

# INDIAN OPINION

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## NOTES AND NEWS

### A Scandalous Treatment

**T**HE application of the South African Indian Football Association to hire the Durban Town Hall for the purpose of giving a banquet in honour of the All-India Team has been turned down by the Town Clerk. No grounds are given for the refusal. In our next issue we shall not only deal editorially on the scandalous treatment that the Association has received at the hands of the Municipality of the most British town in South Africa, but we propose also to publish the correspondence that has passed between the Association and the Town Clerk and a report of the interview they had had with the Mayor.

### Young's Colonisation Report

**T**HE reception the Inquiry Committee's report is receiving in India and elsewhere is cold and not suggestive of any solution to the problem of settling either the surplus population of India or the unemployed of South Africa. India characterises it as obliging the North Borneo Company at the expense of depriving the South African Indians of their legitimate right to live as free men in the Union of South Africa. It also clearly shows the incapability of the Indians to compete with the Europeans in the Union and the adjacent lands. The recommendation does no credit to its authors, but will, if acted upon, assist the undeveloped countries and their shareholders in Britain. It will drive the South African born Indians to slow but sure death. The pity of it all is that an Indian representing the South African Indian Congress is a party to this subtle move of the South African Government.

### South African Opinion

**W**E learn from the South African papers and from the views of prominent leaders that the Inquiry Report is of no practical use and is not in the least going to help or satisfy those for whom it was intended. It is only an eye-wash, some say, to placard the backveld farmers, that, all's well with the Indian question and they need not fear

the Indians' approach to anywhere for miles near their Union. There are others who think the report is 'absurd', 'cool cheek', 'hair-brained', and 'grossly unjust', to the South African-born Indians. As it is so, then it seems strange that so much time, labour and money should be wasted on an Utopian scheme. India, according to our correspondent's cable last week, declines the report with thanks and the Rev. C. F. Andrews considers further inquiries as futile. We adhere to our original opinion that there was no need for this inquiry and the report has proved beyond doubt that it is all a sheer mockery of the whole situation.

## Indian Opinion

FRIDAY, JULY 13TH, 1934.

### PLAYING WITH FIRE

**W**E have no doubt that the Blue Book issued by the Colonization Inquiry Committee had been read with interest by all those who honestly labour for the welfare of the Indian community in South Africa.

The Report affords amusing reading, and the Committee has been extremely fortunate in having as one of its members a man of letters whose narration of romances are well known. We cannot imagine that he has had a hand in drafting the report, for, his pen would have painted a glowing picture of British Guiana and North Borneo, that the unsuspecting man in the street, on reading, would hesitate to reject a scheme to settle Indians in these countries.

The Agent of the Government of India who, on behalf of the Government of India, had visited British Guiana and had reported most unfavourably on her potentialities, told the Committee in very strong terms that that country was most unsuitable. And yet the Committee had the cool nerve to suggest that country as a possible colony for the settling of South African Indians. And, as if to

add insult to injury, the Committee further suggests North Borneo. The fact that the 20/- share of the North Borneo Company is only worth 3/6 is sufficient evidence to prove that that country is past redemption.

Our special correspondent from New Delhi tables the information that the report has received a hostile reception in India. The *Statesman* calls it a caricature—a description that cannot be bettered.

The Congress, in co-operating with the Union Government in the preliminary inquiry, against the wishes of the people of Natal, has undoubtedly fallen in a trap from which it would find it difficult to extricate itself. Last week we mentioned that the principle of settling South African Indians in other countries has been established. This is the thin end of the wedge. What is there to prevent the Union Government in setting up another Committee of Inquiry to visit and report on countries outside South Africa? Can the Congress, after having committed itself to the principle, honestly withdraw its co-operation? No. Time and again our esteemed friend, the Rev. C. F. Andrews, repented for the mistake he had made in suggesting the repatriation of the floating population of Natal. That suggestion was made with the best of intentions. And since 1919 that suggestion is being used as a lever to oust the Indians from South Africa. The Assisted Emigration Scheme is a child born of that idea. The cost of that fatal mistake has been stupendous. Twenty thousand of our people, who had the inalienable right to remain in this country, have left these shores to rot in India.

Make no mistake. The Colonisation Inquiry is a colossal blunder that has been committed by the Congress. In the case of Mr. Andrews the blunder was made unconsciously, little thinking that he was dealing with *pukka* statesmen. But in the case of the Congress, the blunder has been committed notwithstanding the warning of the community. It is a case of playing with fire. Once the fire spreads in the nature of economic stress the whole of the resources of the Congress (brains? and money) would be totally inadequate to stem it.

If we take the population of Indians in South Africa at 200,000, they form only 15% of the European population and if we take the natives into account then they form only 2.6% of the total population of this country. Are we to believe that this small number is a menace to the Europeans in this country? We cannot believe it. The Indians of South Africa have not lagged behind in conforming to the requirements of the Capetown Agreement. In spite of the obstacles placed in their path of progress, they have, as far as possible, become adherents to

the western standard of living. They have accepted the principle of equal pay for equal work which meant the throwing of thousands of our people out of employment. Whilst the Union Government required of us to adhere to the principle of equal pay for equal work, it has, on the other hand, consistently pursued the White Labour policy which enabled them to find employment for the Europeans of this country at the expense of the already impoverished Indians.

Not content with the withdrawal of Indian labour from Government sources, the Minister of Labour has introduced the same policy in the Sugar Estates whose present prosperity is entirely due to Indians.

We emphasise these points just to show the methods that are being employed by the Union Government to drive the Indian out of South Africa. An attempt is being made to gradually close all avenues of employment to the Indians, and when this has been accomplished, it requires but a little energy to drive him to a state of despair.

It is in that attempt that the Congress is assisting the Government.

