

Indian Opinion

No. 6—Vol. XXXII. Friday, February 9th, 1934

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

CONTENTS.

	Page
EDITORIAL	
The Late Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar	47
Mahatma Gandhi's Appeal	48
Mr. Polak's Serious Illness	"
OTHER ARTICLES:—	
Appeal By Bishop Of Natal	49
Colonisation Committee's Report	50
Current Topics	51
Indian Child Welfare Society	52
Transvaal Notes	53
Higher Education For Indians In Transvaal	54
University Examination Results	"
Durban Indian Market By-laws	57
Social And Personal	58
Sporting News	58

Indian Opinion

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9TH, 1934.

THE LATE MR. RANGASWAMY IYENGAR

THERE seems to be no end to India's sorrows. Thousands of innocent people are behind prison bars bearing the Cross in their struggle for independence. As though that were not enough there are a hundred and one other troubles such as communal, religious and social. Mahatma Gandhi who was wholly engaged in the political struggle has been compelled by force of circumstances to divert all his energies for the time being to eradicating the age long evil of untouchability. Ere that is being done one hears of a terrible calamity caused by an unprecedented earthquake. And now ere the tears are dried over that shocking affair and over the recent death of Mr. V. J. Patel another great soul has been taken away by the God of Death in the person of Mr. A. Rangaswamy Iyengar. Mr. Iyengar was one of the most prominent Nationalist leaders in Madras. Born in 1877, the late Mr. Iyengar was educated at the Coimbatore High School and the Presidency College, Madras, where he was graduated. He was clerk in the Chief Secretariat; practised as a pleader in Tanjore and joined *The Hindu* which he bought and took up the editorship of *The Swadesamitran*, a leading vernacular paper, and from 1928 was editor of *The Hindu*. The late Mr. Iyengar was elected to the second and third Legislative Assembly and was the Secretary of the All-India Swaraj Party during 1925-27 and General

Secretary of the Indian National Congress during 1926-27. Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar went to the Round Table Conference held in London during the end of 1931 with Mahatma Gandhi. He refused invitation to the last Round Table Conference in 1932 on the ground that all important leaders of India were at the time in prison and those who were invited were not the real representatives of the people. His refusal won him very high esteem among the people. *The Hindu* to-day is known to be the best news paper in India which was entirely due to the greatness both of the head and heart of the late Mr. Iyengar. We in South Africa are doubly grieved in losing him. For apart from being one of the foremost Nationalist leaders of India Mr. Iyengar was a keen follower of our cause in this country which he had always championed. Never was there a mail from India when his paper did not contain something on the South African question. In the last batch of *The Hindu* we find a leading article surveying the South African political situation, which shows the grasp the late Mr. Iyengar had of the general situation in this country. "It is pretty obvious," Mr. Iyengar wrote, "that if these extreme parties pull together for particular purposes the fusionists might possibly have an inconvenient time of it. The future, however, depends upon the programme of constructive policy which the New Centre Party places before the country. That General Smuts and General Hertzog have an ambitious plan, is clear." Another issue of *The Hindu* reports that Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar presided over the South Indian Shorthand Writers' Conference. The words uttered by him at the conclusion of his speech are significant and strangely enough fit us in the present circumstances most appropriately. "It would not be out of place to conclude this article with those words: The only message he could give them, said Mr. Iyengar, was, "to organise, to unite, to sink your differences by a method of give and take and somehow to achieve that unity without which you will be weaker than you will otherwise be."

To let these words sink into us and to endeavour to put them into practice would, we think, be a fitting tribute by South African Indians to the memory of that great patriot whom the Almighty has snatched away from us. It is our fervent prayer that we may be inspired to do so. Indians in South Africa join their brethren in India in mourning their great loss. May the soul of the departed rest in eternal peace.

MAHATMA GANDHI'S APPEAL

FOR THE DISTRESSED IN BIHAR

WE have received a cable message from Mahatma Gandhi from his tour in Madras drawing our attention to the public appeal he has made for help for the distressed people in Bihar as a result of the recent earthquake and to the need for a collection to be made and to be sent out to Patna to Babu Rajendraprasad. The urgency of the question must have been realised by all those who have read heart-rending reports of the calamity in the local papers. Mahatma Gandhi's appeal makes it incumbent on every person to direct his attention towards the need of the Motherland. His personal appeal should be eloquent enough to require any pressing on our part.

We would urge upon every association or society, however small it may be, and every individual in the Union to give their bit for Bihar.

We understand the South African Red Cross Society has made a public appeal for funds. We would ask our brethren either

to send their contributions to that Society or to this office (INDIAN OPINION, Phoenix,) or direct to India to Babu Rajendraprasad, Patna. All contributions sent to this office will be acknowledged in this paper and forwarded to Babu Rajendraprasad. We would appeal to all friends throughout the Union and especially to leading members of the community and heads of every societies to treat this matter as one of urgency and to set out to collect funds in their own towns or districts without the least delay.

We trust our appeal will not fall on deaf ears.

Mr. Polak's Serious Illness

FROM a communication received from Mr. Hy. S. L. Polak from London we are deeply grieved to learn that he has passed through very serious illness. We are pleased to note, however, that he was well on the way to recovery and we have no doubt it will be sincerely prayed by the Indian community and all those who know Mr. Polak in this country that he may speedily be restored to his normal health. We deeply sympathise with Mrs. Polak and family for the anxiety they must have had to undergo.

APPEAL BY BISHOP OF NATAL

VIEW RACIAL PROBLEMS IN TRUE CHRISTIAN SPIRIT

CHOICE BETWEEN CIVILISATION BASED ON MORAL PRINCIPLES AND ONE BASED ON OPPRESSION
CLOAKED IN LANGUAGE OF HYPOCRISY

AN appeal to all Christian churches to "review all racial problems from the standpoint of a common welfare and a common citizenship" is made by the Bishop of Natal and the Rev. F. Oldrieve, a leading representative of the Nonconformist churches in Natal.

The Bishop of Natal is president of the Indo-European Joint Council of Maritzburg, and Mr. Oldrieve the chairman of its executive committee.

The appeal is as follows:—

"Convinced that the well-being of the country is one and indivisible;

"That the economic prosperity of our Indian and native fellow-citizens will promote that of the white population also;

"That the contentment of the non-European races is a factor of the highest political importance;

"That the mentality which sees a menace in the progress and prosperity of other races will react most injuriously upon South African culture;

"That the supremacy of justice in public as in private affairs, even beyond the limits of economic vision, is the foundation of all worthy citizenship and moral character;

"That the Christian religion stands for the effective realisation of the principle of brotherhood in all social, political and inter-racial questions.

"That we stand to-day before a momentous choice—the choice between a future civilisation based upon moral principle and one resting upon oppression cloaked in the language of hypocrisy;

"The undersigned, on behalf of the Indo-European Joint Council of Maritzburg, call upon the Christian churches to review all

racial problems from the standpoint of a common welfare and a common citizenship.

"To this end it suggests the holding of parochial meetings to discuss the problem of Christian duty in all questions of race.

"It wishes to lay down the principle that before the claims of any citizens, and especially before those of Europeans, are pressed in any matter that affects the welfare of other sections of the community, those other sections shall have the opportunity to

state their views, and that a genuinely fair hearing shall be given them.

"It also appeals for new members for the joint councils, which are seeking to promote friendly co-operation between the races upon a basis compatible with our daily prayer "Thy Kingdom come on earth." It hopes that the Christian congregations may supply such members.

LEONARD, Natal.
F. OLDRIEVE."

COLONISATION COMMITTEE REPORT

FORECAST BY 'MERCURY' CORRESPONDENT

JOINT COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED

THE political correspondent of the *Natal Mercury* from Capetown states:—

The special Indian Colonisation Commission has finished its report and will place it in the hands of the Government in about 10 days time, when the document has been typed, translated and signed.

I understand that the Commission finds that opportunities for colonisation do exist and the appointment of a Joint Commission by the Governments of India and the Union to investigate schemes indicated in the report is unanimously recommended. The document will be transmitted to the Government of India, upon which will rest the onus of taking the next step.

FACE SAVING.

The Indian Government is bound by agreement to initiate a colonisation inquiry, but a very strong impression prevails in responsible quarters that the Indian Government is not over-anxious for domestic political reasons to proceed with the colonisation project and that the suggestion at its best was merely a face saving device by the Indian delegation which attended the last round table conference in Capetown.

The completion of the present Union preliminary colonisation report will, at all events, establish whether the Government of India means business or is simply playing for time. There will be no delay in sending the report to India.

