

Indian Opinion

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NOTES AND NEWS

KUMARI Narayani Devi and Rampyari Devi, representatives of the Kanya Maha Vidyalaya, Jalundhar, (Punjab) who had come to the Union to collect funds for the above institution sailed by *s.s. Kenya* last Monday for India. During their four months' stay in this country they visited Natal, the Transvaal and the Cape and were able to collect about £1025. They wish to heartily thank all those friends and societies who have very generously helped in the cause of female education and also for the very kind hospitality they received from friends at every place they visited.

THE Indian community will be deeply grieved to learn of the prolonged illness of the Rev. A. Lamont, who was recently removed to the Sanatorium and X-rayed on Tuesday, Oct. 3. At the time of going to press his position was unchanged. All our hopes are for his speedy record.

Mr. G. P. Wishard writes in the *Young Men of India, Burma and Ceylon* :—

I am not yet persuaded that violence must ultimately be used to bring about a just social order. It seems to be hopeless to sow the seeds of violence and expect to reap the fruits of social justice. I must admit that violence can bring about change, can turn society over, can take power from one small group and give it to another small group. But is this social justice? Has there ever been a case in history when a much-needed reform could not have been brought about except by the use of violence? The abolition of slavery in the United States seems at first sight to have been such a case, but there are many sound students who believe that the same end could have been attained without the bloody Civil War provided the abolitionists had been wiser in their strategy.

Here in India I am convinced beyond doubt that Gandhi has served his country far more wisely and effectively by advocating and himself using only non-violent measures than if he had advocated violence. It is the success of his methods which has deepened my conviction that from the practical, realistic point of view methods of producing social, political and economic change which deliberately stop short of the use of violence upon opponents are far more effective in producing justice in the long run than methods which deliberately include the use of guns and bloodshed.

I want to be a realist, that is, I want to face frankly the facts of life. And here is one of the facts I feel I must face—Gandhi has accomplished far, far more by his non-violent methods than any other Indian patriot has by the use of violence. This is not guess work, not unrealistic dreaming; in India we know that non-violence has been a much more powerful weapon for bringing about a new day for India than violence would have been. In view of this present-day astounding actual achievement of love, sacrifice and non-violent resistance, how dare we say that by the use of violence only will a just society be established? It seems to me

that the advocates of violence are the ones who are unrealistic, the ones who will not face the facts of life, namely, that violence always defeats itself.

COURT SANCTIONS RACIAL DIFFERENTIATION

IN the matter of separate counters provided for Europeans and non-Europeans in Post Offices at the instructions of the Postmaster-General, against which action was taken by Mr. Rasool, in Pietersburg who had obtained a mandamus compelling the Postmaster-General to withdraw instructions with regard to the above division an appeal was lodged before the Supreme Court of the Transvaal Province. The appeal having been dismissed by Full Court, the Appellate Division, the highest Court of the Union, was moved by the Postmaster-General and judgment was delivered on Wednesday, October 4, by the Acting Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Stratford against Mr. Rasool. It was held by the Acting Chief Justice, Mr. Justice De Villiers and Mr. Justice Beyers concurring, that "a classification, if it is presumably to serve a useful purpose, is not invalid on the ground alone that the line of division be race, colour or religion." Mr. Acting Judge Gardiner dissented being of the firm opinion that the instructions in question were unreasonable and *ultra vires* of the powers of the Postmaster-General.

The effect of this judgment will be far-reaching in that it will allow of distinction being made on the ground of race or colour everywhere where hitherto it never existed. It has always been an established fact all these years that any such distinction was unreasonable and *ultra vires* of the powers of the authorities. How often has not a legislation been disallowed owing to its being based on class distinction? In fact whenever a case of class distinction was brought before the court it was almost invariably severely criticised by the Court as being invidious notwithstanding the fact that such distinction may have been allowed by law. The present judgment has altered the position entirely and has given a free hand to enforce any law, which may be of general application, against non-Europeans.

"A division of the community on differences of race or language for the purpose of postal service," the learned Chief Justice observed, "seems *prima facie* to be sensible and makes for the convenience and comfort of the public as a whole." It would follow then that English and Dutch, Zulu and Basuto, and the speakers of the various dialects in the Indian language should all be divided. The

position could very nearly be brought to an absurdity. It is not a little surprising that the learned Chief Justice should have failed to see in the distinction in question the spirit, not of serving a useful purpose, but of race hatred which was resented by those against whom it was directed. It certainly does not redound to the credit of the highest court of the country to allow the existence of such an unjust and unreasonable state of affairs. The only redeeming feature of the judgment is that it is not unanimous. The Indian community will not be wise in allowing the matter to rest here for the evil effects of the judgement will be experienced every day and in almost every place.

AS INDIA SEES US

WE wish we would have had some advice from Mahatma Gandhi on the present acute difference of opinion in the Indian community on the question of the Congress participating in the colonisation inquiry committee. He is, however, overburdened with work and he would not be disposed to advise on any matter with which he was not fully conversant. In the course of a private letter to us, however, Mahatma Gandhi describes our differences as a "domestic quarrel" and expresses the hope that it has been settled.

The *Indian Social Reformer* after reviewing both the sides says: "The co-operation, that the Congress offers to the colonisation scheme committee has considerably lost its importance with the division which has now sprung up in the Indian community. The question of co-operating with or abstaining from the deliberations of the committee seems to us to be insignificant in comparison with the greater danger to which the Indian community is exposed, if the present disruptive forces continue to operate. The Indian community will have its difficulties vastly increased if it loses its past unity. We trust that the leaders in South Africa will realise the situation and compose their differences in the larger interests of South African Indians." Little does the Congress appear to be concerned about the greater interests of the community. The only thing it is concerned about obviously is of acquiring better rights for its remaining brethren at the risk of sending away from this country as many more or even double the number of the 15000 it has been a party to sending out under the assisted emigration scheme.

