of slavery and disgrace.

SAPA-REUTER NEWS

Jatmaji Meets Viceroy

Calcutta, Monday. Mahatma Gandhi met the Viceroy, Field-Marshal Lord Wavell at Government House, Calcutta, to-night. An official announcement from the Viceroy said that the meeting would not signify the opening of negotiations with the Congress Party, and that there would be no negotiations with any party after the elections.

Tidal Wave

Karachi, Monday. Two hundred lives were lost quite a number of people made homeless, by the tidal wave which struck a 100-mile stretch of the Karachi coast on November 28, according to a statement by the chief Secretary of the Sind Government. The statement added this was a preliminary computation, but reports by relief workers that 4,000 people had been killed and 40,000 made homeless were grossly exaggerated.

Colour Bar In Empire Condemned

London, Monday. Many British and Canadian Ministers, as well as Indians, Malays and Africans, attended a meeting called in Trafalgar Square yesterday to protest against the colour bar in Britain and the Commonwealth and Empire. George Padmore, a Negro Socialist, who presided, condemned the colour bar in the Union of South Africa. Another speaker said that Britain was treating 8,000,000 Africans worse than Hitler had treated the Jews. The meeting decided to send a resolution of protest against the colour bar to the British Government. Another resolution demanded that British and Indian troops should be withdrawn from Africa.

Chamber's President's Address

Calcutta, Monday. British business men were prepared to set up undertakings in India, but they wanted assurances that they would be fairly treated. Lord Sir Renwick Hadow, in his presidential address to the Associated Chamber of Commerce here today. It is very clear that the Indian Congress wishes to exclude foreign capital from India, except in the form of loans and credits raised by or through the state, he said. To be consistent, they should also favour the withdrawal of all Indian capital invested in other parts of the Commonwealth, particularly East and South Africa and Ceylon and Burma. Britain only asks for the same treatment India expects and demands for her nationals in other parts of the Commonwealth.

Congress Working Committee's Resolution

Calcutta, Tuesday.

A resolution protesting against the use of Indian troops in Indonesia and against the Indian Government's refusal to allow Pandit Nehru to visit Java, was adopted today by the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress. Another resolution urged the United States to abandon its policy of non-intervention in Indonesia, and to throw its weight into the struggle on the side of Indonesian freedom. It also disapproved of Dutch and British policy in the Island. The Committee issued the election manifesto of the Congress Party. India's constitution, says the manifesto, should be federal, with autonomy for its constituent units and with its legislative bodies elected by universal adult franchise. The battle cry for the election will be "Quit India" says the manifesto. The manifesto supports a world federation of free nations. "India will champion the freedom of all other subject peoples, it says. Only on the basis of freedom and the elimination of imperialism everywhere, can world peace be established.

Bombay Tram Strike

Bombay, Saturday.

The Bombay Government intervened today in the threatened Bombay road passenger transport strike which would have involved 8,000 workers. It has referred the dispute between the men's union and tramway company to adjudication and has appointed an adjudicator from a panel of names originally submitted by the union, which the company had refused to accept. Earlier the men's union had sent telegrams to the Viceroy, Lord Wavell, Lord Pethick Lawrence, Secretary of State for India, and Prof. Harold Laski, chairman of the Labour Party executive asking them to intercede.

Clash In Java And Sumatra

Batavia, Friday.

Though clashes continue in Java and Sumatra, the first official meeting has taken place in Batavia between the Indonesian leaders and Dr. Hubertus van Mook, Lieutenant-Governor of the Netherlands East Indies, says Reuter. Dr. van Mook said that because of the official nature of the meeting he did not wish to give it publicity at present. He leaves for Holland tomorrow to discuss with the Dutch government the situation in the Netherlands East Indies. He said he would return in three weeks

time and that further discussions with the Indonesians would have to wait till then. Dr. van Mook said that the recent Dutch offer to the Indonesians to engage in constructive consultation went much further than dominion status. A number of incidents have occurred in and near Batavia itself. In Batavia dock area today Indonesians attempted to set fire to a petrol dump by shooting at it, and in the Kramat district of the capital the British military police arrested 100 Indonesians. These arrests followed the alleged killing yesterday of a European who was cycling home. The police also arrested J. Petersen, a member of the Nazi party and leader of the German community in Batavia. The British forces in the capital have been reinforced by the arrival of a parachute battalion and two companies of Gurkhas. At Buitenzorg, south-west of Batavia, the Indonesian president has declared he is unable to maintain order and has left the town. In Bandoeng, the big internee assembly area south-west of Batavia, the Indonesian Peace Preservation Corps leaders are co-operating well with the British, according to an allied communique. The chief of the corps has ordered that all extremists must be cleared from the road between Buitenzorg and Soekamboemi—the scene of a heavy attack by extremists on a big road convoy going from Batavia to Bandoeng. The convoy is now returning from Bandoeng under constant air cover. There have so far been no incidents. Two Indians were killed and four wounded when a patrol was ambushed near Surabaya, while at Medan, in north Sumatra, four British soldiers were slightly wounded when Indonesians fired on them.

Indonesians' Activities

Batavia, Saturday.

Increasing activity among Indonesian extremists was reported today from Bandoeng, the hill station and internee centre in western Java. The local TKR (Indonesia Peace Preservation Corps) chief has recommended full military action against the extremists and local civil authorities are co-operating with the British. A convoy returning from Bandoeng is reported to be near Batavia. So far its journey has been without incident, in contrast to its outward journey when it was held up by a gun-battle between its escort and Indonesians. The British forces in western Java were increasing their control yesterday and had begun to clear an area for

R.A.F.W.I. (recovery of allied prisoners of war and internees) at Buitenzorg, about 40 miles from Batavia along the Bandoeng road. British forces have taken over the telephone exchange in Buitenzorg. Extremists are still active at the north coast port of Semarang, where a mob fired on allied troops to the west of the town without causing casualties. Allied troops continue to fan out south and west of Surabaya in eastern Java and are now clearing towns about 15 miles from the port. The opposition is slight.

Cricket At Madras

Madras, Monday.

The Australian Services team completed their cricket tour of India today when they were beaten by All-India in the third and final test of the series, by six wickets. The previous two test matches were drawn. All-India, set to get 90 runs in 130 minutes for outright victory, did so for the loss of four wickets. Australia were still 36 runs behind India's first innings total of 525 when Carmody and Pettiford continued their second innings in warm sunny weather but on a crumbling wicket. The visitors were soon in difficulties to the fast and medium deliveries of Banerjee and the spin-bowling of Sarwate who between them accounted for eight of the Australians wickets. Keen fielding by the Indian side, too, kept the tourists in check and when Ellis was run out with a brilliant throw-in the Aussies' innings concluded at 275, when they had added ten runs to their lunch total of 265 for eight wickets. Mushtaq Ali and Merchant set their side well on the way to victory, the former batting in a dashing style until he went leg before to Cristofani at 37, with the score at 59 for 1. Some quick wickets followed but after Whittington had brought off a brilliant catch off his own bowling to dismiss Hazare for 0, Modi and Hafeez saw the winning run scored. For Australia, Carmody was top scorer with 92 compiled in 200 minutes. He gave two definite chances however—once at 40 and again at 78. The Australians are to visit Ceylon before returning home. On their present tour they won one match, lost two and drew six matches, including two tests.

