

# INDIAN OPINION

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## RACE PROBLEM

### DR. BROOKES ON COLOUR BARRIERS

**T**HE Natal Regional Conference of the South African Institute of Race Relations was held in the Council Chamber, Durban, on Saturday Sept. 15.

Dr. S. Copley the Mayor of Durban, who officially opened the Conference, in the course of his speech said, the differences between the races are slowly but surely passing away. The problem of race relations was one of the most difficult social problems we had to face in South Africa, continued Dr. Copley, and it was no easy matter to know how to bring together and consolidate many colours, races and creeds in the country. It was the urgent duty of everyone to do what they could in promoting cordiality and friendship between the different sections of the community.

Slowly but surely, however, the differences between race and colour were passing away. The differences had originated many years ago through the isolation of the various Powers, but to-day with the improved means of communication and the constant intercourse between races far apart, old prejudices were being broken down. It was an essential of world peace that race relations be put on a firmer basis and there was no better way of effecting this than bringing these races together on some common meeting ground.

#### Superiority of Thought

In the deliberations of the conference, said Dr. Copley, he hoped that difference in colour would be forgotten as the distinction between the dark and white races were not so much one of colour as of outlook. To-day the barrier of outlook was being broken down by education, for it was due to their learning that the white races considered themselves superior. There was no reason why the white and black should not be afforded the same educational facilities, and in the efforts of the conference to bring about greater amity between the races he could assure them of his support. On behalf of the people of Durban he wished them every success in their deliberations.

Mr. Maurice Webb, who presided over the conference, thanked the Mayor for his address and expressed the hope that although the meeting was of somewhat informal nature for the interchange of

views, that this informality would not detract from its importance.

Some 30 organisations in Natal interested in the question of race relationships were represented at the conference, including a number of native and Indian delegates.

#### Dr. Edgar Brookes

Dr. Edgar H. Brookes delivered a very interesting speech at a public meeting held under the auspices of the Institute of Race Relations in the Council Chamber on Saturday night, in the course of which he said, "the economic interests of all the peoples in South Africa are indissolubly bound up together." Discussing race conflict in industry, Dr. Brookes urged that in the first place the difficulties of the problem should not be minimised. Little would be accomplished by merely protesting against the replacement of non-European by European labour. It had to be clearly stressed that colour, as such, was not an economic issue. Colour was a biological factor and its importation into the field of economics helped no one and succeeded merely in confusing the issue.

"What we really have to study is not, in the end, the race problem of race at all, but the main economic problem that the world is facing to-day—the problem of the production and distribution of wealth," Dr. Brookes said. "That problem is complicated in South Africa by the existence of colour barriers and colour prejudices.

"Most of us hold with the Economic Commission and the Carnegie Poor White Commission that the interests of the poor white and those of the native, Indian or coloured men are not fundamentally opposed. If we can remove certain fallacies arising from the undue stressing of the factor of race and colour, if we can move away from the unsound principle of protecting the white man merely as a white man and substituting for it a protection of real economic value of every class of worker, we shall not, indeed, have solved the problem, but have removed the principal hindrances to its solution and made it much easier to think clearly and fruitfully on the subject than is the case to-day."

There was a class of native, he continued, who could undercut not only white labour, but coloured labour, Indian labour and—most important of all the labour of the permanent native town dwellers. This class came into the towns temporarily, leaving behind in the country families living on a low economic standard. They were, therefore, a subsidised class.

A large part of European female labour was subject to the same economic laws. Wages were frequently paid to European girls which could only be justified on the ground that the girls were secure of food and shelter in their own homes. Such

underpaid labour formed a very serious competitive element in the labour market as it was sometimes used to the exclusion from work of married men with families.

Dr. Brookes claimed that the differences between the poorest white groups and the permanent town dwelling native groups were not great. In the really competitive area of employment the standard of living among natives was not much below the European standard.

The Mayor, Dr. S. Copley, presided at the meeting which was addressed by Mr. J. Rheinallt Jones and others.

## Notes And News

### Lady Maharaj Singh on Indian Women

ELSEWHERE in this issue we reproduce a speech delivered by Kunwarani Lady Maharaj Singh before University Women in Darban on Indian women. There are some statements in the speech which we wish she had not made, for they are such that cannot be allowed to pass unchallenged in the interests of India and Indians. We hope to deal with it editorially in our next week's issue.

### The Evil(?) Of Travel

PEOPLE always talk of the advantage of travel but some members of the South African Nationalist Party now teach us a new lesson that travelling is an evil. Senator T. O. Stoffberg a member of the Malan Nationalist Party, addressing a meeting at Bloemfontein, North, was particularly concerned with the effects of a trip overseas on the Nationalist instincts of South African statesmen. He pointed Generals Botha and Hertzog, "great leaders, both," he said, as examples of those who had surrendered their nationalism in the seductive atmosphere of overseas trips. "I have often wondered," he added, "what would have happened to me if I had gone overseas."

Commenting on the above the *Rand Daily Mail* says: "The proper reaction to this somewhat surprising statement is a thrill of horror—at least from the point of view of the good Malanite. Other great men have gone overseas; but it is sad to think what happened to them. When they came back they were able to look at South Africa's problems in a broader perspective; they had acquired the moderation of true statesmanship, and worst of all, they had absorbed new ideas."