### The Things We've Forgotten.

#### Twenty Years Ago

EXTRACTS FROM THE "INDIAN OPINION,"  
JULY 8 & 15, 1914

#### Reports "INDIAN OPINION"

Mr. Gandhi left Capetown, together with Mr. Kallenbach, for Phoenix on the 1st inst. He was seen off at the station by Lord Gladstone's Private Secretary, Senator Marshall Campbell and many Indian friends. The departing guests were garlanded. . . . Mr. Gandhi was warmly received by a great crowd at Durban station on Sunday afternoon. Afterwards, at the Football Grounds, speeches were made and Mr. Gandhi explained the situation (the Gandhi-Smuts Settlement) to an audience of two thousand people.

On Sunday the 21st ult., Miss Balkam Pillay, the well known Passive Resister, who served a term of imprisonment last year in defence of her sex and on behalf of her countrymen, was married to Mr. P. V. Chettyar, at 208, Market Street, Johannesburg. Mr. Polak attended on behalf of the British Indian Association, Mr. Ooshalla, the chairman, being unavoidably absent.

The spacious Town Hall of Durban has only once before—on the occasion of the reception of the Hon. Mr. Gokhale—been the scene of such a large and enthusiastic Indian gathering as assembled there on Wednesday evening last to bid farewell to Mr. and Mrs. Gandhi and Mr. Kallenbach on their departure for England en route to India. The

body of the hall, with the two galleries, was quite full. There was also a fair number of Europeans present. The Mayor (Mr. W. Holmes) presided, and was supported on the platform by a number of Europeans as well as leading Indians. Among the former were the Rev. Hodson and A. A. Baillie, Messrs. C. S. Jameson, Karl Gundelsinger, Baumann, Otto Stadler, F. A. Langton, K.O., Eugene Renard and A. R. Michel. . . . After the Mayor's speech Mr. A. Christopher then read the address of the Reception Committee to Mr. and Mrs. Gandhi which was presented by the Mayor. The address was signed by Mr. O. H. A. Jhaveri chairman, Messrs. G. H. Miankhan, treasurer; and Messrs. Abdul Hack Kaji, Lazarus Gabriel and A. Christopher, secretaries. Mr. Joseph Roycepen read the speech of the Reception Committee. . . . In returning thanks, Mr. Gandhi concluded with the following words: He hoped that the settlement embodied in the Indians' Relief Bill would be carried out in a spirit of broadmindedness and justice in the administration of the laws lately passed in connection with the affairs of the Indian community. "Then," added Mr. Gandhi, "I think there will be no fear on the part of my countrymen in their social evolution. That is one of the lessons of the settlement."

**"Cool Check"**

**'Rand Daily Mail' On Colonisation Report**

Commenting on the Colonisation Inquiry Committee's Report *The Rand Daily Mail* under the caption "Cool Check In A Report" writes as follows:—

**W**E have not seen anything funnier than the Indian Colonisation Inquiry Committee's Report for a long time.

Mr. Hofmeyr appointed the Committee because the Round Table Conference of 1932 decided that the scheme for assisted emigration to India had exhausted its possibilities "owing to the economic and climatic conditions of India." The members were asked to evolve some other means of disposal for the unfortunate Indians (whose ancestors, after all, were deliberately brought over by Europeans to this country, and of whom eighty per cent. are South African-born), and, after searching the world, have come to some remarkable conclusions:

Very wisely, they have confined their attention to the Crown Colonies, which are not specially represented in the diplomatic world. British Guiana needs developing. There are very few people there and practically no prejudices. The climate is not mentioned. But, suggests the Committee, one might be able to send these unwanted people to it. If not, there remains British North Borneo. South Africa does not want its Indians, so why should not British North Borneo be sold to an Indian company in order that they may settle there? Failing that, Australia should alter its laws concerning Asiatics and admit a strong Indian colony to New Guinea.

The most striking feature about these suggestions is their undisguised egotism. Because South Africa

has a prejudice, it is proposed that every other part of the Empire should go to great lengths to accommodate her; because she finds Indian labour less useful than formerly, the Indians she brought to her shores are to be shipped off to the unhealthiest regions of the earth.

The Report does the Committee little credit. What would its members say if other parts of the Empire tried to foist off unwanted sections of their population on the Union without regard to the wishes of the local inhabitants, or, indeed, to anything but their own convenience? This attempt to use the Empire as a dumping-ground is, of course, doomed to failure. But it is certainly a piece of cool cheek.

**The Indians To Remain In South Africa**

The *Natal Advertiser*, commenting on the report of the Committee of Inquiry on the Colonisation scheme, states:—

The report of the Indian Colonisation Inquiry Committee which has been issued in blue book form justifies fully the wisdom of those Indians who assented to the inquiry, just as it confounds the fears of those who, from the outset, wished to boycott it. It is more than a year since the Colonial-born Association was begotten of those who feared that, by sinister means the Natal Indian Congress was lending its aid to elements that had in view the wholesale and almost forcible emigration of Natal Indians to even less hospitable parts of the earth than their present habitation in South Africa; and the world was called to witness that, by permitting an Indian to sit on the Committee, the Congress was betraying all that the Colonial-born holds dear in this land. The Committee has now reported. The tears of the dissentients have proved unfounded. There has been no "selling of the pass." So far as the inquiry is concerned, the Colonial-born may sleep soundly in their beds and those who dreaded that a great betrayal of their birth-rights was being staged may now laugh at their fears. There will be no mass emigration from Natal. There is to be no Babylon by whose waters the exiles are to sit and weep, while their harps hang on the mouldering branches above them. All the Colonial-born Association has succeeded in doing as a result of its whirlwind campaign of dissent a year ago is to present once more to the European peoples of South Africa another example of the genius with which the Indian community succeeds in dividing itself when it is not being divided by outside forces.