Australian Team At Colombo

Colombo, Tuesday.

The Australian Services touring team arrived here by air today from Madras. They will play a three-day game against Ceylon on Friday. Before leaving India, the Australian manager, Flight-Lieut. Keith Johnson, said our tour of India has been a great

success. I was impressed by the high standard of batting and bowling of the Indians. He added that the fieldsmen in India had been good, but their anticipation, and their returns to the wicket left room for improvement. Rectify this weakness and the Indian test side will be a formidable opponent for the test eleven of any country, he said.

Colombo, Friday.

In a three-day match here, the Australian services touring side were all out for 306 runs. Miller, hitting all round, scored 132,

including 12 fours. He was given a life wicket at the slips at 72. Hassett scored, and Mery got 57 in a fourth wicket partnership with Miller. The partnership made 121. The off-break bowler, De Kretser, took three wickets for 89. All-Ceylon scored 24 for three wickets at the close of play, Roper taking two wickets for five runs.

Colombo, Saturday.

The Australian Touring Cricket team beat All-Ceylon here today by an innings and 44 runs. The scores were: Australian Services 306, All-Ceylon 103 and 159.

Things In General

'Illegal' Indian Waiters

In Cape

A LETTER on behalf of nine Peninsula M.Ps. has been sent to the Minister of the Interior, Senator C. F. Clarkson, urging him to give a further period of grace to the Indian waiters who will have to leave the Cape next month as "illegal immigrants." Signed by Captain R. J. du Toit, M.P., the letter refers to the circular recently sent to Peninsula M.Ps. by the Cape Publicity Association on the threatened repatriation of the Indians—from January 15—employed in the hotel and catering trade, and goes on:—"After careful consideration of the points raised, and having regard to the difficulties in which the hotel and catering trades will have to operate if this instruction is suddenly and rigidly applied, I am writing at the request of my fellow members here and on my own behalf to ask you to grant a further period of grace for, say, three months to these prohibited immigrant Indians, during which time we could meet you while Parliament is in session and discuss the matter with you in person."

High Commissioner

Mr. R. M. Deshmukh the High Commissioner leaves by air on Saturday the 22nd for Delhi evidently called by his Government for consultation. In view of the rapidly developing position of Indians in South Africa which so far is becoming gloomier. He will return to the Union by the 21st January 1946 and will be in Capetown by 22nd January.

Mr. Pather Stands His

Ground

Mr. P. R. Pather is not deterred in his intention to occupy the house in Tenth Avenue for which he holds a permit in face of the threatened mob-law by Councillor Pritchard and others. It would be a sorry state of

affairs if a few anti-Asiatics could take the law into their own hands to do what they will with other human beings. The Government of the land is not likely to allow it to happen and no Indian is likely to be cowed with such threats.

Some Congress Officials

Paid

As full time workers the honorary secretary of the Natal Indian Congress Mr. M. D. Naidoo is paid thirty pounds a month, the organising secretary Mr. Debi Singh thirty pounds a month, typist fifteen pounds a month, a clerk ten pounds a month.

Pentrich Boycott

The Maritzburg Corporation land sales at Pentrich with a restrictive clause in favour of Indians, which was rightly opposed on a matter of principle have in spite of a threatened boycott have been going on. Maritzburg branch of the Congress which threatened the boycott seems to have faltered in some way as it has not materialised. Those who are buying are only doing something which is not only against the interest of the community but is against themselves.

Laundry Workers Strike

Some thousand Indians and Native laundry workers have declared a strike after a conciliation board had broken down. The employers assert they were prepared to submit the differences between them and the workers to an arbitration. On this there appears to have been disagreement. The employers wanted the wage board to arbitrate and the workers wanted an arbitrator appointed on the ground that it would be more expeditious to have an arbitrator to settle the matters in question than a wage board. The workers are all out. Some of them are told to continue the work in so far as such work was in connection with hospital washing. At one laundry this

was done for a few days, and though the workers were prepared to carry on with this class of work, the laundry in question closed down such work also as it was said that the work was not paying. The workers have been peacefully carrying on the strike and up to now they have been standing solidly together.

Biggest Indian steam laundry known as the Central Steam Laundry after an existence of 30 years has permanently closed down its laundry department.

Virginia Estate

Some months ago notice was given by the Durban Corporation to Indian tenant farmers on Virginia Estate which the Corporation had acquired from a European company. These Indians had been in occupation over varying periods of time, and were dependant on the land. Councillor S. M. Petersen on the matter of the notice when it came before the Council protested against any notice being given to the tenants. The notice expires on the 31st December 1945. Unless the tenants give up their holdings in time they will probably be evicted at the instance of the Corporation.

Position Of Chairman

Queried

In the Provincial Council in Maritzburg says *Natal Mercury* Mr. E. P. Fowle (Dominion, Durban, Berea) asked the Administrator whether Mr. E. B. Scott, who had been appointed chairman of the Durban Municipal Transport Inquiry, was in receipt of a pension from the Durban Municipality; whether his appointment had been objected to by the Municipality and, if so, on what grounds; what fees he was receiving and by whom were they being paid; were these figures higher than those usually paid to members of Government or provincial commissions and, if so, why. The Administrator asked that the question stand over so that the information might be obtained.

Indian Township Sanctioned

The Administrator has granted the application of the Krugersdorp Town Council to lay out an Indian township in Krugersdorp proper to be named Dadooville. The site of the township is fairly centrally situated behind the Town School in Commissioner Street, separated by a street from the school, and near the police station and offices of the Native Affairs Department. There are 65 stands in all, most of which are for Indians who desire to build their own homes. Sixteen of the stands are earmarked for sub-economic houses, and spaces have been reserved for a school and places of worship.

The township will be municipally serviced with water, light and sewerage.

Gandhiji's Shawl Prompts

Wool Gift

The Australian Wool Board has completed arrangements for a shipment of wool for distribution through the Indian Red Cross to village co-operatives for use in cottage spinning and weaving industries in Bengal. The gift, says the *Times* Melbourne correspondent, is the sequel to the recent meeting between Mr. Casey, Governor of Bengal, and Mahatma Gandhi, at Government House, Calcutta. Mr. Casey good naturedly commented on the poor quality of the woollen shawl Mahatma Gandhi was wearing, saying: "What you want is something made from real Australian wool. I will order some, and then your hand-maidens can make something good." Mahatma Gandhi seemed pleased.

