

# INDIAN OPINION

*Founded by*  
**MAHATMA GANDHI**  
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## Notes And News

### Proposed Concession for Indian Market

**A**T the last meeting of the Town Council this resolution, submitted by the Markets Committee, was adopted: "That in terms of Section 7(1) of the Shop Hours Ordinance application be made to the Administrator for the exercise of his discretionary powers to allow the shops trading in groceries and dry produce stock at the Indian market to remain open until 5 p.m. on Saturdays in lieu of the privilege of opening on Friday evenings, which they do not presently enjoy." The present position is that the Shop Hours By-laws prohibit Indian market traders in groceries remaining open after 1 p.m. on Saturdays. Until recently this restriction was not strictly observed, resulting in prosecutions, and a subsequent appeal by the stallholders for relaxation of the by-laws in their favour. When the committee's resolution was tabled, Councillor James said it had been put to him that to permit these Indian market stallholders to remain open on Saturday afternoons would be an injustice to small grocers established in the town itself. He suggested therefore that the recommendation be sent back for further investigation and to permit representations by the spokesmen of the grocers affected. Opposing this, Councillor J. Fyfe (Markets Committee chairman) pointed out the resolution simply sought to legalise what had in fact been the practice for years past. Further, the Saturday afternoon concession would be a great boon to buyers of modest means who could not conveniently shop on Friday nights,

as they did not draw their wages until Saturday. Apart from this, the Indian market did not open on Friday evenings. The committee's recommendation was then put and adopted.

### Union Dominion Party

A Union Dominion Party has been formed led by Colonel C. F. Stallard, M.P., Mr. J. S. Marwick, M.P., and Mr. C. W. A. Coulter, M.P., who have broken away from the South African Party. One of the main planks of the South African Party which was to uphold British institutions and British tradition they contend, has been violated by the Party by its recent actions—by the passing of the Status Bills. One of the items of the programme of the new Party is that there shall be no racial discrimination of any kind. But that high principle is to be practised only between people of British and Dutch descent. Other non-European races do not come into the scene at all. Asiatics are specifically mentioned in the programme which states that "We stand for the maintenance of restrictions on Asiatic immigration to the Union."

### Immigration Bureau Funds

We learn that the St. Aidan's Indian Hospital Fund has, through the instrumentality of the Kunwarani Lady Maharaj Singh, benefitted to the extent of another £1,000. This money comes from the Immigration Bureau funds, Durban, which is in the charge of the Minister for the Interior (Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr), who was approached by the Kunwarani during her recent visit to Pretoria.

### War Conference Against Locusts

AN International Locust Conference is to be held in London when men from the whole of Africa, Western Asia, down to India will come together and pool the results of their research work and discuss experiments which have been carried out to deal with the locust pest and the future prospect of warring against them. This is the first time in history that such a representative gathering of locust experts will take place. It is distressing to learn from Dr. B. P. Uvarov, Senior Assistant at the Imperial Institute of Entomology, who is one of the delegates to the above conference, that South Africa may expect another invasion by armies of red locusts towards the end of the year.

## Indian Opinion

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 14TH, 1934.

### A MEETING GROUND

**N**OW that the colonisation scheme has practically ended in a failure and the object with which it was contemplated, namely, to substantially reduce the present Indian population, has not been fulfilled, we may expect the existing legislation affecting us being administered more harshly and fresh restrictive measures being introduced by our rulers unless, of course, some other way could be found to get rid of us or some better counsel prevails on the ruling class in this country for which, in the present state of affairs, the chances seem to be very remote. We will therefore have to be on our guard and look to our future and seriously consider what we, as a community, are going to do to safeguard our interests. There is unfortunately a breach in the community. The breach could be divided into two distinct divisions. One representing the working class and the other the capitalist class. The working class again can be divided into two—the working class composed of colonial-born Indians—descendants of immigrants who were introduced in this country as labourers on the sugar estates and the working class composed of passenger Indians who if they failed here could always look to their Motherland where they have their own homes. It is the colonial-born Indian, who has no home on the face of the earth other than South Africa, that is more concerned about his position in this country; and as he grows more and more intelligent the more he feels an injustice done to him by his own people. This is actually the cause of the breach however deplorable it may be.

The Congress is a body which was formed first by Mahatma Gandhi in 1896 when the membership was limited only to the moneyed class, the fee being £3 3s 0d. The working class was then speechless and was groaning under the whip of European overseers in the cane fields. Even in those days concessions were made in regard to trading rights of Indians at the expense of the poor working class whose rights were bargained away by the Government of India. In 1913 the sufferings of the working class had reached the very limit and it was then that Mahatma Gandhi vowed to end the slavery system which was perpetrated through that abominable £3 tax on un-indentured Indians. After that was abolished in 1914 the condition of the working class began gradually to improve. It was during that time that representatives of the working class—the very men that are at present against the Congress—were up against the capitalist class and claimed that the Congress was made the monopoly of the latter by the imposition on the members of an exorbitant fee. They made their voice heard and Mahatma Gandhi championed their cause, with the result, that the Natal Indian Association was instantly formed under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi because the then officials of the Congress would not yield to the request of reducing the fee; subsequently an interdict was placed on the Congress

which has not been removed up to this day. The present Congress is a new body which has taken the place of the Natal Indian Association.

