

INDIAN OPINION

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LIBERTY OF ALL: SECURITY OF ALL

“BY the divine paradox, wherever there is one slave, there are two. So in the wonderful reciprocities of being, we can never reach the higher levels until all our fellows ascend with us. There is no true liberty for the individual except as he finds it in the liberty of all. There is no true security for the individual except as he finds it in the security of all.”

EDWIN MARKHAM.

Indian Opinion

FRIDAY, 18TH JANUARY, 1946

Indian Congress Conference

WHEN the South African Indian Congress was formed the underlying idea in the minds of all those who were concerned with its formation was that as an organisation representing Indians throughout South Africa it would be in a position effectively to represent the cause of Indians to the Union Government and by its statesmanlike attitude gradually win for Indians recognition as being an integral section of the South African nation enjoying with others the same rights and privileges while discharging their duties and contributing to the well-being and advancement of South Africa.

Many years have passed and there is a doubt in the minds of many Indians whether the organisation has developed on the lines many thought it would

It has on more than one critical period in the life of the Indian community pulled itself together to demonstrate that all Indians were united when they are threatened by some danger.

And the unity and the leadership of those who were then directing the affairs of the community was such that both here and in India it was recognised that the whole South African Indian community was so much agitated over the impending danger of segregation that India was roused to speak and act for Indians in South Africa and the Union Government in the circumstances recognised the opposition of Indian community to segregation and was prepared to talk with the representatives of the Indian Government at a Round Table Conference. The Cape Town Agreement was a child of that conference.

It is being said that Mahatma Gandhi is in favour of the Cape Town Agreement being reviewed at a Round Table Conference. The Cape Town Agreement has been a link between South Africa and India and it would be in the interest of both countries as well as Indians in this country that that link should be strengthened so that understanding

and goodwill may grow between these countries.

We regret to see that the methods of General Smuts, unintentionally, no doubt are to put the Indian community in the wrong, for, he himself has up to now offered nothing to the Indian community which would be considered by all reasonable men and women that the offer of General Smuts was a big advance on the present position of Indians for the better.

The result when equals meet is always different in comparison with the result when the meeting is not between equals. The meeting at a Round Table Conference would be between equals but a meeting between General Smuts and any of his colleagues with representatives of any organisation is a case of unequal meeting: more so when the members of such an organisation have no parliamentary and other votes in the country.

A Conference of the South African Indian Congress should have been convened when the first signs of the gathering clouds were noticed. The officials of the organisation by their hesitancy have certainly made the position of the Indian community difficult. A

South African Indian Delegation should have been at work in India months ago and it would have made a big impression on the people of India and its Government and High Commissioner Deshmukh would have found the ground prepared for him. Even now it seems that the officials could bestir themselves in organising the Conference in such a way that it would be as representative as possible of the whole South African Indian community. This is not the hour to talk of the shortcomings of this organisation. The officials seem for the moment to lack fire but we are sure if they act as the torch bearers of the community they will in no wise be lacking. This is not an occasion to convene the Conference as a formal affair.

The Conference to succeed must be free from Communism and the Conference should take its cue from the Indian National Congress which is against Communism. Even Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru talks of Progressive Socialism but not of Communism.

The lead the Conference should give must be in the direction of achieving something for the community consistent with the self-respect of Indians and with their National honour.

LATEST NEWS

Drafting Of Anti-Indian Legislation Goes On

As we go to press we learn that further discussion took place in Capetown between the Minister of Interior Senator Clarkson, the Administrator of Natal Mr. Mitchell and the Law Advisers of the Government on the proposed legislation on Indians, which will come before Parliament this session. There is a likelihood of General Smuts addressing the caucus of the United Party on this matter.

PLAYING WITH FIRE

Under this heading the *Leader* of Allahabad deals with the position of Indians in South Africa:

THE South African Government's Pegging Act which restricted the right of Indians in Natal to acquire and occupy land, was a temporary measure. It is being replaced by a permanent measure, the Natal Housing Ordinance. The object of the two measures is identical, namely, the segregation of Indians. There is a difference of methods only. The Pegging Act entailed statutory racial discrimination. When next year the Pegging Act lapses, the white rulers of South Africa can quieten their conscience and say that the law does not discriminate against Indians in respect of the ownership of land. And yet they will have achieved their object. Indians will be segregated, thanks to the Natal Ordinance. The chief merit of the Housing Ordinance from the point of view of the whites consists in this, that Indians will be segregated with their own alleged consent, a very small section of Indians in Natal having given their consent to the Ordinance. This minority argued to themselves that since the Europeans were determined to impose segregation, it would be better if Indians of their own accord undertook not to occupy a dwelling in a European area and thus obviate the necessity of the Government passing legislation to segregate Indians. The Ordinance provides for the establishment of a board to be known as the Natal Housing Board consisting of not less than three or more than five members, whose function will be to control occupation by the licensing of dwellings. "Areas," said the Administrator of Natal, "will be set up in which one race may not take the place of another in any dwellings."

The Ordinance is not acceptable to the overwhelming majority of Indians, for segregation is segregation, whether it is enforced by statute or by administrative action. When segregation was not acceptable to Indians in 1925 when the Union Government introduced the Class Areas Bill, how can it be acceptable to them today when they are on the threshold of a new world order? The Ordinance is incompatible with the Capetown agreement whose object is to uplift Indians. To exclude Indians from the better class of areas and to drive them into *bustees*, is to suppress them and not to uplift them. It is also

incompatible with the denunciations by allied statesmen, including Gen. Smuts, of the Nazis' belief in their racial superiority. After the expulsion of the German forces from North Africa, Gen. Smuts said that the old world lay dead in the Western Desert. As long as the white settlers continue to regard themselves as a master race, the old world cannot be said to have died. The situation in South Africa needs the immediate attention of the United Nations. The white settlers who say that

they will not tolerate outside intervention, should be told that the Indian question in South Africa is no more the Union Government's domestic concern than the Jewish question in Germany was the Nazi Government's domestic concern. The Indian question in South Africa is an international question, because racial inequalities lead to international conflicts. To allow the whites to impose racial inequalities on non-whites is to allow a wilful child to play with fire.