Mahatma Gandhi has said that he knew only one fetish in life and that was Truth, and that he was not sorry for having made of it a fetish. If our Congressmen are lovers of Truth to the extent to which Mahatma Gandhi, whom they profess to be their revered leader is, our community would never have reached the present deplorable state. They have made so much of what they call their "solemn undertaking" that one would think they are the very incarnates of Harishchandra, the lover of Truth. But the policy of the Congress as has been declared by their officials has sunk to the level of "no principle, no self-respect, no conscience but simply expediency." We do not think Truth and expediency can ever go together in harmony. It would not be unreasonable to surmise that the

Congressmen find it expedient at the present moment to raise the cry of their "solemn undertaking" though it is no longer a solemn undertaking when its conditions have been violated by one of the parties concerned. The cry is, therefore, beside the truth but nevertheless it might be expedient!

It is, however, futile to argue a point which has been so thoroughly thrashed out. The hint thrown out by the *Indian Social Reformer* is that the Congress having found that public opinion was against it in its attitude in regard to participating in the colonisation committee, it should not have adopted an ass-like obstinacy at the risk of bringing about disunity in the community. If anything is responsible for having created the present acute split in the community it is the unreasonable obstinacy of the Congress officials and nothing else.

Fountain Of Wisdom

—Love of my country does not demand that I shall hate and slay those noble and faithful souls who also love theirs, but rather that I shall honour them and seek with them for our common good—ROMAIN ROLLAND.

—Let not a man glory in this—that he loves his country; let him rather glory in this—that he loves his kind.

—BAHA-U-LLAH.

Publisher's Notice

Our next week's issue will appear a day or two later than usual and there will be no issue on October 20, owing to Diwali holidays.

Colour-Bar In Post Offices

Sanction By Highest Court

Bloemfontein, Oct. 4.

Judgment was delivered in the Appellate Division by the Acting Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Stratford, in the case of the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs against Rasool. From the judgment it appeared that the Postmaster-General, acting under Section 3 (2) (4) Act 10 of 1911, had divided the Post Office counter of Pietersburg into two sections at one of which Europeans only were served and at the other non-Europeans. Rasool, an Indian, had obtained a mandamus against the present appellant, the Postmaster-General, compelling him to withdraw instructions with regard to the above division on the Post Office counter.

An appeal against this mandamus was dismissed by the Transvaal Full Court.

The sole question which had to be decided was whether the instructions of the Postmaster-General were within his powers under Act 10 of 1911. It was common cause that equal service was provided to both Europeans and non-Europeans.

The Judges in both Courts below had based their judgment on a series of decisions pronouncing instructions similar to those in question, to be invalid as effecting discrimination based on race or colour.

"In my view," said Mr. Justice Stratford, "the sole question raised is whether the judgments of the Courts below can be supported on the ground that the instructions given by the Postmaster-General effected a discrimination between classes, partial or unequal, in its operation or not. If it is, such instructions are un-

reasonable and ultra vires, If not the appeal must succeed.

"At first sight it would seem that the admission in this case as to equality of service destroys at once any idea of partiality or inequality."

His Lordship continued to distinguish the cases relied on in the Courts below and came to the conclusion that Rasool had not proved that the instructions in question were unreasonable.

"A classification, if it is presumably to serve a useful purpose, is not invalid on the ground alone that the line of division be race, colour or religion," added the Judge. "I would add merely the qualification that the division must not be absurd or obviously designed to serve no useful purpose as, for example, classification depending on the colour of hair. A division the community on differences of race or language for the purpose of postal service seems prima facie to be sensible and makes for the convenience and comfort of the public as a whole."

Mr. Justice De Villiers and Mr. Justice Beyers concurred with Acting Chief Justice, but Mr. Acting Judge Gardiner dissented, being of the opinion that the instructions in question were unreasonable and ultra vires of the powers of the Postmaster-General.—Reuter.

Bishop Karney's Message To Indians

At the farewell reception given in his honour by the Transvaal Indian Congress, the Bishop of Johannesburg, the Right Rev. A. B. J. Karney, D.D., is reported to have said: "It is quite true that you are at present voiceless; it is quite true that you are at present unrepresented, and while you are taxed, that old maxim, 'No taxation without representation' does not hold good in South Africa. That is quite true, but I do not believe it is good, my friends, to let these grievances of yours eat your heart out. It is perfectly right that you should fight for your rights by legitimate and constitutional means, and that you should do everything you can to get your wrongs put right, but while you do that as a congress do not go home and brood over your wrong."

One of the accusations often levelled against the Indian, continued the Bishop, was that he made his money and sent it over to India instead of spending it in South Africa. A great deal of that was quite untrue, and where it was true it was largely due to so many avenues being closed.

Become Real Citizens

"Do make up your minds so far as you can with your present disabilities," he urged, "to become real citizens of South Africa, and do make up your minds to raise your standards of living to the European standards as far as you possibly can. The reason that the average Indian standard is low here is not due to the fact that you are thinking tremendously about spiritual things. And I am quite sure of this—that the European will become much more inclined to meet you when your standard is raised, and you are doing your best to become good citizens of South Africa, as many of you are to-day."

