

INDIAN OPINION

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NOTES AND NEWS

Mahatma Gandhi's Health

SOME anxiety has been caused by the publication in the local daily press of a message received from Mahatma Gandhi by Mr. H. Kallenbach which reads as though Mahatma Gandhi was unwell. The word is not unwell but "am well" meaning that Mahatma Gandhi has broken his fast and is well.

India Government On Colonisation Report

IN the Legislative Assembly Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer asked a short notice question. "Will the Government be pleased to state what action they propose to take on the South African Colonization Enquiry report?" Mr. Bajpai replied:—The Government of India have informed the Government of the Union of South Africa that they will formulate their views on the report only after Indian opinion, both in South Africa and in India has expressed itself fully. They have so far received no indication of the reaction of Indians in South Africa to the report. They also propose to consult the Standing Emigration Committee of the two Houses of the Indian Legislature, as soon as they can place before the Committee representative expressions of Indian opinion in both the countries. Communication of their own conclusions to the Government of the Union is therefore, likely to take some time.

Roos And His Centre Party

MR. TIELMAN ROOS is still large as life. Anyone who says that Mr. Roos is no longer going to speak about Indians and make that a plank for his political propaganda is living in a fool's paradise. On August 15 at a largely attended meeting in Brakpan Mr. Tielman Roos is reported to have enumerated the principles of his Centre Party. If there was employment, Mr. Roos said, it was the duty of the State to see that the unemployed were provided with the wherewithal to live. No part of the European population should be allowed to sink. Another important principle of the Centre Party, he said, was the dividing line should be drawn between the jobs for white and black. All skilled and semi-skilled work should be given to Europeans. A man who employed a native chauffeur ought not to be allowed

to have a car. "We must see," added Mr. Roos, "that the Indian does not eat up the businesses of our towns. Where they exist, conditions become dirty, unpleasant and a curse. I say that there is nothing unfair in confining Indians to their own locations. The Centre Party is going to do that, and I may tell you that there is not another party which subscribes to that principle." The Centre Party was also going to take away the vote of the native in the Cape.

"This Restless Age"

ADDRESSING the Ben oni Rotary Club on "This Restless Age" Mr. Duncan Little is reported to have said that human greed and the desire for personal success at any price was more intense than ever before. Just as the individual was to blame, so were nations. People to-day, he said, were indulging recklessly in the pleasures of life and giving little or no thought to the ideals and fundamentals which should form a vital part of their very existence. Young people spent their time at cinemas and at dances, and were perpetually grovelling madly after new and more thrills. In the big cities of the world he went on, thousands of pounds were squandered nightly in entertainment and champagne, while, in the same great centres, millions were living in starvation and squalor. Real art and fine thoughts were rare, he said. It was the blatant, hectic age of jazz. Occasional periods of reflection and a stronger spirit of comradeship, he said, would go far towards making the world happier and sounder.

Another Commission

THE Government has appointed a commission to inquire into and report upon the working of the law relating to trading on land in the Transvaal proclaimed as public diggings under the Precious and Base Metals Act, with power to examine witnesses. The members of the commission are Mr. Sidney Maynard Page (chairman); Mr. W. M. Edwards, Senator the Hon. Gustave Hartog, Mr. P. Richter and Mr. Wilfrid Fearnheard, with Mr. W. H. Louw as secretary. The address of the secretary to the commission is 50, New Law Courts, Johannesburg.

Indians Abroad Directory 1934

THE Imperial Indian Citizenship Association, Bombay, has published the "Indians Abroad Directory for the year 1934. This is the second edition and is bulkier than the first one and contains more detailed information concerning Indians settled outside India. The compiler and editor of the Directory Mr. S. A. Waiz is to be congratulated for the onerous task he has taken on his shoulders and the great improvement he has made on the first edition. The Directory will be found of immense value to every public worker in the cause of Indians abroad and to everyone who desires to acquaint himself with an outline of their conditions.

Indian Opinion

FRIDAY, AUGUST 24TH, 1934.

OUR OWN NEEDS

DURING the last year or two especially there has been a heavy call on the purses of the Indian community of South Africa. In Natal the Natal Indian Congress has had two elaborate functions—one in honour of Rippe George and another in honour of H.E. The Governor-General and other demonstrations, the heavy expense of which has fallen on the shoulders of the community. And yet, of course, neither the Natal Indian Congress nor the S.A.I.C. has had even the time to concentrate on the national calamity caused in India by the disastrous earthquake in Behar; for so far no attempt has been made by either of these bodies to collect a cent for the relief of the distressed. The response of the Transvaal Indians in this connection is worthy of praise. Excepting for the £500 from the Parsee Rustomjee Trust and about £750 from Mr. J. E. Gardee of Johannesburg the bulk of another sum of about £1,500 has been contributed by Indians in the Transvaal. The money given in this is given in a very deserving cause and we can have nothing to say against it.

Then we have had collectors coming from India to raise funds for this, that or the other institution. Mostly it has been for education purposes and people in this country have shown their hospitality to these friends of ours and have readily given their bit. A fact to be noted in this connection is that so far the people coming from overseas have not come for funds because their institutions were starving but for the purpose of raising a capital fund in order that they may be able to maintain themselves from the interest derived therefrom.

Others again have come as preachers with the expectation of getting monetary help to enable them to go on a world tour or some such thing.

While we cannot refuse these good friends who come knocking at our door we should not forget that charity begins at home. Don't we who talk of this country as being ours by birth and by adoption owe a duty to our own poor and our own children?