### Animal Sacrifice

THE following message should act as a deterrent to our people in this country who are guilty of the same crime on their festival days, typically that annual festival day at Easter at Isipingo: "By gallantly stepping between a priest butcher armed with a sword and his intended victims, Roti Reddi, a wealthy Hindu resident of the village of Penumakka in the Guntur district of Madras, saved 200 animals from slaughter at a festival in honour of a Hindu

goddees. The local Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals had carried out a vigorous propaganda against the sacrifice, urging villagers to offer coconuts instead of animals, but frenzied devotees were carrying out their sacrifice until Reddi interposed. Only eight animals had been sacrificed. Roti Reddi was fasting for a week in an effort to persuade the villagers to abandon an animal sacrifice on a bigger scale which was to take place a few days later."

### The Need For A New Morality

SIR JAMES JEANS, the astronomer, in his presidential address at the meeting of the British Association in Aberdeen is reported to have said that there was need for a new morality and a new religion since mankind was learning to control nature quicker than to control itself. But it was wrong to malign science for that or to blame science for unemployment, because science, while producing labour-saving inventions, yielded discoveries leading to new trades and new popular demands, which would give employment to the vast armies of labour. The problem was to maintain a perfect balance, to confer universal employment and to bring about a continual increase in the comfort and dignity of life. Edison's inventions had added £3,000,000,000 to the world's wealth.

### Rev. C. F. Andrews in India

THE Rev. F. C. Andrews after reaching India went straight to Mahatma Gandhi in Wardha. Mahatma Gandhi is still weak after his fast. Mr. Andrews related to him the conditions in South and East Africa and particularly in Zanzibar owing to the recent restrictive laws passed against Indians. Mr. Andrews was advised by Mahatma Gandhi to see the Viceroy on the question. Rev. Andrews had a prolonged interview with the Viceroy, Lord Willingdon, before whom he placed facts and figures about Zanzibar and supplied detailed information clearing up the allegations against Indians. After hearing Rev. Andrews, gave him emphatic assurance that the Government of India will strive its utmost to uphold the rights and interests of the Indians of Zanzibar and promised prompt action after the receipt of the report from Mr. Menon who was conducting enquiries in Zanzibar on behalf of the Government.

Indian Opinion

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 21ST, 1934.

WHERE WILL IT LEAD TO?

THESE are days of machinery. While on the one hand we complain of unemployment we are trying, on the other, ceaselessly to search for contrivances which will enable us to do everything by machinery and the use of man-power will not be needed. We are now going a step further. God has given wings to birds because they are meant to fly. Human beings have not been given wings but hands and legs. We are not satisfied at that and wish to fly. Aviation in the last few years has made great strides and even in warfare air force is being increased to such an extent that one is horrified at the thought of a future war when no one knows what will happen if that force is used, as it is sure to be used. It must result in national suicide. It will be well to remember the words of Mr. Harold Begbie who wrote on the death of Mr. Rollie the aviator in the *Daily Chronicle* about a quarter of a century ago:

"This public excitement about flying is only a fresh evidence of the general tendency towards materialism. The ideals of humanity are no longer moral and spiritual. Millenium is to be reached on a mono-rail or in a monoplane, and the prophet's

vision of happiness has shrunk to eighty miles per hour. Our God is speed; our religion a machine. And so hot is our quest of speed that we have no time quietly to sit down and enumerate the benefits it will bring or to reflect upon the questions its achievement will still leave unanswered.

"The attitude of Ruskin towards the railway may have been a wrong one, but more wrong, infinitely more wrong, is that attitude towards life which leaves entirely out of count the spiritual nature of men, and sees in perfecting of mechanism the end of existence. Life is greater than its contrivances. To fly through the air without danger, to travel over the earth's surface at a hundred miles an hour, to have no need for hand labour or anybody's toil, will bring no peace to the soul of man. And to seek these ends so earnestly and impatiently, to attach so much importance to them, and to organise a continual public excitement about them, is to cloud the rightful issues of life and to darken the only natural line of man's advance. For the advance of mankind is not towards mastery of mechanism and the elements, but towards self-mastery. The field of inquiry is consciousness, the destiny of the race is spiritual, and the only happiness possible to the sons of men is a happiness of the heart.

"Therefore is all the present excitement concerning aviation a palpable and shameful danger to humanity."

THE THINGS WE'VE FORGOTTEN.

Twenty Years Ago

EXTRACTS FROM "INDIAN OPINION," SEPTEMBER 16, 1914.

"Whom the King Delighteth to Honour"

WE understand that, upon the recommendation of Lord Hardinge, supported by Lord Crewe, the Secretary of State for India, the name of Mr. Gokhale was included among those upon whom the dignity of a Knight Commandership of the Indian Empire was to be conferred on the occasion of the last celebration of the King's birthday. India, however, states that Mr. Gokhale, on being apprised of His Majesty's intention, wrote to say that whilst he was deeply grateful to His Majesty the King-Emperor for the same, he must humbly beg to be excused the high honour as he preferred to continue under his present simple designation, if his wish was not likely to be misconstrued, whereupon His Majesty was graciously pleased to allow the withdrawal of his name from the list. Lord Crewe, at the same time, intimated his regret that the Government could not mark their high sense of

appreciation of Mr. Gokhale's public services. The incident is still one more illustration of Mr. Gokhale's extraordinary modesty and his sense of what is appropriate for men who serve their country with no thought of reward. Like that other great Indian, Mr. Dadabhai, Mr. Gokhale's name will go down to history as that of a simple, devoted, self-sacrificing patriot who had at heart only his country's good.