The Bishop and Mrs. Karney were presented with a silver tea set.

Commerce As A Profession

The question of a legal status for commerce, which was suggested by Mr. Pirow at the annual congress of the Associated Chambers of Commerce at Pretoria last year, will be discussed at the next annual meeting of that body which will open at Maritzburg on October 16.

The executive committee has gone into the matter and will move the following resolution:

"This congress records its appreciation for the

suggestion made by the former Minister of Justice that commerce should apply for 'something in the nature of a professional status,' but having carefully considered the subject in all its bearings, is of opinion that the difficulties in the way of defining the qualifications required and prescribing the rules of conduct and discipline essential to a professional status are so great in respect of commerce as to be practically insuperable at present.

"The congress believes, however, that it would be in the public interest if greater care in the issue or renewal of trading licences were exercised, and respectfully submits the following proposals for the consideration of the Government: That steps be taken to amend the licensing laws to provide that in any application for the grant or renewal of a trading licence it shall be compulsory for the applicant to file with the licensing authority a certificate of registration of the business issued by the chamber of commerce whose office is nearest to the business concerned. Such certificates are to be issued only after the chamber concerned has satisfied itself as to the status of the applicant."

Anglican Synod

Rev. Sigamoney Speaks Out

No Colour-Bar In The Scout Movement

At the Anglican Synod of the Diocese of Johannesburg held during last week a report was presented by Mr. W. E. Barter on the Pathfinder movement, which is the name given to the Bantu Boys because of their colour by the South African Scout Council and a name they want all non-Europeans to accept. The Indians and the Coloureds so far have refused to accept any colour discrimination.

We reproduce the speech of the Rev. Sigamoney and we are pleased to note that many Europeans in the Synod supported Rev. Sigamoney.

Scout Membership For All Races

The Rev. B. L. E. Sigamoney said that South Africa was the only country in the British Empire where black citizens were not allowed to join the Scout movement. He looked for the days when Bantu, Indian and Coloured youths would be allowed to become Scouts, as dark-skinned youths in other parts of the world were allowed.

"There are many Europeans in this country who are beginning to realise that the Scout movement should embrace all races so as to bring about a common national feeling.

"There is a feeling of grievance in the hearts of Bantu boys and men who feel that an injustice is being done them by having to use the name 'Pathfinder' instead of 'Scouts.' The Chief Scout, the Grand Old Man, who initiated the movement, never intended that there should be any colour bar. I look forward to the day when youths of all colours will stand together in loyalty to their God, their King and their country."

Address By Coloured Graduate

Mr. Abe Desmore B.A.

A very provocative address, largely on the topic of education, was given by Mr. Abe Desmore, B.A., of Capetown, in the M. K. Gandhi Library, on Wednesday evening, 28th September. The speaker dilated for some time on the value and necessity of education in so far as the non-Europeans in this country were concerned and pointed out the fact that education was perhaps the only weapon with which the problems of race and colour could be combatted.

Speaking about the education of our girls, Mr. Desmore said that in the Cape there was much apathy shown by parents in this respect, by parents who invariably shrugged their shoulders and said: "Why educate our girls when they are soon to be married!" This was an absurd answer, Mr. Desmore felt. Of educational conditions in Natal, the speaker confessed his ignorance and suggested to the chairman, Mr. T. M. Naicker (president of the Natal Indian Teachers' Society) that the vital points touched upon be opened to the house for discussion.

Mr. G. Singh, B.A., then informed the speaker of the fact that the apathy shown generally in regard to the education of our girls was indeed more acute in Natal. He went on to show that the problem was in Natal really an economic one. Parents preferred to educate their boys who would be the ultimate breadwinners of the family rather than their girls; though it could not be denied, the relics of the abhorred *purdah* system were also responsible for this apathy. Fortunately contact with western thought and ideals was rapidly dispelling the effects of this ancient custom. But at bottom the problem was economic. Economic pressure did not allow parents to be so liberal in the education of their girls as they should, perhaps, like to be.

Mr. B. D. Lalla also touched upon the necessity of having Indian teachers in Indian schools. The chairman, Mr. T. M. Naicker, then concluded with thanks to the speaker. The address was delivered under the auspices of the Natal Indian Teachers' Society.

Pretty Durban Wedding

CHETTY—NAIDOO

The Umgeni Road Temple was the scene of a happy wedding on Monday, 11th September, 1933, when Mr. J. B. Chetty, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Chetty of Durban, was married to Miss Logambaal, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Pavady Naidoo of Durban. Mr. Suchitt Maharaj was the officiating priest. Master Kanthasamy Naidoo, a brother of the bride, and Miss Nyanambal Chetty of Port Elizabeth attended the bridal couple as best man and bridesmaid respectively.

After the termination of the ceremony over 1400 guests sat down to dinner in the Temple grounds. The wedding took place at noon.

In the afternoon there was a reception in the Gandhi Senthamil School Hall. Mr. V. Lawrence presided. There were numerous European and Indian friends present, all of whom were received by the parents of the bridegroom.

Councillor Farrell proposed the toast to the bride and bridegroom. There were several other speakers including Messrs. A. I. Kajee, Sorabjee Rustomjee, R. B. Chetty, Mrs. P. Morel, B.A., R. Bhugwan and G. Singh, B.A.

Among those present were Dr. M. G. Naidoo, Messrs. M. L. Sultan, Joe Subbiah (P. M. Burg), S. N. Lingam, K. N. Reddy, B. Purmasir, B. A. Megrajh, M. M. Govender, M. S. Chetty (Port Elizabeth) J. Jackson, P. Naidoo and Singarum Padiachy (Kimberly).