What have we done for them? Are we not a community large enough and wealthy enough in this country as to be able to run our own national institutions? Is it necessary that we should always be dependent upon the Government or Christian Missions to supply and to look after our needs? Are we not patriotic enough to at least try to be independent? If we are not can we not justifiably be considered a burden to this country and as such unfit to live or to enjoy the rights as citizens of this country? These are pertinent questions which every individual and every public body should ask unto themselves.

From the amount of money we have been able to give out to others outside the Union it is quite obvious that we are in a position to look after our own needs in so far as finance is concerned, and yet we have not a single institution of which we could say with pride: 'this is our national institution.' Health and education are the two essential things needed for any progressive community. We are lacking in both. Rich people, when they fall sick, can afford to call doctors at their homes and to have nurses to attend on them or to go to nursing homes. But how much thought have we given to our poor who fall sick and are left at the mercy of God? In the absence of any provision for them by ourselves we have, of course, to thank the Government for the accommodation provided for them at the Addington or the Depot hospitals. But to any person who has the misfortune of possessing a dark complexion both these places are like a veritable hell. Scandalous treatment is being meted out to Indian patients we understand at the Depot hospital and as a result of a stir made by the Colonial Born and Settlers Indian Association it is learnt that some improvements have been effected.

Then we have also to very sincerely thank the St. Aidan's Mission for coming to our rescue by providing for us one and the only hospital where, as regards treatment is concerned, we can feel quite safe. In the absence of self-help on our part and in view of the differential treatment meted out to us in Government institutions we are greatly indebted in South Africa and, we dare say, in other parts too to Christian Missions for our health and education. The St. Aidan's is one such Mission and it would be the height of ingratitude on our part if we were to fail to express our profound sense of appreciation for the humanitarian services rendered by it through its hospital.

The St. Aidan's Mission has prepared plans to build a new hospital for Indians at a cost of £6,850 and a building fund is being raised to which the sum of £4,200 has already been subscribed and a balance of £2,450 is still required. The only practical demonstration the Indian community could give of their gratitude to the Mission is by generously subscribing to its fund which we hope they will do. But they may not allow the matter to rest at that. We can feel satisfied only when we have an Indian national hospital under Indian management and similar other institutions which we may be able to call our own without having to be under the obliga-

tion of anyone. This is the first step to *Swaraj* and unless every Indian prepares himself for it he cannot expect his country to be free. Unless we have that nationalism in us the talk of internationalism is all sham and hypocrisy.

This discussion leads us to ask, what is the position of the £40,000 bequeathed by the late Mr. R. K. Khan for hospitals for Indians and the £5,000 given by Mr. Andrew Weir for the same purpose. It is a fairly long time now since these two amounts have been donated and the public is entitled to know from those in charge what steps, if any, have been taken to fulfil the desire of the donors and if not why not?

The Things We've Forgotten.

Twenty Years Ago

EXTRACTS FROM THE "INDIAN OPINION,"
AUGUST 26TH, 1914

Indians And The War

A N enthusiastic meeting of Indians was held on the premises of Mr. Parsee Rustomjee on the 17th inst., under the auspices of the Natal Indian Association. The hall was overcrowded, and many could not gain admittance. Among those present were Messrs. O. H. A. Jhaveri, Parsee Rustomjee, Abdul Cader, Lazarus and Bryan Gabriel, V. Lawrence, V. R. B. Moodley, G. D. Hansraj, Imam Abdul Kader Bawazeer, R. Bugwan, Lutchman Panday, R. Lugenberthy, A. S. Singh, V. S. Q. Pather, S. Goolabsingh, Sorabjee and A. Christopher. A report was submitted by the secretaries of the Committee, who had already taken the initiative in collecting subscriptions from the members of the Indian community in aid of the Mayor's Relief Fund, and stated that the first instalment of the subscriptions collected had been handed to the Mayor. . . . At the suggestion of the Natal Indian Association, Messrs. M. Rawat and Co., proprietors of the Union Bioscope in Victoria Street, Durban, have offered to give a star programme for to-night with the object of handing over the proceeds of the night's performance to the Mayor's War Relief Fund. . . . The Indian community has already contributed over £330 to the Mayor's War Relief Fund. The Chinese community in Durban, which is only small in numbers, has contributed £55 4s. . . . Arrangements are being made by the Natal Indian Association for the holding of Ambulance Classes.

From the Editor's Chair :

It is an easy thing for an influential committee of well-to-do men to call upon a poor struggling man and induce him to part with his last penny, but it would be criminal folly to practise such methods of extortion. What is given let it be given voluntarily and without pressure. Each man knows his own business best and knows how much he can afford to give. Therefore, let all who can contribute to the Governor-General's Relief Fund do so cheerfully and of their own free will.

Colonisation Enquiry Report

Mr. Sastri's Views

THE Right Hon. Srinivasa Sastriar who was the first Agent-General to the Government of India in South Africa, interviewed on the South African Indian Colonisation Committee Report stated :—

"The Committee whose report has just been published, state expressly what is commonly ignored, namely, that investigation of (likely) countries is to be jointly by the Government of India and the Union Government and that the resulting scheme, if any, should be for the benefit of Indians alike from this country and from South Africa. To put it in another and perhaps clearer way, the scheme as conceived by the Round Table Conference of 1932 is for the two countries together and not for South Africa only.