A Renter's message states:

The Viceroy of India, in the course of a great speech at Simla, said that it was no longer a secret that India had already despatched two splendid divisions of infantry and one cavalry brigade to Europe, while three more cavalry brigades would follow immediately. It was a source of the utmost pride and satisfaction to the whole of India that they had already been able to send over 70,000 combatants to the front. He announced that six Maharajahs and three Nawabs and other Indian nobles were accompanying the force. Lord Crewe has announced that the Gurkhas will participate in the campaign.

## Colonisation for Indians in India And South Africa

### Sir Fazli Hussain Disfavours Separate Colony

**I**N the Council of State Mr. Hussain Imam moved a resolution recommending to the Governor-General-in-Council to represent to His Majesty's Government the desirability of setting apart a colony for emigration of Indians.

Mr. Hussain Imam said that the population of India was growing at an alarming rate and this was contributing to the poverty of the masses. Self-governing British Colonies had closed their doors and Indians were badly treated there. The position of Indians was daily growing difficult and humiliating. He wanted some place where Indians could go and settle.

Sir Raza Ali said that no one could look at the question of having a Colony unsympathetically. At present low-class Indians had emigrated. As for having a colony, the question arose where was the colony to come from? He wanted the mover to give further concrete information as to how and where to find a place for emigration. Unless this was done he must oppose the resolution.

Lala Ramsarandas generally replied to the criticism of Sir Raza Ali and said it was only poor people who did not find employment in India that wanted to migrate. Naturally, they were not men of education and status, whom Sir Raza Ali had in view and who would add to the prestige of India.

### Harijan Quarter in Empire

Sir Fazli Hussain said that the mover wanted to "set apart" a colony for Indians. By making that recommendation he was adopting a defeatist policy, namely, segregation of Indians which was quite opposed to the policy of the Government of India. He regretted that a member of the Council of State advocated the policy of establishing a Harijan quarter for Indians.

He did not know to what extent His Majesty's Government would help India, but assuming that Rs. 1,000 was necessary for one emigrant as suggested by the South African formula and assuming that one per cent. of India's population would be available every year for emigration, the Governments of India would have to find annually Rs. 350,000 lakhs for emigration. Therefore, however desirable the idea might be of finding a colony the proposition at present was immature, incomplete and distinctly injurious.

The motion was put to vote and defeated by 9 against 27 votes.

### Indians in South Africa

Mr. P. N. Saprú moved the next resolution as follows:

"In view of the fact that the recommendations of the Indian Colonisation Enquiry Committee appointed by the Union Government of South Africa do not serve the interests of Indians resident there,

this Council recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council to press upon the Union Government to take adequate steps in accordance with the spirit of the Capetown Agreement of 1932 to secure the advancement of Indians residing in South Africa."

Mr. Saprú said he wanted the Government of India to say in clear terms that the report of the Colonisation Committee was not satisfactory and that the Government of India should now urge the Union Government to do all that they could to enable Indians in South Africa to develop along their own lines and make their distinctive contribution to the land of their birth.

Mr. Mehrotra moved an amendment to the effect that the Union Government should be asked to appoint another committee with adequate representation of Indians on it besides taking adequate steps in accordance with the Capetown Agreement to promote the interests of the population settled there.

Sir Fazli Hussain congratulated Mr. Saprú for the excellent, sober and restrained speech. He emphasised that the report they discussed was merely of Facts Finding Committee appointed by the Union Government for their own benefit. If and when the Joint Commission contemplated in the Capetown Agreement was appointed the Government of India would certainly see that capable men were put on it to represent India and Indians.

As for improving the conditions of Indians in South Africa, Sir Fazli said that Government of India's policy was strictly national. There was no difference between their views and those of the public in India.

The resolution was subsequently withdrawn.

## Indian Licensing Appeal Dismissed

By Ladysmith Town Council

**T**HAT the corporations of the Province should unite in an effort to have the Licensing Laws amended was the suggestion made by Mr. F. Pearse, solicitor, what, in an address to the Licensing Appeal Board, said that it was most unfair that prospective applicants for licences were required under the law to build their premises before, and not after, they had learned whether their applications would be granted.

Mr. Pearse, with him Mr. H. B. Cawood, appeared before four members of the Council, and the Mayor (Mr. Otto Jones) to appeal against the decision of the licensing officer, who had refused an application by a Mahomedan for a retail licence to sell to natives and Indians.

Mr. Pearse pointed out that applicant had been in Natal for 40 years and that he spoke English fluently. More than £80 had been paid in rates on his property, yet he was not allowed to carry on business. It was not very creditable to the town for visitors to see empty stores, and he appealed to the council to lessen the hardship imposed on his client.