Non-European Orchestra

Mr. Patrick Chambers a teacher of music has been for some time training a number of Indians whose ages range from 8 to 50 years. There were three coloured children among them. They had been taught both vocal, and instrumental music. For the short time they had been in training they acquitted themselves very creditably. There was a general impression that this was a beginning of a first class orchestra in the Indian community. There was also the promise of good vocal music in the near future. Master Jonny Pillay at the Piano showed a rare sense of rhythm and kept the orchestra together. Master John Suleman also attracted attention. Miss Grace Narayadu was the most outstanding singer. The orchestra played the march from "Tannhauser," by Wagner, which was very well received. Mr. Edward Dunn and Mrs. Claire Ellis Brown were among those present. Mr. Dunn has taken a very keen interest in the development of the orchestra.

Indians Pray For Rain

The Societies affiliated to the Arya Pratinidhi Sabha in and around Durban held Special Prayers meeting for the alleviation of distress throughout South Africa and the breaking of drought conditions, which has caused acute distress amongst human and animal life. The scarcity of food especially to the poor farming groups and lowly paid workers has had serious reaction with the possibilities of not only human beings but animals dying by the thousands. This form of Special Prayer known as the "Maha Yagna" has been performed from time immemorial throughout India as a

thanksgiving service to the Almighty for his benevolence at harvest time and other necessitous occasion and is generally followed by beneficial effects. On Sunday, December 2, at Sydenham in the Essendene Road School Ground a large gathering of Hindus took place and prayers from "Yajur Veda" were offered for over four hours, one hundred pounds of Samaghee or incenses together with two tins of ghee were used. Similar prayers were offered at the Aryan Benevolent Home at Mayville, Girls School at Westville, Arya Samaj at Clairwood, and at the Hindu Temple at Avoca. These "Maha Yagnas" are most impressive, a special "Koond" or receptacle built of brick work in the ground and raised above it, into which the Samaghee is placed on a burning fire. The incenses are mixed with the ghee which have food and medical properties and when these are burning a beautiful arena arises, which purifies the polluted air and this combined with the chanting of verses from the sacred "Veda" gives the performance a most significant religious setting.

T. I. Congress—Election Of Officials

A meeting of the Transvaal Indians was held on Sunday, the 16th December at the Indian Sports Ground, Johannesburg. A list of candidates was adopted by the meeting. The officials in it were: Y. M. Dadoo, president; A. I. Minty and Z. V. Parekh, honorary secretaries; P. Bisla and O. H. Mahomed, honorary treasurers, with 9 vice-presidents and 66 members of the working committee. An amendment in the constitution was also agreed upon. The meeting was assured that decisions on all important issues affecting the Indian community shall be taken by the Congress on their merits, and that all practices and procedures hitherto followed by the Congress will not be departed from.

Correction

Mr. R. K. Kapitan's advertisement published in our issue of the 14th and 21st December should be read as follows:—

The price of "Orient Illustrated" 9d. instead of 2d., and All prices "inclusive of postage" instead of "exclusive of postage."

Fosa Link Fund

Ladysmith Government Indian School, collected to date £155-10-4. Fund is still proceeding. Sponsored by E. M. Moola, Director of M. M. Amod and Co. (Pty) Ltd. Ladysmith.

THE GITA IDEA OF DHARMA

By Mr. D. BHATTACHARYYA, B.A. In "The Indian Review"

WHAT is Dharma? What answer has the Gita to this question? In its seven hundred slokas, the Gita has mentioned the word Dharma thirty-six times only. Dhritarsashtra has used it once, Arjuna eight times, and Sri Krishna twenty-seven times.

The word Dharma comes from the Sanskrit root Dhri, which means to hold. Hence Dharma means that which holds, or that to which we stick to. Dharma is, therefore, the Law. By law is meant here the eternal Law, that pervades the Universe, the Law that passes through and penetrates through all, the Law that binds all.

They very first word of the first chapter of the Book begins with the word Dharma. The field where the fate of the two will be decided has been described as the Dharma-kshetra. Evidently then, the Gita points to the fundamental Law of man's duty on earth. Men are going to live on earth and how will they do so? The answer is plain and simple, it is by Dharma. In the fortieth, forty-first, forty-third and forty-fourth verses, the Laws of the Family and the Laws of the Race are referred to. Their importance is strongly emphasized. The destruction of the race of men on earth starts with the decline of Dharma on the part of the woman. Thus the Gita binds the man and the woman, the husband and the wife, the father and the mother before any body or anything else by the eternal Law, the Law of God, the Law of the self-creative Creator.

To this Law of all laws was Arjuna blind in the beginning of the second chapter. He was innocent and ignorant of what he had to do and how he had to proceed on. He, therefore, asked the question, 'tat may bruhi' tell me that. In the slokas that follow, in thirty-first, thirty-third and thirty-fourth verses of the second chapter, Lord God unequivocally presented to Arjuna that his Dharma was the immediate performance of his duties, to put his heart and soul in the fight that had already begun in spirit. Lord God did not mean inhuman bloodshed, no certainly not. He meant only that Arjuna was but an instrument in the ever-moving wheel of Karma.

In the third chapter in the thirty-fifth verse God speaks of 'swadharma' and definitely urges to stick to it at all costs. Look-

ing at it from a psychological standpoint, it is the unshakable foundation on which a nation's or an individual's material or spiritual progress depends.

God refers to Dharma in the seventh and eighth verses only in the fourth chapter of the Book. The Nature of Nature is unchangeable. We see it taking different turn with our mortal eyes. But God comes to our rescue and revealing Himself in one other of the Avatars directs the course to its proper aim. He comes to the Earth to establish Dharma, the very essence of creation.

In the seventh chapter, we find God distinguishing Himself from the principle and the application of it; 'but,' says God, 'I am not opposed to fulfilment of desires in all living beings, provided that they are not antagonistic to the all-pervading Law.'

In the second, third, twenty-first and thirty-first verses of the ninth chapter, God has outlined the course of those who are definitely deviating from the path of virtue. They will turn round and round and shall never find Him who is the Source of all sources. His devotees know no destruction. Such is Dharma, such is the path of virtue as defined and chalked out by the Gita.

Who is the protector of this eternal Law? In the eighteenth verse of the eleventh chapter, God says that He is responsible for the maintenance of order and besides Him there is none. This idea is further corroborated by the twenty-seventh verse of the fourteenth chapter.

Wherein lies the clue to this Gita Dharma? The individual human nature is the first step upon which we can build up our long future after the manner of God's desire. The clear out suggestion made in the forty-seventh, sixty-sixth and seventieth verses of the eighteenth chapter leaves no room for doubt about the definition of Dharma, and its practical application as well.

The two mortals who speak and ask of Dharma are the old blind Dhritarashtra now in the decline of his life and the other is Arjuna of indomitable spirit, with unrivalled power on earth. The old king though blind has realised it through experience,

young Arjuna has mixed up matters with Truth. He is puzzled but fortunately has surrendered, when God comes to his rescue.

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What Is Sex? by Helena Wright	5	6
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Indian Opinion

FRIDAY, 28TH DECEMBER, 1945

New Year

THE question that now arises in the minds of all who are concerned with their future and the future of their communities in Natal and in the Transvaal is whether the New Year which they are about to enter will really be a New Year with the promise of better things to come or just another year which will add to their disabilities.