NEW LEGISLATION WILL REPLACE PEGGING ACT

Says The 'Natal Mercury's' Political Correspondent

THE Union Government are definitely proceeding with the drafting of a Bill which will replace the Pegging Act of 1943. This was officially announced in Capetown on Monday after a prolonged meeting between the Prime Minister, General Smuts, the Minister of the Interior, Senator Clarkson, the Administrator of Natal, Mr. D. E. Mitchell, Senator D. G. Shepstone, Colonel Walter F. Short, deputy chairman of the Natal Housing Board, Dr. L. S. Steyn, Government legal adviser, and Mr. J. H. Basson, Union Commissioner of Immigration and of Asiatic Affairs. It is possible that Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr, Minister of Finance, and General J. J. Pienaar, Administrator of the Transvaal, will also attend.

A further meeting between the Natal representatives and Senator Clarkson was held on Thursday.

When the Bill is finally drafted it will be submitted to the Cabinet. It is expected that the Bill will only be published some weeks hence.

The situation, I understand, has become increasingly difficult as time has passed. There are rumours that a fresh though minor obstacle has been encountered. It is clear, however, that the Government are attacking the matter with vigour and sincerity. The discussions have been through several stages.

In its most urgent phases the problem is one of choice between control over residential occupation and over residential acquisition, or control over both. The question of communal roll franchise for the Indians is also involved.

The Government's plans are

being kept a close secret, but from an unexpected quarter in Durban there have been some hints of what the Asiatics at least expect to happen. It is being widely rumoured in Indian circles that they expect the Government to move in a nationwide sweep covering all four Provinces.

DURBAN CORPORATION TRANSPORT INQUIRY

EUROPEAN CONTROL NOT WANTED

STRONG opposition to any monopoly of public passenger transport being given to the Durban City Council was expressed in a memorandum of the Omnibus Services (Pty.) Ltd., submitted at a meeting of the Durban Passenger Transport Inquiry Commission.

Such a monopoly, the memorandum alleged, would mean the strangling of the non-European passenger service and the continuing of the annual losses at an ever-increasing rate.

Omnibus Services (Pty.), Ltd., began operations on November 1 last year with eight omnibuses, their primary object being the co-ordination of the non-European passenger service between Durban and Cato Manor.

The memorandum pointed out that the population of Durban is peculiar in relation to other towns in South Africa. The Indian population is nearly 100,000. Apart from 25,000 Indians who are resident in what is known as the Old Borough of Durban, the Indian population is more or less wholly

I understand, however, that this is not even faintly like and the Government will confine themselves to the two Provinces most concerned—Natal and the Transvaal.

It is generally accepted that the Pegging Act served most the purposes for which it was designed, but that its range was limited by Parliament. If future control is to be successful something must take its place.

Where the Pegging Act claimed to have failed is the economic factors were allowed to weigh too heavily in the transfers of property.

Thus, the intermingling of the races, admittedly halted to a extent, still continued in a very gradual process with the concentration removed from the controlled centres to other Natal urban centres, but more especially to the rural areas, including the added areas of Durban.

It is likely that little will be done finally until the return to the Union of Mr. R. M. Deshmukh, Indian High Commissioner, who is at present in India consulting his Government after discussion in Pretoria with General Smuts.

Mr. Deshmukh is expected back in the Union towards the end of January.

resident in the added areas.

It was a fact that the added areas were opened up and developed with the aid of Indian omnibuses.

Since 1922 the service had been conducted efficiently and was quite capable of coping with future demands. The buses on the Cato Manor route alone carried approximately 20,000 non-European passengers a day.

They were opposed to the Durban City Council or any public utility corporation taking over the Indian buses. As long as the policy of the Council and the feeling of the Europeans remained as they were at present, it would be suicidal to hand over the non-European passenger services to either the Council or a public utility corporation.

The non-Europeans required an efficient and quick service "without being kicked about from pillar to post." What the non-European passenger detested was the differentiation based on colour.

The chairman of the Commission, Mr. E. B. Scott, asked what

their attitude would be to a public utility corporation controlled entirely by Indians.

Mr. P. R. Pather, who submitted the memorandum on behalf of Omnibus Services (Pty.), Ltd., said they had envisaged a corporation under European control when they prepared their memorandum.

"You are dead against any form of European control?" asked Mr. Scott.

Mr. Pather replied that the City Council represented Europeans and not Indians. In regard to a public utility corporation they meant one under European control.

Concerning their criticism of the Council's post-war plans for the development of transport services, Mr. Pather said that though extension of services was contemplated, this would be done under the same policy of racial discrimination as existed at present.

Even including the "green buses" the Council transport system provided only about 3,000 seats for non-Europeans against about 9,000 for non-Europeans.

"We certainly cannot say that the City Council has given adequate allocation of seats for non-Europeans," declared Mr. Pather.

Asked whether he thought the removal of the colour bar would make the transport system efficient, Mr. Pather said that if an Indian or a Native paid his fare he should be entitled to use the system.

European Ratepayers On War Path

The Durban Joint Wards Ratepayers Association has decided to circularise all members of the Parliament requesting that the matter of the Indian problem be dealt with by Parliament on non-Party lines. "In view of the gravity of the Indian problem," the resolution states, "and the necessity during the coming session of Parliament either to prolong, to modify or to replace the Pegging Act in accordance with the requirements of the European population, this Committee resolves to forward to each Member of Parliament a circular letter on the subject, and at the same time urges that it be dealt with on non-Party lines."