Much time has elapsed since but the grievance of the working class as represented by the colonial born Indians has, however, not been removed. In every compromise the rights of the working class have been bargained away. The repatriation scheme is a case in point. That scheme has affected not the moneyed but the working class. Over twenty thousand of that class have been sent away to India with the expectation that the lot of those who have interests in this country may be safeguarded. The assisted emigration scheme has been allowed to work with that very object and it was with that very object that the Colonisation scheme was also conceived. The Union Government said in explicit words: 'if you want rights in this country your numbers will have to be reduced to their irreducible minimum.' Our leaders were not patriotic enough to oppose it but readily consented and they found none else leaving the country but the labouring class only to fall from the frying pan into the fire. It is this bargaining of the rights of one section for concessions for another and the Congress readily yielding to it that has caused so much heart burning and the present deplorable split in the community. What guarantee is there for the working class now that their rights will not be bargained away and that their interests will be considered first and foremost. We must say that hitherto the Congress have failed to prove their earnest in this respect. Consciously or unconsciously they are much, too much in high circles and after "tea parties" and "at homes" to persons in authority than real service. The other day during the celebration of the thirteenth anniversary of the M.K. Gandhi Library one of the speakers, who happened to be holding an official position in the Congress, waxed eloquent on how some people were indulging in empty talk about nothing being done for the poor whereas they themselves were doing nothing for them. He cited the example of what the late Parsee Rustomjee had done. He seemed to have lost sight of the fact that Parsee Rustomjee was not himself (the speaker) nor was he the Congress. The speaker was not able to say what he himself had done for the poor nor what the rest of the people who were in the position of the late Parsee Rustomjee had done for the poor. We do not wish to indulge in mud-slinging at one another—nor is that going to help us out of this chaos. Indeed it will drag us deeper into it. What will help us is, not arrogance, but humility, sincerity, truthfulness in our actions in public affairs essentially, and not too much of worshipping authority. We notice that our criticism of the Agent or the Agency is very much resented by certain individuals who lose their heads so much as to indulge in making irrelevant personal attacks. We have respect for the Agent and the Agency but not to the extent of making a fetish of it, as we are sorry to find some of our friends are doing. It only signifies their slave mentality and it neither enhances them in the estimation of the community nor does honour to the Agent. Let them come down, from the high pedestal of clinging to the Agent to the people and let the people be convinced of their

sincerity. We would conclude this article with the very appropriate words addressed by Mahatma Gandhi quite recently before a group of *Zemindars* at Benares: "Once you make your ryots experience the sense of kinship with you and the sense of security that their interests as members of a family will never suffer at your hands, you may be sure that there cannot be clash between you and them; no class war; Rāma Rajya of my dream ensures rights alike of the prince and pauper."

#### THE THINGS WE'VE FORGOTTEN.

### Twenty Years Ago

EXTRACTS FROM "INDIAN OPINION,"

SEPTEMBER 9, 1914

#### Mr. Gandhi and the Colonial-borns

MR. GANDHI speaking at the farewell reception given to him by the Gujarati community of Durban in July, said that he would take the opportunity to address a few remarks to the Colonial-born Indians, as he did not know whether he would have another opportunity to speak to them. To them his first words had been when he came to South Africa and to them his last words would be when he left it. It was they who had assisted him with his first piece of political work in South Africa, when a petition signed by some 10,000 Indians had been addressed to Lord Elgin, the then Secretary of State for the Colonies, against the disfranchisement of Indians. That petition had been successful in its object, the Bill being vetoed, though the Government of the day subsequently in another form achieved its purpose. The Colonial-borns had since also borne their share of the communal work, but they could, if they would, do more. It was they who were the permanent Indian settlers of South Africa. To the Colonial-borns, South Africa was their birth-place and home, and it was essential to the well-being of all other sections of the community that they should work together with the Colonial-borns. Their responsibility was great. It was they who would have to nurse the settlement, to maintain the happier tone which had now been established between the European and Indian communities and to live down the prejudice which still existed in South Africa. This they would accomplish in time if they did their duty at all times. He referred to the fact that Nagappan and Valliamma had both been Colonial-borns, as had the ladies who did such noble work at Newcastle. He urged upon them to preserve their national characteristics, to learn their mother-tongue and study the history and traditions of their Motherland, where he would hope to see them some day.

#### "INDIAN OPINION" reports:

In connection with the offer made by Colonial-born Indians of Capetown to furnish a corps of 20 stretcher-bearers, and which offer has been acknowledged with appreciation by General Smuts, Mr. V. A. Pillay of Port Elizabeth writes to the effect that steps will also be taken at that centre to secure volunteers for this service.

#### POET'S CORNER.

#### Liberty.

Why should I care for aught they say  
What is their song to me?

No morrow knows nor yesterday

My dream of liberty.

I want no other's tongue to tell

Life's secret of sad tears;

No other's hand nor might to fall

Its canopy of fears.

I have a song none else may sing,

A deed none else may dare;

A hope—some sweet fantastic thing,

Some sweet ecstatic prayer.

There is a seed that I must sow

A harvest I must reap;

A secret no man else may know

A tear that I must weep.

It is my own, my liberty,

My life, my soul, my fate

And freedom to eternity

My Master and my Mate.

O, let them sing for aught they might,

What is their song to me?

No morrow knows nor yesternight

My dreams of liberty.

—LEILAMANI NAIDU.

## Solution To Indian Problem

### A Practical Suggestion

MR. STUART HELPS writes in the *Natal Advertiser*,—Now that the much debated question of fusion is finally settled, let us anticipate that the Government intends to get down to work and give us a real demonstration of their strength and worth by providing some solution to the many serious problems that are confronting South Africa, more particularly Natal.