The Committee likewise admit that the Indian community are in acute economic distress accentuated by the White Labour policy now in vogue in the Union. Are the Government of India now in a position to join in a large inquiry into the conditions obtaining in North Borneo, New Guinea and other countries mentioned in the report? Is it possible for them to encourage and foster the large colonisation scheme for their nationals? Is public opinion likely to favour a novel project of this nature? Is the financial condition of the country such as to justify any considerable outlay in this direction? None of these vital questions can be answered in the affirmative. I cannot think that the Government of India is likely to take their part in the issue of a Joint Committee of Inquiry. If so, the inquiry and the resulting scheme could be undertaken only by the Union Government acting on their own.

If they decide to pursue the matter by themselves what should the Indian community do? It is a tremendous responsibility to give advice in hypothetical conditions. It must be remembered that when the Preliminary Committee that has just reported was first appointed, the South African Indian Congress gave its co-operation only because in decisive stages of the matter the Indian Government were also to take their full share. If, owing to the peculiar conjunction of circumstances in this country, our Government find themselves unable to fulfil their original undertaking, our countrymen there will be fully justified in completely revising their attitude. Above all, they must consider the nature of the colonisation scheme and the irreducible requirements thereof. These are adequate financial assistance to intending emigrants and the ability and willingness of their Government to look after them and their welfare in new lands which they colonise. The position is accepted in this report that the present Indian population is eighty per cent. colonial born. If the Union Government having the interests of this community at heart promote the scheme of colonisation abroad for them, they must be prepared not only to provide intending emigrants with initial capital but to watch their progress anxiously and step in at every stage to solve

their difficulties and relieve their sufferings by advice, exercise of diplomatic influence and other steps. Is it conceivable that the Union would take up this attitude of fatherly protection? If they were likely to do so in the least, they would not be anxious to get rid of them, and we should not have heard of this Committee or of its report. It does not seem to me to be probable that even if the Union Government seriously contemplated the scheme of colonisation, the Indian community would look upon it with any favour. In the result, the Union Government, baulked in this attempt, may fall back on their old policy, which has kept alive for so many years the feeling of animosity between the races. The two Governments will once more have to consult together and explore afresh whatever avenues there may be of reconciliation. The prospects are by no means bright.

Two circumstances, somewhat germane to the subject, may finally be mentioned, one favourable and the other unfavourable. Mr. Hofmeyr, the present Minister of the Interior in the Union Government, has given proof of courage and magnanimity in his treatment of the Indian question and his influence is likely to be exerted on the side of fair play. On the other hand, the present India Office, which seems to be tightening its hold on the Government of India, has not shown itself over-friendly to the Indian cause. We have not had time to forget that it has seriously proposed to deny in the new Constitution the right of retaliation to the Government of India when they find their nationals not well treated in other parts of the Empire."

Our Tamil and Hindi Columns

We regret to announce the suspension of our Tamil and Hindi columns for the time being. When we reintroduced these features we clearly stated that their existence was dependent upon the support received from our Tamil and Hindi friends. We have found, to our disappointment, however, that neither of these two sections have given the support that we expected. We are conscious of the fact that a very limited space was given to these two languages and the readers were not satisfied with it. But even that we were able to give at a considerable expense and inconvenience which we can no longer continue to do unless we get adequate support from our readers. We are however only suspending these columns for a time until we find ourselves in more favourable circumstances. It is our earnest desire not to keep our Tamil and Hindi readers very long without them. They may therefore expect to see them back in the very near future.

Fountain Of Wisdom

To consider others as lower than ourselves was a species of pride, which Tulsidas called root of sin, and pride goes before destruction.

The unreachability in South Africa is far subtler and wears the cloak of respectability. Ours in India looks what it is and therefore in a way less difficult perhaps to fight.—MAHATMA GANDHI

Cato-Manor School

Third Win In Thrift Prize

For the third year in succession the "Mahatho" Thrift Competition cup for Indian Schools was presented to the Cato Manor Indian School, Mayville, on Monday last by Kunwar Sir Maharaj Singh, Agent of the Government of India who said that two of the great qualities of the Indians, whether in India or abroad, were thrift and industry, and he congratulated the scholars and masters and organisers on their achievement in this noble quality of thrift. The Kunwarani also spoke.

The Headmaster Mr. B. Barnabas, accepted the cup on behalf of his school. Thrift, he said, was so deeprooted in the Indian that it had become second nature. There had not been much difficulty in inducing the children from poor homes to join the savings club, but a great deal of encouragement had been necessary among the children from the better homes.

Mr. O. K. Winterton, Inspector of Schools, urged that if the Indians would keep together and support the best people among them they would get everything they wanted in education. They must not separate into factions. One of the first things that had to be done was to put all teachers on an equal footing. The teachers came first and the erection of buildings could follow. "This school deserves all that it has won," he concluded.

Roads In Pretoria Asiatic Bazaar

To The Editor, INDIAN OPINION,

Sir,—During the last few months I have had terrible experiences of the roads in the Asiatic Bazaar. While driving motor vehicles, I have had about seven springs broken. Every road in the Asiatic Bazaar is really bad with big holes, stones etc, and is seldom cleared. The Municipality wants Indians to be clean and their houses and yards etc. kept clean, otherwise a notice is served very quickly.

I do not know whom to approach in this matter as there seem to be no interest taken by the Indian community of Pretoria.