The War years and the year which is passing have but added to the disabilities of Indians even in the midst of the War while ideologists have been agitating for their ideology not without effect. Paradoxical as it may seem they have at the same time been fighting for democracy in the War making sacrifices in life and in other ways.

Nearer home that democracy becomes the democracy for themselves and not for men and women who are not of their colour.

It may be said that the white ideology has been the ideology of the White stay at home. And that white men and women who braved death in many ways in the war, with men of all colours among them Indians and other non-Europeans from South Africa, have not yet spoken on the question of human relationships of the future. In that lies the flickering of hope that they may give a lead to the South Africa which is foremost in the Councils of the Nations which are seeking to establish the rights of human beings regardless of race or colour or power or

worldly riches.

The voice of the brave white men and women who have the vote may not be heard awhile. They have yet to find their feet on their return to the country.

Those who sit in the seats of the mighty are not idle. And early in the New Year the world will hear what they propose to do with Indians.

There will be no sudden death to Indians. They will continue to live under the new additional disabilities as best they can if Parliament passes them. They are already subject to the new Emergency Housing and Expropriation Acts of this year.

There is of course the possibility that the new disabilities may be granted some form of franchise. If that were to happen it would be putting the cart before the horse. An effective franchise for the Indians should proceed everything.

But Indians will never by representations and interviews alone achieve anything. They must ever be at the back of it all their willingness and their preparedness to suffer against unjust laws if need be by following in the footsteps of Mahatma Gandhi: submitting themselves to the sanctions of the State and maintaining the freedom of their soul. India has stood by Indians in South Africa in the days of Mahatma Gandhi and there can be no doubt that India will again stand by them if the need were to arise for her to do so.

The Natal Indian Congress is in the hands of young men as a result of old workers who were in the body with their followers deciding to boycott the election of the officials at the annual general meeting. Had they participated with others there would probably be a body of officials today comprising the old and young. Both are necessary to achieve anything.

The old officials of the Congress must have had a plan of what they proposed to do after the boycott of the elections. Nobody would believe that they had in the fashion of the Japanese committed Hari-kari.

But what of their plans. If they had planned before the boycott another political organisation as some of them said they had, it is difficult to understand their hesitancy. They themselves as others realise there are in the Indian community as there are in other communities different schools of thought which sooner or later take the form of an organisation.

If their other plan was to bide their plan until an opportunity occurs to them to take a part in the Congress, they may wait in vain while things are being done by the new officials which at times may not be acceptable to the community. Has it not also occurred to them that there is a possibility of the present officials, like they did while in office, realising that possession is nine-tenths of the law. The present officials in their draft constitution for instance have shown that any number of individual members may not have the right to requisition a special general meeting of the Congress although such members have the power to do so under the present constitution. In the draft constitution there

is no provision for the calling of a mass meeting of the community to ascertain their views on any vital matters for which under the present constitution there is provision.

There was a declaration by the anti-Segregationists that within three months of the annual general meeting there would be a draft constitution submitted to the members and that there would be a new election of officials. A draft constitution has been sent to its members. None as yet been published for the information of the community.

In the Transvaal new officials have been elected and an assurance has been given that past procedures would be followed and matters will be decided on their merits. We cannot say much in favour of past procedures but that assurance about matters being dealt with on their merits is good as far as it goes.

In the Transvaal and Natal the question of the moment is what are the office holders doing and why have they not in some way consulted their communities as there is no doubt if the Pegging Act is repealed some other legislation in its place will be passed.

Realisation of the grave and dangerous position in which the communities in the Transvaal and in the Natal stand and that there is no time to be lost, the communities here and there naturally expect all public workers old and young to rise above themselves and meet somehow and somewhere to explore ways and means to bring the community together here and there to do whatsoever is urgent and necessary to uphold their position in this country against anything that might be done against them and so act in the circumstances as to win the sympathy of India and the World.

DEEPAVALI AND THE NATIONAL STRUGGLE

OPPORTUNIST...
By SOMARSUNDARUM COOPAN (P. M. V.)

IT is now eighty-four years since the Indians first came to Natal. Past history and contemporary events show that they had by no means found themselves in a land of the lotus eaters. During the course of years a few rare individuals had, by self-denial and hard work, amassed a small fortune, but, for the majority of the Indian immigrants life in this country has always been a struggle.

Like all immigrant populations the Indians, as a group, have certainly bettered their material conditions. But when compared to the general advancement made by the European immigrant groups in this country over the same period, there can be no doubt how far the Indians have lagged behind. This is so, not because of any inherent defects in their character and mode of life, but because of extraneous factors of artificial barriers.

In certain respects the Indian people are living under conditions, reminiscent of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. In other respects the present relations between European and Indian is reminiscent of more primitive times when such emotions as fear, hatred, greed, selfishness and jealousy were given free expression.

In so called democratic South Africa the non-European races are waging a battle for a more secure, free and decent way of life. They are struggling for elementary human rights; they are struggling for the recognition of the fundamental unity of all humanity irrespective of race, colour or creed. The White races of the world have achieved a measure of common understanding and unity amongst themselves. The coloured races of the world have not been admitted as yet into this circle. They have yet to organise their forces and positively assert their claim to a place in the comity of nations and to the good things of life.

It is South Africa alone which has deliberately stimulated and fostered the growth of a consciousness of the superficial differences between man and man rather than of the essential similarity between man and man. It has focussed the attention of its European citizens on the worst qualities and characteristics of individual non-Europeans. The South African press has systematically given ex-

aggerated prominence to the misdeeds of a few non-Europeans. It has created the impression that every non-White person, no matter what his learning and spiritual development might be, is a low-born, loathsome object to be shunned.

Through the cultivation of a sympathetic imagination one would perceive that all men are essentially similar in their physical make-up, in their religious aspirations, in their poetic and artistic feelings, in their love-making and home-building, in their hopes and wishes and fears, and in their perennial struggle against hunger and disease. It is very unfortunate that in the average White South African this sympathetic imagination has atrophied by deliberate suppression and wrong education. The South African policy of segregation of the non-White peoples, observed so blindly in public and private places, and justified with such vehemence and eloquence and passion, and upheld by legislative enactments is symptomatic of this lack of sympathetic imagination, of a lack of respect and reverence for human fellowship. When spiritual values are sacrificed at the altar of political expediency and self-interest, it is a sign of decadent civilisation.

The social philosophy of South Africa pervades and permeates its educational system. There is not one educational system for the small population of ten millions, but four closed systems for each of the four racial groups composing the South African population. The four systems fall into a hierarchical order following closely the political and economic status of each racial group, namely, European, Eurafican, Indian and African. In this hierarchy the European system stands high above the others in the provision of adequate finance, free and compulsory education to the secondary level, well-constructed school buildings, well-furnished classrooms, spacious play-grounds, free and subsidised boarding establishments, well-trained and fairly well paid teachers. There are also well-developed facilities for university and technical education in every centre of importance for the Europeans.