**Impracticable**

The report deals with three suggested areas of possible Indian settlement overseas; East Africa, British Guiana and Malay. In respect of each its findings are negative. None of these areas offer any practical outlet either for India's own surplus population or for the comparative handful of South African Indians who might, under happier conditions, be tempted to colonise elsewhere in the British Empire. These findings do not surprise us. Mass movements of population are nowadays possible, save under such risks as would make

so desperate an experiment for more dangerous than prudence could safely contemplate. With sentiments of nationality running nowadays like a veld fire through the lives of numberless people the world over, there is no community so insignificant that it would not resent the intrusion on outside collaborators threatening to share the spoils of industry within its own borders. In the field of moral endeavour it may be true that the harvest is plentiful and the labourers are few. In the field of economic effort, however, the reverse is nowadays held to be the case; and there are few communities to-day that have not their own surplus of unwanted men and women. If—to use a simple and intelligible illustration—fifty thousand Natal Indians found sanctuary next year in British Guiana, it would probably merely mean that the problem of Natal to-day would become the problem of British Guiana to-morrow. The only mass movement of labour that has much chance of success is that which is inspired by empty lands inviting newcomers to their shores; certainly not that which comes from offloading a surplus merely in order to get rid of it.

### The Background

We are glad in a sense that the report has disclosed the impracticability of these colonisation suggestions; not because, in happier days, much might not be said for a redistribution of the Empire populations in the interests of the Commonwealth as a whole, but because it should now mean that opinion in this country will begin to concern itself even more directly than it now does with what is a question indigenous in South Africa. The one peril about the Indian problem in South Africa is that it should be allowed to drift, to "solve itself" as comfortably minded folk think that it may. We never have regarded the Indian question in Natal as, in any degree, a kindred problem to that of the Bantu. The Indian problem is primarily an Imperial problem; and it is astonishing to see how Natal people, who count themselves as loyal as the Crown itself, overlook this fact. The Natal Indian is a small figure in the foreground of the canvas. The background which dominates the scene is India, soon to become not only one, but the very greatest, of the self governing Dominions of the Commonwealth. Just as the people of English speech in Natal claim they have the right to appeal to the Cæsar of their island home in the North Sea when their prestige is imperilled or their rights menaced, so the Natal Indian will soon have a powerful homeland across the Indian Ocean that will rightly regard itself as the guardian of such free-born rights as its nationals in South Africa claim to possess. We are not at this stage going to push far-fetched parallels between one community and another living in the Union and looking wistfully overseas to the source of its race origin. But this must be said. The people of Natal should be the very last in the world to rebuke the Indian if, when India attains adult political stature, her sons living in the Union regard her as their court of appeal until they enjoy some larger measure of citizenship in the country of their adoption. Looked at imperially, we do not see how those people who profess a passionate attachment to the British Crown can be indifferent to the questions that are implicit in the relationship of the Natal Indian to the

Dominion of India, and that might easily prove a *casus belli* in the counsels of the Empire as a whole.

### A Warning

Those questions will keep for a little while. What in the meantime we would like to see, for the sake of the Indians as a whole in Natal, is a healing once more of those differences which have recently split them into two camps, robbing their Congress of its one-time representative character while endowing its late-born rival organisation with little more than the sterility of barren demagoguery. There is a great deal of work at hand awaiting a united Indian community bent on proving its fitness for a greater measure of European confidence and European sympathy than to-day it enjoys. So long, however, as the Indians quarrel among themselves and, by this means, convince the onlooker that a common unity is impossible among them, so long will even their well-wishers feel that it is a worthless and futile gesture to stand alongside of them!

### The South African Manifesto

Writing under the above heading the *Indian Social Reformer* says:—

THE two political parties of South Africa led by Generals Hertzog and Smuts have amalgamated and have issued a joint statement declaring their future policy. The Party, we are told, stands for the protection of the European, coloured and native populations against Asiatic immigration and competition, but maintaining the existing rights of Asiatics now legally domiciled in the Union. The whole world knows how well the South African Union Government protects its native subjects. As for Asiatics domiciled in the Union, mostly Indians, they have few rights left to be maintained and the new Party promises nothing more. When Indians were required to save Natal from ruin they were taken under indenture to South Africa with the distinct promise that on the expiry of their indentures they would be free citizens enjoying all the rights of free citizens. There was no restriction of the right of entry and many Indians went and settled in the country in the wake of indentured labour. This right India has always claimed. It was surrendered in the agreement made with the Union Government in 1914 in return for a promise, never kept, to treat domiciled Indians fairly. Sir Phiroozshah Mehta was furious at this unauthorised surrender of the claim of unrestricted entry which Indians as British subjects, he held, were entitled to. The Indian part of the agreement has been ever since rigorously enforced but the Union Government has not abated its hostility to Indians. The Asiatic immigration from which the new Party wishes to protect South Africa is not, therefore, that of Indians but of Japanese. Without British protection, South Africa is no match for Japan and that is, perhaps, the only reason why she does not declare her independence at once. In the ultimate resort, therefore, it is Britain which upholds this anti-Asiatic policy of South Africa.

## Relief Work In Bihar

### European Sympathy

The Publicity Officer, Bihar Central Relief Committee writes:—

**D**INBANDEHU ANDREWS, the indefatigable friend of India, in the course of a letter, describes the phenomenal interest in India that he witnessed among the European masses in the course of his recent Bihar Earthquake tour over the continent.