After the licensing officer, Mr. G. H. Milburn, had informed the board that the premises had been licensed in the past, and had remained vacant for many years. On the motion of the Deputy Mayor (Mr. P. B. Carter) the court dismissed the appeal.

## The Kunwarani On Indian Women

THE Kunwarani Lady Maharaj Singh was the speaker recently at the monthly meeting of the Durban branch of the Association of University Women held in the Art Room of the Natal Technical College. The attendance was small, but included principals of leading educational institutions in Durban and district and teachers. The Kunwarani, who is herself a university woman, says the *Advertiser*, gave a long and interesting address on "The Indian Woman in her Setting at Home and Overseas." She told her audience that the subject was one near to her. She had felt, especially in Natal, a lack of sympathy on the part of Europeans for the lot of the Indian women in this country. She appealed earnestly for European women to come forward and help the Indian woman to improve herself and to turn her into a decent citizen, but pointed out that this was well-nigh impossible until good schools, with free education, were available. At present poor European children obtained free schooling and free meals. But there was only one Indian girls' school in Durban and that did not provide free education, nor did the scholars receive free meals. Many of the teachers there assisted voluntarily and did what they could. Indian children from such areas as Clairwood, Jacobs and Merabank often went hungry to school and remained hungry until they returned home. Their parents, who lived in "those shacks," considered an eyesore to the town, could not afford to give them sufficient food. More schools for Indian girls were needed in Natal, where they could learn domestic science and such activities as would be useful for them in the home. Nothing had been done for them in this respect. She hoped that the much-needed improvements would be brought about by the educational authorities. Forty per cent. of the population of Natal was Indian, she said, and this was a lower percentage than in previous years. The Indians made good citizens, and while they were not given facilities for improvement they could not go ahead.

### Heroines as Models

The Kunwarani spoke then of the early Indian civilisation, which, she said, dated back thousands of years and was perhaps one of the oldest civilisations in the world. The ancient Sanskrit writings had been the basis of Indian culture and national life. Indian womanhood in those days took famous women heroines of Indian history as examples of perfection, such as Sita, whose sweetness and self-sacrifice was almost too tender and too heroic. Personally, she felt that these heroines had caused such conditions as history had shown of misery and the suppression of the Indian woman. In those days when the Sanskrit was taught to Indian children of both sexes, women married later than they did today. "I may be modern in my opinions," said the

Kunwarani, "but Sita's self-sacrifice never appealed to me and I could not see why a woman should be such a martyr to her husband's whims." As a result of such models of womanhood being forever upheld by the Indian people, women gradually took a back place in the life of India. And then a great Indian law-giver "put the lid on it," as it were, and made a law that women could not be economically independent. Then began Indian women slavery and they gradually became drudges. Women were not educated in the ancient Sanskrit, and the Moslem invasion was responsible for the marrying off at an early age of all Indian girls, so as to protect them from the invaders. The system of *Pardah* was introduced. Idolatry crept in with, on the one side, high spiritual thought behind it, and on the other side, instrumental for much evil. It was considered wrong that Indian women should be allowed to learn the Sanskrit. They could not even dance or sing. All that form of entertainment was done only by women of ill-repute. Just as every country in the world has had its famous courtesans, whose salons have been the centre of brilliant learning and culture, so did these particular Indian women become the centre of much brilliance. Respectable Indian women did not sing or dance. They did not learn anything, and their sole occupation was to tend to the home.

### Joint Family System

The joint family system was introduced, where families lived together. The father was the head of the house, and any sons who married brought their wives to their father's home. All their earnings were pooled. The mother-in-law was head of the womenfolk, and to her turned the wives of the sons for money. They dare not ask for it, but were content to wait till she would deign to give them something. Girls who were widows went back to their homes and were the drudges of the household. They were garbed in garments of disgrace and their lives were one long misery until they died. This joint family system was found to be cheap and was to-day still practised by the larger number of people in India.

The marrying off of girls at an early age did not at first mean that they entered wifehood immediately, but it was a sign of respectability which the Indian esteemed highly, and widowhood was and is still considered a dreadful disgrace. This early marriage system eventually led to abuse and proved a curse. The real awakening of India, the Kunwarani felt, was with the contact with Christianity. Many of the Hindu priests were searching after truth, and some of the Brahmin priests came into touch with Christian missionaries and began a new life. This conversion to Christianity meant a terrible upheaval to many families and a lot of suffering and persecution, but it was well worth it. "No one of you can imagine what it means for a person who has believed his religion all his life, to suddenly be converted to another totally different to his own," said the Kunwarani. This conversion of the Hindus meant that they became outcasts from their own people. But little by little there was a general awakening and a coming forward towards progress.