As a father, I am greatly concerned for the future of our sons and daughters in this province. There has been no improvement in the prospects of employment for juveniles during the past three years and this I attribute largely to the lack of industrial development and the influx of poor whites from the other three provinces into Natal during the past eight years, which now total just over 13,000.

I contend that so long as Natal is compelled to bear the sole burden of over 75 per cent. of our South African Indian problem our partners to the Union in the other three provinces have no right to expect us to share a burden for which we are in no way responsible. Poor whiteism was foreign to Natal until introduced here by Nationalist Government.

In order to remove all doubt from the minds of the people in Natal that she is still to labour under disabilities through her partnership in the Union, the Government have to do two things. Publish the report of the Provincial Commission, and fulfil the pledges made to Natal by General Smuts by the

adoption of the Hollander Memorandum, and remove the barriers which at present restrict 75 per cent. of the Indian population of South Africa to permanent domicile in Natal.

In common fairness to the Europeans, and justice to the Indian in this province the Government should no longer delay in affording us this measure of relief in Natal, especially as the colonisation scheme has fallen through and the Government can no longer pretend that they can find any solution to the Indian problem outside of South Africa.

#### Free Movement

I know that I am right when I say that if the Indian community are allowed free movement to settle throughout the Union and South-West Africa the Indian problem will cease to exist. At the last census the total population of the Union in 1932 was: Europeans, 1,859,400; Asiatics, 1,93,900. While the European population of Natal was 181,300 against 163,000 Asiatics.

Yet in spite of these alarming figures the increase of the Asiatic population over a period of 22 years in Natal only amounted to 29,389, while the European population over the same period increased by 82,539.

The people in the other provinces would find the Indian settler a real asset on the land, as we have found him in Natal. Especially where labour is scarce, as they are excellent agricultural labourers, farmers and market gardeners. Even in congested Natal the Indian agriculturalist cannot be said to be in any way a competitor with the European, because out of a total area in Natal of 11,299,360 acres the Indian only hold 89,841 acres, or one acre in every 125 acres in Natal. If these figures were applied to the whole Union at the same ratio the Indians would only hold one acre in every 2,500 acres.

In addition to the removal of provincial barriers I recommend that the Government consider a pension scheme for the repatriation of Indians to India in place of the present bonus scheme, which does not appear too great a success, as over a period of 10 years only 20,212 Indians have availed themselves of it.

The reason for its failure is obvious because those Indians who have returned to India have found it impossible to make a livelihood once the bonus paid them is exhausted. But if they are assured a regular pension of, say, £1 per head of each family and 5s. for each dependent, far larger numbers would avail themselves of the opportunity of returning to India.

I estimate that it would cost approximately £5,000,000 over a period of 20 years to pension off 10,000 families of 50,000 souls under this scheme, whereas it would cost double that amount to colonise the same number if it were even possible to carry out the colonisation scheme and to induce the Indians to accept it.

The Union Government tax Natal to the tune of four and three quarter millions per annum and only spend one and a quarter in Natal, thereby making a profit out of Natal by taxation of £3,500,000 per annum.

Why not earmark a portion of this for a pension scheme in addition to removing our provincial barriers and so relieve Natal of a serious problem, and bring about a good feeling generally in this province.

I commend this matter to the Government's serious notice.

## Gandhi Library and Rustomjee Hall

### Thirteenth Anniversary

THE thirteenth anniversary of the M. K. Gandhi Library and Parsee Rustomjee Hall was celebrated on Friday September 7, amidst a large gathering of Indians and a sprinkling of Europeans. Mr. O. H. A. Jhaveri presided and in his opening remarks wished the Parsee community, who were celebrating the New Year on that day, a happy and a prosperous new year. He paid a very high tribute to the memory of the late Mr. Parsee Rustomjee who had made such a generous gift to the community and exhorted the men, women and children to patronise the institution and take the fullest advantage of the library. The chairman thanked the Mayor, Dr. Copley and Kunwar Sir Maharaj Singh for gracing the function with their presence and garlanded them and presented a bouquet to Pandit Mehta Jaimini who was also present and had during his stay here delivered a number of interesting lectures on Indian philosophy and culture in the Hall which were much appreciated by a large number of people.

### Secretary's Report

Mr. B. M. Patel, secretary of the M. K. Gandhi Library and Parsee Rustomjee Hall Committee, in his report stated that the attendance of the public at the Library for the year under review was 82,140, which showed an increase of 3,686 on that of the previous year. The average attendance being 225 per day as against 215 per day for the previous year. This figure included the attendance of non-Indians also Europeans being 99, Coloured 1,849 and Natives 1,330. Several distinguished Indians and Europeans visited the Library during the year.

The Parsee Rustomjee Hall was used on 49 occasions during the year for meetings, conferences, lectures and receptions as against 17 last year. This increase was mainly due to the series of lectures delivered by Pandit Mehta Jaimini.

The library contains 6,000 books for the use of the public comprising 2,911 English, 1,701 Gujarati, 721 Hindi, 386 Tamil, 57 Telugu, 224 Urdu. This showed an addition of 199 books during the year. 767 of the above books have been specially set aside for the use of juveniles and students.

There are 117 periodicals and newspapers, (including dailies, weeklies and monthlies) comprising 57 English, 38 Gujarati, 9 Hindi, 7 Tamil, 3 Telugu, 3 Urdu.

### Books Issued to the Public

3,557 English, 1,828 Gujarati, 209 Hindi, 344 Tamil, 53 Telugu and 35 Urdu, making a total of 6,025 books were issued for reading in the library during the year, which showed a decrease of 227 on those issued during the previous year.