Morning Market By-Laws

The Durban City Council has approved of the following by-law which is subject to the approval of His Honour the Administrator of Natal:

Stands for the sale of agricultural produce and other articles including the hiring out

of scales; large stands 2/- per diem; small stands 1/- per diem.

This By-law appears to be in place of a previous proposed By-law which had provided for charges for goods brought into the market, additional to the daily rent charged for the stands, so that the holder of a stand would be subject to two methods of taxation. The present law has simply doubled the rates which were payable by the standholders. The stallholders who have been carrying stocks on the stalls over night will now have to remove their stocks when the market closes just as farmers and gardeners have to do with their produce.

Indians Boycott Port Shepstone Market

Hotel owners are having according to *Sunday Times* an anxious time in consequence of the continued boycott of the Shepstone Borough Market by Indian producers. Since last week's crisis, when Indian stall renters pulled their goods from the market and hawked them on the sidewalks, there has been no sign of agreement between the Borough Council and the farmers. When stall space was sold by public auction recently, keen competition resulted in the aggregate rentals jumping from £195 to almost £500. Now the Indians hope that the Council will waive the agreement and allow them ten instead of six months in which to pay the contractual rents.

Au-Revoir To Advocate J. W. Godfrey

Mr. J. W. Godfrey, who came to Natal as a child with his parents from Mauritius, has spent a life time in Natal. He was employed in Mahatma Gandhi's office when Mahatmaji was practising as a lawyer in Durban. Mr. Godfrey subsequently became a Barrister-at-Law and practised in Natal in the dual profession prevailing in the Province.

He was an ex-president of the South African Indian Congress. On the eve of his departure with his family for India, a farewell reception was held in the Gandhi Library Hall. Advocate A. Christopher presided. Amongst those who spoke on the life of Mr. and Mrs. Godfrey, and wished them and theirs a safe voyage and a pleasant sojourn in India were: Messrs. A. M. M. Lokhat, A. I. Kajee, P. R. Pather, Jalbhoy Rustomjee, M. B. Naik, Clement Kadalie, Rev. A. J. Ochoonoo, A. Ohondhury, A. S. Kajee and Mr. Moola of A. M. Lokhat. Both Mr. and Mrs. Godfrey suitably replied. They sailed by *s.s. Inchanga* on Tuesday, the 15th.

Only Deck Accommodation On Some Indian Boats

It was news to many Indians who have not been in the Point dock area during the war years to learn on seeing *s.s. Inchanga* leave for India, that there is no accommodation for Indians in the first and second class cabins. It seems that this is a result of Europeans travelling in boats of this line taking objections to Indians travelling in these classes. It is unbelievable that India is still in such a helpless position as not to be able to put a stop to racial discrimination on boats that ply between South Africa and India.

Muslim School Site At Curries Fountain

Once more a hitch is taking place in the matter of the site for the Muslim school at Currie's Fountain grounds; where an area of 375 acres was offered to the Orient Islamic Educational Trust. In addition to the general proviso that the area allocated shall be used for educational purposes with the customary reversionary clause in favour of the Council. Special conditions among others of the offer to the Orient Islamic Educational Trust were:

That the Orient Educational Trust be required to undertake that the Mosque to be erected on the property shall be used exclusively for educational purposes in connection with the school and shall not in any circumstances be used as a place for public worship.

That in connection with the site for the Orient Islamic Educational Trust at Curries Fountain the City Council records that the transfer of such site shall be made conditional upon the Trust selling to the Corporation the property purchased by it on the Bluff (Dower's land) for the erection of a school at a figure equivalent to the total cost of such land to the Trust. The Orient Islamic Educational Institute replied to the City Council "it could only agree to the transfer of the scheme from the Bluff to Currie's Fountain and accept the Council's offer if it is permitted to do at Currie's Fountain what it had intended to do at the Bluff, i.e. the erection of a school, residential houses for pupils and teachers, mosque, a school hall to use for educational, semi-educational, and social purposes and any other building for the furtherance of the objects and purposes of the Trust as presently contained in the memorandum and the articles of the Institute.

The City Council has refused to amend a special conditions laid down in its resolution dated 24th September 1945. The Islamic

Institute in view of the Council's decision is once more contemplating the erection of its building on the Bluff site. As the City Council refused on a previous occasion to approve the plans for the Bluff site on the ground that it would be objectionable by reason of its environment, Islamic Institute proposes to seek an interview with the Administrator to get him to compel the City Council to pass the plans for the Bluff site.

Natal University College. Courses For Non-Europeans.

Classes leading to the B.A. Degree are to be held at Sastri College, beginning on Friday, 22nd February, 1946 at 4.30 P.M. The majority of the classes are held at the week-end.

Loans may be granted to a limited number of deserving students, who have matriculated or made application for exemption from Matriculation. Applications for loans must be received by the Organizer, before 2nd February, 1946. Loan application forms should be obtained in advance. The Organizer of Non-European Courses will attend at the Non-European Library, 78 Commercial Road, Durban, to interview and enrol students as follows:

For all students:
Saturday, 26th January, 1946,
9-12 a.m.

Saturday, 2nd February, 1946,
9-12 a.m.
(Last day for receiving loan application.)

For New Students:
Monday, 28th January, 1946,
3-5.30 p.m.

Wednesday, 30th January 1946,
3-5 30 p.m.

Saturday, 2nd February, 1946,
9-12 a.m.

(Last day for receiving loan applications.)

For students Already in Attendance:

Tuesday, 5th February, 1946,
3-5.30 p.m.

Thursday, 7th February, 1946,
3 5.30 p.m.

For All Students: Saturday, 9th February, 1946, 9-12 a.m.

At other times by appointment. Enrolments received later than 9th February, 1946, will not be taken into account when drawing up the Time Tables.