### Brave Reformer

About 80 years ago a little Indian woman was the first to start social reform in India. She saw the terrible cruelty with which the child widows were treated, and worked towards their deliverance. "I feel," said the Kunwarani, "that she must be looked upon as one of the greatest heroines in the world, for she faced audiences of men—women never attended such meetings—an brought home to them the terrible lot of the women, of which they as men had been taking advantage." She urged the necessity of allowing these girl widows to re-marry. Among those Indian men who assisted her was Tagore, father of the great Indian poet. She herself became a Christian and had been educated by her own father in Sanskrit, in spite of opposition. She went to the United States and furthered her propaganda there and raised funds. Back she returned to India, where she bought a little property and there sheltered the girl widows who came flocking to her. She instituted industrial schools and educational schools and taught both Mahomedan and Hindu girls. When she died she left a little colony of 1,200 girls. She created a great impression

on far-thinking people in India, and since then education and social reform had gone ahead. Of her own personal life, the Kunwarani told of her education at a university at Lahore, since there were no girls' schools in her home town. She had been amazed on her return after 15 years' absence to find five girls' schools established. The Punjab district had gone ahead perhaps more than other parts of India at that time, owing to the Sikh influence. Today there were universities all over India where men and women learnt together. In many universities men were being taught by women lecturers—all Indian. "I feel a baby number," said the Kunwarani laughingly. "And now there are women lawyers, doctors, dentists, nurses, diplomats and poets. In fact, there is hardly any profession that has not been invaded by the women of India. All classes of Indian women have entered the fray. And it is the Indian women who are trying to foster the 'Buy India' campaign. They know the meaning of patriotism. They have not yet received the franchise but are hoping for it." A vote of thanks for her interesting address was moved by the chairwoman of the meeting, Miss Dunn.

#### POET'S CORNER.

Where They Built In India.

The Hindu built by the sea,  
By the high-flowing river and sea,  
By young Godavari's shingles,  
And where Ganga with Jumna mingles,  
And where a wild sea-cry tingles  
In the palm-straw sky at Pures.

The Buddhist built on the rock,  
On the solid granite rock,  
With his sharp chisel did he dash on  
In deep ecstatic passion,  
And out of mountains fashion  
Halls for the world to flock.

The Moslem built on the plain,  
On the many peopled plain,  
He built his Taj white-flaming,  
And his Minar heaven-ascending,  
And valaces that blood claiming  
To be glory's richest fans.

The English built on the hills,  
On the cool, turf-clad hills,  
Bungalows of brick and tile hood,  
Amid golf links, tennis-courts, fire wood,  
Where his wife, child and he could  
Escape the heat that kills.

ABINASH CHANDRA BOSÉ.

### Teachers Who Cannot Teach

The *Sunday Times* in an editorial writes as follows:—

THE *Sunday Times* has, on several occasions during the past ten years, called attention to inadequacy of many of the teachers in South Africa for their posts, and, judging from the recently published reports of Cape Province school inspectors, the position has not improved to any great extent.

There are too many teachers, wrote one inspector, who have no aptitude for their calling and show no interest in their work. There is little or no systematic teaching of composition. The dictation of endless notes (a well-worn device of the incompetent) is responsible for some atrocious handwriting. Teachers of this kind, he suggests, should seek other vocations while they are still young.

But that is just what they will not do. Teaching of that sort is an easy life. It also brings in a larger income than such teachers would probably be able to obtain from any other occupation. And the profession of teaching is felt to confer a superior sort of social status upon the practitioner, and to demand the homage that brawn is supposed to pay to brains.

It is difficult for a rural community to criticise a teacher. It does not know enough about his work. The incompetent teacher has carved out a very nice little niche for himself, and he will rarely get out until he is pushed out.

Teaching is at present the last resort of the incompetent. The Normal Colleges are choked with candidates, at all events in the Transvaal. That is one of the dis-

advantages of compulsory education. There is only a limited number of people who ought to be entrusted with the education of children, and of that number only a small proportion care to take up the profession of teaching. Consequently the teaching ranks are crowded with misfits. It is almost the only calling in which the demand exceeds the supply of competent candidates, and it provides a wonderful refuge for all who have failed in other professions or fear to embark on the rough and tumble of competition.

South Africa spends so much of its revenues on education that it has a right to demand the highest possible standard of instruction. It has been de-

manding it for years but it has never been given it. The poorly-instructed child of to-day is, in all probability, the incompetent teacher of to-morrow.

It would be better to break this vicious circle, and to give no education at all until means have been devised to provide sufficient teachers who know their jobs, rather than perpetuate the present mass-production of half-baked misfits.

[What to speak of the teachers in Indian schools when this is said about European teachers in European schools where the standard of qualification of the teachers is decidedly higher than in Indian schools.—Ed. L.O.]

## SOUTH AFRICA

### NEWS IN BRIEF

#### Shri Swami Adyanandji

A correspondent from Grahamstown states: Shri Swami Adyanandji, who has delivered a series of lectures at the Witwatersrand University, and in Durban and Port Elizabeth arrived in Grahamstown by car on Saturday Sept. 15 and is the guest of Mr. D. Morgan. The Swamiji will deliver a public lecture at the City Hall, and one at Rhodes University College. He will remain in town for the next 10 days and then will proceed to East London and then return to Johannesburg.

#### Pandit Mehta Jaimini

Pandit Mehta Jaimini who sailed on Thursday, Sept. 12, for Rangoon was given a public farewell reception by the Hindu Maha Sabha. Speeches were made expressing appreciation of the very useful services rendered by the Panditji by the scores of interesting and instructive lectures he had delivered in the different parts of the Union on Hinduism and Indian culture and philosophy. The Panditji was garlanded by the president. Panditji suitably thanked the meeting for the honour done to him. There was a large number of Indians present at the wharf to bid farewell to Pandit Jaimini.