The Committee was provided with the necessary funds for the upkeep of the library by the Jербal Rustomjee Trust. The sum of £296 14 9 was spent during the year.

Seven Committee meetings were held during the year. Eighteen lectures were specially arranged under the auspices of the Library Committee.

## Speeches

An interesting speech was made by the Mayor who complimented the Indian community on having such a beautiful library of their own and a glowing tribute to the memory of the donor. The standard of civilisation, the Mayor said, was based on education and he advised the Indian community who sought equality with the European to concentrate on education which was provided for in the valuable books which adorned the library and no one on earth could deny them that equality. In so far as his own position as Mayor was concerned Dr. Copley said anyone who placed his case before him frankly, honestly and intelligently and placed all his cards open would receive the same treatment from him as others but whoever came with the bluff of the

West or the subtlety of the East would receive no consideration from him.

Among the other speakers were Kunwar Sir Maharaj Singh, Pandit Mehta Jaimini, Mr. Buss, Principal of the Sastri College, Mr. Doull (Jnr.) and Mr. A. H. West and several others.

Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee on behalf of the Parsee community thanked the various speakers for their good wishes on their New Year and announced on behalf of the Parsee Rustomjee Trust that the Trustees were contemplating opening a free dispensary for the benefit of the poor and the local Indian doctors had showed their willingness to give their services free in the dispensary. This announcement was greeted with applause and with a few concluding remarks from the chair the function terminated with a vote of thanks to the chair.

## 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")

(Continued from last week)

WHAT should the Orientals do then? They have tried every way consistent with their high ideals of life to correct those false and humiliating ideas about them, but none has proved successful. The cruel spirit of aggression has found these too useful to be given up. On the other hand, the long practice of vilifying the Orientals has so hardened the Occidental spirit that it no longer makes any secret of maintaining that the Orientals are not civilized. So the "carrying civilization" policy is justified even though it is causing awful sufferings to them. With miseries at home and humiliations abroad they find it now all but impossible to observe those noble principles which constitute the very essence of civilization. They find it impossible to observe them any longer in their relation with those who take advantage of their goodness and strike them without the least humane feeling. By long cultivating the inner goodness of life in all its outward manifestations the Orientals have become so good that they are about to be good-for-nothing. They know that *Ahimsa* (non-violence) of the Buddha, *Wu wei* (non-assertion) of Lao-Tze and *Jen* (universal good feeling) of Confucius are undoubtedly the highest principles of civilization. Having known them as such they have been struggling, for more than twenty-four centuries, to realize them in life and have certainly made considerable progress in that direction. But it is this progress of the Orientals which, instead of inspiring the people who are still very crude in the inward refinement of life to emulate, has rather encouraged them to indulge in the worst crudities in their relation with the former inasmuch as there is little danger of being served in the same manner. That progress has necessarily stopped. But the Orientals could not immediately descend to the crude state of life

and so have tried in vain all the peaceful ways of persuasion. Can they still continue to act in this way? How can they? Their increasing miseries and humiliations are making their lives almost impossible and it is simply the natural law of self-preservation that suggests to them that they must turn back and rebarbarise themselves.

This seems to be inevitable, however the wisdom of the Orient may deprecate it. For, the Orientals have learnt from long experience that the higher values of life acquired by them, through a long cultural tradition, cannot be appreciated and assimilated by those who first began to talk about civilization not very long ago and are still guided by the principles of tribal life. The difference between the life that seeks to realize all great principles in their universal applications and the life that satisfies itself by trying to apply them only within the little group of its own kind, is rather too great. It seems the Orientals have not thought of considering this difference in their dealings with others. Naturally their ways have been misunderstood and abused. To make themselves understood, therefore, they have to turn a little way back and adopt the old tribal spirit in all their international outlook of life. Then they will have so many things in common with others that there will be less difference and more understanding. This is quite in accordance with the common saying, "The beast understands others when they show their teeth." It may be called an unfortunate retrogression, but it seems to be the only alternative to living death.

Does it not seem quite assuring to the suffering Orientals? They have right before them a very glaring example,—that of Japan. This beautiful island country of the Orient was a faithful disciple of India and China. Like her teachers she was

deeply engaged in the problem of realizing, in all her activities, the higher values of life—those upheld by the Buddha, Lao-Tze, and Confucius, when, all on a sudden, some uninvited guests appeared and in their characteristic manner told her that she was uncivilized. This strange kind of treatment from those who hardly tried to understand her things naturally disturbed her and as she turned around watchful and suspicious she noticed, to her great fear, the growing helplessness of her neighbouring countries on account of the awful treatment meted out by the same kind of strangers. In order to prevent such a fate from overtaking her she promptly turned her attention to the strangers to understand their strange nature. From the struggles of her unfortunate neighbours she learnt the need of assimilating the spirit of the strangers and when she fully demonstrated it in her bloody encounter with the Russian, she was readily understood and recognized as civilized. She is now so overflowing with that civilization that she intensely feels the duty of carrying it to all other peoples and is already on her way to fulfil the task. There can be no more criticism against her, no unscrupulous generalization; for she is only following the trodden way of what has been carried on in the name of civilization. She is now a great country, her children are a great people, and the world is bound to listen to her. This is what she knows and nobody can openly deny it. Her success, indeed, is remarkable. The question is not whether it is for her ultimate good or bad nor whether she has become

what she is by choice or necessity,—the question is whether or not she has averted the dire fate of her great teachers in India and China.