Further particulars and all necessary forms can be provided on application to the Organizer of the Non-European Courses, 24, Clair Avenue, Manor Gardens, or the Secretary, by appointment, phone 28982, or the Organizer of Non-European Courses, Natal University College, P. O. Box 1525, Durban.

MIS-USE OF ENGLISH LEGAL PROCEDURE

FOR SOUTH AFRICAN POLITICAL ENDS

London, Friday. **D**ECLARING that there was a political motive behind the prosecution, and that there was an attempt to misuse English legal procedure for South African political ends, Mr. C. Humphreys, defending counsel applied for bail at Bow Street today in the case in which Abdul Hack Kajee was charged, on remand, as a fugitive offender, with having committed murder in South Africa.

Kajee, a 27-year old Indian, formerly of Durban, and described as a cinema-projectionist of Fulham, South-west London, was further remanded in custody for a week, the police stating that the papers in the case were being sent on the first available plane from South Africa.

Mr. Humphreys said that the alleged murder was committed in South Africa on December 7, 1942 and Kajee was arrested a fortnight later. He was released on January 5, 1943, no evidence being offered.

He was allowed to go to India, where he joined the Merchant Navy, and he was discharged in England in July last. Kajee, said Mr. Humphreys, then entered a government-sponsored training college for electrical engineering and was now undergoing the practical part of that training in the operating box of a London cinema.

"His father lives in South Africa and is a prominent Indian; and is disliked by certain political elements" said Mr. Humphreys, adding that nothing more was heard of the proceedings until the end of last year when a question after question was asked in the South African Parliament about the alleged murder and why no arrest had been made.

Those questions every time brought in the father and it is perfectly obvious that an attack was being made against the father and the son was being used as a weapon in the course of this political squabble said Mr. Humphreys.

Four alleged witnesses had complained to their solicitors, he said, of the methods that were being used by the police in South Africa to obtain a statement from them.

In my submission, and I realise the gravity of what I am saying,

this is an attempt by some person or persons to misuse the English legal procedure for South African political ends. I say that it is not a genuine prosecution."

Kajee had always said that if there was anything to answer, he would go back and answer it.

Mr. Humphreys submitted that the case was rightfully disposed

of three years ago.

The Court asked the police to inform the authorities that the papers must arrive by next Monday and said that the case would be investigated as to whether there was a *prima facie* case for the return of Kajee to South Africa. The Court was not prepared to grant bail in a case of murder.—Sapa-Reuter.

SAPA-REUTER NEWS

United Nations Assembly

London, Tuesday.

Representatives from 51 nations are now gathering for the historic inaugural meeting of the general assembly of the United Nations. The countries with the greatest power are given the greatest responsibilities in the organisation which must inevitably be dominated by the big five. The big five are automatically members of the most vital branch, the Security Council, and by the recent Moscow decision will also be members of the Commission to be set up to control and develop atomic energy for peaceful ends. It is the big five who, in the main, will be responsible for giving the United Nations Organisation its "teeth" and it is the chiefs of staff of the big five who will meet in London soon to make plans for the formation of an international force charged with ensuring that the decisions are carried out and the organisation's authority is not flouted. However the general assembly will also be an opportunity for the dominions and smaller nations to express their views on making an enduring peace. Canada is expected to figure prominently among the middle and smaller powers and may be given a seat on the Security Council and the proposed atomic energy control commission. The appointment of the Trusteeship Council should prove interesting as it is a subject on which there is a wide divergence of opinion. South Africa is taking up a stand directly opposed to that of New Zealand, which like Russia and the Philippines wants all mandated territories to come under this Council.

South Africa is resisting the proposal that South-West Africa

should be removed from Union control and handed over to the Trusteeship Council. Apart from the fact that South-West Africa has been administered as an integral part of South Africa—which is not the case in other mandated territories—a strong case in favour of the Union's attitude is the governments argument that a large percentage of the people in South-West Africa are Union nationals. Mr. Peter Fraser, the New Zealand Prime Minister, has already said he will hand over the mandated territory of Samoa in the west Pacific to the Trusteeship Council. India is also interesting herself directly in the future of trust territories and the Indian delegation proposes to help bring into existence a Trusteeship Council to be responsible for old and new mandated territories. Because this gathering of the nations offers a unique opportunity for discussion, problems will be discussed which do not come within the scope of the conference.

Indian Immigration

Washington, Tuesday.

President Truman at his press conference announced himself as firmly in favour of immigration from India to the United States. He said he thought the United States should do for India in respect of immigration what it had already done for China. The President thus confirmed indications given during the House of Representatives debate on the Indian Immigration Bill that the Administration is firmly behind it. The measure is due to come before the Senate Committee soon after Congress reconvenes on January 14. It was passed by the House of Representatives on October 19. It

authorises an immigration quota of 100 Indians a year, and for the naturalisation of some 4,000 Indians now living in the United States.

Strikers Demand Better Wages

Madras, Tuesday.

Miners numbering 7,000 at the Kolar Goldfields where over 20,000 are employed, went on strike yesterday, while other workers are expected to follow suit. The strikers, who took a secret ballot, are demanding better wages and conditions. Another strike is reported from Madura, the second largest city in the south, where 50 hackney carriage drivers have gone on strike as a protest against the opening of new bus routes in the town. The strikers formed a mile long procession through the streets.

Moslems Attack Procession In Honour Of Heroes

Bombay, Tuesday.

The riot is said to have broken out when a procession in honour of the "heroes" of the India National Army was attacked by Moslems armed with lathis (bamboo staves). Some shops were burned down and a cinema and a house were also set on fire. Police fired two rounds on the mob and four people were killed instantaneously and one more died in hospital. Several more were injured and the police took 25 persons into custody.

Ships On Fire

Colombo, Tuesday.