#### St. Aidan's Young Mens' Club—Sydenham

The Thirteenth Annual General Meeting of the St. Aidan's Young Mens' Club, Sydenham, was held on Tuesday 4th September 1934, at the St. Aidan's Boys' School Hall, commencing at 8 p.m., with a full attendance of about 40 members and well-wishers of the Club. After the Secretary's Annual Report, and the Treasurer's Financial Statement were read and confirmed the following gentlemen were elected Office-bearers for the ensuing year: Patron: Dr. F. G. Cawston, President: Mr. S. S. Pillay, (re-elected) Vice-President: Mr. A. D. Lazarus B.A., Mr. Jack Huber, Dr. M. G. Naidoo, Mr. Francis Ephraim, Mr. W. S. Seethal and Rev. W. H. Satchell; Hon. Secretary: Mr. J. Nadasen; Assistant-Secretary: Mr. Nelson Nandoo; Hon. Treasurer: Mr. A. A. S. Ephraim; Committee: Messrs. Simon Phillip, A. Rajan, Q. V. Ramiah, J. Ramani, A. A. S. Ephraim, Horace Ephraim.

#### Sea View And District Hindu Women's Association

A meeting of the Hindu women of Sea View and district, convened by Mrs. V. Veerasamy and others, was held at Mr. St. C. George's residence, 62 Umbiltuzana Road, Sea View, on Sunday the 2nd Sept. Mrs. V. R. R. Moodley of Durban presided, supported amongst others, by Mesdames, Veerasamy, George, Harry, R. K. Naidoo, B. K. Naidoo and Miss O. S. Naidoo. Mrs. Veerasamy, as one of the convenors of the meeting, explained the object of the meeting. She suggested the formation of a Hindu Women's Association with similar objects as the Durban Hindu Women's Association, in order to look after the interests of the Hindu women of Sea View and District. After some discussion it was unanimously agreed that the Hindu women of Sea View form themselves into an organisation under the name of Sea View and District Hindu Women's Association. The following officials were elected for the ensuing year:—Patron: Mrs. V. R. R. Moodley; President: Mrs. Chinnah, Naidoo; Vice-presidents: Mesdames R. K. Naidoo, Murgase, M. P. Naidoo, L. L. Naidoo, James, M. G. Naidoo and Moses; Hon. Secretary: Mrs. B. K. Naidoo; Hon. Treasurer: Mrs. St. C. George; Assistant Secretary: Mrs. B. V. Naidoo; Chairwoman of the Committee: Mrs. Veerasamy; Committee: Mrs. A. Harry, Miss D. James, Miss B. Moodley, Miss M. S. Reddy, Miss C. S. Naidoo, Miss A. V. Moodley, Mrs. B. S. Naidoo, Mrs. P. M. Pillay, and Mrs. A. Naidoo. The meeting passed an unanimous vote of thanks to Mrs. V. R. R. Moodley for guiding the meeting and to Mrs. Veerasamy for founding the Association and rendering assistance to the women of Sea View.

#### Trading Licence At Dundee

The Dundee Town Council, recently, dismissed an appeal by the Chamber of Commerce against the granting of a licence to an Indian trader. The Chamber objected to the granting of the licence on the grounds that the applicant had not given satisfactory replies to the questions on his prospects of succeeding with a further licence in Dundee. There had been no improvement in conditions. The mines had decreased their working or closed

down and the artisan classes were not fully employed. The Town Council had to protect the existing licence holders. Three Indian traders had stated that business was going back.

### *No More Hangings At Dawn*

South Africa has abandoned a practice observed in this country since it was occupied by Europeans and followed by many nations for a hundred years; murderers and other criminals sentenced to death will no longer be hanged in the mornings; death at dawn has become death at nightfall. Official in-

formation has been received in Bloemfontein from the Department of Justice that "for prison administrative reasons it is considered preferable that executions should take place after the lock-up in the evening instead of in the early morning as has been the practice hitherto." While for prison administrative reasons it may be preferable that executions should take place at nightfall it is a clear hardship to the relatives of the executed who would have to keep the dead body till the following day for disposal.

## THINGS IN GENERAL

### *From Hawker To Millionaire*

Mr. Sydney Myer, aged 58, founder of the Myer Emporium who collapsed and died on his way to office recently from heart disease, was born near Warsaw, and began his business career in Victoria 30 years ago as a hawker says a message from Melbourne. He has left a business with a nominal capital of £3,000,000, employing 5,000 people. It is the largest emporium in the Southern Hemisphere and one of the largest kind in the world. Mr. Myer gave freely to charity and public causes, including £75,000 to the university. He was taking a leading part in organising the centenary, towards which he had given generously.

### *New Preventive For Cholera*

A greatly improved preventive for cholera, which is claimed to have already been successfully used, has been evolved by the director of the Pasteur Institute, Lieut.-Colonel Morison says a message from Shillong (Assam). The preventive is known as bacteriophaga. It affects the growing bacteria, so as to break up and destroy them. Bacteriophaga was first tried in certain areas where virulent cholera was raging. It was used side by side with vaccine, and proved far superior to it. It is claimed that it was a hundred per cent. successful as a preventive, and that the effect of bacteriophaga proved as great at the beginning as at the end.