Meanwhile, the situation in South Africa with regard to Indian affairs is far from reassuring. It is important to bear in mind that the attitude of the Union Government ever since 1921, when the first commission recommended class segregation, has been that there could be no proper solution to the Asiatic problem in Natal except by a diminution of the Indian population.

When the 1926 agreement was signed controversy ceased in Natal in order to give the repatriation scheme a chance. Repatriation failed, largely because of the activities of the Indian community here and in India, and a secret dispatch sent by the Union Government to India in 1929 throws a flood of light on this point:

Secret Dispatch.

The dispatch stated: "The Union Government desires respectfully to bring to the notice of the Government of India the very marked decrease in the number of Indians leaving the Union under the assisted emigration scheme. During the first six months of 1929 only 822 left, compared with 1,841 during the same period last year and 1,648 during the second six months of 1928, while during the period July to October, 1929, only 239 left compared with 932 during the same four months of last year.

"Seeing that the Capetown Agreement itself is so largely dependent for public support in South Africa upon the success of the scheme, the difficult and ever serious position created by this rapid decrease will be fully appreciated."

The underlying note of anxiety over the boycott commenced by Indian leaders is apparent in the message. In 1929 the Indian population of Natal was estimated at 151,390 and in 1930 at 166,000—an increase of about 10 per cent.—and it was quite obvious that repatriation had failed.

The activities of the Indian section while the Union has been wrestling with this difficult problem are hard to understand. Their subsequent reluctance to support measures agreed upon by the Union Government and Indian delegations had created innumerable difficulties.

Furthermore, while the European population has for the most part abided loyally by the truce signed in 1926, Indians in South Africa have never ceased to agitate and have become increasingly bold in their demands—particularly of late. The presence in South Africa of a direct representative of the Government of India, who has apparently been allowed to interfere in matters of a purely domestic nature has been a further complication.

The fear is entertained in many quarters that the Government is not meeting demands from the Indian community as firmly as it should do and it is recognised that weakness by Ministers at this juncture may easily prejudice the future.

CURRENT TOPICS

COMMENTS AND CRITICISMS

(BY BRUSMASOOR)

Tielman's White Policy

THE Roosites at Pretoria held their conference. Mr. Tielman Roos, the ex-Minister of Justice, has in the course of his speech declared the following to be the policy of his party: "Industries made by white enterprise and seeking white support should be made 100 per cent. white. The handling of food and drink in business establishments intended for white consumption should be dealt with entirely by whites. Machines driven for the purpose of European use should be driven by Europeans. The population could assist by patronising only European stores. It was absurd that non-European stores should exist outside locations and bazaars and also absurd that Europeans should deal with those stores." Boiled down it means that if Mr. Roos becomes the Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, there would be no Indians allowed to work in industries, no waiters, cooks or store-keepers to serve the Europeans, no Indians allowed to handle machinery of any kind whose products reach Europeans, and all Indians to be segregated in locations. I wonder if this is the definition of the "uplift clause" in the Gentlemen's Agreement or is the ex-Judge and Minister of Justice wrong. What has the Agent to say to this?

One For The Agent

"We have advanced so far," says Mr. Roos, "that Agent-Generals and members of their entourage are publicly claiming the franchise for Asiatics, better conditions and the like." Here Mr. Roos thinks the Asiatics in this country should only be allowed to remain as slaves and to improve their condition is beyond the question. He then, in attacking the present Agent mercilessly, says, "It is a curious development underlying the appointment of the first Indian Agent who was appointed to assist in making the repatriation of Indians a success. His successors are doing their best to make their residence permanent." Mr. Roos, apparently, does not seem to be satisfied that over 12,000 have left the country, but would have the Agent to work harder in making the repatriation a success for which purpose he is appointed. I conclude in the words of Mr. Roos who says, "the Agent, therefore, was useless for the purpose for which he had been appointed." This seems to be the unkindest cut of all.

Warwick Avenue Market

Last Wednesday afternoon the Morning Market in Warwick Avenue was opened by the Deputy-Mayor Councillor S. K. Elgie. Among the other Councillors present were Messrs. Kinloch, J. L. Farrell, C. F. Westgate, E. D. Lyster and A. E. Worman; Mr. H. Serridge, Assistant Borough Engineer, Mr. H. M. Cannon, Assistant Town Treasurer, Mr. Whitlitt,

Chief Constable, Mr. W. J. Westbrook, the Market Master, a few Europeans, many prominent Indians, farmers and Indian buyers and sellers were also present to witness the opening ceremony. Mr. T. M. Nalcker, the president and Mr. A. B. Naidoo, the secretary, of the Farmers' Association, were responsible for this opening function. After the garlanding ceremony speeches were made appropriate to the occasion, the chairman tracing the history since 1910 to the present day.

Conditions At The Market

After the opening there were hundreds of carts with produce waiting to enter and there was a hitch before they were allowed to do so. The old practice was to allow them to sell and then collect the market dues but the new rule was that they should pay before they entered, this was due to some misunderstanding, as the farmers said they were unaware of it; eventually they agreed to comply with the new rule. The market is congested and there is hardly any room to turn about; the position is not altered from the hygiene point of view and most of them will be in a worse position as they are not protected from sun, rain and storm. There is no space provided where they may leave the unsold produce. A lot of improvement is necessary and is urgently required before the producers and consumers and the health authorities could be satisfied.

Victoria Street Market

The old market in Victoria Street and the street itself, now, in the early hours, looks deserted. The hustle and bustle and the jostling, the fruits and the greens and the animated scenes are no more to be seen; the stallholders and the shopkeepers wait patiently for the hour when the Warwick Avenue market closes, to catch the trade thereafter. The old order has changed to the new and it will take some time before they get settled to the new state of affairs. Let us hope it is for the better.

Surplus Population

General Smuts, when he returned from Europe in 1919, was presented with an address of welcome by the Durban Indian community. In reply on that occasion, he said, "South Africa has its own difficulties and as a small white community cannot withstand a great influx of Indians. India, confined the General, if she is in need of emigration for her surplus population, has the fertile fields of Mesopotamia, Euphrates, Tigris and Turkistan, which can hold 30 millions of people." India, thought our worthy General, should settle her people there and not send them to South Africa. Dealing with the Indians in South Africa, he said, "But now that the Indians are here I hold they should have fair treatment in all parts of the Union. We have to live side by side in cordiality, and we must endeavour to understand each other's standpoint, so that we may live together and grow together. We are members of the one family and belong to the same Empire." All this, he said, just fourteen years ago and since the doors for emigration have been closed, would it not be statesmanship to accord that "fair treat-

ment" now and encourage the policy of live and let live. Surely the present trend of activities is no sign of peace and contentment to the Indian members of the Empire. The Right Honourable J. C. Smuts who is the Minister of Justice in the present Coalition Government ought to remember the sacrifices the Indians made during the war and should use his great influence to prevent class legislation detrimental to the interests of Colonial-born Indians and settlers. I hope the Government would realise that in these times of depression and want, the Indian's status would be improved and not made the target of budding politicians who consider self of more importance than the Empire.

Action And Reaction

The present state of affairs certainly does not redound to the credit of the leaders who with one eye closed are leading the community to disaster. All the patting which they are getting from high offices is so much eyewash to safeguard their own position. Any amount of dinner-equality or banquets even with members of the Royal family is not going to assist the people—the mass—from their present deplorable position. The amount of energy, time and money which would be wasted soon, in some such manner, could be better spent or stored for the benefit of those who are struggling hard to eke out a living to save their children from hunger and starvation. The Natal Indian Congress during the Prince of Wales' visit boycotted all celebrations in honour of the Prince because they were not invited to the civic banquet. What they would do on this occasion, I am not in a position to say, but if principles count for anything and if the position is similar to 1925, they would certainly adopt the same course. I also wonder what those stalwarts are going to do who were presented to the Prince a little over a year ago at the Albert Park. Are they going to be left in the cold or were they good enough only then and not now? It is presumed that the Congress leaders or the Agent will seek out these veterans of 1925 to be presented to Prince George so that they, with those who have now been selected may be lined up for presentation. It would be an epoch making day and why should they be left out. Any schoolboy knows that acts of this nature are not going to restore the Municipal franchise, nor are they going to help to wipe out the anti-Asiatic laws of this country. All actions have a reaction and this bluff and hustle, I dare say, would long be remembered after H. R. H. Prince George leaves our shores.