European pupils do not come to classes undernourished, ill-clad and unshod, deformed and diseased for lack of timely

medical care. Their homes are not set amidst filth and squalor and poverty and ugliness. For them there is joy in learning and fun in play, there is hope for the future, there is opportunity for full development, and there is a measure of security. It is little wonder that the average European schoolboy divides the population of the world into two races—the White who are born to enjoy all the privileges and the non-Whites who somehow do not have the right to these things. He comes to look upon the coloured races as inferior in every respect to the ruling White race. Hence his measuring rod in matters of men and morals, of right and wrong, of beauty and truth is the standard of his own race. He could conceive of no other. He was not taught so. He sees in the natural desire and efforts of men of another colour or race to secure some of the good things of this life for themselves and their children a challenge to his assumed racial superiority. That this is a stupid and absurd view of human life and society does not occur to him. The individual's short-

comings and limitations are writ large in the affairs of the state and in the seats of government.

When such disabilities are imposed by one race upon another race, when such iniquities are still practised, when one group tries to maintain its ascendancy by suppressing the natural and legitimate aspirations of another group, when there is no justice and fairplay between man and man, there can be no occasion for festivity and rejoicing. Deepavali is a symbolic way of conveying to the mind and hearts of men that justice must prevail over injustice, that right must triumph over might, that inequality must give place to equality. But it must also remind us that such conditions were once brought to the world not by mere wishful thinking but by active effort, by organisation, by fight, by sacrifice. The lights of the oil lamps remind us that victory cannot be achieved except by pain and suffering, by sincerity of purpose and unity of action. Let us on this occasion renew our determination, gird up our loins and uplift our hearts to continue this eighty-four years struggle, till righteousness is established in this our land.

[The article by Mr. S. Coopan was received too late for publication in the Diwali Number. Ed. I.O.]

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

Election Manifesto

ON the 8th of August, the All India Congress Committee passed a resolution, since then famous in India's history. By its demands and challenge the Congress stands to-day. It is on the basis of this resolution and with its battle-ory that the Congress faces the elections to the Central and Provincial Assemblies."

This is the keynote of a twelve-point election manifesto issued by the Congress High Command.

The highlights of the manifesto are:

(1) The Congress stands for equal rights and opportunities for every citizen of India.

(2) It stands for the unity of all communities and religious groups and for tolerance and goodwill between them.

(3) It stands for full opportunities for the people as a whole to grow and develop according to their own wishes and genius.

(4) It stands for freedom of each group and territorial area to develop its own life and culture within the larger frame-work.

(5) It stands for the re-grouping of Provinces on a linguistic and cultural basis.

(6) It stands for the rights of all those suffering from social tyranny and injustice, and for the removal for them of all barriers to equality.

(7) The Congress envisages a free democratic State with fundamental rights and liberties of all its citizens guaranteed in its constitution.

(8) The Congress stands for a Federal Constitution with a great deal of autonomy for its constituent units.

(9) The Congress will tackle the most urgent and vital problems of India, namely, the removal of the curse of poverty and raising of the standard of life of the masses.

(10) The Congress stands for modernisation of industry and agriculture and social control of all sources of wealth, methods of production and distribution, so that India may grow into a co-operative commonwealth.

(11) In international affairs, the Congress stands for the establishment of a World Federation and

(12) The Congress will champion the cause of freedom of all subject nations and elimination of Imperialism everywhere.

Dr. Shridhrani On The Future Of India

New York, Tuesday.

The World can expect fireworks in India this spring or summer—things are moving towards a head said Dr. Krishna Lal Shridhrani, the Indian author and lecturer, speaking at Rutgers University, in a broadcast discussion on "The Future of India." He added "There will be a first rate explosion or successful constitutional convention. The happenings in India must make it clear that India will have to hit hard to achieve its independence, even though there is a Labour Government in Britain. I believe that our future is now in our hands." Jagadish Natarajan, the Government of India Public Relation Officer in the United States, said that the Indian position was not bright because of the internal conflict, but a solution could be found providing there was goodwill, understanding and patience.

Industrial Stoppages In India

New Delhi, Tuesday.

Industrial stoppages in British India totalled 177 in the first quarter of 1945 as against 159 stoppages for the same quarter of 1944. Textile mills accounted for 26 per cent. of the stoppages, in which the workers won their demands in 55 cases and failed in 79 cases.

Election Results

Bombay, Wednesday.

Congress and the Moslem League will be the two main parties in the new central assembly in India. This is clear from the results of the elections now available. Only very few are still outstanding. With only one Moslem result to be announced for Bengal, the Moslem League can claim to have secured a complete success in its election campaign. It did not contest seats in the North-West Frontier, Delhi and Ajmer-Marwara, where the election is under joint electorates to which the League is fundamentally opposed. Congress swept the polis in the Hindu constituencies but did not succeed where it had supported nationalist candidates against the Moslem League or Sikh communal candidates, and it also failed in the landholders constituencies. A feature of the elections was the overwhelming majorities with which Congress and the League candidates defeated their opponents, the majority of whom forfeited their deposits. The Congress party in the Assembly will have to elect a new leader. Mr. Bhulabhai Desai (the leading defence counsel in the Indian National Army in New Delhi) who was

SAPA-REUTER NEWS

leader and was responsible for the negotiations with the Moslem League and the Government before the Simla conference in June this year, was dropped by Congress and not elected. His place is likely to be taken by Sarat Chandra Bose, the Bengal Congress leader, and brother to the former head of the Japanese sponsored government of Free India, the late Subhas Chandra Bose.

Increase In Congress And Muslim Representation

New Delhi, Sunday.

With only five results still to be announced the election figures for the seats in the new Indian Central Legislative Assembly last night indicate that both the Congress Party and the Moslem League have increased their representation compared with the last Assembly. Among the 102 elected seats in the Chamber of 144 the results of 97 so far known are: Congress Party 55 compared with 42 in the last Assembly; Moslem League 27 compared with 22 in the last Assembly; European 8; Independents (all landholders) 5; Akali Sikhs 2. The Nationalist Party (composed of Hindu nationalists differing from Congress and the third largest party in the old Assembly) with 12 seats has been entirely superseded by the Congress Party.

Refused Admission In London Hotels

London, Thursday.