The bridal couple were also the recipients of many useful and handsome gifts, while a number of telegrams and congratulatory messages were also received from different parts of the country, wishing the bridal couple future happiness and prosperity.

Asiatic Land Tenure Act Commission

Mr. Samuel Edinburgh's Evidence

(Continued from last week)

CHAIRMAN: I shall be glad to know whether it is not possible for the Indian Association to give us some assistance in regard to this. I can see it will be a very difficult matter to sort the information out from the forms that we have. Anyhow you are in touch with many of the persons who have sent in these forms. It is difficult to know from some of the forms whether they are claiming to have vested rights or not. The situation is complicated by the fact that, apart from the claims to have been on a certain site since some date prior to May 1919, there are also claims to be successors in title to someone else who was on that site, or to someone else who was in the same township at an earlier date. So the thing is very complicated; and the forms that we have do not really give us the necessary information from the claimant's point of view, from the occupier's point of view. Now I should be glad to think that where an area is to be recommended for exemption, we should be relieved from going into these points. They are clearly of importance where an area has not been recommended; and even in the case of where an area is being recommended there is this point to be considered, which is of importance to the individual occupier or trader. Under the Act of 1919 he is not only given a right to remain on the site which he has occupied at that date, but he is given the right, if he not, to trade on some other site in the same township.

Mr. BRINK: There is no limit to the number of sites he can acquire in the same township.

CHAIRMAN: There is some provision in the later Act.

Mr. BRINK: The later Act has repealed that.

CHAIRMAN: But he still has a right not only to the existing site on which he has hitherto traded, but also to any other site to which he chooses to move in the same township. He has a right to be protected under the Act of 1919, which I have not got before me at the moment. If that is the case the mere exemption of the area where only a portion of the township is involved, within which the site on which he is at present trading is situated, won't settle the question so far as he is concerned—because conceivably he may value the right to move to some other situation outside the exempted area but still within the same township. You see the point I mean?

Mr. BRINK: I take it under the new Act of 1932 that right has been taken away from him. I am not at all sure... The Act overrides the decision in Dadoo's case in 1920, that those sections do not apply at all, and he can exercise the right to move into an unlimited number of stands.

CHAIRMAN: Not an unlimited number. But supposing he wants to move, that might conceivably be a matter of importance; and if the persons concerned wish to establish that they have a right under Section 1 of the 1919 Act, as now amended, which entitles them to move to another site in the same township, it is important that they should make their cases now—whether their sites are to be within the limits of an exempted area or not. Take the township of Johannesburg. A certain area is proposed for exemption. Supposing that area is exempted—prohibition is withdrawn in regard to that area. There may be some change of conditions some difficulty about paying the rent demanded for a site in the area, which may make the trader wish to move to another site in the same township. And if he has under this section the right to do that, he

may wish to have that right recorded now in the register which we are asked to compile. You see, the provision of Section 1 of the Act of 1919, as amended, is that these provisions of the Gold Law (I will leave out the reference to the township title) shall not apply to any coloured person who on the 1st May 1919 was, under the authority of a trading licence lawfully issued, carrying on business on proclaimed ground, so long as such coloured person or successor in title continues to carry business on the same ground or stand or lot, or on any other ground or stand or lot in the same township in which it was being carried on on the 1st day of May 1919. That is the law as it now stands. I call attention to this because it seems to me that the individual trader may attach importance to any right he claims under that section being recognised and recorded.

Mr. BRINK: Perhaps they might pass an amending law then, my lord.

CHAIRMAN: The law respected these vested rights.

Mr. BRINK: It rather looks, my lord, as if it may have been an omission.

CHAIRMAN: The Commission has to deal with the law as it stands. We have to compile a register showing the legal occupants, and if there are these special rights which these individuals possess, they may wish to have them recorded. I mention that now because it seems to me a point which may affect a good many interests—I don't know; and possibly the Indian Commercial Association may be able to offer some assistance in dealing with it. If we have to sort out these individual cases without any assistance, it may be an extremely difficult matter. So I am calling attention to it in case your clients may be able to afford some assistance to the Commission in clearing up the position as to vested rights.

Mr. BRINK: If it is part of our case, my lord, then I think it is our duty to do this. For instance, we do in this case argue that because there are protected shors in Sauer Street—those asked for—that is a case in which I think I can show your lordship the facts for the protection. But generally speaking my Association is not here to fight the individual trader's case. We have not got the funds for that purpose. The individual trader must fight his own battle in that respect.

CHAIRMAN: I am mentioning it now partly with the view to making it known to those concerned, through the Indian Association, that this a matter with which they may have to concern themselves now. However, in these areas which I may call disputed areas—areas which you claim and which the Council or some other party objects to—you will give some attention, I presume, to this question of vested rights and inform the Commission which are the sites to which you say vested rights apply.

Mr. BRINK: Yes, we will do that.

CHAIRMAN: According to the statements, anyhow, with regard to this particular area we are discussing—these two stands at the back of the Library—according to the form sent in, vested rights do apply. But of course they have to be established. I am only referring to that as showing that the claim is made.

(Examination of Mr. Edinburgh continued);

Mr. BRINK: Just one final question, Mr. Edinburgh. Could you tell the Commission, where do you think is the natural boundary line between the two localities which Asiatics occupy down in that direction, and the European occupation; where would you draw the line?—You mean where do they stay?