The Congress 2,000

According to the address presented to His Royal Highness Prince George on his landing on South African shores at Capetown, by the South African Indian Congress, it is claimed that they represent 2,000 Indians, which number they have on the membership roll. It is a large number and I have no means of checking the figures, but taking it for granted that this is so, it would be interesting to know who represents the other 148,000. And if

there is another body which holds brief for this colossal figure, why has it discarded the 2,000? I hope there is nothing wrong with the 2,000 for not being included in the huge total. Numbers tell and unless the figures quoted above are wrong, there must be some grounds for this other body not to include the 2,000. I am glad a loyal address on their behalf has been presented. I understand that the C. B. and S. A. I. Association have also sent a telegram welcoming the Prince to our shores.

Indian Child Welfare Society

Annual Report And Financial Statement

THE Annual General Meeting of the Indian Child Welfare Society was held in the Tamil Institute, Durban. Mrs. Moodley was in the chair supported by Mrs. Rathipal Singh (vice-President), Mrs. E. Thomas (Hon. Treasurer) and Mrs. G. Christopher (Hon. Secretary).

The following annual report and financial statement were submitted and passed:

We present the Sixth Annual Report of the Durban Indian Child Welfare Society for the period 1st, August 1932 to the 31st, July 1933.

ATTENDANCE

There were 12,484 attendances at the Centre.

MEDICAL SESSIONS

101 Medical Sessions were held by Dr. Janet Jackson and Dr. Minnie Alper.

MATERNITY CASES

The Midwife attended 65 cases.

FOOD

24 cases received lactogen at reduced or cost price and 35 cases received free lactogen.

MEDICINE

Cod Liver Oil Emulsions, Camphorated Oil, Mixtures and many other drugs were given free to deserving cases.

ADOPTIONS, PROTECTED INFANTS AND DESERTED

WIVES

These matters are receiving the attention of the Society and we are called from time to time to deal with such cases and we have to attend on the Domestic Officer in connection with them.

GRANTS-IN-AID

We receive from the Provincial Council an Annual Grant of £50 0 0.

DURBAN CORPORATION

The Salaries of the Staff at the Centre have been paid by the Durban Town Council, which also granted the free use of the building with electric lights and telephone in Brook Street.

The Durban Town Council took over the Centre from us on the 1st, August 1933, and is using it also for Non-European Child Welfare work. We made representations to the Durban Town Council for various reasons against the Indian Centre in Brook Street, Durban, being converted into a Non-European Centre but so far with no satisfactory results.

CLINICS

In September we established a Clinic at the Magazine Barracks to serve the needs there and we are starting a Clinic for School children in the St. Aidan's Hall in Cross Street which is kindly lent to us by the Rev. Satchell. The Superintendent of St. Aidan's Mission. The work done at these new Centres will form part of the next annual report.

MARRIAGEABLE AGES

It will be remembered that at our last annual meeting attention was drawn to the evils following upon it being permissible for boys and girls coming under the Indian Immigration laws to be majors for purposes of marriage at the age of 16 and 13 respectively and we are grateful to the Protector's Department which took up the matter with the result that this provision of the Indian Immigration laws has been repealed by Parliament.

THANKS

We are grateful to all who helped in any way, especially to Councillors Mrs. E. A. Benson, Dr. Janet Jackson, Dr. Minnie Alper, Dr. A. W. Gabriel, Kunwar Sir Maharaj Sing, Mrs. Whittet, Dr. McNeill, Mrs. Webb, Dr. Seodat, and the Social Service Committee, Natal Provincial Council, Durban Town Council.

CLOTHES

We have to acknowledge a parcel from "The Blu Triangle" of clothes per Miss M. Kriel, which was distributed among six families.

APPEAL

Since the establishment of the Society, from investigations in the course of its work, we find how great is the need among our people for child welfare work. Unemployment has made things worse. There is a cry for baby food, medicine, clothes and service, and a call for more workers, and we appeal to our Indian women especially to come forward to join our little band and help in the work of Indian Child Welfare.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

From 1st, August 1932 to 31st, July 1933

To Balance in Building Society.	108	17	8	By Nestle Milk	117	12
" Balance in Standard Bank	24	0	1	" Allen & Hanbury (Medicines)	69	7
" Sale of Lactogen and Medicines	55	3	5	" Lennon Ltd. (Medicines)	3	3
" Maternity Cases	4	15	6	" Rouhier (Medicines)	1	14
" Provincial Government Grant	50	0	0	" Robertson (Medicines)	1	10
" Donations and Subscriptions	47	18	6	" Melody (Medicines)	1	2
" Street collections	31	9	1	" Printing	2	15
" Telephone Refund by Durban Corporation	2	2	0	" Durban Corporation (Telephone)	2	2
				" Water Charges Durban Corporation	1	14
				" Nurse Lawler (Difference in Salary)	3	5

" Petty Cash & Sundries	4	10	6
" Adams & Co.	1	3	6
" St. Aidan's Hospital	8	6	
" Ellams Ltd.	4	6	
" Victoria Pharmacy	3	6	
" Balance in Building Society	108	17	8
Balance in Standard Bank	4	11	4

£324 6 3

£324 6 3

Transvaal Notes

Indian Welfare Committee To Be Formed

MRS. LAURA RUXTON presided over a meeting of Indian women at the Patidar Hall, Fordsburg. The meeting discussed the formation of an Indian Welfare Committee. The Indian women present represented the Transvaal Indian Women's Association (Johannesburg branch), the Social Centre and the Indo-European Association. Each of these organisations will hold its annual meeting early next month, and six representatives will be elected to form the Indian Welfare Committee, which will meet in the Patidar Hall at 3.30 p.m. on February 25, to outline its aims and to elect its officers. An inquiry into Indian slum conditions and the provision of a baby and anti-natal clinic for Indian mothers will be one of the most important items on the Committee's programme for this year.

Indian Earthquake Appeal

A few days ago the South African Red Cross Society appealed to the public of the Union for funds for the relief of distress caused in the recent earthquake at Bihar, India. The South African Red Cross was acting on behalf of the International Red Cross in making this national appeal. Messrs. Gani's Bombay House, Klerksdorp, in response to the appeal have sent a cheque for £6/6/- to *The Star* with a request that this amount be forwarded to the proper quarter. The cheque has been sent on to the secretary of the South African Red Cross Society, P. O. Box 3266, Johannesburg.

Reply To Tielman Roos

Mr. Tielman Roos's speech in Pretoria and Mrs. Jansen's, wherein they advocated the boycott of Asiatic traders, have evoked a great deal of public criticism. Two interesting letters appearing in *The Star*, (Johannesburg) above *non-de-plumes* are given hereunder:—

Sir,—Mr. Tielman Roos's latest speech is most amusing. One wonders how any one with a grain of common-sense could suggest that the Indian in a country like the Union could be made to trade with his own race only. Why not extend this privilege to the English, Greeks, Afrikaners, Germans, Natives, etc.?

Mrs. Jansen's advice to the Afrikaners not to trade with the Indian will remain ignored. The poor class of Afrikaner will continue to support the Asiatic in preference to the alien element. They

look upon the Asiatic as more honest and less exacting. There are no Asiatics in the Free State and very few in the Cape, and yet where can she find greater poverty amongst the Afrikaner element than in those provinces? There being no Asiatics in those provinces, why are there no Afrikaner traders?—REX.

Sir,—Evidently Mrs. E. G. Jansen did not make an exhaustive investigation of the conditions under which the Asiatic traders conduct their dealings with farmers before addressing the Reddingsbond meeting on Jan. 20.

Does she (or Mr. Tielman Roos) realise the countless advantages the farmer gets from his business connection with the Asiatic trader? Firstly, the Asiatic, on account of his sound principles of organisation, coupled with sound economy, can supply the farmer with necessities of life at a keener price than other traders. Secondly, can either of the speakers mention cases where Asiatic traders have forced honest farmers to dispose of their properties in order to pay their debts to the Asiatics? Do they realise the immense financial losses sustained by the Asiatics as a result of their readiness to assist farmers with their requirements on terms which are, to say the least, unheard of with European traders? I know of Indian traders in a certain district who have been defrauded by thousands of pounds by farmers over a period of a few years. Thirdly, do Mrs. Jansen, Mr. Roos and others appreciate the commercial uplift the Union derives from the circulation of the capital of Indian traders? How many of the traders, wholesale or retail, in South Africa are Afrikaner? A very meagre percentage. The leaders in every sphere of business are the foreigners. To regain "economic independence," the Afrikaner will have to attempt the impossible, for without the organisation which is the mainstay of the foreigner's success the attempt would indeed be useless.

The shiny motor cars in which the well-to-do traders go about are in a way a support of South African industries, and should not be a matter for criticism.—QUESTION MARK.