The Home Secretary, Mr. Chuter Ede, said in the House of Commons today that he would take into careful consideration particular cases in which hotels or restaurants refused to serve Indians or Africans because of their colour. He would then decide whether something ought to be done. Earl Winterton (Cons.) had suggested that the Home Secretary should instruct the Commissioner for the Metropolitan Police to oppose the granting of licences to any hotel, restaurant or public house which refused to serve Indian or African subjects of the crown because of their colour. Mr. Chuter Ede replied: "While I fully sympathise with the object which Earl Winterton has in mind, I do not think, on present information, that it would be appropriate for me to issue any general instructions of the kind which he proposes. But I am glad to have the opportunity of emphasising my strong condemnation of such conduct on the part of any licensed premises, and I am sure it would be equally condemned by respon-

sible opinion throughout the country." Earl Winterton: "In view of the fact that there are well-authenticated cases of prominent Indians, who were once friendly to this country, being made hostile by this treatment, will he consider this matter?" Mr. Chuter Ede: "I do not think Earl Winterton heard the exact wording of the answer I gave. I refrain from giving general instructions but I certainly am going to take particular cases into my very careful consideration with a view to deciding whether in those particular incidences something ought not to be done."

Arrested In London

London, Saturday.

Abdul Hack Kajee, aged 21, a cinema projectionist of Homestead Road, Fulham, was remanded at Bow Street Police Court on a provision warrant charging him as a fugitive offender with allegedly committing murder in South Africa. Detective Sergeant Harrison said Kajee was arrested at his home and made no reply to the charge. No details of the case were given. Police headquarters, Pretoria, inform Sapa that Kajee's appearance at Bow Street was in connection with the murder that took place outside the Avalon Theatre in Durban in 1943 during the black-out.

New Gold Discovery In Mysore

Bangalore (Mysore) Saturday.

A rich gold-bearing reef has been discovered at the Bellara gold mines in the Tumkur district of the State of Mysore, it was reported today. Mysore contains India's biggest gold mines, which are situated at Kolar. Details of the extent and depth of the new reef are not yet available, but officers of Mysore Geological Department are now collecting information.

Court Martial May Be Stayed

Delhi, Monday.

Mr. Justice Munir, of Lahore High Court, has issued a notice directing the president of the court martial in Delhi trying Captain Burha-ud-Din, of the Japanese sponsored "Indian National Army" on a charge of waging war against the King and with murder, to show cause on January 2 why proceedings should not be stayed pending decision on a petition of *habeas corpus*. Mr. M. Sleem, a former advocate-general for the Punjab, presented the *habeas corpus* petition on the ground that Captain Burha-ud-Din was a subject of an Indian Native State, and

that the court martial had therefore no jurisdiction to try him for offences committed outside India.

Subhas Bose Still Alive

Subhas Chandra Bose is alive and continuing the fight against British Imperialism, said H. V. Kamath, a member of Bose's party, in Bengal. Bose, under Japanese auspices, founded the "Provisional Government of India," and the "Indian National Army," which operated with the Japanese in Burma. Tokio last August reported that he had been killed in an air crash.

Viceroy To Meet Gandhiji

The Indian Nationalist paper, *Hindustan Standard*, said that Lord Wavell, the Viceroy, might meet Mahatma Gandhi in Calcutta before the middle of January. The last meeting was on December 10. A meeting between Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. R. G. Casey, Governor of Bengal, is also considered likely about the first week in January. At their fifth meeting on Saturday, Mahatma Gandhi urged that Mr. Casey should release a large number of political prisoners who are still in gaol in Bengal.

Pandit Nehru Addresses Students

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Indian leader, said to a meeting of students in Calcutta: "We have a big job before us. In the context of history the British Empire in India has ceased to be, though it may drag on a miserable existence for a little while longer."

Detainees To Be Released

The Government of India will release all Congress detainees by December 31, excepting those who are suspected of having taken part in violence, states a New Delhi message.

British Delegation To India

Lord Munster, the former Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for India and Burma, and Lord Chorley, the former Deputy Regional Commissioner for Civilian Defence, have accepted the Lord Chancellor's invitation to be members of the Parliamentary delegation to India states a London message.

Congress Of Moslem States

The Arab League has received a message from the Indian Moslem League proposing a congress of Moslem States. The message said that 100,000,000 Indian Moslems stood solidly behind the Arab League in its aims.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu

Col. J. C. Chatterjee, Vice-Chancellor of Agri University speaking of the part women should play in the affairs of the country talks in glowing terms of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu: Man has made a sorry world, a sorry India, it is time that woman took a hand and wielded real power in shaping the world and the India of tomorrow. I can think of no woman, more revered and better loved in our land than Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, the privilege of whose acquaintance I have had for a quarter of a century. The spell of her personality and the richness of her grace make her the ideal woman and yet how much strength, practical wisdom and leadership she combines with such exceptional feminine charm. It has been said that on one occasion Mahatma Gandhi offered to let the present Government choose all the members of the Executive Council at the centre, provided he was allowed to nominate one, namely, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu. This may or may not be a strictly accurate report, but you will agree that this does not much differ from the estimate of this great and charming daughter of India in the hearts of most of her people.

Indian Women

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu speaks to women as follows:

Mrs. Naidu speaking at the annual conference at the Delhi Women's League appealed to young women to play their part in building "A Brave New World." She defined this brave new world as a place free from exploitation and want; a place where woman is a co-partner with man. It is up to you young ladies to answer the appeal your great countrywoman has made to each one of you, and it is your duty as women and as citizens to build a "Brave New World" and a "New India" where illiteracy and want, injustice and exploitation, and where inequalities will be no more; Pioneers, leaders, co-partners and companions go forth and lead your men and your country to greater glory.

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, a sister of Raja Sir Maharaj Singh, who was an Agent General of the Government of India in South Africa, is one of the Indian delegates to the United Nations Educational and Cultural Conference being held in London. "I have already seen the Secretary for India, Lord Pethick-Lawrence," she said, "Naturally, I cannot give the details of our conversation. In any case as Lord and Lady Pethick

Lawrence are old friends of mine I should have called on them irrespective of the fact that Lord Pethick-Lawrence is the Secretary of State for India." Asked if she had brought any message from Mahatma Gandhi to the British Cabinet, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur replied: "I have not brought any special message from Gandhiji. I have merely repeated what he has said on many occasions. Mahatma Gandhi's message to the British Government is 'Indian freedom is the anvil upon which British faith will be tried.' Naturally I had to seek Mahatma Gandhi's permission to attend this conference," she added. "That was given and in addition to my duties at the conference I shall take every opportunity to tell the people of Britain about India and India's problems. I shall also propagate Gandhiji's message. I am not an ambassador of the Congress, in the sense that my presence here can be compared with that of Mrs. Vijaya Laxmi Pandit in America, but in so far as we all are ambassadors of the Congress wherever we are then I can be classed in that category. The other day I visited Mahatma Gandhi's home in East End, London. That is where I am really happy—among the poor."