Naturally the temptation is great, if not irresistible for the whole suffering Orient: Prostrate India still speaks of the spiritual values of life, China has too long been a sort of foot-ball to others and has been kicked enough to force her to lay aside, at least for some time, her Confucius, Lao-Tze, and Mencius and be prepared in the manner of Japan, to let herself be recognized as civilized.

And these, India and China, are the only two countries which have trodden for millenniums, on many a devious path of life-values to ultimately arrive at those that are universally applicable, without prejudice to anyone. Other ancient countries fell in their journey, leaving footprints to warn future travellers against the pitfalls of a narrow tribal outlook. But neither the experienced voices of India and China nor the solemn warnings of the fallen ancient countries, like Egypt, Babylonia, Assyria, Persia, Greece, and Rome seem to be impressive enough to stop the present madness of brutalizing mankind. India and China are being forced back to it under protest, for they still maintain that it is a sad reversion from civilization and once they get into it there is no knowing what would be the fate of the life-values which they still consider to be the best for mankind and for which they struggled throughout their history.

(Concluded)

## SOUTH AFRICA

### NEWS IN BRIEF

#### Financial Implications in Slums Act

On the suggestion of Councillor Y. L. Shearer the Durban Town Council, it is learnt, is to make an effort to interview the Minister of Health, Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr, who will be in Durban at the end of this week, in connection with the financial implications arising from the enforcement of the provisions of the Act. The majority opinion at present in the Council is that unless the Government is prepared to bear a portion of the financial burden involved in putting the provisions of the Slums Act into operation, the Council will be unable to avail itself of the new powers of slum clearance granted municipalities.

#### Morning Market Shelters

Under the current municipal estimates, a sum of £16,000 is earmarked for the erection of two sheds in the Indian Squatters' Market at Warwick Avenue. These sheds will serve as weather shelters for farmers and squatters occupying stands in the enclosure. Mr. R. J. Westbrook (Borough Market Master) has recommended that the Borough Engineer be instructed to erect these two sheds as early as possible, that they may be complete when the rainy season begins.

#### Shri Vishnu Temple (Maritzburg)

The annual general meeting of the Shri Vishnu Temple, Maritzburg, took place, recently at the Temple hall. Mr. B. Sewpaul, was in the chair, and was supported by the other officials of the Temple. In presenting his annual report, the secretary, Mr. B. Bhagwandin, reviewed the year's activities. The financial statement was submitted by the treasurer, Mr. B. Sewpaul. From August 20, 1933 to August 20, 1934, which showed an income of £43, 12 1, and expenses of £33, 14 5 with a balance of £9 17 8 in hand. After the adoption of the report the following officials were elected for the ensuing year: Patron: Mr. Khosrao Hansjee, Trustees: Messrs. Ramdeo Maharaj, G. Ramball Singh and A. R. Maharaj; President: Mr. B. Sewpaul (re-elected) Vice-Presidents: Messrs. Jinkoo Naw, K. Gopal, Rambridge Singh, Mahabber Maharaj, P. Rajkoomar, Hon. Secretaries: Messrs. B. Sunder and M. Budree; Treasurer: Mr. B. Bhagwanloo; Auditor: Mr. R. N. Moodley (re-elected); Committee: Messrs. K. Thulsee S. Barow, E. Jugdeop, Kalloharan, K. Maharaj, Dawnarian, P. Ramkisson, S. Bahadur, B. Mangroo, R. Maharaj, A. Sooku, G. P. Dair, P. Sunder and S. Maikoo.

**Schools' Variety Entertainment at Tongaat**

The pupils of the Tongaat Indian Boys' and Girls' Schools gave a very successful entertainment at the Gokhale Memorial Hall on Saturday last before an appreciative audience. Some of the items of the programme were physical culture display, recitation, dialogues and comical sketches. The entire proceeds from this entertainment will be devoted towards the sports of the school children.

**The Durban Indian Surf Life Saving Club**

The First Annual General Meeting of the above Club, will be held in the Parsee Rustomjee Hall, Queen St., Durban, on Monday September 17 at 7 p.m. Agenda:—Minutes of Committee Meeting, Secretary's Report, Treasurer's Report, Captain's Report, Adoption of Reports & Balance Sheet, Election of Hon. Officers, Election of Executive Officers & Committee, Adoption of Constitution, General.

**Indian Trade Commissioner**

Expressing his views on the proposed appointment of an Indian Trade Commissioner for South Africa to be stationed at Durban the Agent of the Government of India, Kunwar Sir Maharaj Singh said, "on account of the proximity of the two great countries it seemed to him certain that in the future trade relations will expand; with this expansion, he hoped it would follow improved political relations and therefore he welcomed the appointment. His Government appreciated, said the Agent, the appointment by the Union Government of a trade commissioner for the East. As it was hardly possible for one man to act as South African trade commissioner for the whole of the East he hoped that before long the Union Government would be able to appoint a trade commissioner for India.

**What Shocked The Judge**

The Judge President, Mr. Justice de Waal, made the following remarks in dealing with a criminal appeal case:—"I recently had occasion to visit the indeterminate cells at Baberton, and there I found a man from the Cape who had been sentenced to the indeterminate sentence for the attempted theft of a fowl. "It shocks me to see a man in jail indeterminate for such a trivial offence."