"The tour in Denmark, Belgium and Holland," he writes, "has opened my eyes. There is an amazing interest in India and especially in Bapu. I gave as my three subjects Gandhi, Tagore and Sadhu Sunder Singh about whom I am now writing. In every single case 'Gandhi' was chosen. There was almost no preparation for my visit. I left things to work themselves out and yet every meeting was crowded except in Brussels. In Stockholm there must have been over 1500 and crowds were standing. It is all by interpretation and yet they wanted the meetings to go on late into the night. You know our great 'Caxton Hall' meetings! What a contrast!

"The Indian earthquake moved them deeply and they wanted to send over volunteers. Pierre Ceresole's name carries great weight and if he comes to Europe with his own first hand experience he will be able to get the very best men to go out. The countries will each pay for their own men and they will go to serve and not to rule. It will truly be like admitting India fully into the comity of nations, if in this way the international team go out.

"I have just seen Mahatma Gandhi's own statement and I can say quite easily that the need will be all the greater after the monsoon. I can tell you how thankful I am not to have missed the marvellous opportunity. The moment Pierre Ceresole's offer came I saw it all as clear as possible that there was the very way to appeal to Europe. It had not been clear before. So I took the next boat to France and Switzerland and everything was arranged just at the right time. Then these different visits have followed and though they have been terribly tiring and I was slightly ill in Denmark, it was worth it."

Charlie Andrews hopes that his voyage to South Africa, besides giving him a chance to reconpe, will enable him to finish his book on the Bihar Earthquake which Allen and Unwin are exceedingly keen to publish. The book will be translated in Hindi, Urdu, Bengali and other Indian languages for which preparation have been made besides European languages.

A final spurt is being made by the various organizations of the Bihar Central Relief Committee to complete within the specified time the programme of the wells and tanks reconstruction, chalked out by it under the suggestion of Mahatmaji in the middle of March last. Exact figures for all the districts are not yet available but it is surmised that about three thousand wells and eight hundred tanks were sanctioned by the end of May after which no fresh undertaking can be sanctioned. This restriction is intended to insure the completion of all the projects undertaken before the onset of rains. So far the Bihar Central Relief Committee has distri-

buted a sum of 12 lakhs and a half to the districts for various items of relief out of which an expenditure of about six lakhs has already been incurred in connection with the water supply programme.

The total figure of donations received so far by the Bihar Central Relief Committee so far stands at Rs. 26,38,072-8-7.

The present relief operations in which the Committee is at present engaged will naturally come to a close when the rains commence. With a view to coping with the situation that will arise on account of the floods that are anticipated, preparations are afoot to reshuffle dispositions and re-organise the machinery of relief on a fresh basis. The two problems that are very much exercising the attention of the Committee are the question of unemployment and destitution that will come to a crisis during and after the rainy season and that of middle class relief, which is far more acute in the villages than is generally supposed. What has been accomplished, so far is to make a preliminary inquiry into the extent and nature of relief that would be required and to prepare lists of bona fide sufferers deserving relief.

The house-building programme can be undertaken hereafter only. Huge stocks of cheap building materials and food grains will thus need to be poured into the afflicted areas. But the railway concession is due to expire at the end of this month. Unless it is extended, it is feared, it will seriously cripple relief work and aggravate distress.

Patna, 9th June, 1934.

## South African Terror

**W**E have already referred to the move in the Union of South Africa to have the Protectorates transferred to the Government of the Union, says the *Sun* (Bombay). And the reader will have noticed the sanctimonious profession made in the document, announcing the fusion of the Smuts-Hertzog parties, of concern for native interests, coupled with a threat against Asiatics. Now we see that a petition has been presented to General Hertzog by the White inhabitants of some settlements in Bechuanaland praying that the native protectorates may be transferred to the Government. It is not surprising that ninety per cent. of the whites had signed the petition.

A significant commentary on these moves is furnished in the outspoken comments of the Johannesburg *Star* on the kind of justice obtainable by the natives in the courts of the Union. The Foreign Editor of the *Daily Herald* had been so overcome by the instances cited by the Johannesburg newspaper that he splashes it as the "Black terror of South African veldt." Not merely is there an increasing tendency in the Union courts to inflict minimum sentences on white men found guilty of offences against the native; while similar offences by the natives are punished with reckless severity. But there prevails a "private lynch law" of the Whites which the Government practically condones.

The *Star* in a moderate comment expresses its reluctance, "for obvious reasons, to criticise judges in the performance of their very difficult, and arduous duties." But the journal gives away the

entire show when it looks to the growth of enlightened public opinion for the judges to be able to perform their duties with judicial fairness and impartiality.

One may ignore, if one likes, this outburst on the part of the press. But when to the caustic exposure in the newspapers is added the powerful voice of an ex-Chief Justice, no indictment of the Union Government's native policy could be too severe. Addressing the joint council of the European and the Bantus, he stated that the keynote of the Union's policy in regard to the natives seemed to be repression. Though they outnumber the whites by three to one, the proportion of electors of the race was only 3 per cent. of the population. It is an undoubted fact that they have been the chief operative factors in the creation of the budget surplus. Yet with three-fourths of the population they are allocated but a fiftieth of the surplus, in spite of their dire economic distress. Further the entire policy favoured the mischievous manufacture of criminals among the natives, and this only helped in the further repression of the race. The policy of the topdog, the Chief Justice characterised this.

But whether or no this is contrary to the best interests of South Africa, there is no doubt this is the effective policy of the Smuts-Hertzog combination. The utter demoralisation of the whites can be seen from the fact that even the judges are victims of this crass racialism. No wonder, in these circumstances the Asiatic get short shrift. No wonder, again, the Union Government thinks this constitutes an irrefragable claim for their absorption of the Protectorates as well.