Two fires broke out on the ship *Panamanian* while she was in drydock in Colombo harbour after unloading a large quantity of flour and wheat. The fires, which originated in the engine room and adjoining section, were promptly brought under control by the port fire service. The cause of the fires is unknown and damage is not believed to be heavy.

Mahatmaji Admonishes People

Gauhati (Assam), Thursday.

"We Indians seem likely to achieve independence maybe within a few months" said Mahatma Gandhi in a statement here after his arrival from Calcutta to begin his tour of Assam, the most eastern province of India. Saying that Swaraj (freedom) was made of more true and sterner stuff than shouting slogans Mahatma Gandhi admonished people who had disturbed him at train halts during the night. Mahatma Gandhi said "last night was terrible for me. I cannot repeat this performance for many days and hope to live to the age of 125 years. Describing undisciplined

behaviour as proof that the Indian people had not yet fully imbibed the principle of non-violence which he had been preaching for 25 years, Mahatma Gandhi said there is, however, no reason for despair and dependency to inculcate perfect discipline and non-violence among 400,000,000 is no joke. Twenty-five years is insufficient for such a tremendous task. It is my desire to live to 125 years so that I may see with my own eyes the consummation of my ideas. But if I am exposed to experiences like last night the candle of my life will be burnt out within one month.

Palestine Problem

Washington, Friday.

Zionist spectators at yesterday's hearings of the Anglo-American Committee on Palestine hissed Mr. William Rosenwald, the anti-Zionist president of the American council for Judaism, when he emphasised the importance of peace in Palestine, and suggested that by going there European Jews might be jumping from the frying pan into the fire. Mr. Rosenwald said he favoured giving assistance to as many Jews as possible, but to demand special rights in one part of the world and equal rights in the rest of it would hamper Jewish chances of gaining equal rights everywhere. He said the only possibility of attaining Jewish and Arab harmony in Palestine was to create a free and independent Palestine State—neither Jewish nor Arab. Mr. Rosenwald proposed that the United Nations Organisation should call a conference of all member nations to decide quotas of Jewish refugees who would be allocated to each nation. This, he said, would reduce the number of Jews sent to any one country and would not affect that country's national life. He recommended measures to emancipate and integrate Jews in Europe and said that as many as possible should be retained there. This sudden concentration on Palestine was a new phenomenon and the belief that there was no other place to go was only an assumption, he said.

Pilgrims Die.

Calcutta, Sunday.

One hundred and forty-two pilgrims were killed yesterday and more than 80 injured when jetties temporarily constructed on the river Hooghly collapsed at Diamond Harbour, 46 miles from Calcutta. The pilgrims were going to Sagar Island, at the mouth of the Hooghly to take a "Gangasagar" bath, tomorrow which is a holy day for Hindus. They were assembled in batches at Diamond Harbour to board rafts,

Hundred Rupee Note At Premium

Bombay, Sunday.

Currency notes of 100 rupees (£7-10-0 which were unofficially being sold at between 95 and 97 rupees in Bombay yesterday were today quoted at a premium of ten rupees (15/-). This followed the announcement yesterday that notes of larger denominations would not be legal tender from today. The government announcement said that the working capital of the black market was believed to be largely held in the form of high

demonization notes. Millions of rupees worth of gold bars changed hands yesterday and are reported today to have been held at a very high premium though the forward trading rate of gold had been fixed at a maximum of 84 rupees. Gold rose from 73 to 96 rupees yesterday but today was reported to be quoted at 82 rupees. The board of the bullion exchange will meet tomorrow to consider steps to meet the situation. Diamonds were also much in demand yesterday and today sold at a very high premium. Silver prices remained steady.

South African News In Brief

Colour Bar

The City Licensing Officer is given the power to arrange for the erection of barriers in the licensing department to provide separate queues for Europeans and non-Europeans, and a vote of £20 has been approved for the purpose. Already in the City Treasurer's department non-Europeans are separated from the Europeans who go to do business in that department.

Rationing

Officials of the Durban Indian child welfare Society interviewed the Local food controller Mr. Vansrensburg during the week on the food position in Durban and urged some form of rationing of food stuffs that are in short supply. The matter is under consideration and there is a likelihood of rationing on limited scale being introduced within the next few weeks. The Government approves of it.

S.A. Indian Congress

A conference of the South African Indian Congress is likely to be held during the first week of February at Capetown, soon after the return of Mr. R. M. Deshmukh the High Commissioner from India. It would probably be an emergency conference to discuss the present position of Indians and the impending legislation against them, and as to what action should be taken on their behalf if such legislation in any way interferes with their existing rights, following upon the repeal of the Pegging Act if carried out by the Union Government.

Last Sunday a committee meeting of the Transvaal Indian Congress took place at the Gandhi Hall, Johannesburg, and several committees were appointed as well as councillors to the South African Indian Congress executive.

Communist Party

The South African Communist Party held a four-day conference in Johannesburg commencing on

27th December. It was decided that the headquarters of the party remain in Capetown for another year. The central Committee was elected as follows: W. H. Andrews, National Chairman; Moses Kobane, General Secretary; Ray Alexander, H. A. Naidoo; Lucas Phillip, Beaty Sachs; Harry Snitcher, Dr. Y. Dadoo, Danie Duplessis, A. Fisher, Michail Hamid, Edwin Mofutsanyana, M. Muller and Billy Peters. First seven of these form the central committee.

Communist Meeting

At a meeting of the Communist Party held on Friday last at the Gandhi Hall to protest against the Pegging Act, Dr. Yusuf Dadoo, president of the Transvaal Indian Congress, and a member of the central committee of the Communist Party, and Miss Hilda Watts were the principal speakers.

A Fosa Office

The application of the Friends of the Sick Association for the use of one furnished room at the City Health T.B. clinic at University Avenue for the purpose of carrying after care-work and any cognate activities associated with in the furtherance of Tuberculosis controlled within the City was granted to the Association, subject to the condition that was solely during the pleasure of the city council, and be terminable upon the service of three month's notice in writing to the Association. The rental of the accommodation provided to be £5 per month.