Mrs. Rukmani Lakshmi pathi

Mrs. Lakshmi pathi, vice-president of the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee in addressing a Women's Conference in Kistna near Bezwada said that the Allied Nations often publicly announced that the war fought for the sake of world peace and for establishing democratic governments throughout the world. The Atlantic Charter and the San Francisco Conference had also declared the same ideals. Article 3 of the Atlantic Charter said that the people of every country should determine the form of Government for their own country. But when they saw what was going on in Siam and Indonesia today, they might easily realise the attempt to perpetuate the imperial governments. The three big nations, the British, Americans and the Russians wish to keep under subjection the coloured races in Africa and Asia for ever. They were therefore quite right in insisting on the imperialists quitting not only India but also Asia. World peace would be won only when peoples' governments were established in the place of imperialistic domination. She declared it was utterly false to

Doings In India

say that world peace would be restored as long as India did not enjoy absolute independence. Proceeding, she said when they looked at the present foreign policy of the Labour Government, they observed no change from the policy that was adopted by the Tory Government. They (the women) should therefore not only continue their efforts to secure complete independence for their country through the legislatures but should also be ready along with their men to carry on their movements such as Satyagraha and civil disobedience when need arose. In the people's government that was to be set up, no minorities need fear because in addition to the Karachi resolution of the Congress on fundamental rights, the election manifesto clearly proclaimed the Congress attitude towards the minorities.

Indian Women On Judicial Bench

For the second time, a lady Advocate has been chosen for appointment in the Judicial Department of the State of Travancore. She is Miss Aley Zachariah, B.A., M.L., Advocate, Trivandrum. She has been appointed acting third-grade District Magistrate and is posted as temporary District Magistrate, Neyyatinkara, in South Travancore. The first lady to be appointed to an office in the Judicial Department was Mrs. Anna Chandy. She is now second and Additional Sessions Judge at Quilon.

Sir Shafa'at Ahmad Khan

In an Editorial Note under the heading of Second Thoughts the Leader of Allahabad comments on Sir Shafa'at Ahmad Khan and his utterances about South African Indians as follows:

Sir Shafa'at Ahmad Khan described his South African experiences to our Bareilly correspondent recently. He said that segregation was complete and that it was a torture 'to see my countrymen being treated like beasts.' But when he was in South Africa Sir Shafa'at Ahmad advised our countrymen to settle their own quarrels with their European neighbours and not to rely too much on India to help them in their troubles. If segregation is complete, how can Europeans be called neighbours? And when Indians are being treated as beasts, the situation cannot be described as a domestic quarrel. The situation constitutes a crime against humanity, and deserves the attention of the United Nations,

Gandhiji Saves Them From Gallows

Confirmation is now available of the report that the death sentences on four prisoners, Sardar Amar Singh Gill, Jyotish Bose, Haridas Mitra and Pabitra Roy, have been commuted by his Excellency the Governor-General. Mahatma Gandhi took up the case of these four condemned prisoners with his Excellency the Viceroy and his secretary Evans Jenkins. It was at Mahatma Gandhi's instance that the death sentences were commuted. Sreemati Bela Mitra, wife of Haridas Mitra, saw Mahatma Gandhi at Bombay in September last and again at Poona later and brought the cases of these four prisoners to Mahatma Gandhi's notice. Haridas Mitra is the son-in-law of Mr. Suresh Chandra Bose, younger of Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose.

Large Number Of I.N.A. Men Executed

Mr. Ansar Harvani, President All-India Youth League was released from the Lucknow Central Jail, after three years' detention. He had been detained in Bengal, but was recently brought to the U.P. Interviewed, he said, "Probably few people know that a large number of the valiant soldiers of the I.N.A. have been executed, after summary trials by court martial. I myself saw Sardar Sardara Singh of Jullundar walking to the gallows, shouting 'Jai Hind' and 'Inquilab Zindabad' and being executed, when I was in a Bengal jail. I can also not forget Mr. Rama Tiwar of Nadiad, district a young man of 20, who shared my barrack in Alipur Central Jail. He was taken away by the Intelligence authorities, who later informed me that he was sentenced to death and hanged."

12,200 I.N.A. Men In Barbed-Wire Camps

Nearly 12,200 men of the Indian National Army (Azad Hind Fauj) are now being detained at Jhinkargachi and Amrit Bazar about 8 miles from Jessore in barbed wire camps.

Chief Justice's Advice To Students

"The profession of law is a profession of duty. I know of no profession which demands a higher sense of duty than ours. You will have in your hands the fate of the individual and the fortune of a family. Both will repose in you implicit confidence. That confidence you should never betray," thus observed the Chief Justice of Allahabad High Court while delivering the inaugural address at Law Society of Allahabad University.

WHAT SHALL WE DO

By S. B. MEHD

WHEREVER one goes in the Indian community one hears of its many grievances more particularly of the Pegging Act and what General Smuts is going to do in Parliament and what Administrator Mitchell will do in Natal and the Administrator General Pienaar in Transvaal. There is also some talk of the franchise for Indians.

At such a time one naturally expects the Indian community in Natal and in the Transvaal to be active in many ways. But in this of course it is also naturally expected that those who are office holders in the political organisations will organise the community so that it could act if necessary in some way.

But before the office holders could hope to be helpful to their communities in Natal and in the Transvaal, they have to make sure that their organisations have not by their actions given cause for any body of workers or of any large section of the community to keep away from the organisations. In Natal there is no doubt not a single old worker is taking part in it, and further a large body of Mahomedans is also not taking part in it. The sooner this is put right the better it will be for the community.

In the Transvaal the position is no better, and the recent meeting held there showed the apathy of the community as there were barely five hundred members present at the annual general meeting for the election of officials. And yet at the last annual general meeting there were over nine thousand persons present of whom there was a very large number of women who participated in the voting of officials. This year not one woman was present.

The Pegging Act may go but not without Parliament passing some other law which will affect in some way Natal and the Transvaal.

The Emergency Housing Act and Expropriation Act have now become law. They are in themselves deadly to the communities in Natal and in the Transvaal. And yet the political organisations have so far shown no signs of their reaction to these Acts.

There appears to be no preparedness on the part of the community owing to the procrastinating attitude of office holders.

If the office holders do not act and act quickly to get the support of all public workers in the cause and of

the communities in Natal and in the Transvaal to stand solidly against anything that General Smuts and those acting under him may do to diminish or take away any of their existing rights, they the office holders will have grievously failed in their duty to the communities.

Personally as an old passive resister I believe that we should prepare for passive resistance which of course must be the last thing that we should resort to. First of all we must exhaust all our constitutional means before we fall back on passive resistance. No effort and no expense should be spared to rouse our communities in Natal

and in the Transvaal and at the same time rouse the people of India and the Government of India, and broadcast to the world what is happening to us, in order that our position in the Union is decided on an international basis by the Union and Indian Governments at a Round Table Conference.

While all this is being done, which I hope will be done thoroughly, we must not hesitate to prepare ourselves if things go against us, to submit our body to the State and our soul to God.

I make this appeal to all my countrymen and women whether they are office holders in the political organisations or are keeping out of it to find ways and means to come together speedily so that all of us can stand together for not only our existence in this country but for our self-respect and national honour.—GANDHI KIJAYA.