If you were asked to sort of draw a boundary line between the part of the town where the Asiatics are in occupation, and those parts which are predominantly European, at any rate, or practically European, where would you draw the line?—I would draw the line from Sauer Street.

Down to.....?—Right down.

Right down to the Pass Office?

CHAIRMAN: (interposing): You would take Sauer Street as the eastern boundary?—As the eastern boundary.

And what would you take as the western boundary?—Just by the Pass Office.

From Sauer Street to the Pass Office, you say, is to be regarded as an area.....?—For the Indians to do business.

You say that area should be open to the Asiatic occupier?—Should be open to the Asiatic for trading.

(To Be Continued.)

Obituary

Nundoo

Deep regret will be felt by all sections and particularly by the Christian section of the Indian community at the somewhat sudden and untimely demise of Mr. David C. M. Nundoo, of Pietermaritzburg. Mr. Nundoo was a highly respected personage in the City and for many years held the responsible post as headmaster of St. Paul's School.

The remains were brought to his brother's residence in Sydenham from his late residence in Loop Street, P. M. Burg, and after a short service at Christ's Church, Sydenham, the remains were finally interred in Christ Church Cemetery, Sydenham, on Monday, 2nd October.

To the grieved relatives and a large circle of friends go our sincere sympathies in their recent sad bereavement.

Moodley

The funeral also took place of Mr. V. Moonsamy Moodley on Wednesday afternoon, 4th October. The remains were removed from his late residence, 187 Sparks Road, Sydenham to the Stellawood crematorium where they were finally cremated.

Mr. Moodley leaves two sons, the M. T. Moodley Bros. There was a large gathering of friends and relatives at the cremation.

News In Brief

Mrs. R. E. Somasundrum, who recently underwent a very prolonged period of illness, is now well on the road to recovery and wishes to express her thanks and appreciation to friends for their kindness during her illness.

Arthur Cupido, the popular Capetown pugilist arrived in Durban early last week and is at present busy preparing for his coming fight with Kid Singh on Oct. 7th.

A Bengalee, P. K. Ghose, is stated to have broken the world's swimming endurance record by 15 minutes, entering the water at 6-30 a.m. on September 24 and emerging at 6-48 a.m. on September 27.

The Joint Select Committee of Indian Constitutional Reforms resumed its sittings, after a recess of about two months in the House of Lords on October 3.

Kimberley Indian Welfare Association donated the sum of £28 9 6 to Kunumari Narayani Devi and Rampyari Devi, representatives of the Kanya Maha Vidyalaya Jalundhar, during their visit to that town on September 2. The following is the subscription list.

- Kanjee Chiba £1 is., Parbhoo Harri £1 is., Kesha Walabh Dayal Nahana £1 is., Ruga Lyla £1 10s., Hira Dulabh £1 is., A. R. Motlekar £1 is., K. Mookray £1 is. 6d., M. Nooroodien 10/6, A. Rahman Rogbey 10/6, Abdul-Gafoor 10/6, M. I. T. Muginkar 5/-, Said & Kazi £1 is., A. Hay, £1 is., Jina Milka £1 is., S. Camroodin £1 is., B. Cader 10/6, S. Pawray 10/6, K. Vira 10/6, Makah Harie 10/6, Naran Koowarjee 10/6, Mrs. B. E. Singh 10/6, Mahomed Ismail £1 is., Dalabh Dahya 10/6, Mitha Rama 10/6, D. S. Patel 10/6, A. A. Barday 15/6, Jogie Rhaana £1 is., S. Ismail 5/6, A. E. Mookery 5/-, P. Narsai 10/6, Bhoodhia Lala £1 is., Miss V. Samy 10/6, Ismail & Jamaloodien 10/6, M. S. Wookkey 7/6, M. Cassim 4/5, M. A. Wookkey 7/6, Bapu Saib 5/6, Chiba Lala 5/6, Laikhma Walkabh 5/6, Soma Kesbur 5/6, Ahntha Mitha 5/3, Pira Boodhia 5/4, Bawa Makan 5/3, Bhana Mangal 5/6, Hira Dhana 5/-, Gouan Dhana 2/6, Shaikh Abdoola 5/-, Mahomed Saib 5/6, S. Ismail 2/6. Total £29-14-6. Taxi Fare £1-5-0. Amount handed to Fund £28-9-6.

Little or nothing is heard of Soviet Russia these days in capitalistic countries. And yet Russia to-day is the scene of the biggest social as well as governmental experiment in history. Strange, you say, but perfectly true.

On Sept. 30th, the altitude record of 45,197 ft., set up by Prof. Piccard went by the boards. The world's biggest stratosphere balloon, the U.S.S.R., rose from Moscow on this day while half the city's inhabitants went to work with their necks craned upwards as they watched the balloon recede into the skies. In little over an hour the balloon was 65,000 feet (11 1/2 miles) above heavenly. The gondola of the balloon carried instruments for recording observations, some working automatically. The diameter of this colossal inflated ball is 117 feet. This will give the reader a glimpse of what is taking place in far-off Russia, one time notorious for its deplorable salt mines, the "devil's island" of the Tzarist regime, but later the home of Tolstoi, the fount of inspiration for Gaudhi and now the scene of the greatest social experiment known to history. There can be no more provocative or interesting a topic to-day than "Modern Russia."