**Swami Adyanandji at Port Elizabeth**

A correspondent from East London writes:—Shri Swami Adyanandji who is at present in Port Elizabeth and is staying as the honoured guest of Mr. Ramchandra Tikamdas of Messrs. Tikamdas Bros, is entertaining European as well as Indian audiences with interesting lectures on Indian philosophy and culture. On August 30, Swamiji paid a visit to Uitenhage where he was entertained by the local Hindu Mandal Swamiji delivering a lecture in Hindi on "The ancient culture of the Hindu Religion." A public function took place in his honour at the local Town Hall the same evening over which the Mayor of the town presided. Swamiji lectured

there before a mixed audience of Europeans and Indians on "The Birth of a New Faith." The Mayor gave a tea party in honour of Swamiji after the lecture where he was introduced to prominent Europeans. Swamiji who was accompanied by his host Mr. Ramchandra motored back to Port Elizabeth at 10 p.m.

**Social And Personal**

The Agent of the Government of India, Kunwar Sir Maharaj Singh and Kunwarani Lady Singh paid a visit to Greytown on Thursday September 6, where they were the guests of Mr. M. E. Lakhi at luncheon and in the afternoon a garden party was held in the Town Garden by the Mayor, Councillor H. N. Jones and the Mayoress, to afford burgesses an opportunity of meeting the guests. In the evening a public meeting was held in the Town Hall, when the Kunwar and Kunwarani addressed a large audience. The Kunwar thanked the Mayor and Councillors for their genuine welcome and hospitality and was much impressed by what he had heard concerning the good relations existing between Europeans and Indians in Greytown. The Kunwarani also addressed. The Agent and the Kunwarani returned to Durban the following day.

The Agent has left by car for the Eastern Province travelling en route, Port Shepstone, Umtata, Fork Hare, Grahamstown and East London, from where he will make his return trip by the mailboat, arriving in Durban on Sunday morning. On September 26, Sir Maharaj and Lady Singh, who will be accompanied by their two sons at Mafeking from the Cape, will proceed to Victoria Falls. They will be away a fortnight.

Dr. John Murray, principal of the University College, Exeter, who lectured at the New Education Fellowship conferences at Capetown and Johannesburg and who is now making a tour of the Union, is at present the guest of the Rotary Club in Durban.

Captain J. D. and Mrs. Tyson and their little daughter Margaret Pauline are expected to arrive in Durban aboard the *Incomati* on September 28, where they are coming to spend their holiday with Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Yuill, the parents of Mrs. Tyson. Captain and Mrs. Tyson are both well-known among the Indian community. Captain Tyson came first to South Africa as secretary to Mr. Sastri during his Agent Generalship here and subsequently acted for a time as secretary to Sir Kurma Reddi and during the latter's absence owing to ill health. Captain Tyson acted as Agent of the Government of India. Mrs. Tyson was known to Durban Indians as Miss Dorrice Alex Yuill as a teacher in the Carlyle Street Indian School. Since her marriage in 1930 she has spent her time in India with Mr. Tyson and there she has taken an active part in social work. She is a member of the National Indian Association and belongs to several other workmen's societies as well as being a commissioner of Girl Guides in Calcutta.

## Original Correspondence

To The Editor, INDIAN OPINION.

### The Congress Loyalists!

Sir,—Mr. Abdul Gany is one of the pioneer Indians in the Mayville area and is the owner of several properties. One of the roads in the area in which properties belonging to Mr. Gany predominated was named after his name as Gany Road by the Health Board under whose jurisdiction the area fell. The said area now forms part of greater Durban and the Mayville Ward Burgesses' Association applied to the Town Council to change the name to "Waterfall" Road. The super loyalists of the Natal Indian Congress, it would appear, have gone out of their way to agree to the change of the name. The Indian community has always had the credit of being a law-abiding community but the Natal Indian Congress in recent times under some divine guidance is becoming super loyalists. Such loyalists in India of course would always be the recipient of honors. At the rate they are going it would not at all be surprising if the authorities here

too would have to contemplate some code of honour for our super loyalists!

LOYALTY.

### An Appeal to Parents

Sir,—The subject of Girls Education has engaged the attention of my Society from time to time. The position in regard to the Girls' High School was discussed with the Education Department on various occasions. My Society desires to make a further appeal to Indian parents to send their girls in larger numbers to the Primary Schools and the Girls' High School in particular so that full advantage may be taken of the facilities afforded.

R. REGNATH,

Secretary Natal Indian Teachers' Society.

### Answers To Correspondents

Mr. C. N. BECKHA of Edendale writes a sketch in Hindi on the life of Shri Krishna, publication to which, we regret, cannot be given, as our Hindi columns are for the present discontinued.

"SANATAN":—You should send your communication to the temple authorities referring to the resolution.

### On a Short Visit to India

Mr. M. Chengiah, secretary and committee member respectively of the Manning Place Landowners' Association and Shri Perumal Temple, is leaving for India next week on a short visit. Among the letters of introduction he is carrying is one from Swami Adyanandji. He was last Thursday at a public function presented with an address in Tamil signed by Messrs. G. A. Naidoo and N. Govender the chairman and secretary of the Shri Perumal Temple. A dinner in his honour was given at Clairwood by Mr. A. Naidoo.



Mr. M. Chengiah.

Mr. Shewpal Khedoo of Westville invited him and a number of friends at a dinner party in his honour. Last Saturday Mr. and Mrs. Mungiah had a party in his honour at their residence in Brickfield Road. Mr. and Mrs. M. Appanah were the hosts last Sunday at a dinner in Manning Place. Mr. Anand Rai presided. Among the others at the table were Messrs. G. A. Naidoo, E. M. Pillai, Sallaphen, G. Perumal Thomas, E. M. Chin, N. G. James, Harry Thathiah, T. Thumbiah, C. P. Chinnah, M. Ramiah, B. Sooriya, G. David, C. P. Jogee, G. A. Ramsamy, K. Jimmy, V. Veera, S. Khedoo, J. Marie, Reddy, B. Singh, M. Singh, Lutchmiya and M. B. Maharaj.