### *Staggering Relief Problem In America*

The correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* in New York says that with nearly all types of business now rapidly declining in the United States grave fears are expressed regarding the relief problem in the coming winter. Mr. Donald Richdberg, director of the President's Executive Council, predicts that 5,000,000 families will require Federal Relief. This is one-sixth of the total number of families. The Federal Government is even now spending about 125,000,000 dollars a month for relief purposes, and this is in addition to the sums expended by the States and cities and by private charity. The Federal Government is trying hard to persuade the States to increase their share of the burden, but in many cases the economic conditions in certain localities are so difficult that this will be almost impossible. The average monthly relief payment to any

family is now about 23 dollars, and in view of the high cost of living in the United States this barely covers the minimum necessities. The per capita expenditure will probably increase because of the mounting price of food and clothing. Food prices have already risen by one-fifth since the depression's lowest point in April, 1933.

### *Britain's Workless*

The number of unemployed in Great Britain on August 20 was 2,136,000—an increase of 10,000 over the previous month, but 274,000 less than a year ago. According to the Ministry of Labour the increase was due to unemployed boys and girls who have just left school.

### *Sir Fazl-i-Husein Hail and Hearty*

In response to an enquiry made after his health Mr. Mahomed Cassim, "Muslim-Bana" Samrodi of Durban has received the following reply from Sir Fazl-i-Husein the head of the India delegation that visited South Africa during the last Round Table Conference: "I very much appreciate your kindly feeling and anxiety, and I assure you that I am keeping very well; in fact, I have been better this year in Simla than was during the preceding years."

### *Pleads For Mutual Understanding*

Post Rabindra Nath Tagore has addressed the following letter to Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya:—

I address this letter to Moslems as well as Hindus with the most sincere desire for the good of all sections of the community I urge that Hindus and Muslims should sit together dispassionately to consider the communal Award and its implications to arrive at an agreed solution on the communal problem. It is needless to point out that Self-Government cannot be based on communal division and separate electorates and no responsible system of Government can be possible without mutual understanding of our communities and united representation in the legislatures. We must concentrate all our forces to evolve better understanding and co-operation between different sections of our people, then lay a solid foundation for social and political reconstruction of our motherland. I deprecate all expressions of angry feelings and most strongly appeal to Hindus and Muslims to avoid saying and doing



anything that may increase communal tension and further postpone understanding between our communities without which there can be no peaceful progress in our country.

### Death Sentence For Attempted Murder

Three of the accused who made an attempt on the life of the Governor, Sir John Anderson, at the Darjeeling race meeting on May 8 have been sentenced to death. Two others were sentenced to 14 years' rigorous imprisonment and another to 12 years' while Amyia Majumdar, the girl who ordered the terrorists to doll themselves up and oil their hair as if they were going to a wedding, was sentenced

to transportation for life and 14 years' imprisonment, the sentence to run concurrently.

### To Be Published In November

The Joint Parliamentary Committee report on Indian Reforms, it is stated will be signed on October 25 and will be published simultaneously in India and England about November 12.

### Malayali As Minister of Manchuko

A Calicut weekly journal says that Mr. A. M. Nair of Tambanur, Travancore State, has been appointed as Minister for Justice in the kingdom of Manchuko. The new Minister is a brother of Dr. Kammnaran Nair, Medical Officer in Sawara, and Mr. M. N. Nair, who is for long a resident in Japan.

## Baroda Girl Guides

### Entertained By Mr. and Mrs. Schoeman

During their visit to Pretoria the Baroda Girl Guides under the leadership of Pundit Ananda Priyaji were the honoured guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. Schoeman of the Hartbeestepoort Dam. They were met on their arrival by the genial hosts who had arranged a trip round the Dam in their Motor-launch the "Tolstoi." The trip was made eventful by the charming manner of Mr. and Mrs. Schoeman who made the visitors feel at home and among their dearest friends. The tea given by the host and hostesses to the visitors was the first of its kind for the Indian community as it was the first time that an Indian was admitted to the hotel. Mr. Schoeman in his address to the visitors made reference to Mahatma Gandhi in the following terms:—"Dear Friends and Fellow-Pilgrims, Though I have never been to India I know India because I love it and I love it because in spirit I know and love Gandhi. Gandhi is India and India is Gandhi.

"India's problems are symbolized in Gandhi and he is personified in India's problems. It is your Tagore who said in effect: In a lane God is as much manifested as in a planet. In Gandhi, India is as much manifested as in all India. And to know India's problems is to know the world's. And what is our common problem? Not lack of food or raiment as the scientists want us to believe, but the problem of evil, of selfishness, of materialism, of body over spirit. Herein is the root of all our problems. Therein lurks and thrives the spirit of murder, i.e. of legalized murder. Christ has the solution for both: selflessness and the non-resistance of evil. He has more. He has the means for each individual, be he professor or chimney-sweep, to attain that victory,

"How strange that the Divine Designer has destined the Slavonian Tolstoi and the Indian Gandhi to appear on the world's horizon in this century of paganism once more to emphasize that solution and once more to focus a sad world's gaze on the "Light of the World"! Indeed truth, however simple and childlike, remains stronger than fiction, however gaudy and elaborate!