A few years back there was a branch of the South African Indian Congress. The last I heard of the above branch was when an address was to be presented to H.R.H. Prince George. I may mention that when an address or a bouquet is to be given the leaders want to be in the limelight but when some spade work is to be done nobody is to be seen. I do not blame the City Council of Pretoria but I blame the Indian community for neglecting such things. It is not only the bad roads that I am complaining of but there are many other things which require the attention of our leaders. Not only I but any respectable person will agree with me that the roads are really bad. The only way to solve this problem is for the respectable citizens and ratepayers to combine and approach the City Council, who I am sure will give the matter a favourable consideration.—"A RESPECTABLE CITIZEN AND RATEPAYER"

COLONIAL BORN AND SETTLERS INDIAN ASSOCIATION

NEWCASTLE BRANCH ENTERTAINS GOVERNOR-GENERAL HIS EXCELLENCY IMPRESSED WITH FUNCTION

(From Our Newcastle Correspondent)

THE Newcastle branch of the Colonial Born and Settlers' Indian Association arranged an "At Home" on the 8th inst., in honour of the Governor-General, the Earl of Clarendon and Lady Clarendon. On arrival of their Excellencies at the Newcastle railway station, Mr. G. M. A. Vawda, the President of the Branch, was amongst others present on the platform.

At 4-15 p.m. His Excellency arrived at the City Hall, where he was received by Mr. G. M. A. Vawda. Amongst those present was the Mayor of Newcastle, the local Magistrate and other leading European citizens.

Mr. Vawda on behalf of the Colonial Born and Settlers' Indian Association, Newcastle Branch, and the Indian public of Newcastle and District, said, Your Excellency, His Worship the Mayor and gentlemen, I have very great pleasure in welcoming your Excellency into our midst on the occasion of your Excellency's first visit to Newcastle, and trust that it will not be the last.

I also thank your Excellency for having graciously consented to spare a few minutes of your valuable time with a section of His Imperial Majesty's loyal Indian subjects. Through your Excellency I wish to convey to His Majesty the King-Emperor our sincere loyalty to His Throne and person and pray that God will long spare His Imperial Majesty to reign over us. I trust that your Excellency will cherish happy memories of your brief stay in our midst.

I regret that it has not been convenient to have Her Excellency the Countess of Clarendon in our midst this afternoon but nevertheless I trust that Her Excellency's stay in Newcastle will be a pleasant one.

The age-old custom of paying respect to our guests by garland them. It now gives me very great pleasure to garland your Excellency on behalf of the Indians of Newcastle.

As we wish to pay our respects to Her Excellency the Countess of Clarendon; I take the opportunity of handing a bouquet of flowers to His Worship the Magistrate of Newcastle to be presented to her Excellency on our behalf.

Mr. Vawda then presented the leading Indians to His Excellency.

A beautiful silver salver with suitable inscription and an address in vellum were then handed to the Mayor who was asked to present them to His Excellency on behalf of the Association.

Mr. A. M. Ephraim then spoke as follows:—

Mr. Chairman, Your Excellency, His Worship the Mayor and gentlemen,—On an auspicious occasion such as this, when it has pleased His Excellency the King-Emperor's representative in South Africa to meet the Indians of Newcastle, it gives me very great pleasure to say a few words. Here in this hall there is consummated the meeting of the

East with the West, the meeting of Nobility with merchants, professionals, artisans and peasants. Here we have met His Excellency face to face. Never in the history of Newcastle has such a landmark been established. To-day no doubt is a red letter day in the annals of the history of the Indians of Newcastle as rightly stated by the chairman. Its memories will long be cherished by those of us present and by our children.

I take the opportunity of congratulating His Worship the Mayor of Newcastle for having made it possible in the Borough's programme for Indians to meet his Excellency on this happy occasion.

I wish to state for the information of His Excellency and as a compliment to the Mayor that in the Mayor and Town Council and the officials of the Borough of Newcastle, we have the fullest of confidence. They are sympathetic towards Indian aspirations and they by their impartiality and just and equitable dealing have earned the love and respect of all concerned. Mutual goodwill prevails between the Europeans and Indians in this borough and I trust that it will be fostered to a far greater degree in the future.

Owing to the late hour of this function it was thought inappropriate to have the children of St. Oswald's Government School here this afternoon; nevertheless, the headmaster and staff made it their duty to welcome their Excellencies at the entrance to the Town Gardens this morning.

On behalf of the Indian children of Newcastle I wish that His Excellency's stay in our midst will be a pleasant one.

I now thank you Mr. Chairman for having afforded me the opportunity of saying a few words at this unique gathering and to Your Excellency and others present for your patient hearing.

His Worship the Mayor also spoke.

Governor-General's Reply

His Excellency then delivered the following speech:—

"Mr. Vawda and members of the Newcastle branch of the Colonial Born and Settlers Indian Association, I thank you for your address and for the cordial welcome which you have extended to Her Excellency and myself on this our first visit to Newcastle. The importance of Newcastle as the centre of a large mining and agricultural district is well known to me, and I am glad that I have at last had an opportunity of visiting it and making the acquaintance of so many of its inhabitants.

As the King's representative in the Union of South Africa, I acknowledge, with appreciation, your assurances of loyalty to the Crown. I also note with much gratification the feelings which you have expressed, relative to South Africa, the land of your birth and adoption.

Her Excellency and I appreciate and value your expressions with regard to our duties and responsi-

bilities, and on behalf of us both I thank you once more for your cordial welcome."

His Excellency also stated that he highly appreciated the banquet presented to Her Excellency through the Magistrate of Newcastle. He was also pleased to have personally met such a number of Indians from Newcastle and District. 250 guests were then treated to refreshments, the catering being carried out by the Plaza Hotel. The function terminated at 5-30 p.m. and was indeed an enjoyable one.