After speeches suitable to the occasion a photo-group was taken. Last Monday night Mr. G. A. Naidoo gave a dinner in his honour at his residence in Prince Edward and Cross Street corner. Mr. Chengiah has built a hall called "Dwasthumba Mandapam" at the Umbilo Temple for public use. Mr. Chengiah intends visiting Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and the Punjab. This is his first visit to India.

### Obituary

#### Dr. Haggard Dead

The death has occurred in the Cape Peninsula of Dr. C. H. Haggard, former Labour M. L. A. for Roodepoort, and previously a member of the Natal Parliament. He was 80 years of age.

#### A Stanger Indian Bereaved

Fathima Moolla, eldest daughter of the late Mr. A. M. Mather, of Stanger, and wife of Mr. E. M. Moolla, a well known resident of Stanger, died suddenly at her residence on Wednesday September 5. 24 hours before her passing Mrs. Moolla seemed to be in such good health that the news of her sudden death came as a great shock to her relatives and friends. She was laid in the Mohammedan Cemetery at Stanger on Thursday, the following day. The funeral service was conducted by the Maulana Huzruthdeen. The late Mrs. Moolla leaves behind her widowed husband and a large family to mourn their sad loss.



## THINGS IN GENERAL

### *Brussels University Honours an Indian*

Mr. Biharilal N. Anantani, editor the *Zanzibar Voice* has been honoured by the Brussels University Philo-technique with the Diploma of Doctorate of Literature for his thesis on 'the functions of post-war journalism,' which he wrote during his visit to Europe as a delegate to the East African Indian National Congress in 1930.

### *First Indian as Director of Public Instruction*

It is understood Mr. A. K. Chanda, of the Indian Educational Service will act as Director of Public Instruction for four months in place of Mr. Bottomley who acts as Education Secretary to the Bengal Government in place of Mr. Wilkinson who goes on four months leave. Mr. Chanda is the first Indian to hold this important post.

### *Education of Indians Abroad*

That the late Mrs. Shyamji Krishna Varma, wife of the well-known Indian revolutionary of that name, who died in exile in Europe has, by a will, left a sum equivalent to about thirty lakhs of rupees for the education of Indians abroad is announced in an interview by Mr. K. P. Jayaswal, well-known historian, Indologist and lawyer, who recently returned from a tour in Europe. Mr. Jayaswal added that the authorities of the Paris University and the

trustees appointed by the donor will administer the trust, probably by giving scholarships to Indian women.

### *In Father's Footsteps*

Mr. Shyamaprasad Mukerjee, the second son of the late Sir Ashutosh Mukerjee has been appointed the Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University by the Governor of Bengal. He is only 33 and so the youngest Vice-Chancellor of any Indian University.

### *Rapid Growth of Tokyo*

The population of Greater Tokio is increasing at the daily rate of 143, according to figures published by the municipal statistics bureau. The figures for last year put births at 134,850 and deaths at 82,405, the natural increase being 52,445.

### *Congress Reaffirms Resolution Of Complete Independence*

At the conclusion of a three-day session of the Indian Congress Working Committee, at Wardha, a resolution was passed reaffirming the aim of complete independence. The resolution added that Congress would gladly cultivate friendship with the British, but must strain every nerve to end the present humiliating connection.

## SPORTING NEWS

### Soccer

#### *Five-A-Side Soccer At Sutherland*

The annual five-a-side soccer tournament of the Plessislear Football Club, was held on Sunday last, on the Sutherland European ground. The competition was for the G. Beeshoon's trophy. The officials for the day were; Messrs G. Gobrie, G. Beeshoon, R. Dookran, B. Singh, and N. Bhoola. The following teams competed; Sutherland, Howick, Plessislear, Millers, Edendale, Riverside, Richmond, Bhoola's, Hillary, Railway, and Commercial. There were several good matches throughout the day. Richmond "A" put up a good display throughout, but were beaten in the semi-final when they met Bhoola's of Plessislear. The Plessislear "A" met Bhoola's in the final. Play commenced with the game being confined to midfield for a while, and the first half was with no score. Plessislear made a fine raid but Nunda shot over the bar. The extra half opened with a well combined move by the Bhoola's but were unable to score. Plessislears made a fine run and Scobia made a fine drive, but Singh saved well in the goal. Soon after Mohan made a fine move for Bhoola's, and registered a minor. Plessislear, attacking, netted a minor. Second extra half, Plessislear made a fine move and registered their first goal. The game ended in favour of Plessislear "A" by 1 goal to nil. Mr. G. Beeshoon, on behalf of the Plessislear Football Club, presented the prizes to the

winning captains. In a brief speech he thanked the visitors for their participation in the day's play, and commented on the excellent spirit of sportsmanship displayed on the field by the players. Mr. B. Dookran and Mr. B. Singh, also spoke, and the winning captains very suitably responded. The following were the players in the final who took part; Plessislear:— J. Soobran, (captain) D Cheadie, A. Pardasie. B. Nunda, and Bob Scobia. Bhoola's:— Sewchuran Singh, M. Singh, Brij Mohan (captain), T. Maharaj, J. Maharaj. Referee Mr. B. Dookran.