Sporting News

(BY SPORTSMAN)

Big Boxing Cupido To Meet Kid Singh

The boxing season evidently is still in full swing for the Durban Town Hall has been booked by the well-known promoters, Messrs. J. B. Pandy and M. Mahomed, for another big show on Saturday, 7th October. The promoters also have been successful in securing a fine array of pugilists including Arthur Cupido, who is certainly no stranger to Durban. The various fights, billed to take place on Saturday have been sanctioned by the Natal Boxing Board of Control.

As you intimated recently in this paper, the paramount bout of the night will be one of 12-3 minute rounds between Mottee Kid Singh (West Indies, U.S.A. and England), and Arthur Cupido (of Capetown). This contest ought to be a fiery one as both contestants

not only have extensive ring experience to their credit but can also boast of long lists of victories. Arthur Cupido, it is rumoured, has even fought in America. Such being the case boxing fans should see a longer and more keenly contested fight than Kid Singh's two previous bouts. Both boxers are already hard at practice. The next important bout of the evening will be between Benny Singh and Bud Gengan. These are old rivals and despite the fact that Bud suffered a nasty defeat in the recent gory tourney, much is expected of him. If both boxers are in trim an evenly-contested fight will be result. Four other fights have also been arranged between local stars. In brief, the following is the programme: Mottee Kid Singh vs. Arthur Cupido 12-3 min. rounds. Bud Gengan vs. Benny Singh 12-2 min. rounds. Dave Shade vs. Young Ramlogan 8-2 min. rounds. Joe Aron vs. Mannie Dixon 8-2 min. rounds. Midget Chin vs. R. Smith 6-2 min. rounds. Tiger Shaik vs. S. Aman Chetty 4-3 min. rounds. A fine feast for boxing enthusiasts!

Soccer

SASTRI COLLEGE WINS THAJMOON'S CUP

The final for Mr. Thajmoon's Cup was contested in real cup-final spirit on the No 1 ground at Currie's Fountain, on Saturday, 30th September. There was a fair crowd present of whom the majority were Sastri College students. There was a slight breeze blowing from the Umgeni end but this did not mar the game. The Pirates opened with the wind but failed to score by the interval. On the resumption of play Sastri College pressed the opposing keeper and before the final whistle blew they had netted twice. Mr. A. K. E. Bux was in charge of the game.

This, it will be remembered, is the first year that the Sastri College has affiliated a senior team and judging from the very good showing they put up against older and more consolidated teams of the Association, they are to be congratulated.

JUNIOR LEAGUE CUP FINAL Daffodils beat Shamrocks

Regret will be felt at the fact that the Junior Shamrocks have played in three finals but have been most unfortunate in not securing a single trophy.

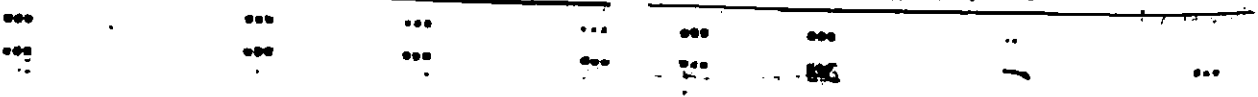
Last Saturday they met the Daffodils in the final for the league cup but sustained the narrow defeat of 2-1.

JUVENILE RAMAN BROS. TROPHY—Sastri beat Natal Estates

In the Juvenile section the Sastri College team met the Natal Estates in a very closely contested match. Against the wind and only a few minutes after the commencement, the College team netted. This was the only goal scored in the course of the match. For the first time since its inception has Sastri College annexed any one of the Juvenile trophies.

Schools 5-A-Side Tourney Gala Day For Students

An overwhelmingly large crowd, consisting largely of students, as well as glorious sunshine, marked the 5-a-side soccer tournament and Gala day, held by the Durban and District Indian Schools Football Association on Tuesday Oct. 3rd. A slight shower on Tuesday morning failed to dampen the ardour



of thousands of spirited boys who had assembled on the Carlisle Street ground. Fortunately, this proved to be a prelude to ideal weather which prevailed for the rest of the day.

Judging from the programme a large number of schools had affiliated teams and in consequence the officials of the Association had their hands full in dispatching the long list of fixtures. But the enthusiasm shown by the boys was so keen that a galaxy of extra-halves had to be played with the inevitable result that the fixtures had to be postponed till the morrow when the following teams emerged victorious:—

- Seniors:—Winners: Sastri College "A"
 Runners-up: Sastri College "B"
 Juniors:—Winners: Carlisle Street.
 Runners-up: Sastri College.
 Juveniles:—Winners: Carlisle Street.
 Runners-up: Cato Manor.

Colourful scenes were a feature of the annual gala parade. This year little Miss D. Naidoo, of the Hindu Tamil Institute, was selected as Carnival Queen. The gala terminated late in the afternoon when the hundreds of students congregated for the celebration of this great day, dispersed to their numerous homes.

Monday 2nd October 1933 was a Gala Day for Soccerites of Natal. A grand five-a-side tournament, for the late Cassim Meer's Memorial Shield was well competed for by teams from Gate-Mansion, Overport, Newcastle and Dundee, at the Dundee Indian Recreation Ground. Some very fine exhibition of football was displayed by the various players, and at the conclusion of the tournament, the winners were Cato Stars, and the runners-up were Overport Rangers. Mr. K. M. Joseph, President of the Dundee and District Indian Football Association then presented the valued Shield and Medals to the winners and runners-up respectively. The Captains of each team suitably replied. The teams were then entertained to supper where speeches were made by various speakers including Messrs. A. K. Bux of Mayville and K. M. Joseph, president of the Association. About 800 watched the tournament, many of them were from Durban, Maritzburg, Ladysmith, Glencoe, Danhauser, and Newcastle.