Lichtenburg Asiatic Licences

As a result of the Council's refusal to grant a general dealer's licence to an Asiatic trader, Mr. M. Moosa, (London House), two letters have been received by the town clerk from the Administrator's Office. In the first of these, dated December 28, the Administrator wanted to know whether Mr. M. Moosa's application had been refused solely on the grounds of overtrading. A subsequent letter, dated January 4, pressed the Council for a reply to the earlier communication, and also asked whether the Council had given any reasons for its refusal to issue the licence.

A motion was tabled by Mr. O. J. Grove at the monthly meeting of the Council that the Council should inform the Administrator that Mr. Moosa's application had not been refused solely on the ground of overtrading, and in reply to the second letter, that no reasons had been given by the Council for refusing the certificate. Mr. J. Conradie and Mr. P. Hnyser asked that their names should be noted

as being against the first part of the answer. Mr. Conradie said that, in his opinion, by saying that the certificate was not refused solely on the grounds of overtrading, the Council admitted that one of the reasons was overtrading. Mr. Grove's motion was passed.

A special meeting of the Council-in-Committee was to be held to discuss the General Dealer's (Control) Ordinance with the Council's legal adviser. Speaking at a meeting of the Council in favour of calling the meeting, Mr. C. B. Maartens said it was time the Council should have legal opinion regarding the ordinance, so that they should know what powers the Council possessed, on what grounds a certificate could be refused and when they were not able to refuse one. The Council should also decide their future line of action regarding this matter.

Higher Education For Indians In Transvaal

How Increased Facilities Were Granted

REV. B. L. E. SIGAMONEY writes to the *Rand Daily Mail*:—"Sir,—With reference to the matter of secondary education for Indians, I would like to point out that the question of higher education is troubling the minds not only of the Indian community but of the coloured community as well.

In 1931 the then officials of the Transvaal Indian Congress met Mr. Malan, the Acting Director of Education, and the deputation was introduced by that faithful and devoted friend of the non-European, Mr. J. D. Rheinallt Jones. The Acting Director not only produced a scheme which he had formulated for higher education, but was also very desirous of starting on the venture. He was, however, held up by lack of money. Mr. Malan suggested that the deputation should get in touch with the Transvaal Eurafrikan Teachers' Society, as there was no possible chance of a separate high school for Indians by reason of the fact that the numbers would not justify opening such an establishment.

Mr. Rheinallt Jones called a joint meeting of certain officials of the Transvaal Eurafrikan Teachers' Association, the Congress officials and Indian teachers. The result was that both these bodies met Mr. Malan in the School Board offices in Johannesburg. This deputation strongly objected to the present premises, because of the environment. A small sub-committee was appointed from this deputation to inspect the Village Main Recreation Hall. The sub-committee was pleased with the building and locality, and reported accordingly.

On January 8, 1932, the following letter was sent out to all concerned by the Education Department:—

"Establishment of a Combined Junior High School and Training Centre for Coloured and Indian Pupils at the Village Main, Johannesburg.

"I am directed to inform you that the Executive Committee has approved of the transfer of the training classes at the Krause Street School to the Village Main as soon as the building is available, which is expected at an early date, but not before the opening of the first term of 1932."

It was agreed by the Director of Education that at the end of 1933 the higher primary certificate course would be taken instead of the C.P.L.

As a direct result of the joint representations made, Indian and coloured youths for the first time in the history of Transvaal education sat for the Transvaal Junior Certificate, and there have been ten passes. Those who want to go in for the teachers' course will now take the higher primary certificate, and those who want to take the Matriculation can do so.

I feel that in fairness to the then Acting Director of Education and to all those who assisted, these facts should be published. In addition, the Transvaal Indian and the Eurafrican teachers' societies have been keenly alive to this subject.

B. L. E. SIGAMONEY,
President, Transvaal Indian Teacher Society,
Johannesburg.

University Examination Results

Two More Graduates

THE various results of the University degree examinations held during November and December, 1933, are now available. The results of the Indian candidates, who are external students of the University of South Africa, were not published in the local papers, in which recently appeared the results only of the internal students of the different constituent colleges of the University. But private communication has brought the pleasing tidings that the Indian community may now boast of two more graduates. They are Messrs. V. Sirkari Naidoo, B.A. and Coopan Somasundrum, B.A. There are now four Indian arts graduates in South Africa. The first, Mr. A. D. Lazarus, B.A., obtained his degree in 1930, working at Fort Hare. In 1932 Mr. G. Singh, B.A. graduated, also at Fort Hare. Both Mr. Lazarus and Mr. Singh as well as Mr. Sirkari Naidoo are now on the staff of Sastri College. Mr. Coopan Somasundrum, however, has expressed his intention of prolonging his sojourn at Fort Hare with a view to taking the Higher Diploma in Education.

Mr. V. Sirkari Naidoo majored in English and Roman Law; Mr. C. Somasundrum in English and Psychology. Mr. Naidoo, in particular, deserves to be congratulated in that he has obtained his degree solely through private and individual effort. Ever since he passed his Matriculation in 1927 he has been a career of ambition and determination. The following are the courses he took:—English III, Roman Dutch Law I, Roman Law II, Mathematics I, Latin I, Criminal Law I, Chemistry I, and Constitutional Law I.

The following courses were taken by Mr. C. Somasundrum:—English III, History II, Psychology II, Mathematics I, Chemistry I, Latin I, and Ethics I.

Mr. Naidoo, it will be noticed, has taken five law courses for his B.A. This entitles him to an exemption from the Prel. L.L.B. To secure the latter degree he has now, therefore, to put in two years more study.

It is also learnt that Mr. Jhuria Ramfakir has passed his second year in five subjects for the B.A. while Mr. Joseph Gabriel has also secured a pass in five subjects for his first year. Mr. Gabriel has in addition to his normal degree work also secured the Fort Hare College Diploma in Education.

Mr. G. Singh, B.A. took five subjects last November for his Prel. L.L.B., and news has come that he has secured a pass in all of them. They are: Roman Law I, Roman Dutch Law I, Constitutional I, Native Law I and Criminal Law I.

Durban Indian Market

New By-Laws

The official Gazette of the Province of Natal, dated 26th ultimo, contains the Indian Market By-laws as finally passed by the Durban Town Council at a meeting held on the 22nd December, 1933: Part I., Indian Market to be operative with effect from 1st March, 1934, and Part II., early morning section with effect from 1st February, 1934.

PART I.—INDIAN MARKET.

The market will be open every day, except Sundays and Public Holidays, during such hours as the Town Council may from time to time determine.

The stalls and stands will be let on monthly tenancy terminable upon one month's notice on either side, and the tenant has no right to the refund of any sum which he may have paid as bonus in respect of the tenancy, or to any compensation whatsoever.

No stall-holder may sub-let his stall or stand without the previous consent in writing of the market-master, and no stall-holder may transfer his tenancy except with the approval of the Council. The market-master may divide the market into sections for the sale of different classes of articles, and may direct that any particular articles shall be sold only in the section set aside for the sale thereof.

The market-master may enter any stall or stand for the purpose of inspecting any articles of food exposed for sale, and, if such articles are found to be diseased, unwholesome or unfit for human consumption, he may seize, condemn or destroy the same without compensation to the owner.

No stallholder may construct any fixtures or make any erections without the permission of the market-master.

Every stall-holder is responsible for any breach of the By-laws committed by his servants.

The Town Council may set aside a section of the market for the exclusive use of Natives for the sale of meat and offal, and for the carrying on of such other trades as the Town Council may determine. These stalls will be let on daily tenancy and no tenant will be entitled to occupy same for more than one day.

The Council is not responsible for the loss by fire, flood or theft, or from any other cause, of any goods the property of any tenant in the market.

TARIFF OF CHARGES.

Monthly stall or stand tenants are payable as follows:—

Refreshment: £6.

Sweetmeat: £2 10s., half-size; £6, full-size.

Produce: £2 10s. per half-size; £6, full-size.

Produce and Groceries: £3, half-size; £6, full-size.

Groceries: £3, half-size; £4, three-quarter-size; £6, full-size.

General Merchandise: £3, half-size; £6, full-size.

Soft-goods: £3, half-size; £6, full-size.

Hardware: £3, half-size; £6, full-size.

Greengroceries: £2 10s., half-size; £3 10s., three-quarter-size; £6, full-size.



MR. A. RANGASWAMY IYENGAR.
One of the foremost National Leaders of India.
Editor of "THE HINDU" Madras.
WHO DIED ON 5TH FEBRUARY, 1934.