Patel-Patel Wedding

Mr. Sudhir Kumar, nephew of Mr. B. K. Patel of Johannesburg was married to Miss Ratan, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Patel at East London on Sunday the 6th January in the midst of a large gathering of relatives and friends.

Sigamoney—Sigamoney Wedding

Reginald Devasagium, son of Rev. B. L. E. Sigamoney, was

married to Marjorie Monormonie, daughter of Mrs. and late Mr. R. E. Moodley of Durban at St. Aidans Church, Durban, on Wednesday the 9th January.

Obituary

The death has occurred at Port Elizabeth of Mr. Goyindsamy Athimoolam at the age of 54 years. Mr. Athimoolam was a well known trader in Port Elizabeth. The funeral was well attended by all section of the community and floral tributes were received. Mr. Athimoolam is survived by his wife and 10 children to mourn their loss.

Abbu Chellan died within a few days from a paralytic stroke. He served in the Great War as a Private in the S.A.I.B.C. for about three years. His funeral took place at Oato Manor cemetery where there were present a large number of relatives and friends. Mr. Hope of Blackishoef in whose employ he was a wood-turner for over 30 years bore testimony to his excellent qualities as a man and a worker. He leaves a wife and three children to mourn their loss.

BACK TO NORMAL

AFTER 4 YEARS CRIPPLING RHEUMATISM

FOR almost four years life was a misery for Mrs. M. E. Barnes, of Blaxland Road, Ryde, due to acute rheumatism which attacked the joints in her legs and arms. For



MRS. M. E. BARNES

her, activities were severely restricted, and she reached the stage where she could no longer enjoy the everyday pleasures of life . . . until she heard of R.U.R. Now she is completely free of pain, and back to normal. This is what she writes in gratitude for what R.U.R. did for her:—

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SOCIALISM AND GANDHISM

By PROF. ANATH GOPAL SEN In "The Modern Review"

MARXIAN socialism, as we all know, does not recognise private property or personal profit. All instruments of production such as land or factory must belong to the State, and all trade and commerce have also to come under its management. The rôle of all citizens there is to work as paid employees under one single all-embracing employer—the State. The underlying object of this revolutionary concept was to do away with the invidious distinction between the rich and the poor, the exploiter and the exploited, or to use the more precise terminology—the Bourgeois and the Proletariat and to place all members of the human race on an equal footing by removing all inherent causes leading to this painful inequality by means of offering equal economic opportunity, political power and social status to all. It was even decided to do away with all honours and titles savouring of special power and prestige. And as the Church formed a subsidised adjunct of the State and lent its great moral support in all its activities and upheld and glorified the submissiveness and docility of the poor and the oppressed with a halo of sanctity in the name of religion, so religion also came in for much criticism and was a taboo in this newly conceived society. They went further, and lest the softer feelings, the nobler instinct or the old traditional moral precepts and practices make the members of this new society susceptible to any kind of weakness in their revolt against all past principles and practices, all sentiments and emotions which reflected our moral urge and guided our social relations so long, were declared counterfeit. So it was permissible for a husband to divorce his wife or a wife to divorce her husband by dropping a post-card in the Post Office and to take a fresh wife or a fresh husband was only a matter of a few minutes by attendance at the Marriage Registrar's office. It followed therefore that love was a kind of undesirable weakness or a sort of prejudice which should not be acknowledged as the basis of relation between the two sexes. And to parade their view that the sex only mattered in their relations, many young people, intoxicated with such ideas went to the length of molesting the other sex in broad daylight in public thoroughfares (p. 215 of *Mother Russia* by Maurice Hindus): The immortal litera-

ture of Tolstoy, Pushkin, Chelkhov was also to be boycotted lest they might weaken our minds though our finer aesthetic sense and sensibility. What bitter and fiery feelings of revolt against the past,—thanks to the vice and corruption, hypocrisy and heartlessness, exploitation and oppression rampant in the so-called civilised society of today! But it must be admitted that these dangerous and extreme feelings having achieved their object through a process of terrible vendetta were trying to curb and readjust themselves in a more dispassionate frame of mind. Strange though it may seem, the swing of the pendulum is now, rather on the opposite direction. The past history and culture which abandoned for their association with the old Bourgeois class, are now being re-introduced with new zeal and vigour from which the heroic tales and parables of the long-dead kings and Emperors, of the much-hated Tsars even, are not excluded. Internationalism which was the very basis of this new powerful creed is already giving place to an intense feeling of nationalism. Internationalism now exists there almost in name, as a political stunt, as in other imperialistic countries. Inequality in wealth, power and status is already making its reappearance, the only difference being that in place of the old rich and aristocratic class, a new class has reared its head from amongst the Proletariat as Managers and Directors of collective farms and State factories. This new class is now confronted with a new kind of problem. Their problem is how to spend or invest the large income which they are now permitted to draw as wages from the State, as both the old methods of expenditure and investment are yet denied to them. There is a limit to the purchase of consumers' goods in case of each individual within the country and their export from abroad by private citizens is not permitted. How are they to spend or invest money—is therefore their problem. It may be invested in interest bearing Government bonds, but if this additional income cannot be utilised in any private enterprise or spent according to individual desire for purchasing movable or immovable property or any other fanciful thing, it will be an additional burden to him making his brain a devil's workshop, as his materialistic

creed does not permit him spiritual or even aesthetic pleasure. On the other hand, there is already the problem of surplus production in some industries in Russia. Thus on the other hand, there is surplus, unusable money in the hands of the richer people, on the other, there is unwanted production in some spheres. The probable tendency of such a situation is towards reopening of foreign trade on capitalistic basis. That is to say, production should be only for consumption of the people and not for sale in terms of money throughout the world with a view to making profit,—this fundamental principle of socialism is to be abandoned and they are to revert to the first step towards State capitalism and international trade rivalry. The next step is Imperialism and inevitable recurrence of world war. Of course, they are trying their best to avoid such a deplorable situation but the circumstances in which they find themselves today, seem to be beyond their control and it is doubtful if they will be able to keep some of their most fundamental principles inviolate.