So-Called Scientific Criticism Of Orientals

BY DHIRENDRA NATH ROY, PH. D.;
Head of the Department of Philosophy,
University of the Philippines

(Reproduced from the "MODERN REVIEW")

OF the various characteristics which have been ascribed to the people of the Orient—many of them designed to be on the form of criticism—the one that seems to be the most appropriate is the lack of what is known as the scientific spirit. But in view of the usually admitted fact that orientals are in general philosophically inclined, this may sound rather paradoxical, unless the term "scientific" is proved to connote something antithetical to philosophical. If the end of science is to become philosophy, it is obviously impossible to establish any antithesis between the two. But if science is regarded as an end in itself, there may be some such possibility, and the apparent paradox of the orientals being philosophical but unscientific may disappear.

Accepting the popular Spencerian meaning of science as partially unified knowledge, anyone may perceive its hypothetical nature from its own limitation. Scientific knowledge is rightly held as partially unified, because the collection of facts upon which knowledge is based can hardly be regarded as complete. Moreover, the facts that are thus collected give only a partial knowledge of them until they are studied in their relation to the whole reality. Each science builds its own little world of facts upon which it seeks to generalise. The truth of such a generalization may be established by the facts of this little world, but when one considers that these facts bear richer and fuller meaning in their relation to the facts of the vast outside one invariably finds it difficult to accept it as really established. This is why science leads to philosophy and does not oppose it. But science may oppose philosophy when its little world is all it likes to recognize in testing the truth of its own generalization. Philosophy certainly admits the great value of scientific studies, but it cannot understand science when the latter claims its decision to be final.

The scientific spirit as revealed in such an exorbitant claim is clearly antithetical to any philosophical disposition. This spirit is found, sometimes, to go so far as to make itself positively harmful to the real cause of science.

In the case of natural science such spirit, however may not be so readily perceived, inasmuch as its generalization is based upon some facts of nature,

and nature does not care as to what sort of opinion is passed upon it. Nature did not say any thing when Ptolemy upheld his generalization about planets—the generalization of which had long been the gospel truth. It was equally unconcerned when Copernicus proved that generalization to be false. But did not that peculiar scientific spirit reveal itself in that astronomical generalization, which proclaimed its certainty and despotically sought to maintain that position?

In the case of a social or rather humanistic science the so-called scientific spirit may be clearly visible. This is because its generalization affects men and men do not choose to be wholly indifferent to what is said about them. But science has an advantage peculiar to itself. It gives facts for its generalization and facts are very powerful for immediate influence over one's decision. Few are prepared to see through the game. For, these facts are very often collected with a hidden purpose and manipulated in a manner so as to compel the generalization already intended. The quaint and fantastic race theories of some "distinguished" anthropologists might have been "scientific", because based upon physical differences, viz., skull formation, skull content, facial bones, shape of the head, colour of the skin, hair, and eyes, etc., but these have served very little of the real cause of science, inasmuch as physical characteristics are the most unreliable determinants of race divisions. On the other hand, when some person of that scientific spirit notices that those theories are merely convenient devices to flatter the theorists themselves and their kinsmen and to feed their national bigotry, he may try to uphold, with the same purpose, some counter-theory by means of equally scientific data. Of the many psychological theories of race qualities the one that is much talked of is the theory that maintains levels of race intelligence. Some races are generalized as superior in intelligence to some other on bases of intelligence-quotient and statistics. When a person affected by this theory finds that the generalization invariably includes in the former group the theorist himself, he may become equally sensitive and try to prove the contrary, to his own advantage, in the same scientific manner. The sociological theories of cultural levels, progress, and civilization have been upheld as scientific, while these may show to all reflective minds how each theorist has ingeniously collected facts to persuade others to feed his national egotism. While he recognizes some sort of natural divisions of mankind, he does not seem to feel shy of dogmatically upholding his own likes and dislikes as the sole criteria of other people's achievements and his own standard as the only measuring rod of all types of progress and civilization. There are certain fundamental ethical principles which, on account of their intrinsic value, have universal application. These are the acknowledged criteria of high moral life. So the same scientific spirit is found to play its part in the fatuous generalization about a whole people or race as morally depraved from some individual instances of failure to observe such principles. On the other hand, to please itself it may naively generalize about a people as highly moral from the instances of its individual

members observing those principles, to a certain extent, within their own little groups.

The absurdity of such theories of generalization does not seem to strike those, for whom, these have some pragmatic value. On the contrary, they may try their best to uphold them, neglecting, or even hiding, all facts that may be advanced against such theories. Reason fails because their will is determined. Only persons of similar scientific spirit may make them listen to another story,—persons who may collect, in an equally glaring manner, another set of facts to justify a contrary theory. They may listen and be temporarily silent about their own pet theories, but they would not like to admit that their theories are wrong until and unless

they have tried all possible means to disprove the contrary and found themselves unsuccessful. Evidently, what is passing at present for scientific spirit is that confirmed habit of generalization upon facts without due regard to their adequacy. Science may thus define itself as an unusual attempt to generalize and to generalize in a good many cases, with a hidden motive.

A little reflection upon the points described will show that science in this sense is a misnomer and the so-called scientific spirit is positively dangerous if not suicidal. No real scientific spirit can ever think of admitting in the laboratory the idols of Bacon.

(To Be Continued.)

SOUTH AFRICA

NEWS IN BRIEF

St. Aidan's Hospital

The scheme to build new premises for the St. Aidan's Hospital, at a total cost for land and buildings of £6,650, has secured warm support, and although the full amount is not yet subscribed, there is every hope that it will be made up in its entirety and an early start made to erect the institution. Europeans, Indians and Coloured people alike are subscribing to this fine cause, to which such a splendid fillip was given by the gifts of £1,000 and £500 by an anonymous donor. The present position of the St. Aidan's Hospital building fund is that a total of £4,200 has been subscribed of which £650 has been paid out for the purchase of the site, leaving £3,550 in hand towards the estimated cost of building the structure, namely, £6,000. Thus a balance of £2,450 is required to complete the good work. The hon. treasurers are Messrs. Compton and Horne, the accountants, who may be seen or addressed at Colonial Mutual Life Buildings, West Street, Durban.