શ્રીયુત એ. રંગસ્વામી આયંગર,
હિંદના એક આગેવાન નેતા, અને મદ્રાસના "ધી હિંદુ" જાપાના અધિપતિ,
જન્મે તા. ૫-૨-૩૪ ના સ્વર્ગવાસ પામ્યા છે.

Butter and/or Eggs: £3, half-size; £6, full-size.
 Betel Leaves and/or Coconuts, and/or Leaf Tobacco: £2, half-size; £4, full-size.
 Live Poultry: £3 10s., full-size.
 Pork (outside cubicle): £3 10s. per cubicle.
 Butchery: £6, full-size; £7 for Stall No. 147; £7 10s. for Stall No. 122; £9 5s. for Stall No. 138.
 Sheep Onal: £3 10s., full-size.
 Dry Fish: £1, full-size.
 Minerals, Bread, Cakes, etc. (outside cubicle): £2 per cubicle; £2 10s. for Cubicle No. 176.
 General Merchandise or Fishing Tackle or Hardware (outside cubicle): £3 per cubicle.
 Fresh Fish: £1 10s., full-size; £1 15s. for Stall No. 107.
 Fresh Fish Tables: £1 per table.

STAND RENTS.

Greengrocery, Indian Cakes, Earthenware Pots, Artificial Flowers, Produce, Betel Leaves and/or Coconuts and/or Leaf Tobacco, each to pay 10s. per stand.

NATIVE MEAT HALL.

For offal stalls, at from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. per stall per diem, according to position and size of stall.

For meat stalls, at from 2s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. per stall per diem, according to position and size of stall.

For spaces for head choppers at 6d. per space per diem.

TRANSFER FEES.

£2 12s. 6d. is the fee of the transfer of any stall or cubicle let at a rental of £3 and under; £3 5s. for rentals of over £3.

The 15 tables let for the sale of fresh fish are counted as one stall and the fee is £5 5s.

£1 1s. is the fee for the transfer of any stand.

Any person contravening any By-law is liable on conviction to a penalty not exceeding Five Pounds, or in default of payment, to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a period not exceeding three months.

DEFINITIONS.

"Stallholder" means the tenant or occupier of any stand or stall in the market.

"Grower" means any person who grows agricultural produce on his own land or on land rented by him.

"Speculator" means any person who buys agricultural produce on the farm or garden on which it is grown or from a market outside the Borough and brings the same to the market for sale.

"Trader" means any person who buys agricultural produce or other articles from a market within the Borough, or from a local dealer or agent, or imports such produce or articles from outside the Borough for sale in the market.

"Manufacturer" means any person who makes baskets, native-made furniture, implements and earthenware pots.

"Agricultural Produce" means anything grown on a farm or garden for human consumption, and includes flowers, green lucerne, green forage and such dried products as the market-master may permit to be sold.

"Closing Hour" means 9.30 a.m. on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, and 10 a.m. on Saturdays.

Every standholder must vacate his stand as soon as he has sold the contents of his vehicle, crate or other receptacle, although it may not be closing time.

No person may sub-let any stall or stand.

Vehicles may not be driven or taken into the

market after 3 a.m. without the express permission of the market-master.

At the closing hour a warning bell will be rung after which no further sales may take place.

Growers and speculators may deposit unsold goods in the Storage Room on payment of the prescribed fee. All articles so left are at owner's risk.

The gates of the market will be closed 15 minutes after the closing hour and no person may remain in the market after the gates are closed.

TARIFF OF CHARGES.

The following fees or charges shall be payable to the market master in respect of all goods sold or offered for sale at the Early Morning Section in the market:—

1. For Agricultural Produce (excluding Strawberries):—

Fees payable by growers and speculators.

(a) For two-wheeled vehicles, irrespective of whether the produce is loose or is contained in baskets, boxes, sacks, bundles or packages, 1s. per vehicle.

(b) For four-wheeled vehicles, if produce is carried loosely, 2s. per vehicle.

(c) For four-wheeled vehicles containing a portion of loose and a portion of packed produce, 2s. per vehicle, plus 2d. to 4d. per basket, box, sack, bundle or package (according to size).

(d) For four-wheeled vehicles containing produce all packed in baskets, boxes, sacks, bundles or packages, 2d. to 4d. per basket, box, sack, bundle or package (according to size).

No charge for vehicle if total fees exceed 2s., otherwise minimum of 2s. per vehicle.

(e) For baskets, boxes, sacks, bundles or packages (when carried by persons themselves), 2d. each.

(f) For boxes, baskets, sacks, bundles or packages brought in rikshas, handcarts or in vehicles drawn by more than two animals, unloaded at the entrance and carried by hand into the market, from 2d. to 4d. per basket, box, sack, bundle or package (according to size).

(g) For storage of unsold produce for the first day free; but if same produce is brought in for storage, 2d. per basket, box, sack, bundle or package.

2. For Strawberries:—

From 3d. to 6d. per basket or box (according to size).

Fees payable by manufacturers.

3. For New Baskets:—

(a) Small size, 1d. per pair; (minimum 1d.).

(b) Large size, 1d. each.

For wooden mortars with or without pestles, 3d. each.

For wooden pestles (not with mortars), 1d. each.

For Bamboo poles for carrying baskets, 1d. per pair; (minimum, 1d.).

For Winnowing Baskets, 1d. per pair; (minimum, 1d.).

For axe handles, 1d. per pair; minimum, 1d.).

For Indian grass hand brooms, 1d. per doz.; (minimum, 1d.).

For any other article not enumerated above, 1d. per article.

4. For Native-made Furniture:—

From 1d. to 6d. a piece (according to value).

5. For Earthenware Pots:—

(a) For two-wheeled vehicles, 1s. per vehicle.

(b) For four-wheeled vehicles, 2s. per vehicle.

(c) If carried by hand, 3d. per basket.

6. *For Poultry* :—
 (a) For ducks, fowls, geese (full grown), 1d. each.
 (b) For chickens and pigeons, 1d. per pair; (minimum, 1d.).
 (c) For turkeys and peacocks, 3d. each.
 (d) For rabbits, guinea pigs and any bird not enumerated above, 1d. each.
7. *For Stands* :—
 (a) Stands for the sale of agricultural produce and other articles, at the rate of from 6d. to 3d. per stand per diem (according to size, class or trade and position.).
 (b) Special stand for eggs, from 3d. to 6d.
 (c) Special stands for betel leaves, 6d. per per basket, stand.
8. For refreshment room: rental, £10 per mensem.

Colonial Born And Settlers Welcome Prince George

THE Colonial Born and Settlers' Indian Association sent the following wire to H.R.H. Prince George, care Prime Minister, Capetown :—
 "Colonial Born and Settlers Indian Association representing South African born and permanent Indian settlers extend warm welcome to these shores. We desire express through you our unswerving loyalty to His Majesty. May your visit to South Africa be the means of bringing together all sections of the community into one homogenous body who would work in the best interests of this glorious country."—CHRISTOPHER, President, Little Grey Street, Durban.

H. R. H. Prince George's Reply

The following reply was received by Mr. Christopher from the Controller to Prince George :—

"His Royal Highness Prince George much appreciates message of welcome and loyalty from Colonial Born and Settlers' Indian Association and will take earliest possible opportunity of conveying latter to His Majesty."

Tribute To Late Thambi Naidoo

By Mr. H. S. L. Polak

To The Editor, INDIAN OPINION,

Sir,—I have only just learnt, having been deprived of papers during a recent illness, of the death of my dear old friend and fellow-worker Mr. C. K. Thambi Naidoo. The news recalls the many occasions of co-operation with that brave and indomitable man that I had during the long-drawn-out passive resistance struggle. I drew much encouragement from him, and I recognised in him one of the very few of those engaged in this struggle whose spirit nothing could break. He was during that period a man of whom India could well be proud, for he bore her banner aloft before the eyes of the weak, the greedy and the hostile. In the darkest days his was a voice of confidence, as in the hour of triumph his was a counsel of moderation. No one ever had a more loyal and stimulating colleague, and I should like to pay this last tribute to his memory and to offer the deep sympathy of my wife and myself to his family. May I ask you kindly to convey this to them?

Yours sincerely,
H. S. L. POLAK,

Danes Inn House,
265, Strand, London, W.C. 2.
19th January, 1934.