## Is There An Ultimate Reality?

Swami Adayanandji Addresses  
The Library Group

The Durban Library Group meeting in the Art Gallery, Town Hall, on Wednesday, 4th July was well attended. There was a fair sprinkling of Indians to hear the Swamiji give a discourse on "Reality." Advocate A. de Charmoi was in the chair. After a short preamble by the chairman the Swami dilated on the differences in philosophical systems and dwelt for sometimes on the differences, in points of view between Eastern and Western philosophies, showing that the West gave to its hustle and bustle and ceaseless activity the significance of progress, whereas the East profoundly believed more in spiritual rather than in material progress and development.

At times the Swami literally soared in the clouds in the exposition of the Vedantic view of reality. According to Vedantism there is no reality at all, apart from the one, eternal and immutable reality. Subjectivity is too often an illusion. People take for objective reality that which is only a subjective perception. According to the most popular philosophies of the East the one immutable reality is the Ultimate Reality. What ordinarily appears to us to be objectively real is in actuality not so but rarely obvious manifestations of that one ultimate reality.

To some members of the audience such a system of philosophy apparently sounded too idealistic and unpragmatic. This was shown in questions in answer to which the Swami spoke at length. Un-

less man changed his point of view in regard to evil—for evil is merely subjectively so—and unless he adopted a point of view which had the essence of universality there would be no end to wars, strife national and otherwise, racial distinctions and class prejudices. As an instance of the narrow points of view people throughout the world were adopting he spoke of the misdirection of scientific talent; of how scientists were lavishly spending their energies in the invention of poisonous gases. This is evidence of a narrow point of view. A philosophical system based on the principle of universality would be inimical to such a policy. The address was highly provocative and at times the Swami was outspoken. An effort is being made to have the Swami deliver another lecture under the same auspices in the near future.—G.S.

## Indian's Fine Act Of Courtesy

From time to time letters appear in the *Natal Mercury* with regard to the fine display of courtesy shown by Indians on the road, we reproduce the following which is a typical one:—

Sir,—As a member of the A.A. I feel it is my duty to bring to your notice an example of road courtesy extended to me and my fellow passengers by an Indian merchant, Mr. M. I. Gardee & Co., White River. On our way from Nelspruit to Machadadorp, a distance of 73 miles, our headlights suddenly failed. Having blown out three fuses in attempts to locate the fault in the wiring system we had visions of spending an uncomfortable night on the low veld. It was altogether too dark to continue our journey on a strange road. We were extremely fortunate, however, in that within a very short space of time a car pulled up and the said Mr. Gardee got out and offered to drive slowly ahead of us for the remainder of the journey. Two passengers in his car lent assistance by shining torches from the back of their car, and thus by pre-arranged signals warned us of bumps in the road and dangerous bends. When we had successfully climbed out of the valley on to the high veld Mr. Gardee stopped and told us that he had urgent business to conduct at his branch store in Waterval Boven which was six miles off the main road and about ten miles from Machadadorp, and asked us if we would mind if we stopped the night at Waterval Boven. We agreed, and after driving for 25 miles, reached the latter town at about eight o'clock. Our luck was again out as we were unable to obtain accommodation anywhere in town. On hearing this Mr. Gardee called me on one side and told me that he could put us up in the store for the night and would give us new beds, mattresses, linen etc. which he would take from his stock, provided that we did not mind sleeping in the store. I might mention there were six of us to provide for. We gladly accepted, and, after dining at the hotel were met by this gentleman, who took us to his store where, to our surprise, we found everything in readiness—beds were made and, a wash-basin and towel was on the counter and on a small table was a water jug with six glasses, as well as a box of cigarettes and candles. A wireless set had been tuned in for our benefit should we

want any news at ten o'clock. Before leaving us for the night Mr. Gardes gave me his bunch of keys and told me that we were to help ourselves to more blankets, which we would find on the shelves, if we

were cold in the night. Coffee was brought to us at 6.30 a.m. just before we departed. Mr. Gardes refused to accept anything for his trouble.

E. STANLEY TORITT  
Durban.

## SOUTH AFRICA

### NEWS IN BRIEF

#### New Education Fellowship Conference

Those proposing to attend the Johannesburg meetings of the New Education Conference should note that the first session will be held at the University on Monday, July 16 at 9.30 a.m., when addresses on "The African Indigenous Life" will be given by Professor B. Malinowski, Mrs. A. W. Hoernle and Professor R. F. Alfred Hoernle, to be followed by discussion. At Capetown the African Education Section attracted large audiences and in Johannesburg the session will be more comprehensive. The overseas speakers will be Professors Bovec (Geneva), Carney, Coulter and Dewey (U.S.A.), Malinowski (London) and V. Murray (Hull), and there will be experienced educationists from Kenya, Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia, the Protectorates, as well as the Union. As at Capetown, the chairman throughout is to be Mr. J. D. Rheinallt Jones, of the South African Institute of Race Relations.

#### Health Training For Natives and Indians

The first course of Public Health training for Natives and Indians ever conducted in the Union has just been completed in Maritzburg, where instruction was given by the Maritzburg Municipal Public Health Department under the supervision of the Medical Officer of Health, Dr. C. C. P. Anning, to Indians and Native. Thirteen men, five being Indians and eight Natives, were trained and at a recent examination conducted by Drs Park Ross and Cluver, of the Union Department of Public Health, eight of them were successful. All the candidates had obtained their Junior Certificates and were given extensive training in elementary anatomy and physiology, hygiene and sanitation, with special reference to infectious diseases, housing, water supply and refuse disposal. By the courtesy of the Medical Superintendent, all students were allowed to attend for one month at Grey's Hospital as assistant orderlies. Practical training in all branches of personal and public hygiene was given, including attendance at the Municipal Abattoir, the sewerage farm and disinfecting station. Dr. Anning told *The Natal Mercury* that he was very satisfied with the results and stated that many applications had been received from non-Europeans for admission to the next course. It was not, however, intended to start upon a new course until it was certain that employment would be available for those successful. Those who had passed at the recent examinations were being absorbed in employment as assistants for work among people of their own race, but under the supervision of Europeans. It was hoped that by the agency of such assistants, who had been trained in

the bare essentials of the theory and practice of hygiene, to spread among the non-European peoples a sound appreciation of the rules of living that would lead to an improvement in their health and to the prevention of disease among them. The names of the successful candidates are, in order of merit: E. L. Myamande, A. Gumede, Y. S. Lazarus, G. K. Lazarus, H. L. Mismanga, R. Nkabinde, Z. Mkize, M. Daniel and J. Magwaza.