(A complete list of the donors will be published in our next issue.—Ed.)

Indian Market Hours

The market Committee of the Town Council at a meeting last week recommended that the Administrator be asked to sanction trading by Indian market grocery and dry produce stallholders on Saturday afternoons. Under the shop hours by-laws such stalls are now required to close at 1 p.m. on Saturdays, which, it is held, penalises the traders and inconveniences the public. The committee accordingly suggests that these stalls be permitted to remain open until 3 p.m. on Saturdays. This recommendation will come before the full council in the near future.

Natal Coal For Ceylon

The Durban Navigation Collieries, of Dannhauser, have been given a contract by the Ceylon Government Railways for the supply of coal during the next 12 months. The total amount involved is understood to be in the neighbourhood of 250,000 tons. The first consignment of coal for Ceylon under the

new contract will, it is stated, probably leave Durban about Sept. 15.

Port Shepstone's First Mayor

Mr. Arthur Hjalmer E. Andreasen is elected as the first Mayor and Mr. Edsell Henwood, Deputy Mayor, of Port Shepstone which is a newly created borough.

New Indian Board On Rand

The first meeting of the new board representing the Indian community of the Witwatersrand was held last week the chairman of which is Mr. H. Kallenbach. The board will direct the affairs of the new Indian Welfare Society whose object is to improve the conditions under which Indians live in Johannesburg and along the Reef.

Clinic For Asiatics In Germiston

In response to a request made by Mrs. Ruxton on behalf of the Indian Women's Association started by the Kupwarani Lady Maharaj Singh in the Transvaal, the Germiston Town Council have set apart one day in the week for the exclusive use by Asiatics of the location clinic.

Benevolent Society For The Poor

With the object of forming a benevolent society for the welfare of the poor of the district a public meeting will be held at the Indian School hall, Glencoe, on Sunday, August 26, at 11 a.m. The meeting has been called by Mr. S. Bagwandeer, a well known social worker, and he appeals to all those in sympathy with the objects to attend this meeting. Mr. Bagwandeer will give an address on the question of our duty to the poor.

67 Applicants For Licensing Officer's Post

No fewer than 67 applications have been lodged with the Town Council for the post of Borough Licensing Officer, following the recent advertising of the vacancy. Of the applicants, 28 are Natal residents. The Natal applicants include two town clerks, one town treasurer, retired magistrates, and practising attorneys, solicitors, advocates and barristers. The post will carry a salary of £720 yearly, rising to a maximum of £900.

Union Trade Figures

Imports into the Union during July, 1934, amounted to £5,619,629, which is nearly £1,500,000

in value more than July of last year. Total imports during the seven months of the current calendar year amount to £35,419,685, where as during the same period last year the figure was £25,791,033, nearly £10,600,000 less. Exports during the seven months amount to £39,483,001, which is approximately £2,000,000 less than during the same period last year.

Children's Railway Concessions

From September 1 all the children up to the age of seven years, accompanied by an adult, will be able to travel by rail free. Children from 7 to 16 years will pay half price, whether of the ordinary fare or the excursion fare. School children, from 12 to 16 years, travelling to and from school, will pay half the excursion rates. The concessions are considerable, as previously only children up to the age of three years were permitted to travel free, while the half-price rate applied only to children from 3 to 12 years of age.

The Late Latiff Osmans Estate

Latiff Osman, an Indian landed proprietor of 20 Etna Lane, Durban who died recently, left property valued at £36,484. The will appoints his son,

Tayob Latiff a passenger Indian, of Lydenburg, Transvaal, merchant, sole administrator of the estate and allots to him the whole of the remainder of the estate after the payment of comparatively small bequests. Two sisters of the the testator living in India are bequeathed 100 rupees each and his wife and his unmarried daughter, also in India, are left £5 a month each for life, with an additional £100 for the daughter as a marriage dowry. A daughter living in Durban and another in India, both married, are left £100 each and a widowed sister in India £15. Three Mosques in India are to receive £100 each. The will expressly directs that Osman Latiff Hamdany, a son in India, is to get nothing whatever.

Compound Barracks Entertainment

There was a variety entertainment held on Aug. 19 at the compound Barracks, Somerset Road before a fairly large gathering of Indians and Natives, and a few Europeans. The dances, physical culture displays, and Native and Indian bands were highly appreciated. Among those present were the Compound Manager, Mr. W. D. Hamilton. Mr. Law, and C. A. Pillai.

INDIA

NEWS IN BRIEF

Babu Rajendra Prasad's Bereavement

Babu Rajendra Prasad is under a shadow of a sad bereavement, writes our Patna correspondent. Babu Mahendra Prasad, his elder brother, who was the head of the family and more than a father to him has passed away, all medical skill and attention unavailing. It was Mahendra Babu's co-operation in shouldering the burden of family affairs that made it possible for Rajendra Babu to dedicate himself entirely to national service. His demise, therefore, is not merely a personal bereavement of Rajendra Babu but loss to the entire Province of Bihar.