Drama

Occidental And Oriental

(BY RAMBLER)

LEISURELY turning back through the pages of history one seems instinctively to falter and peer admiringly at the ancient Greeks. The Greek era is perhaps the most romantic, the most full, that Man has hitherto traversed. Particularising, the Greeks may be accredited, for instance, with the enviable reputation of having been the pioneers in establishing drama as a definite aspect in the social life of man. Though their drama may sometimes be stigmatised as having been mythical and allegorical, there is no doubt that the genesis of the drama may be traced right back to the togaed Greeks. With the advent of the Roman Empire, however, Greek drama fell into decadence and it was not to be revived till the beginning of the 16th century in England, when the Renaissance fervour, overflowing from the Continent and from Italy in particular, into, what may be called at that time, highly initiative England, once more made it possible for the playwright to breathe. The whole of the Middle Ages, which are often rightly capped with the epithet, *dark*, seems to have stunted not only the growth of the drama but all forms of art. With the exception of the *Nibelungelied*, man, apparently due to shortsighted religious bigotry and oppression, was never able during mediæval times, to improve his cultural lot. Thanks to the Renaissance, which brought in its trail, freedom from dogmatic conventionality and narrow ecclesiastical orthodoxy, the drama in 16th England burst forth with conserved vigour like a bird that had long been encaged. In this way, one might easily trace the gradual evolution of the drama to its present form. But such is not the object of this epistle.

On January 6th, I had the pleasure, which is by no means unique in Durban, of witnessing "Sahishnuta" or "Tolerance" which is its English synonym. The play was staged by the members of the Arya Woonnati Natak Mandal in Durban and though the same play was staged 10 years ago in Durban, it drew an overwhelmingly large audience. The acting, generally speaking, was commendable. N. Lalbahadur, the producer-playwright evinced more mirth from the patient audience than one thought possible. A. Dulipsingh, the stage manager, also assumed a major role in the play and with N. Lalbahadur were the leading artists; both possess natural historic talent; they do what all great artists do; they seem to put their souls into their parts. Master Lorrick, nimble of foot impressed with his nautch dancing and voice.

There were others in whom was discernible artistic ability but I do not wish to labour each artist's talents and drawbacks. It may require a thesis. What I should like to know is: why was there such a huge galaxy of songs. Everybody sang from the villain, Govind, to the heroine, Rughunan. Excess is as bad as want but one would, in the case of drama, certainly prefer a dearth of singing than an excess of it.

The play started at 11 p.m. The final curtain fell at 6 a.m. One begins to wonder whether seven hours, when others are ordinarily asleep, is not belabouring the point. Circumstances, perhaps, are often taken into consideration but between the Indian play I witnessed and the typical modern play there appears to be a yawning gulf. Not that I blindly advocate following the modern tendency of regarding everything occidental as ideal; but for convenience, for effect and impressiveness, the more this gulf is bridged, the more progressive and living will be the current form of Indian drama. Short plays are often very effective; they create no tedium, they eliminate an excess of oratorio and when the final curtain is turned down the audience is left as fresh as when the

play started. This seems to be the *sine qua non* of the art of acting.

It will now be apparent why I described at the outset the gradual evolution of the drama in the West. Oriental forms of drama can remain essentially so without in any way impairing its colour, but if the history of Western drama has lessons for the playwright, let him not regard them with disdain. Shakespeare breathed life into the English stage by borrowing on the plots of the Italians and the biographies of old Latin chroniclers. Shelley, Keats, Byron and Wordsworth, in like manner, drew much of their inspiration from the unorthodox free-thinking Continent. So too, if there be aspiring artists and playwrights whose genesis may be traced to the East, let them not ignore entirely the universal lessons of the West. On the universal past let us build.

Please think forgivingly of me if I injure even in the slightest degree, your tender susceptibilities. Remember: harmful are the wounds of a friend. I meant not to decry "Sahishnata" or any other play. My point is clear. In fact, not to be hyperbolic in the slightest degree, the audience was not in any way disappointed; they emerged from the ordeal with tears of deep pathos for the heroine; they were satisfied it was the best they had seen; it was good; but in the light of what I have said might it not have been better? I leave you to judge.

Social And Personal Weddings

JOSEPH—JOHNS

A VERY pretty wedding was solemnised at Christ Church, Sydenham, on Saturday, 3rd Feb. The bride was Miss Christina Joseph, the youngest daughter of Mrs. John Joseph of Overport; while the bridegroom was Mr. Anthony Johns, second son of Mr. and Mrs. Anthony O. Johns of Barmia.

The nuptial service was celebrated at Christ Church at 11.30 a.m. The Church was packed to capacity—a regular feature on nuptial occasions. The officiating Minister was Father W. H. Satchell, priest-in-charge of the St. Aidan's Mission.

After the completion of the nuptial rites the guests were entertained to lunch in the Sydenham Boys' School Hall.

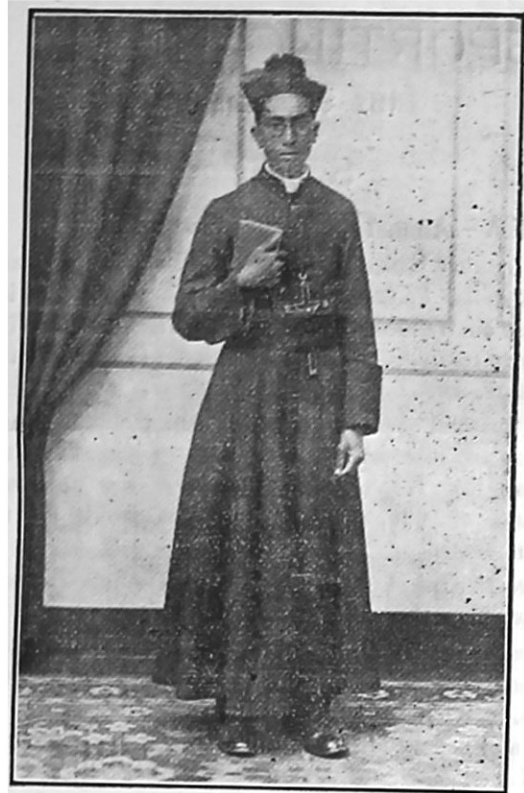
The bride was handsomely attired in white, wearing *Saree* and veil to match. After the luncheon Father Satchell proposed the toast of the bride and bridegroom and spoke in very eulogistic terms of the bride's mother who, he said was a very popular personage in the Indian community. "One can hardly think of St. Aidan's Hospital," he said, without thinking of Mrs. Joseph.

Other speakers were Advocate A. Christopher, Messrs. Joseph, Royeppen, B.A., A.D. Lazarns, B.A. The bridegroom suitably responded.

In the evening a musical entertainment was provided for, which was attended by a very large crowd.

NADASEN—PUSHPUM

THE marriage of Mr. V. Nadasen Moodley, second son of the late Mr. and Mrs. V. V. Moodley of Malvern with Miss Pushpumi, third daughter of Mr.



Rev. Deacon C. J. Vincent Lawrence, O.M.I. whose ordination to the priesthood took place recently at the Immanuel Cathedral, Durban.

and Mrs. M. M. Moodley of Stanger took place on Sunday, February 4 at the bridegroom's residence, off Seymour Road, Malvern. There were nearly a thousand people present. After the ceremony the guests were served with a sumptuous dinner and the service was well conducted under the supervision of Mr. P. Naicker and others.

NAIDOO—PILLAY

THE marriage of Mr. Gopala Krishna Naidoo, son of the late Mr. Arumugam Naidoo of Overport with Miss Vijayathamal Pillay, fourth daughter of Mr. and Mrs. K. K. Pillay of Greenwood Park took place on Sunday, February 4, at the I. C. U. Hall, corner Cross and Prince Edward Streets, Durban. Dinner was served to a large number of friends and relatives who were present, at 12 noon and nuptial ceremony was performed between 1.47 and 2.11 p.m. Music for the occasion was supplied by Prospect Orchestra Club and was conducted by Mr. S. Narasimulu Maistry.

Farewell Reception

MR. R. B. CHETTY of Durban who is trustee of the M. K. Gandhi Senthamil School, May Street, Durban, is to be given a farewell reception by the school at the School Hall on Sunday, February 11, on his departure for India.

General

Mr. S. A. Bhabha, the manager of the firm of M. I. Dadabhay, of Carolina, left with his wife for pilgrimage to Mecca. He will also visit Arabia, Palestine, Syria, Egypt and India.

Mr. Roopsingh of Chakaskraal donated the sum of £5 to the Aryan Benevolent Home, Mayville, on the occasion of his son's wedding which took place recently at Jacobs.

SPORTING NEWS

(BY SPORTSMAN)

F.A. - Annual Soccer

D.D.L.F.A. Annual Meeting
 The annual general meeting of the Durban District Indian Football Association took place at Currie's Fountain on Wednesday evening, Jan 31. The following clubs were represented: Daffodils, Sastri College, Pirates Grey Stars, Avondale, Stella and Railway.