Let us now examine why it is so. They were trying to mould man and society like cast-iron in a new steel-frame and with that object in view they proceeded to enunciate their theory based on certain assumptions which are unfortunately themselves untenable. Let me state these assumptions one by one. First, there are two and only two classes of people living in human society, the rich employer and the poor employee and the one oppresses the other. Besides these two, no other class, nothing else exists. Secondly, the physical hunger of the man

alone counts and the history of human civilisation is the history of the physical struggle for existence. The eternal search of man for the divine unknown and the unknowable has little or no place in it. Thirdly, all inequalities in human society have resulted from the present social arrangements and can be entirely removed by a radical change in social structure. Here also they seem to take no notice of the existence of natural inequality. Fourthly, they take it for granted that the end justifies the means and if the end is noble, means,—foul or fair, violent or non-violent, do not matter. Last but not least—the sense of possession ingrained in men, is capable of being uprooted completely. Basing their faith on these a priori assumptions, they brought about a terrible bloody revolution in the conspiring darkness of the night and by confiscating all private property by force, transferring them to the proprietorship of the State, reduced all men to the same level and prepared the ground for a fresh race for existence for all citizens of Russia from the same starting point.

(To be continued)

Indian National Congress

According to the Indian exchanges the Indian National Congress after the Provincial elections will be holding its sessions in the first week of April at New Delhi, at which many vital and fundamental questions concerning India will be considered. The Indian question in South Africa will, it is expected, be an outstanding matter for the Congress to take cognisance of. Whether a South African Indian delegation goes or not to India, it is possible that leading S.A. Indians who are at present in India like Mr. Manilal M. Gandhi; Mr. James W. Godfrey, and Mr. Pragji Khandubhai Desai, will take a part in proceedings of the Congress.

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Bretton Woods And India

The Indian commercial community are deeply interested in the decision taken by the Government of India to ratify the Bretton Woods agreement. Sir Jeremy Raisman, former Finance Member who led the Indian Delegation to the Conference had given a pledge to the Central Legislature and the country that the former would be consulted before the Government took a decision to sign the agreement. The report of the Bretton Woods Conference and the proposal for starting the International Monetary Fund and the Bank were before the whole world for over 12 months. The Government of India had ample time to place before the Central Legislature sometime in August or September before it was dissolved when they had no time to devote attention to it during the last budget session. In October the Central Legislature was dissolved and the new Legislature could not be summoned earlier than the third week of January.

Because of its subordinate political status, the Government of India could not take any decision till the British Government made up its mind. The latter very cleverly used the American anxiety for the establishment of the International Monetary Fund and the Bank and bargained for a big loan from America which she at last got on her own terms. It is a well known fact that America sanctioned this loan to Great Britain because she felt that without the co-operation of Great Britain the chances of bringing the I.M.F. and the Bank into existence were slender. As soon as the loan was granted Great Britain agreed to ratify the Brettonwood Conference conclusions which was done only three weeks ago by Parliament. Once His Majesty's Government accepted the Brettonwoods proposals, the Government of India was expected to follow suit. Since it had no time to consult the Legislature, it arbitrarily decided to ratify the agreement giving the lame excuse that the Commercial Bodies whom the Government consulted favoured ratification of the agreement. The pledge given to the Central Legislature was given a good-bye.

The question for the country now to consider is not whether the Brettonwoods proposals would benefit India but whether the advantages of joining the International Fund and the Bank as an original Member would be of any profit to India. There could be no question that India would be benefited immensely by joining the Fund and the Bank as an original member provided she could act as an independent member and not an adjunct of

the British Government. Hence the Government of India's decision to ratify the Brettonwoods agreement would prove beneficial if India is able to have her own National Government formed by popular leaders.

Cricket In India

The Indian Cricket Control Board is meeting sometime at the end of January or in the early part of February next to select the captain for the English tour and also to appoint a Select Committee to choose the team. Captaincy is proving a tough problem owing to deepest dissatisfaction over Merchant's sojourn amongst a section of Indian cricket-circles as well as players. Mr. Merchant suddenly became too nervous and proved no match to the great tactician, Hassett, at the recent representative matches against Australian Services XI. He committed numerous errors in handling the bowlers and arranging field which added discredit to Indian cricket. Attempts are being made to bring the Princes again to Indian cricket, influential quarters putting forward candidatures, Nawab Patuadi and Maharaja of Patiala, the former because of his English experience and the latter because he is the next best to enforce discipline. Nawab Patuadi has not played any big representative match since his arrival in India. Maharaja of Patiala is thirty-two years old, tall, ambitious and tolerable bat. He captained the Indian XI against Jack Rider's team at the Bombay unofficial test. Captaincy will have a large say over the character of the Indian team.

The Selection Committee is likely to consist of three representatives of the Cricket Control Board, Dr. Subbarayan, President, Prince Dulipsing, once famous Cricketer. The third place is likely to be filled up either by Mr. A. S. D'Mellow, Vice-President of the Cricket Control Board or the veteran cricketer Col. C. K. Nayudu.

The following are considered probables for the Indian team:

Vijay Merchant belonging to aristocratic family owing Thackersey group of textile mills, born in Bombay in 1911, fine and extraordinary class bat noted for sound defence, first to reach three thousand runs in the last Ranji tournament with thirteen three-figure innings, highest 359 not out, righthanded with very strong defence, plays all strokes with penchant for hook. Recently he scored 159 not out at the second test against Aust

lian Services XI in Calcutta. He is a useful medium pace change bowler, decent field. He captained Indian XI against Tennyson XI. Led Hindus in Bombay Pentangular four times, also recently captained India against Australian Services XI.