Cricket Season Opens

The new 1933-1934 season of the Durban and District Indian Cricket Union opens on Saturday, 7th October at Currie's Fountain. At the annual general meeting of the Union, held recently, it was decided to create two divisions in view of the large number (14) of teams affiliated. It was then decided to ballot the teams for the various divisions. It seemed an arbitrary method of discrimination but on Friday, 30th Sept. a notice of motion was noted and after discussion it was decided to have the eight teams who topped the league log last season, in the "A" division and to place all other teams in the "B" division. In consequence, there will be eight teams in the "A" division, six in the "B" division. The fixtures start on Saturday, 7th inst. at 2.30 p.m.

SASTRI COLLEGE SPORTS

The usual inter-house athletic meeting held annually at the College, took place at Currie's Fountain on Thursday, 28th September. There was a large number of students present as well as the lecturers of the College. The various events were competed for with gusto and enthusiasm and owing to the great disparity in the ages of the

students two divisions had to be formed: Events for boys under 16 and events for those over 16.

Later in the afternoon the weather became a little inclement but did not mar the proceedings.

Four houses competed: Tagore House, Hussain House, Sastri House, and Reddi House. Hussain House ran out victors followed closely by Reddi House.

Indians Abroad Directory, 1933

(BY S. A. WAIZ, B.A.)

PREFACE BY

SIR PURSHOTAMDAS THAKURDAS, Kt., C.I.E., M.B.E.

The Directory contains accounts of the historical, commercial, economical and social conditions of Indians resident in the following countries:—

ASIA

Ceylon, British Malaya, British North Borneo, Dutch East Indies (Java, Sumatra and Celebes), Siam, French Indo-China, Hongkong, China, Japan, Afghanistan, Persia, Iraq, Aden, Hejaz, Muscat and Turkey. Australia, New Zealand, Fiji.

AFRICA

Spanish Morocco, Tripoli, Egypt, Abyssinia, British Somaliland, Italian Somaliland, Zanzibar, Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Portuguese East Africa, Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Natal, Transvaal, Cape Colony, Orange River Colony and Belgian Congo. Madagascar, Reunion, Mauritius.

AMERICA

Canada, United States of America, Panama, British Guiana, Dutch Guiana (Surinam) and Brazil.

WEST INDIES

Trinidad, Jamaica, Grenada, Tobago and St. Lucia.

EUROPE

England, France, Germany, Belgium, Spain and Gibraltar.

Names and addresses of Indian merchants and other Indian residents in the above countries are among the features of the Directory.

History of Indian settlement in British Malaya and East Indies since ancient days, history of Indian emigration since the abolition of slavery, immigration restrictions and popular prejudice against our countrymen in the Colonies and Dominions of the British Commonwealth and other foreign countries are fully described.

Public men, merchants, students of Indian migration, libraries, colleges, and journalists should possess a copy of Indians Abroad Directory, 1933.

Price 10/- including packing and postage. Pages 570—Demy Octavo Size. Published by THE IMPERIAL INDIAN CITIZENSHIP ASSOCIATION, SOHRAB HOUSE, 235, HORNBY ROAD, FORT BOMBAY.

Notice

INDIAN UNEMPLOYMENT

Will employers of Indian labour kindly notify the undersigned of any vacancies in their establishment.

WRITE:—Hon. Secretary, Sir Kurma Reddi Unemployment Relief Committee, Indian Sports Ground.

ઈન્ડિઅન ઓપિનિઅન.

પુસ્તક ૩૧ મું.

ફ્રીનીક્સ, શુક્રવાર, તારીખ ૬ અક્ટોબર ૧૯૩૩

અંક ૪૦

નોંધ અને સમાચાર

જલધર કન્યા મહાવિદ્યાલય—પા. ૧૦૨૫ નો ફાળો.
જલધર કન્યા મહાવિદ્યાલયના પ્રતિનિધિની કુમારી નારાયણી દેવી તથા રામખારી દેવી જેઓ યુનીયનમાં ઉપરોક્ત સંસ્થાને માટે ફાળો કરવા આવ્યાં હતાં તેઓ ગયા સોમવારે સ્ટીમર કેનીયામાં ડરબનથી સ્વદેશ જવા ઉપડી ગયાં છે. કુમારી નારાયણી દેવી અમને લખી જણાવે છે કે: “અમને આર મહિના સાઉથ આફ્રિકામાં ગાળવાનું સૌભાગ્ય પ્રાપ્ત થયું છે. તે સમયમાં નાટાલ, ડ્રાંસવાલ અને કેપની મુસાફરી કરી છે અને લગભગ પાઉંડ ૧૦૨૫ નો ફાળો મળેલો છે. અમારાં કાર્યમાં મળેલી આવી મુદ્દર સફળતાને માટે તે કાર્યમાં મદદ કરનાર દરેક ભાષ્યોનો તેમજ સોસાયટીઓનો આ પત્રદ્વારા અંતઃકરણથી આભાર માનું છું. અમે ન્યાં ન્યાં ગયા તે પ્રત્યેક સ્થળે અમારો અલંત પ્રેમભર્યો સત્કાર થયો હતો તેને માટે પણ અલંત આભારી છું અને ધન્ય પ્રત્યે પ્રાર્થના કરું છું કે આ ધનવાન દેશમાં વસ્તાં આપણા ભાષ્યો તથા બહેનોને શારિરિક, માનસિક અને આર્થિક સર્વ પ્રકારે સુખ પ્રાપ્તિ થાઓ કે જેથી તેઓ પોતાના દેશબંધુઓની ઉત્તમ સેવા કરી શકે. અંતમાં ફરીથી સહુ સહાયતા આપનારાઓનો અંતઃકરણથી આભાર માનું છું.”