The financial statement as well as the auditor's report were read and after lengthy and laudatory remarks by the chairman, Mr. K. A. Chin, the report was approved. A balance of £26, approximately, was shown for the previous season.

Thereafter the elections took place. The following are the new officers for the ensuing season:—

Patrons: Mahatma Gandhi and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, president; Mr. K. A. Chin (re-elected), vice-presidents: Messrs. M. Thajmoon, C. M. Pillay, M. John, C. N. M. Khan and S. N. Moodley; secretary and record clerk: Mr. N. Sullaphen, hon. treasurer: Mr. J. S. Ropnarain, hon. auditor: Mr. M. B. Iyaloo. A vacancy having occurred amongst the hon. life vice-presidents through the demise of Mr. J. M. Francis, Mr. S. L. Singh, was elected to the post.

Authority was granted to affiliate the association to the Natal Football Association, and the next meeting of the council will take place on the first Tuesday in March to elect the various sub-committees.

S.C.L. Football Association

The South Coast Indian Football Association held their annual meeting on Saturday, Jan. 27. The following officers were elected: Mr. P. M. Pillay (president), Mr. D. J. Francis (hon. secretary), A. Ramith (hon. treasurer). The finances of the association are in a flourishing condition, and they are to be complimented on having procured their own playing grounds in the district at a sum of £700. By carefully conserving their resources, the officials have paid off more than half the amount, and it is a credit to their initiative that many revenue producing and interesting fixtures have been staged on their grounds.

Cricket

Barnato Cup Tournament

The Barnato Cup Tournament arranged annually by the South African Coloured Cricket Board will be held some time in Easter. The Natal Indian Cricket Union have forwarded their affiliation fees for participation in the tournament. The Union complains that last year a similar cheque was forwarded to the S. A. Board but no acknowledgement of the amount was received. Mr. Richards, President of the Board, has, however, intimated his willingness to inquire into the matter. The Barnato Cup Tournament in cricket corresponds to the Sam China Cup in soccer, except for the fact that the latter is confined solely to Indians, whereas the former is open to all provincial non-European teams.

Boxing

The big return fight between Arthur Cupido of the Cape and Mottee Kid Singh is slowly drawing nigh. The promoters wish to make it known that the booking will close at 4 p.m. on the afternoon of February 10. Thereafter there will be no booking whatever. Uptill now the booking has been unusually heavy and if this may be taken as an indication of the crowd that will see the fight one feels no doubt that the Town Hall will be filled to bursting point on the great night. Very keen interest is being evinced in the fight and whatever be the decision that contest will become epic in the annals of South African non-European boxing.

Arthur Cupido, it is learnt, has come down to the stipulated weight, viz. 9st. 7lbs. without much impairment to his health or ringcraft. He arrived in Durban on Wednesday last by the Cape mail. He is confident of victory. So is Mottee Kid Singh, whose trainer Jack Llewellyn, feels the fight will end by the short route. Kid is hard at training and assuming that he is still in the pink of condition by the 10th he ought to repeat the former decision.

The supporting bouts, too, are well up to the mark and ought to yield boxing fans a good deal of enjoyment.

Tennis

Moonlighters vs. Spes Bona

The Moonlighters B of Sydenham beat the Spes Bona B of Durban on Sunday, 28th ult. The match was played on the Moonlighters' court at Sydenham. A fair crowd gathered to witness the match which was one of considerable importance in the "B" division league. Despite the intense heat some good tennis was witnessed. The home team beat the Spes Bona by 9-0.

Next Sunday the Moonlighters play Verulam B whom they ought easily to beat. Should they win they play Sydenham B for the final in the "B" division league. This ought certainly to prove one of the most interesting matches of the season.

It is also learnt that immediately after the completion of the league fixtures the Natal Tennis Union will arrange their annual single championships.

Golf

The annual club championships of the Durban Indian Golf Club will be held at the Currie's Fountain golf links on Sunday, Feb. 11. Entries for this competition will be received by Mr. Kudcos at 106 Prince Edward Street, uptil 8 a.m. on Saturday, 10th. This is the most interesting competition of the club.

Indian Child Welfare Society Centre

150, BROOK STREET, DURBAN

Open daily, Monday to Saturday, 8-30 a.m. to 11 a.m. Infants, young children, nursing and expectant mothers.

Lady doctors give free attendance.

Tuesday morning 8-30 o'clock. Friday afternoon o'clock.

Indian Technical Institute

Evening commercial classes will recommence at Sastri College on Wednesday, Feb. 14, at 7 p.m. Students will attend for enrolment at the College on Monday, Feb. 12, at 7 p.m.

SUBJECTS

The following subjects will be taken provided a sufficient number of students enrol of each subject: English, Afrikaans, Book-keeping, Accountancy, Commercial Arithmetic, Commerce, Salesmanship, Short-hand and Typewriting.

P. R. PATHER,
Hon. Gen. Secretary.

To Correspondents

Correspondents are requested to kindly send their matter in for publication to reach here not later than Wednesday.

Manager 'Indian Opinion'

THE INDIAN REVIEW

Edited by the Hon. Mr. G. A. Natesan.

(A JOURNAL FOR INDIANS OVERSEAS)

The Indian Review is edited by one who, for over a third of a century, has evinced deep interest in the condition of Indians overseas. Mr. Natesan took a leading part in the great agitation in India in connection with the South African Indian struggle under the lead of Mahatma Gandhi. Mr. Gandhi was in constant communication with Mr. Natesan both in regard to keeping up the agitation in India as well as in safeguarding the interests of the South African deportees, whose cause he made his own. Mahatma Gandhi, writing in "Satyagraha in South Africa" says: "In those days, Mr. Natesan perhaps stood alone in India as a student of the grievances of Indians abroad, their valued helper, and a systematic and well-informed exponent of their case. I had regular correspondence with him. When the deportees reached Madras Mr. Natesan rendered them full assistance..." In this public work, his monthly magazine, *The Indian Review*, has played no inconsiderable part. For month after month, a special section in that journal devoted to the problem of Overseas Indians has kept up and stimulated Indian interests in the problem of Indians abroad. Such a magazine deserves to be widely read by South African Indians.

Mr. C. F. ANDREWS:—I came into closest contact with Mr. Natesan, owing to his devoted work on behalf of South African Indians, and I carried a message of affection from him to Mahatma Gandhi when I departed from him in Madras for South Africa at the end of November, 1913. The cause of Indians abroad has found in him, an indefatigable worker, and now, in the Council of State, I have named him "The Member for Indians Overseas."

Mr. H. S. L. POLAK:—I well remember the gallant support you gave and were instrumental in procuring in the critical days of the South African troubles before the War, and ever since the problem of the disabilities and state of Indians abroad has been ventilated in the *Review* with unfailing regularity.

Single copy: One Shilling.

Annual Subscription: Foreign: 12 Shillings.

Books are given at concession rates to subscribers of the *Indian Review*. Any one who wishes to buy books at concession rates must remit 12 shillings one year's subscription to the "Review" in advance.

G. A. NATESAN & Co., Publishers, MADRAS, India.

Special January (New Year) Number

Of The 'Indian Review'

CONTENTS

THE INDIAN DEMAND	By Sir P. B. Sivaswami Aiyar
CURRENCY PROBLEMS	By Mr. H. G. Williams, M.P.
THE CAPITATION TRIBUNAL	By "A Nationalist."
FORESTS IN FEDERAL INDIA	By Mr. R. M. DATTA, M.Sc.
COMMERCIAL DISCRIMINATION	By "Politicus."
GOD AND THE UNIVERSE	By Rt. Rev. E. H. M. Waller
THE NEW TURKEY	By Prof. Pantambekar, M.A. (Oxon)

ISLAMIC HISTORY

By Sir Ahmed Amin-Jung

H. G. WELLS ON EDUCATION

By Prof. H. R. Bhatia, M.A.

WRATH OF SHIVA: A Story

By Mr. Fred Barrie

RATIO CONTROVERSY

By Prof. K. K. Sharma, M.A.

1933—A RETROSPECT

By Mr. P. R. Srinivas, M.A.

FISCAL AUTONOMY FOR INDIA

By Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru

MUSIC AND EMOTION

By Mr. H. P. Krishna Rao, B.A.

RECENT CONVOCATION ADDRESSES

SURCHARGE ON SUGAR

By Mr. M. P. Gandhi, M.A.