L. Amarnath, a commoner of the Punjab, serving Patiala's Army, born in 1910 potential, batsman, popularly known as India's Bradman. He plays all-round wicket, rich in variety strokes; driving and square cutting are his strong point. He scored a century in his first appearance in the Indian test against Jardine's XI, scored 1073 last Ranji, highest 148 bright record in the Pentangular, but recently did not participate in the Bombay carnival as Maharaja of Patiala is opposing communal cricket. Recently he won against Australian XI 163 in Delhi and 117 in the third test in Madras. Hassett and Miller class him as star batsman, a model on the lines of Walter Hammond, and Stan McCabe. Medium pace opening right hand bowler, good field any position.

Mustaq Ali, Lieutenant Indore Army, C. K. Nayudu product, born on December 19, 1914, tall well built, audacious aggressive enterprising right hand bat, typical copy his teacher, famous C.K. left arm bowler, good field, captained Muslim XI at the last Bombay Pentangular, won sensational match against Vijay Merchants XI owing to sheer tactics. He recently scored a century before lunch against Australian Services XI in Delhi. Hassett found it difficult to get field for him, has a wonderful eye.

Vinoo Mankad, twenty-eight years old, coached by Sussex professional Wensley, first class all rounder India's opening batsman, aggressive hitter. Hassett considers him after Verity worlds best left-hand slow bowler. Keeps almost unplaceable length flight.

C. S. Naidu, famous C.K.'s younger brother, serving Indore State along with his brother, born in April 1914. India's best right arm googly, brilliant field in gully smartest picking throwing, took 131 wickets in Ranji tournament, entertaining bat, always going six or seven down for fifty.

Vijay Hazaree, also a C. K. product aged 33, all rounder, medium pace bowler, proved a great success against Australian Services XI at Bombay. Steady bat, scored 351 first Bombay Pen-

tangular which Merchant later surpassed.

Russi Modi, born in 1924, College student, India's coming batsman, scored double century against Australian Services XI at Madras; plays any kind slow bowling very confidently, looks forward English tour.

Bannerjee born in October 1913, India's fastest right arm bowler today. He toured England in 1936, was mainly responsible outbowling Australian Madras test. He was serving Jamnagar, but now in Tata Iron Steel Works.

Sarvate, born in July 1920, another C.K. product, serving Indore State, good all rounder, fine opening bat, India's No. 2 googly bowler, routed Australian XI at Madras test, mainly contributed Indians' victory.

Rangaohari, born in April, 1916, belongs to Madras City Police service, always a trier rare type fast medium bowler, brilliant field in close position; took twenty-seven wickets at his first Ranji in 1945.

Gul Mahomed aged twenty-five, Baroda State Service, India's best field quickest runner, saves lots of runs, unrivalled speed and quickest returns; also a fine left-hand bat, scored a century in the Bombay Pentangular.

Abdul Hafiz aged twenty-one, student Punjab University, uncommon in stamina and temperament, left-hand bat and bowler, scored 173, took five wickets against Australian Services XI, Lahore, and 161 not out in Poona combined Universities against Hassett XI.

Gulam Ahmed, aged twenty, student, Usmania University, Hyderabad, another promising medium pace bowler varying flight, at times produces offbreaks which whipp back much to the discomfort of a batsman.

Amir Elahi, consistent bowler, exploits flights in experienced manner. At present India has no class wicket keeper. Sismay, Australian Services eleven keeper considers Bendarkar, Indore State, as India's best available. Parthasarathy, hailing from Calcutta, ranks next while Bombay cricketera back. Maka. India possesses first rate batting tallest of test standard but has no effective fast bowler of test standard, though it is well represented in slow bowling. Wicket keeping worst, fielding barring a few individuals second rate. The common defect is running between wickets, picking and throwing. Players lack team spirit.

Bombay, Saturday.

Denis Compton, the England test batsman, collected 91 of the total of 212 scored by Europeans in the opening day's play against Hindus, in a three-day semi-final tournament in which five teams are playing. Compton was at the wicket for 2½ hours. He hit nine fours. H. b. Lyon, of Gloucestershire, Captain, got nine runs and R. T. Simpson, of Notts, 30. Hindus had scored 99 for 2 at the close.—apa.

Books Just Arrived On India

The Future Of India, By P. Moon	6 6
Stranger in India, " " "	9 6
New Books on Sex Knowledge:	
Talks on a Vital Subject, by A. Havil	1 7
Courtship By Post, by Rennie	2 10
Wanted A Child (A book to help couples who desire Children) by Rennie M.	4 9
Life Long Love (Healthy sex and marriage) by Rennie M.	6 9
What Is Sex? by Helena Wright	5 6
Having A Baby Easily, by M. Y. Brady	11 9
Rennie Macandrews Encyclopedia and Sex Love Technique	26 6
Books for Mind:	
Hypnotism Simplified, by S. Martin	2 10
Teach The People To Rule, by J. Russell Orr	2 10
Attitudes & Their Relations To Human Manifestations by George Hackenschmidt	3 9
The Human Machine & Its Forces by Dewanchand Varma,	4 9
How To Conquer Nervous Fears, by T. G. Oakley	5 3
Hypnotism Made Practical, by J. L. Orton	6 9
Know Thy Body—The Wonders Within us, by Medicus	6 9
Don't Be Fooled Again, by R. J. Scruttons	6 9
Mind Your Mind (and how to use it), by W. J. Ennever	6 9
Power Of Thought, by W. E. Bywaters	6 6
Consciousness and Characters, by G. Hackenschmidt	6 9
The Three Memories & Forgetfulness, by G. Hackenschmidt	6 9
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