ટશીકેડી ખામાને ફરી પોતાની ગાદી મળી

એયુવાનાલેન્ડના સીરાઉ પ્રગણાની નેટીવ જાતીના ચીફ ટશીકેડી ખામા જેને નેટીવ રીઝર્વમાં વસતા અને નેટીવ સ્ત્રીઓની સાથે બંધાવલ ચલાવતા એક ગોરાને પોતાની નેટીવ કોર્ટમાં તપાસ ચલાવીને ફટકાની સજા કરવા બદલ હાર્ષ કમીશનર એકમીરલ એવન્સ તરફથી સત્તાનાં દમામની સાથે પદબ્રષ્ટ કરવામાં આવ્યો હતો તેને સંસ્થાન પ્રધાનની સલાહથી શહેનશાહે ચીફ તરીકેની ગાદી ફરી આપી દેવા સુચના કરી છે. તે મુજબ ગયા યુવ વારે હાર્ષ કમીશનરે વિધિસર તેને ગાદી ફરી સોંપી હતી.

શ્રી. કે વી. પટેલનું અવસાન

ડરબનના હાંદુ વેપારીઓમાં જાણીતા શ્રી. કાનજીલાલ વી. પટેલ જેઓ હુંક મુદતપર સહકુટુમ સ્વદેશ ગયા હતા તેઓ અચાનક ગુજરી ગયાના ખબર ગયા અહવાડીયાના શુક્રવારે તારથી મળ્યા છે. સ્વર્ગસ્થ સુરત જીલ્લાવાસી હાંદુઓમાં અગ્રગણ્ય સ્થાન ભોગવતા હતા અને મળતાવડા અને ઉદાર દિલના હતા. તેમના અણચિંતણાં અવસાનથી ડરબનના હાંદુ સમાજમાં મોટી ખોટ થઇ છે. શ્રી. વલ્લભ-

ભાઇ દુગ્લ પથ કંઈક મુદતથી સ્વદેશ ગયા હતા તે પણ ગુજરી ગયાના ખબર આવ્યા છે. તે પણ હાંદુ સમાજમાં જાણીતા હતા. સ્વર્ગસ્થના દુ:ખી થયેલા કુટુમ્બીજનો પ્રત્યે અમે અંતઃકરણથી દિલસોજી ધરાવીએ છીએ અને સ્વર્ગસ્થના આત્માને શાંતિ મળે એવી પ્રાર્થના કરીએ છીએ.

વેચવાનાં નવાં પુસ્તકો

અમારાં વેચવાના પુસ્તકોનાં લીસ્ટમાં હમણાજ આવેલાં નવાં પુસ્તકોનો ઉમેરો કરવામાં આવેલો છે તે તરફ વાચકોનું ધ્યાન ખેંચીએ છીએ.

અમારો આવતો અંક

અમારો આવતા અહવાડીયાનો અંક નીચમ કરતાં એક કે બે દિવસ મોટો બહાર પડશે અને તા. ૨૦ મીનો અંક દિવાળીના તહેવારોને લીધે બહાર નહિ પડે.

“ઈન્ડિઅન ઓપિનિઅન”

શુક્રવાર, તા. ૬ અક્ટોબર સન ૧૯૩૩

કોલોનાઇઝેશનના સવાલપર કોંગ્રેસમાં પડેલી કુટના સંબંધમાં મહાત્મા ગાંધીજીની તરફથી કંઈક પણ હાંદુની નજરે સુચના મળી હોત તેાં ધણીજ ઉપયોગી થઈ પડત પરંતુ ગાંધીજી કોઈ પણ આમનપર સ્થિતિથી પુરેપુરા વાકેફ થના વગર અભિપ્રાય આપતાજ નથી અને તેઓના કામના અલંત બોજમાંથી આ સરખાણીમાં આપણા નજવા સવાલને ધ્યાન દેવાની તેઓને અવકાશ ન મળે એ સમજી શકાય છે. તેમ છતાં અમારી ઉપર ગાંધીજીના આવેલા એક ખાનગી પત્રમાં કોંગ્રેસમાં પડેલી કુટને ગાંધીજીએ એક “ધર કહ્યા” તરીકે વર્ણવેલી છે અને તે પત્રી ગયો હશે એવી આશા દર્શાવેલી છે. ‘ઈન્ડિઅન સોશીયલ રીફોર્મર’ તે સવાલપર બંને બાજુના મતનું અવલોકન કર્યા પછી જણાવે છે કે હાંદી કામમાં પડી ગયેલા મોટા મતકરથી કોલોનાઇઝેશન કમીટી સાથેના કોંગ્રેસના સહકારનું મહત્વ તો ઘણુંજ ધડી ગયું છે. કમીટીની સાથે સહકાર કરવો કે નહિ કરવો એ વસ્તુ હાલ ઉપસ્થિત થયેલા વિરોધી તત્વો આલુ રહેવાથી હાંદી કામને થનારા મોટાં બેખમની સરખામણીમાં કશી વિસાતની નથી. હાંદી કામ પોતાની આગલી ઐક્યતા ગુમાવી બેસશે તો તેની મુશીબતો ધણીજ વધી પડશે. અમે ઉમેર રાખીએ છીએ કે સાઉથ