Mahatma Gandhi's Love For Frontier People

The Frontier Delegation led by Mr. Pir Shahan Sha, President of the Frontier Congress Committee, waited on Mahatma Gandhi and discussed the situation on the North West Frontier for about an hour. The delegation conveyed the love and respect of the Frontier people for Mahatmaji, who also reciprocated in his feeling of love for the Frontier Pathans. Mahatma Gandhi expressed his desire to visit the Frontier Province and told the delegation: "I regard 'Frontier Gandhi'—Abdul Gaffar Khan, as dear to my heart as David." Finally Gandhiji conveyed his message of love to the Frontier people through them and said he could never forget them in his life and their particular difficulties and troubles were ever in his mind.

The Life Of Indian Peasants

"The most remarkable serenity and courage with which these people seem to take the tremendous calamity that has befallen them made the most profound impression on me and makes one feel the more strongly the desire to help them," said Dr.

Pierre Ceresole, the Swiss Engineer, International Pacifist and the organiser of the International Volunteer Service Corps, on his return to Patna recently after a visit in the devastated parts in the district of Munzafferpore in the course of a special interview to a representative of the *Searchlight*. Asked to give his impression of the life of the people he saw during his tour, he said, "It is something like a big blow on the head to hear of the farmer working for six pice a day. The question that arises uppermost in one's mind is, who is responsible for these good and nice people carrying on such a heavy burden in their lives. Mahatma Gandhi told us during his visit in Switzerland that they in Europe were not conscious of the fact that part of the standard of life in the West was supported by poor people of the East. I am not enough of an economist to know whether this is true or not, but it is painful to think that possibly we of the West are responsible for this state of affairs.

"Songs from Prison"

A volume of "Songs from Prison" by Mahatma Gandhi were published in London on June 26. The Mahatma's rough English version has been rendered in metrical form by Mr. J. S. Hoylands without the Indian names and symbolism. Mr. Gandhi is now also among the prison poets. But his "Songs from Prison" are no heart-cry from a prophet in captivity. The title is, in fact, a little misleading. They are just translations of ancient Indian religious Lyrics, writes "Peterborough" in the *Daily Telegraph* with which Mr. Gandhi occupied some of his time while in gaol at Poona in 1930. The poems themselves are dignified and simple.

My boat is very small
Heavily laden with stones
is a typical couplet. Any royalties they earn are to go to the Gandhi campaign for the untouchables.

Mahatma Gandhi Collects Fees from Doctors

Mahatma Gandhi probably holds the unique record of having collected fees from the doctors for examining him says a Lahore message. Soon after his arrival here, Lt.-Col. D. H. Rai and Dr. Sekri called on him to examine him. Gandhiji on meeting them, observed "I have caught the old doctors to-day. They must pay me something to examine me." The doctors paid. These "medical examination fees" will, of course, go to the Harijan Fund.

Subash's Counter-Blast

A London firm of publishers, it is stated, has secured a contract from Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, who has undertaken to deliver the manuscript of a book on India early in the autumn in time for simultaneous publication with the report of the Joint Parliamentary Committee on India. The publishers are arranging for the issue of separate American, French and German editions of the book.

Social And Personal

The Administer of Natal, Mr. H. Gordon Watson, who is a patient in Grey's Hospital, Marisburg, is making satisfactory progress.

Mr P. F. Kincaid, Commissioner for Immigration and Asiatic Affairs, is in Durban on a week's visit.

The Kunwarani Lady Maharaj Singh, left Durban on a short visit to Pretoria. She is making the trip by plane and as this will be her first long flight in this country she is looking forward to the experience. She proposes to make her return flight early next week.

Pundit Mehta Jaimini, the Arya Samaj preacher who has been in our midst for the past few months has decided to leave for India on September 3 by S. S Kenya.

Obituary

Late Mr. N. Letchman

The death occurred on Sunday 12th. August at 76a Commercial Rd., Fordsburg, Johannesburg of Mr. Nicodemus Letchman, known as V. L. Jack among the sporting public. A large number of people attended the funeral, which was officiated by Rev. B. L. E. Sigamoney, the priest in charge of the Indian Church. The late Mr. V. L. Jack was a keen sportsman, and his name will ever be remembered for the active part he took in sports, particularly rugby, soccer and cricket. He devoted his life in the interest of sports amongst the non-European community. He came to Transvaal as late as 1890 and took part in the passive resistance struggle in 1907 and 1918. Mr. Jack is survived by a widow, six children and a number of relatives.

The Late Mrs. Ramchuran Maharaj

Mrs. Ramchuran Maharaj a highly respected lady, mother of Mr. Sewnath Maharaj, passed away at her residence Umhloti Drift, Verulam on Aug. 19 at the age of 65. She was cremated according to Hindu rites at the Hindu Crematorium grounds on Monday afternoon when over 200 members of the community were present to pay their last respects. She has left a son and a daughter, many grand-children and great-grand-children to mourn their loss. There were many wreaths, telegrams and letters of sympathy received by her son in their sad bereavement.

SPORTING NEWS

Last Sunday the Royals F.C met the St. Anthony's F.C., of Durban, in a friendly match at Isipingo, which resulted in a win for the home team by six goals to three. The goal-scorers for the victors were Harry (3), S. Jack (2) and T. Subramany(I).

The Junior League Log

	P.	W.	L.	D.	F.	A.	Pts.
Stella	6	5	0	1	24	4	11
Daffodils	5	3	0	2	16	3	8
Sydenham	6	2	2	2	9	18	6
Railways	6	2	3	1	9	18	6
Red Rovers	5	2	2	1	12	8	5
Pirates	6	1	4	1	1	16	3
Avondale	6	1	5	0	4	18	2

The Juvenile league has practically been completed Junction have a clear lead and are winners of the trophy.