#### The Royal Assent

According to a cable message, His Majesty the King has signed the Status of the Union Bill and the Royal Executive Functions and Seals Bill. The Acts will be received in the Union within the next few weeks.

#### S.A. Protectorates Committee

Following the decision to set up a Parliamentary South African Protectorates Committee with Lord Selborne as chairman and Captain Victor Cazale, Lord Lothian and Mr. W. Lunn as secretaries, the following members of both Houses have now signified their intention of joining the Committee: Earl Buxton, Earl Winterton, Mr. L. S. Amery, Sir Edward Crigg, Sir Robert Hamilton, Mr. A. Lennox-Boyd, Mr. E. Mallalieu, Mr. A. A. Somerville, Colonel J. C. Wedgewood, Lord Balfour of Borlough, Lord Lugard, Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland, Lord Lloyd, Mr. Emery Evans, and Mr. S. Storey.

#### Government Indian School

From August 1, St. Oswald's Government-aided Indian School, Newcastle, will be fully maintained as a Government school, according to a notification received by the Agent-General from the Provincial Administration.

#### Treasury Receipts Show Increase For June

Treasury receipts for June amounted to £2,122,024, an increase of £289,822 over June, 1933. Customs and excise returns are £939,641, posts and telegraphs and telephones £333,347 and inland revenue £848,036. All these figures reveal an increase over June, 1933.

For April, May, and June, 1934, the Treasury returns total £6,219,373 or £974,275 more than in the same period in 1933. Since April, 1934, the customs figures show an advance of £623,925 over the three months in 1933.

#### Clairwood Social and Debating Society

A welcome reception (under the auspices of the above society) will be accorded to His Holiness Shri Swami Adyanandji on Sunday the 15th July 1934 at 9.30 a.m. at the Indian Boy's School, Clairwood. His Holiness will deliver a lecture on "Image Worship."

## THINGS IN GENERAL

### *Physical Performance By The Girl Guides*

The girl pupils of Baroda Arya Kanya Mahavidyalaya gave a most successful and wonderful physical performance recently at the Royal Cinema, Zanzibar, when H.E. the Acting British Resident presided. The show was very much admired by the audience when a girl shot an arrow cutting the rope and thus garlanding His Excellency who had squatted on the ground for the purpose. At the end of the show His Excellency congratulated the girls and their teachers and said that the only way in which such training would be possible here would be through the Girl Guide movement.

### *"Indian Saint The Greatest Man Of Peace"*

The *Christian Century* has nominated Mahatma Gandhi for the Nobel Peace Prize. There could be no more obvious, no more impossible suggestion. Obvious, because the Indian saint is pre-eminently the greatest man of Peace in our time,, writes the *Unity of Chicago*. "Alone among the world's leaders he preaches and practices those principles of non-violence and brotherhood which lie at the heart of every peace gospel ever given to mankind. But this suggestion is also impossible because the record of the Nobel Peace Prize shows that the trustees of the award are not engaged in honouring peace champions of this Gandhian type. It is true that they once decorated Jane Addams—and then spoiled their own action by dividing her prize with Nicholas Murray Butler, who is about as much of a peace man as Marshall Pilsudski, of Poland, who has been significantly nominated for the Prize this year! But with such chance exception, the Nobel Prize has gone consistently year after year to statesmen and diplomats who have walked the familiar and well-trodden ways of world polity. No, the Peace Prize has never quite been able to rise above the level of dynamite and arms in which it had its origin...In this age of wars, it should have been easy to bestow this Prize upon those heroic men and women who have outlawed war from their hearts and are striving at fearful cost of labour and reputation to do away with it for ever!"

### *Woes Of Indians In Mozambique*

A "United Press" message from Lahore states:— Mr. Dharam Vir, the Under-Secretary of the Hindu Mahasabha has been informed that the Indians staying in Mozambique (East Africa) now find it very hard to live there. Every merchant has to pay a pretty good fee at the time of getting a licence for running a shop. Again, an Indian shopkeeper, however petty, he may be, has to pay £50 as annual tax. A tailor has to pay £7 and a barber £9. But the worst of it is that the Indian merchants trading there cannot employ Indians in the numerous trades, because according to the newly formed regulations 70 per cent. of the employees should be Portuguese. Under these circumstances the Indian community in Mozambique is naturally fretting and wishes that the Government at home should take necessary steps to ameliorate their condition.

Commenting on the above the *Star* of Bombay remarks that very serious hardships are being undergone by Indian merchants in Portuguese East Africa. Outside Kemalist Turkey, where they recently passed an order shutting out foreigners from a number of occupations, we have for the first time in Mozambique legislation as to whom the Indian shop-keepers shall employ. This is bad enough at all times, but is rendered worse by an oppressive professional tax. It would seem as if the tax were levied with the sole object of wiping out these shopkeepers. We do not know if the Government of India have any information on the subject. They might gently remind the Portuguese Government that many of its Indian subjects are employed to their own profit in British India and that sumptuary legislation of this kind and this oppressive taxation are not neighbourly acts. In the case of the employment of Portuguese, we dare say the sympathy of the Government of India will be with the Indian shopkeepers. For, it has required long years to make the Government of India realise that Indians have a right to expect employment in their motherland. The Government of India ought to lose no time in telling the public all it knows about the complaint made by the Secretary of the Mozambique Hindu Mahasabha.