#### *Darnall—Felixton—Tongaat*

Last Sunday the Darnall Indian Football Club met Felixton seniors, juniors, and Tongaat seniors in friendly matches at the Darnall ground. The Felixton seniors were beaten by 3 goals to 1, juniors 1 to nil, and Tongaat seniors by 1 to nil. Two footballs were presented one by Mr. J. C. Bihl, chief engineer and the other by Mr. J. Flood, compound manager, to the Darnall I. F. Club, the winners, which was greatly appreciated by officials, players and spectators.

#### *Fair Breeze School F.C. vs. Tinleymanor School F.C.*

A very exciting match between the Fair Breeze School F.C. and the Tinleymanor F.C. was played on the Tinleymanor football ground on Saturday September 8. It was played in a very friendly spirit, and much to the appreciation of the both

teams, a high standard of play was predominant throughout the game. The Fair Breeze School F.C. defeated the Tinleymanor School F.C. by 1 goal to nil.

### D. N. C. Cup Soccer At Dannhauser

The D. N. C. United met the Stars at the D. N. C. No. 1 ground on Sunday last at 8.15 p.m. The game on the whole was very fast and thrilling, but owing to the poor display of the Stars Goalkeeper, the D. N. C. United netted 5 goals, of which Percy Moodley scored 3, Ramluckan 1, and Chetty 1. The D. N. C. United were represented by the following 10 men:— Padaychee, D. J. Singh, K. Singh, A. Gaffoor, Vardan, Saidaw, Osman, Ramluckan, B. Chetty, P. Moodley. Referee: A. Anthony.

## Cricket

### Cricket Elections

The Durban Indian Cricket Union held its annual general meeting recently at the Indian Sports Ground, when the following clubs were represented; Schools, Ottomans, Young Muslims, Roselyns, Stars, Kismet, Crescent, Greyville and Central. After the preliminaries of presenting the minutes, annual report and balance sheet had been disposed of, the election took place, and resulted as hereunder:— Patron, Mr. A. Christopher; D.C.M. president, Mr. M. S. Badat; vice-presidents, Messrs. M. B. Iyaloo, A. Sookdeo, S. L. Singh, K. A. Chin, and L. Ansary; secretary and treasurer, Mr. N. Sullaphen.

### School's Cricket

The following are the officials of the Durban Higher Grade Indian School Cricket Club:—Patrons, Messrs. H. L. Paul and C. Miakhan; vice-patrons, Messrs. V. M. Maistry and M. B. Lazarus; president, Mr. C. M. Pillay; hon. life presidents, Messrs. Billy Subban, E. L. Muppath, V. N. Thumbadoo, M. B. Iyaloo, V. Reddy; vice-presidents, Messrs. V. V. Pillay, H. Sobbrayan, S. Appasamy, T. M. Naicker, A. Sookdeo, J. M. Pillay, N. Narainasamy, A. K. Phillip, Rev. B. L. E. Sigamoney, R. E. Alfred, K. A. Chin, S. Sewdath, W. L. Kritisamy, V. O. Samuel, N. P. Willie, Ezy M. Pillay, R. K. Naidoo, G. M. Nair, N. Sullaphen, D. Subban, R. G. Reddy, Seaman Doornasamy, E. Thomas, E. M. Tyeb, Captain, Mr. M. B. Iyaloo; vice-captain, R. A. Naidoo; hon. secretary, B. R. Thumbadoo, care of 487 Brickfield Road, Sydenham; delegates to D.D.I.O. Union, Messrs. J. S. Roopnarainan and C. M. Pillay. Committee, Messrs C. M. Pillay, M. B. Iyaloo, Billy Subban, V. Reddy, G. M. Nair, R. A. Naidoo, J. S. Roopnarainan and B. R. Thumbadoo; selection committee, C. M. Pillay, M. B. Iyaloo, R. A. Naidoo; P. Moola and the secretary. Colours: Maroon and Black blazer.

## Athletics

### Athletic Sports In Maritzburg

A grand Athletic sports meeting in aid of the pavilion land, Maritzburg, will be held under the auspices of the Maritzburg Indian Sports Association, at the Indian Sports ground, on Monday October 1. The various events are open to the members of the Coloured community, and the Association hopes they will take the advantage of the occasion, and it is also open to any Athletic Sporting Clubs in Natal. The following are the

events:— (1) 100 yards flat (Boys under 16), (2) 1 mile cycle open (oval), (3) 100 yards flat open, (4) 50 yards sack race open, (5) 220 yards flat race open, (6) 3 mile cycle race open, (7) Football place kick, (8) 440 yards flat race open, (9) 1 mile walk open, (10) Tug-of-war (5 in each side), (11) Throwing the cricket ball, (12) 3 mile flat open (oval), (13) 5 mile cycle open, (oval), (14) Long Jump open. There will be also various free events for children (boys and girls), under the age of 14, and valuable prizes will be awarded to the successful competitors. All the Maritzburg and the district Indian Schools are requested to co-operate by entering their scholars. The entries will be closed with the Secretary Mr. V. Arumugum, 16 Ginman Street, Maritzburg, and with Mr. M. R. Naidoo, Church Street, not later than September 30th, at 7 p.m.

## Wedding

The marriage of Mr. Soobiah Pillay son of Vartharajulu Pillay of Pretoria to Miss Rasamal Pillay second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. N. S. Pillay will take place at Pretoria on Sunday 16th instant at 5.30 a.m. The bride belongs to the well known family of Pillay Johannesburg, who have played their part during the Passive Resistance Struggle. Miss Rasamal was a baby of two months old when she was taken to prison with her grandmother and mother. Her grandmother Mrs. Letohumie Pillay was president of the Transvaal Indian Women Association for years.

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