The log is as follows:—

	P.	W.	D.	L.	F.	A.	Pts.
Junction	6	6	0	0	11	3	12
Railways	6	3	0	3	14	9	6
Sastri College	5	3	0	2	15	4	16
Bluebirds	6	2	1	3	11	11	5
Stella	6	1	2	3	9	19	4
Violets	6	1	1	4	14	15	3
Red Rovers	5	1	0	4	3	16	2

Friendly Soccer Match With Natives

A friendly soccer match will be played between the Maritzburg District Indians and a Maritzburg District Native's eleven, at the African Sports Ground, Edendale Road, at 3.p.m. to-morrow (Saturday). Mr. R. A. Moodley, the hon. president, of the Natal Indian Football Association, will officially perform the opening ceremony of the African Sports ground at 2.30p.m.

All-India Soccer Tour-S.A.I.F.A. Has Surplus of £200

The All-India soccer tour, it is learned, will financially benefit the South African Indian football Association to the extent of about £200. The gate takings throughout had amounted to £3,150. After expenses have been met and a bonus paid of £20 to each of the players, with £30 to the captain and £40 to the manager, a comparatively small sum will be available to the local body. The figures given are only tentative. The final figures will be issued after the meeting of the South African Indian Football Association, which will be held shortly in Durban.

Bihar Relief Fund

Mrs. Jeena Jamannee £1-2-0.

Colonial Born and Settlers' Indian Association

A mass meeting of Indian workers in the Garment and Textile Industries will be held in the Tamil Institute, Durban, at 3.30 p.m. on Saturday, 25th August 1934.

A. CHRISTOPHER,
President.

S. L. SINGH

D. S. CHETTY

A. HAFEEJEE

Hop, Secretaries.

In The Magistrate's CourtFor The District Of Durban, Held at Durban
(Province Of Natal)

Case No. 2042/1934.

Between—ELIZABETH ANN BROOK in her capacity as Administratrix Testamentary in the Estate of the late MARK SIDNEY BROOK,—PLAINTIFF and JOOSAB ABDOL KARIM HAJEE ADAM,—DEFENDANT.

CITATION

Addressed to: Joosab Abdool Karim Adam.

TAKE NOTICE that Citation issued from and now filed in this office you have been cited to cause appearance to be entered at this office within six (6) weeks after the date of publication hereof in an action wherein ELIZABETH ANN BROOK, claims—

(a) Judgement, in the sum of Eighty Four Pounds Three Shillings and Four Pence (£84. 3. 4d.) due under Mortgage Bond No. 422/1902 dated the 1st April 1902;

(b) Interest on Eighty Four Pounds Three Shillings and four pence (£84. 3. 4d.) at Six per centum (6%) per annum from 1st January, 1916 to the date of payment, such interest limited to the sum of £84. 3. 4d.

(c) An order declaring the property hypothecated under said Mortgage Bond, known as "The Remainder of Lot 81 of the Farm" Wandsbeck, situate in the area of the Local Administration and Health Board of Westville, County of Durban, Natal, in extent Two Acres Thirty Perches (2 acres 30 perches) to be executable.

TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that you will sufficiently appear for the purposes of this Citation by appointing an attorney of the Court to act for you and who shall so act, or by causing to be entered with the Clerk of the Court an address in Durban for the service there in this action of notices or the like on you.

In Default of due appearance hereunder on your behalf this action may be proceeded with without further notice to you.

Dated at Durban this 10th day of August, 1934.

D. O. BOWEN

Clerk of the Court

H. A. THORPE,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
82, Gardiner Street,
P.O. Box 2047, Durban.

Notice

The attention of all Indians concerned is drawn to the following: The Honourable the Minister of the Interior has promised to issue Condonation certificates to those Indians who entered the Transvaal illegally before 30th June 1914 and are in possession of Transvaal Registration Certificates issued prior to 30th June, 1914.

In this connection we beg to point out that the security enjoyed by holders of Registration Certificates who entered the Transvaal prior to 30th June 1914 has been rendered invalid by the Immigration Act of 1931 and such persons are liable to be dealt with by the Immigration Department.

On the representations of Congress supported by the Agent General for India the Honourable the Minister has offered to issue condonation certificates to all such persons who apply before 31st August 1934.

As the offer is only open until the 31st August 1934 it is requested that those desirous of obtaining condonation should immediately make application to the Department of Immigration and Asiatic Affairs.

The Honourable the Minister of the Interior has agreed to cancel the condonation Permits issued to the major sons of condonees and Congress requests all concerned to submit their condonation certificates for cancellation to the Principal Immigration Officer of the Province in which they are resident. As a result of the Rashid Ahmed case Indian children were debarred from entering the Union while the father acquired or reacquired his domicile and as a result those who reached the age of sixteen before the father completed his domicile lost their right to enter the Union.

The Honourable the Minister of the Interior is agreeable to receive petitions from persons who lost their right of entry to the Union in such circumstances, and to deal sympathetically with cases where there were legitimate grounds of misunderstanding of the legal position. It must be clearly understood, however, that each case will be dealt on its merits. Congress requests the parents of such persons to forward their petitions to the Department of Immigration and Asiatic Affairs.

b. M. NANA,	A. I. KAJEE,
D. M. NURSEE,	S. R. NAIDOO
Jt. Hon. Secretaries	Jt. Hon. Secretaries
Transvaal Indian Congress.	S. A. I. Congress.

To Correspondents

Correspondents are requested to kindly send their reports or matter intended for publication to reach here not later than Wednesday morning.

Manager 'Indian Opinion'