### *An Indian Edison*

An Indian inventor, who has just arrived in Rangoon, has taken out 53 patents in two years. He says he invents things "just for the fun of it," and has made no attempt to exploit his ideas commercially. Here are some of them:—

"Indelible" lettering on soap; production of comic cartoons of the mickey mouse type by photographing real actors in distorting mirrors; a method of screening coloured films from non-coloured films; an automatic shoe-polisher; a quick-winding gramophone; and methods of extracting scent from flowers and fruit without injuring them. Now he has thought of a scheme for improving Rangoon's water supply by the use of compressed air to extract the silt and salt from the river which flows past the town. He is also working on a special drill which, he claims, greatly simplifies the process of boring for oil.

### *1935 Naval Conference*

It is understood that both diplomatic and naval heads have decided to agree to the holding of the 1935 Naval Conference in London. The American ambassador in London has received instructions not to object if the British Government extends the invitation to America.

### *South West Africa As Fifth Province*

The annual congress of the United South West Party has opened at Windhoek and is being attended by 60 delegates from all parts of the Territory. The main business of the congress is the future policy of the Party, which is closer association with the Union, and the administration of the Territory as a fifth Province under the terms of the Mandate. There is also the question of the forthcoming general elections and it is understood that the Party has decided to contest practically every seat.

*Dr. Shroff's Eye Hospital*

The following is a resumé of the work done in Dr. Shroff's Charity Eye Hospital, (Delhi) during the month of May, 1934:—Outpatients' Department: Males 3,777, Females 1,737, Children 2,008, Mahomedans 3,062, Hindus 4,070 Christians 102, Others 288.—Total 7,522, In-Patients' Department: Admissions No. 71, Operations No. 69.

*Stronger Than Steam*

And here's a ready hand  
To ply the needful tool,  
And skill'd enough, by lessons rough,  
In Labour's rugged school.  
No alms task, give me my task;  
Here are arms, the leg,  
The strength, the sinews of a man,  
To work and not to beg.

—TOM HOOD.

## INDIA

## NEWS IN BRIEF

*Congress President*

The Working Committee of the Congress has recommended the name of Babu Rajendra Prasad as the President of the All-India Congress which is meeting at Bombay in October next. This recommendation is welcomed in the country. It is being pointed out that he would have been appointed the Congress President in 1932 after the arrival of Gandhiji from London had the Civil Disobedience movement not started again. His great work in connection with the relief of the stricken Bihar alone entitles him to the highest honour that the Indian nation can give him.

*The Late Mr. Mahendra Prasad*

The death occurred at Chapra, after a four months' illness, of Babu Mahendra Prasad, aged 65, the elder brother of Babu Rajendra Prasad, the Bihar Congress leader. The deceased, who was a popular public worker, was well-known in Congress and business circles, being an ex-Swarajist member of the Council of State and Deputy Governor of the Federation of Co-operative Banks of the Province.

*Gandhiji's Health At Breaking Point*

A Reuter's message from Lahore states that Gandhiji's health is at breaking point, according to his chief lieutenant, in work on behalf of the depressed classes. Urging the curtailment of the programme in connection with his forthcoming visit to Lahore, he says Gandhiji might easily collapse under the strain of many ceremonies.

*What He Witnessed*

Sir Laurie Hammond, (Ex-Governor of Bihar and Orissa) says:—

"I have witnessed three big agitations in India, each more intense than its predecessor, each placing the British residents, official and non-official, in a more difficult position. I would be very sorry to provoke a fourth and see our officers placed, owing to the development in India during the past fifteen years, in the impossible position of having to prohibit what they are powerless to prevent. I would far rather see them trying to help Indians to run their country, and I believe that such assistance will for many years to come be gratefully welcomed by the vast majority of the Indian people."

*Indian Girls To Bombay From East Africa*

A party of 29 girls from East Africa left last month for Bombay to continue their education in the Arya Kanya Maha Vidyalaya, Baroda.

*Another Fast As Penance For Assault*

Gandhiji has decided to begin a seven day's fast beginning on Aug. 8, as penance for the assault on Pandit Lalnath, an Orthodox Hindu leader, when Orthodox Hindus and Reformists came into conflict during a public meeting at Ajmer.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

A lecture by Swami Adyhanandji on Sunday at 2 p.m. "In Search of God" will be delivered at the A.Y.S Indian School, Mayville. All are invited to attend.

The ceremony of the laying of the foundation stone of St. Anthony's new Indian School on the site obtained near the Race Course, Centenary Road, by Her Excellency The Countess of Clarendon, will take place on Tuesday, 24th July, 1934, at 3.30 p.m.

The Finance Committee of the Durban Town Council decided to recommend that the Chief Constable, Mr. W. Whitsitt, who attains the age of 60 on Feb. 18, 1935, be retired on pension from that date.

Members and officials of the Pretorians F.C. were present at Mr. G. Sooboo's residence, to welcome the Vice-President, Mr. H. Khan, from India. Among the speakers were Messrs. M. Anthony (president), M. Maharaj (vice-president), G. Sookoo (captain), M. Khan (vice-captain), G. Moothoo (secretary), M. Corpoo (treasurer), N. Naidoo and H. Wilson. Light refreshments were served afterwards.