INDIAN AFFAIRS

WORLD EVENTS

TRADE AND FINANCE

INDIANS OVERSEAS

DAIRY OF THE MONTH

THE WORLD OF BOOKS

INDIAN STATES etc.

PORTRAITS AND ILLUSTRATIONS

Price 1 sh.

Those who enrol themselves as subscribers for the year 1934 by remitting 12 sh. will be given our Special December Number free. A number of books are given at concession rates only to subscribers of *Indian Review*. Any one who wishes to buy books at concession must remit (12 sh.) one year's subscription to the *Review* in advance.

G. A. NATESAN & Co., Publishers, Madras.

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, Durban.

ઇન્ડિઅન ઓપિનિઅન.

પુસ્તક ૩૨ મું.

ફ્રીનીક્સ, શુક્રવાર, તારીખ ૯ ફેબ્રુઆરી ૧૯૩૪

અંક ૬

વિષય સુચી	પૃષ્ઠ
૨૯૧ રંગસ્વામી આયંગર (અનુલેખ)	૫૪
દુઃખી બિહાર	"
મી. ચોલાકની માંદગી	"
સાઉથ આફ્રિકાનો વર્ષના સવાલ	૫૫
કોલોનાઈઝેશન કમીટીને પ્રીન્સ ન્યોર્ડને આવકાર	૫૬
ડરબન ઇન્ડિઅન આર્કલેડ વેલફેર સોસાયટી	૫૭
ટ્રાંસવાલમાં હાઈદીઓ માટે ઉચ્ચ શિક્ષણ	"
ટ્રાંસવાલના ખબરો	૫૮
પોર્ટબેલીના ખબરો	૫૯
વિવિધ સમાચાર	૬૦
ડરબનની હાઈદી મારકેટ	૬૩
પૃથ્વીનું વય	૬૫
ગીતા મન્યન	૬૬

“ ઇન્ડિઅન ઓપિનિઅન ”
શુક્રવાર, તા. ૯ ફેબ્રુઆરી સન ૧૯૩૪

સ્વર્ગસ્થ રંગસ્વામી આયંગર

ભારતમાતાના દુઃખોનો પાર નથી. હજારો નિર્દોષ લોકો સ્વાતંત્ર્યની લડતને અંગે કેદખાનાઓની દિવાલોની પાછળ અસહ્ય સંકટો સહી રહ્યા છે. કેમ જલ્દી એટલું હજી બસ ન હોય તેમ તેની સાથે સાથ ખીણ પશુ સેંકડો અડચણો ભોગવવી પડે છે. જેવા કે કેમી, સામાજિક અને ધાર્મિક અધ્યાઓ. મહાત્મા ગાંધીજી જેઓ રાજદ્વારી લડતમાં નિમગ્ન થઈ ગયા હતા તેમને સંજોગવશાત પોતાની સઘળી શક્તિઓ જમાના જીતી અસ્પૃશ્યતાને નાશુદ્ધ કરવામાં રેડી દેવાની ફરજ પડી છે. હજી તો એ આવી રહ્યું છે તેટલામાં કદી નહિ સાંભળેલા એવા ધરતીકંપે વતવેલા કેરની દુઃખદ ખબર સાંભળવામાં આવી. અને હવે ત્યાં સ્વ. વીઠલભાઈ પટેલની ખોટના આંસુ હજી સુકાયા નથી ત્યાં શ્રી. એ. રંગસ્વામી આયંગરના અવસાનનો દેશને જબરદસ્ત ઘટકો પડ્યો છે. શ્રી. આયંગર મદ્રાસના સાથી અગ્રગણ્ય રાષ્ટ્રીય નેતાઓમાંના એક હતા. તેમનો જન્મ ૧૮૭૭માં થયો હતો અને કોમ્પ્યુટરની હાથ રકુલ માં અને મદ્રાસની પ્રેસીડેન્સી કોલેજમાં અભ્યાસ કરી તેઓ તે કોલેજના ટ્રેન્યુએટ બન્યા હતા. ત્રીજા સેક્ટરીવેટમાં તેઓ

કલાકે હતા અને ત્યાર બાદ તાંબોરમાં પ્લીડર તરીકે પ્રેક્ટીસ કરતા હતા. તે પછી તેઓ મદ્રાસના જાણીતા 'હોર્ડ' પત્રની સાથે જોડાયા અને તે ખરીદી લખ એક અગ્રગણ્ય દેશી વર્તમાનપત્ર 'સ્વદેશ મીત્ર'નું તંત્રીપદ્યું કરતા હતા. અને ૧૯૨૮ની સાલથી 'હોર્ડ' નું તંત્રીપદ્યું લીધું. સ્વ. આયંગર ખીણ અને ખીણ ધારાસભામાં ચુંટાયા હતા અને ૧૯૨૫-૨૭ દરમિયાન સમસ્ત ભારતીય સ્વરાજ પાર્ટીના સેક્રેટરી હતા. અને ૧૯૨૬-૨૭માં રાષ્ટ્રીય મહાસભાના સેક્રેટરી હતા, સ્વ. રંગસ્વામી આયંગર ૧૯૩૧માં લંડન માં મળેલી જોળમેળ પરિષદમાં મ. ગાંધીજીની સાથે ગયા હતા. અને ત્યાર બાદ ૧૯૩૨માં મળેલી ત્રીજી જોળમેળ પરિષદમાં તેમને આમંત્રણ મળેલું જેનો તેમણે અસ્વિકાર કર્યો હતો, તેનું કારણ એ જણાવ્યું હતું કે દેશના અગ્રગણ્ય નેતાઓ કેદખાનામાં હતા અને જેઓને આમંત્રણ આપવામાં આવ્યા હતાં તેઓ દેશની પ્રજાના ખરા નેતાઓ નહોતા. આ આમંત્રણના અસ્વિકારે દેશભરમાં સ્વ. આયંગરની પ્રતિષ્ઠા વધારી દીધી હતી. તેમનું 'હોર્ડ' પત્ર આજે સોથી શ્રેષ્ઠ વર્તમાનપત્ર ગણાય છે, જેનું માન સ્વર્ગસ્થના મગજ અને હૃદયની વિશાળતાને ધટે છે. સાઉથ આફ્રિકામાં આપણને સ્વ. આયંગરના અવસાનથી ખેવડું દુઃખ થયું છે કેમકે એક અગ્રગણ્ય રાષ્ટ્રીય નેતા હોવા ઉપરાંત તેઓ સાઉથ આફ્રિકાના હાઈ સવાલના ઉંડા અભ્યાસી હતા, અને તેની હમેશાં મળ્યુત હિમાયત કરતા રહ્યા હતા. હાઈસ્તાનથી એવી એક પશુ ટપાલ નથી આવેલી કે ત્યારે તેમના પત્રમાં સાઉથ આફ્રિકાના સવાલની ચર્ચા ન હોય. હાઈથી આવેલાં છેલ્લાં 'હોર્ડ' પત્રમાં પશુ એક અનુલેખ સાઉથ આફ્રિકાની રાજદ્વારી સ્થિતિ ઉપર છે જેમાં વર્તમાન સ્થિતિનું કરવામાં આવેલું અવસોકન સ્થિતિ વિશેના લખનાર ઉંડા અભ્યાસનો પુરાવો આપનાર છે. ખીણ એક અંકમાં સ્વ. આયંગરે દક્ષિણ હાઈના શાઈલેન્ડરાઈટરની પરિષદનું પ્રમુખપદ લીધેલી હોવાનો હેવાલ છે જેમાં પ્રમુખસ્થાનેથી સ્વર્ગસ્થે ઉચ્ચારેલા અંતિમ શબ્દો અર્થમુચક છે અને પ્રસ્તાવ સંજોગમાં આ દેશમાં આપણી કોમને સર્વાંશે લાગુ પડે છે. આ લેખના અંતમાં તે ઉતારવા અસ્વાન નંદિજ મથાપ. આ રહ્યા તે શબ્દો:

“મારે તમને એકજ સદેશો આપવાનો છે અને તે એ છે કે તમે વ્યવસ્થિત થાઓ એકસંધી થાઓ તમારા નફાવતોને આપણેની રીતીથી દુર કરી ગમે તે રીતે એ એક્ય મેળવે. કે જેના વિના તમે અન્ય રીતે દેશો તે કરતાં વિશેષ નબળા રહેશો.”

આ શબ્દો આપણામાંના દરેક હૃદયમાં ઉતારી એ અને તેને અમલમાં મુકવાને પ્રમાણિક પ્રયત્ન કરીએ તેના કરતાં વધુ સુંદર અંજલી ને મહાન દેશભક્તને આપણે ખીણ યું