Things In General

M. L. Sultan Technical College

The Minister of Education Mr Hofmeyr has now approved the constitution and standing orders of the Sultan Technical College which now makes the Indian Technical Institute a College under the Union Higher Education Act. Mr. M. Coopan M.A., M.Ed. who has been secretary to the Committee has resigned. Committee regretted his resigning as he had during the short term of his office done wonderful work in developing classes, and in doubling the numbers attending the classes. Much was expected from him, and his leaving means a loss to the cause of education. Mr. Jack Naidoo has now been appointed as Secretary and Registrar of the College. Plans are being re-drawn for the college buildings. The land question will be finalised when Durban Indian Sports Ground Association completes its arrangements with the Durban Corporation.

The Students Society held a social on the close of the college term. There was a concert, a dance, and refreshments during the evening. Mr. Timol the chairman of the Society spoke also Mr. A. Christopher and Mr. M. Coopan to the gathering of the great promise held by the Society to make its contribution to the College.

Laundry Strike

The position is unchanged. Neither side has shown any sign of giving in. Miss Betty du Toit, the National Secretary of the Laundry Workers, Cleaners and Dyers, has been fined £10 or

one month's imprisonment for inciting the workers to violence. She said in Court that violence was necessary in a strike if the circumstances warranted it. Meantime it would appear that some of the laundries are beginning to use Native labour to carry on their work. This if carried to the full extent would mean that the strike has failed to achieve its purpose, and there will be a large number of unemployed if such a failure took place. The claim of the laundry workers appears to be just, and it would be regrettable if by the employment of Natives the strikers are defeated. It is for those who are at the head of the strikers to consider, if the employment of Natives is a real danger to their winning whether they should not avert their defeat by agreeing to submit their differences to the Wage Board for arbitration. Defeat to the strikers would mean suffering to their families and to them. And if they are old their chances of employment in any kind of employment would be very small.

Our New Doctors

Dr. K. N. Pillay will act as a Doctor at McCoord's Hospital, Durban, Dr. M. Gabriel at Lovedale Hospital, Alice, and Dr. R. A. A. R. Lawrence at Somerset Hospital, Capetown, for a period of one year.

India Soccer Team

The Indian Overseas Committee of the South African Indian Football Association has written to India for a soccer team to visit South Africa. The possibility of getting an individual team

from India is great. The Committee is determined to bring out an all-India team made up of representative players from different parts of India.

Supporters Of India In England

The need for closer cohesion between various groups in England which support Indian Nationalism was expressed by Mr. W. C. Cove, Labour backbench Member of Parliament in a talk with Reuter's political correspondent. Mr. Cove declared: "We have to show complete unity in Britain if we are to give our influence, for the maximum impact in the cause of Indian independence." All sections of opinion interested in Indian independence should come together for this on the specific purpose. Events are moving quickly and the day of Indian self-determination draws near. In England we have some few thousand Indian Nationalists. As separate entities their influence is considerable. As one compact force this influence would be considerably increased!

On India

Professor Laski speaks as follows:—I have long held the view that Macaulay was right when he said the proudest day in the history of Anglo Indian relations would be the day upon which Britain could say to India that the time had come when India could go proudly on her own national way. I think the time has now arrived and I look forward to seeing a free India very soon after the elections. I hope particularly that Younger Mahomedans in India will realise that it is more important to gain freedom and unity for India as a whole than pursue communal advantage.

Bombay Dockworkers Strike

Bombay's 8,000 dockyard workers decided to go on strike because the docks management has rejected their demands for better conditions. A union official said the strike would be quiet and orderly.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons who claim to be interested as Shareholders or otherwise in the HABIBIA GARDEN COMPANY must lodge their claims together with all documents or evidence in support thereof with the undersigned on or before the 31st December, 1945.

DATED AT JOHANNESBURG this 1st day of NOVEMBER, 1945.

I. A. CACHILIA and MOOSA ESSAKJEE,

Receivers of HABIBIA GARDEN COMPANY,

Acting under Order of the Supreme Court of South Africa, Witwatersrand Local Division, c/o Louis Sachs & Cumes, 619-623 Maritime House, Cor. Main and Loveday Streets, JOHANNESBURG.

TEMPERAMENT AND CAREER

By Mr. V. K. VARADACHARI In "The Indian Review"

WE often hear people saying that they haven't got the aptitude or the temperament for a particular job or profession. "I shall never amount to anything as a lawyer or a doctor because I haven't got the aptitude or the proper temperament. This is an argument that is most frequently employed by persons who have failed to achieve success in their endeavours or are sceptical about their future. But this is neither a true nor a complete explanation.

It is no doubt conceded that there are infinite tendencies to be satisfied in every individual and stifling of any of these arrests his growth to that extent and makes him weak. In the early years of a child we find the child developing strong likes and dislikes for various objects. But a careful and a deep analysis would reveal that they are not deep-rooted. Psychological researches have shown that human beings differ in "general ability." They have not proved to what extent these differences are caused by inherited nature, how much they are inborn. We do not deny that some people possess by nature special abilities and disabilities that determine their career in life. We have the example of the first class geniuses. The great musician composing at his 5th year, the great painter painting while tending his sheep, are all of an exceptional kind. They are unusual persons.

But, for ordinary average human beings, out of the infinite tendencies exhibited, the urge to show our attempts at its best in any field of activity should be most strongly developed.

As the human personality is highly gullible in the early stages of its evolution, a long trained and highly regulated mixture of education enables the individual to take any calling or activity in life with natural ease and affinity and eventually leaves a permanent impress on the mind of the individual that even the mere contemplation of change to any other walk is bitter for him. Hence likes and dislikes are more the outcome of life and environment than the one that shapes and moulds human personality. Why else do we condemn instinct and impulse so vehemently and with such consistency?

"If education is not the mere collection of facts but the concentration of mind," should not a man who has had the benefits of a sound educational system be capable of adapting himself

to the circumstances and try to make the best out of a bad job. Should he not strive to spring up to the top, however lowly he might be placed?

Hence, a sound educational system should be one that in a general way harmonises between the intellectual, the moral and the practical parts of human nature. The human will should be made capable of obeying the joint impulses of these directing forces. In its cultivation does his success depends, and not on that vague and undefinable thing, called temperament which is nothing more than an insubstantial bogie.

RID OF ALL RHEUMATISM

NOW FEELS YEARS YOUNGER

TO suffer continuously from acute rheumatism as did Mrs. Mollie Niemann, of Victoria, is to know what misery really means. Life under such circumstances, instead of being a pleasure, becomes a burden.



MRS. MOLLIE NIEMANN

After a long period of suffering, Mrs. Niemann found the one answer to her painful rheumatism, in R.U.R. Because R.U.R. worked on the cause of her trouble, and eliminated that cause, she has completely regained her health. In joyful relief from pain she writes:— "Having benefited so much by your treatment for rheumatism, I am only too happy to help you to continue to carry on the good work you are doing. To bring back health and freedom from the cruel aches and pains of rheumatism, etc., is truly a divine gift, and I lie cosy in bed at night now and thank God that I was advised to take your R.U.R. My striking return to health is a wonderful tribute to R.U.R. I have got rid of all the rheumatism I had and am feeling years younger."

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