## Bihar Earthquake Fund

We acknowledge the receipt from the Ultenhage Kunwarani Indian Women's Welfare Society, (per Mrs. L. C. Webber) of £2 : 15 - 0

## Last Saturday's Boxing

### Bud Gengan's Lucky Win

THE MAIN BOUT Mannie Dixon (9.94) vs. Bud Gengan (9.74). The Durban Town Hall was fairly well filled last Saturday when the Lightweight Championship of Natal was contested for between Bud Gengan and Mannie Dixon. For some time there has been a controversy in local boxing circles as to who is the better man and it is still doubtful as to whether the fight for the championship last Saturday will dispel the argument of the controversy, for with the exception of the first round Mannie Dixon gained an easy lead till the 10th round, when Bud Gengan landed a well-timed right which caught Dixon full in the mouth and chin. The latter seemed to crumple up quite suddenly and Bud's quick following up brought a rather sudden end to the bout. If the fight had gone the full distance and there were only three rounds more—it is beyond doubt that Dixon would have gained the day, with ease and much to spare.

From the commencement Dixon took the initiative and it was obvious that the fight was going to be one of hard and prolific hitting. The first round was fairly even but from the 2nd round to the 9th Dixon by continually going on the attack was scoring consistently. By this time it was apparent Dixon would win if only the contest went the distance. Bud in the interim was reserved and either through tact or an inferiority complex, took up more of a defensive attitude. He landed occasional blows but he failed to follow up quick enough. In the 10th round the unexpected happened. Dixon for a moment dropped his guard; Bud saw the opening and before Dixon could recover up he was sprawling over the ropes. These were tense and excited moments. Contrary to the expectations of all who saw the opening round Bud had won.

The fight was one of the best yet seen in Durban. Bud Gengan is now the Lightweight Champion of Natal.

### The Preliminaries

In addition to the star bout, there were four preliminary bouts—all interesting and full of thrills. In the first bout Jimmy Spookdew (8.5) gained a K.O. victory over Manuel Savary (8.0) in the 3rd round. Spookdew had the advantage both of height and weight. The second encounter between two young pugilists, Kid Ahmed (6.13) and Young Harry (7.0) was an excellent display of boxing. From the point of view of pugilistic science and ringcraft this bout was one of the best hitlers seen in non-European circles. The fight was spirited with Kid Ahmed consistently on the offensive. The final gong gave Young Harry an extremely doubtful decision on points. The crowd, particularly on the gallery, gave noisy evidence of their feelings. Kid Ahmed's speed, quick following up and versatility are his strong points; it certainly was a hard hitting affair.

### Renico Kid Simmons Fails To Appear

Renico Kid Simmons, the Trinidad champion failed to put in an appearance against Willie Forgas of Capetown. He put up a drab and poor showing against Campbell last time and it was expected he would vindicate himself against Forgas. 'Indisposition' was given as the cause of his non-appearance.

Seaman Chetty (7st; 5lbs.) went the full distance with M. B. Chippen (7.1) over 6 rounds and gained a fairly easy victory on points. In the final contest Young Pottier (8.0) the veteran, overcame with ease

the comparatively young Yodis Vefsa (7.9). Veeran was not at his best, while Pottier by going on the offensive had Veeran cornered on several occasions. Pottier gained a K.O. in the 3rd round.

## Soccer

### All-India Team Wins At Capetown

The All-India Soccer tourists defeated a Western Province Coloured eleven at Hartleyvale by three goals to one. Although the slippery conditions made ball control and accurate passing very difficult, the tourists gave a remarkably fine exhibition and delighted the 1,500 spectators with their player play. The opening exchanges were fairly even, but the better team work of the Indians made the tourists more dangerous and Lakshminarayan scored in the twenty-first minute. In the second half tourists did most of the attacking, Ganguli and Ahmed scoring, while Thomas scored Western Province's only goal.

### All-India Beats Coloured Team

A large crowd at the Roanewal ground last Sunday afternoon saw All-India beat the South African Coloured eleven by four goals to one. Lakshminarayan opened All-India's score with a high shot into the corner of the net, but South Africa equalised before half-time through Adams. On the resumption Lakshminarayan netted his second goal. South Africa nearly equalised, Shah in the All-India goal failing in his effort to save, but one of the backs cleared. Carr, the Transvaal centre-forward, had a chance of scoring, but took the ball to within ten yards of the All-India goal mouth and was taken offside. Chaudhri scored All-India's third goal with a fine shot and Dutt, the visitors' captain, ended a fine movement by scoring the fourth and final goal. All-India pressed strongly in the closing stages.

### At Kimberley

Griquas lost to All-India 6 goals to 1.

## Fort Hare Beats Sastri

### Pool Display By Home Team

Cricket Field was well patronised last Wednesday by Native and Indian spectators to witness a unique event in non-European soccer. A team representing the S. A. Native College at Fort Hare, met the Sastri College and Old Boys last Wednesday (4th July). Mr. S. Williams was in charge of the whistle. Sastri at the commencement gave the visitors some anxious moments but Fort Hare revealed themselves the better team. At the interval the score was 1-0 in favour of Fort Hare. In the second half the Sastri forwards lost several opportunities through dribbling. M. I. Yusuf in particular dilly-dallied too long and too often with the ball. Fort Hare had fewer openings but they put them to good use. Their defence, too, was solid. Final score 4-0.

On the day of the match the Fort Hare contingent was the guests of the Sastri College. On Monday (2nd July) there was a friendly tennis match between the two Colleges at the Derby Court. Sastri won by 12-6. Fort Hare had only two of their first team players. The other tennis players did not accompany the soccer team, the teams were:—FORT HARE: M. T. Chlepe, Mewabe, Crater, Masaywa, Twaite, and A. K. Yndi. SASTRI: H. S. Miller, M. I. Yusuf, G. Singh, L. Vindan, W. Thobani, and O. M. LaRhi.

The visitors left on Thursday for P. M. Burg. They will travel to Johannesburg, Kroonstad and finally return to Fort Hare.