"We are confronted with world-slaughter or as alternative world-brotherhood. World-slaughter is inevitable if we retain our old divisions of society, of class and of a narrow nationalism. We can have world-brotherhood on one and one condition only—an overwhelmingly difficult

condition to the low and the spiritual coward in man and women — that condition is that we adopt individually one line and one line of cleavage only: Good versus evil. Not frontiers, not race, not colour but good the Kingdom of God. Then human inventions will prove a blessing, because we would all share their benefits. Else invention will yet be cursed into hell by the agonising masses and so become a greater pestilence than all the plagues the world has ever seen.

"It seems an unspeakably difficult ideal. So it is for that reason worthy of the human heart and mind! Like the ancient we too want to build to the Heavens but not by towers or sky scrapers but by individual sacrifice and discipline. Let that be our philosophy, our religion — not on paper, but in the kitchen, in the office, in the lecture-room, in the house of parliament, in every possible relationship with man, with animal, with the lowliest flower — and we will do more for our suffering brother and sister, than all the scientists rolled in one. Are these common-places? So then are the sun the moon and the stars, the flowers and the children and they are the shadows of the Infinite."

## Obituary

### The Late Tulsi Mooloo

Mr. Tulsi Mooloo, the brother of R. Mooloo a leader of the Hindi Section, and one of the pioneers of the Transvaal Indians, died on the 4th September, 1934, at his residence in the Asiatic Bazaar, Pretoria. Tulsi Mooloo was born 65 years ago in Natal settled in Pretoria for about 40 years, served the Boer Government as a private policeman, and during the Boer War when Martial Law was proclaimed he rendered free service to the Republican Government. He served for nine years under the Crown Colony in the Criminal Investigation Dept. He retired from Government service, and took up business in which he made a good success. During the Passive Resistance movement, he was one of the very first to serve imprisonment in the Pretoria jail for the great cause under Mahatma Gandhi. He was very fond of sports and took a keen interest in it. At the time of his death, he was the vice-president of the Pretoria District Indian Football Assn. and a vice-president of the Pretorians Football Club; he was also very liberal towards all humanity. The

funeral was one of the biggest in the history of the Indians in Pretoria, and was attended by Europeans, and Indians from all parts of the Transvaal, including Natives and Coloured people. He has left a large family in South Africa to mourn his loss. Mr. B. Mooloo on behalf of his family, wishes to thank all who sympathised and sent wreaths and floral tributes on the death of his brother. Glowing tributes were paid to the deceased at the grave-side by Messrs B. Maharaj, G. Bandhoo, Y. A. Nayar, Krishna Pillay, Essop Akoojee, Naag Sita, Solomon Ernest, Hazura Singh, and Ali Bhai.

## SPORTING NEWS

### Soccer At Dannhauser

There were two matches played at the D. N. G. No. 2 ground on Sunday last. The first being a juvenile match between the Dannhauser Indian School and Newcastle St. Oswald's school, in which the Dannhauser Sch. were victorious by 3 goals to one. The following scored for Dannhauser:— Kisten 1, Dheypersad 1, and Lazarus 1. The second match was a senior match between Newcastle Stellas and Dannhauser Stars. The Dannhauser Stars won easily by 4 goals to 1.

### Stanger Stars vs. Natal Estates

The Natal Estates played a friendly match with the Stanger Stars last Sunday on the latter's ground. The match was very interesting from the start to finish. The Natal Estates won by 1 goal to nil.

### Soccer At Howick

Edendale A. and B. travelled to Howick on Sunday last to play a friendly match. Edendale A. was unlucky to lose by one goal to nil but the match was from the commencement very thrilling and full of very anxious moments. Edendale B. were luckier and they easily deserved to win on their game for most of their opponents were not mere youths, thus winning by 3 goals to 2. Mr. E. W. Thomas of Howick refereed both the matches. There was a fairly good crowd of spectators.

### A Mombasa Tribute To All India Football Team

Mr. B. B. Sarkar in paying a glowing tribute to the All India Football Team that recently visited the Union writes from Mombasa: The tour of the Indian Footballers has produced several good effects in and outside India. It has shown what India has achieved and could achieve in practical spheres. It has convinced the Indians themselves the extent to which they are capable of developing their own powers by the profusion of suitable opportunities. Their visit has marked out a line of action by which India's prestige can be enhanced and sympathies of the other nations can be won on her side. In her political evolution India requires foreign propaganda not only of political character but also in other parts such as science, literature, art, music, sports and so forth. The Indian Footballers by their brilliant sportsmanship have done a kind of service to our dear Mother-country, which cannot be too much valued. It is in politics that one race looks upon another through an interested vision but in sports private interests are reduced to nothing, racial distinctions are vain notions of "superiority" which vanish like the morning dew before the sun. All honour to the worthy visitors who won by their courageous initiative and have enhanced the prestige of India.

### Indian Footballers For England

The "Star of India's" London representative, who suggested in the course of an interview with Sir Frederick Wall, Secretary of English Football Association that a team of Indian players be invited to visit England during King's Silver Jubilee celebrations next summer, has received the following reply: "I am only in a position to say that were such request made to us by Indian Football Association, I am sure that it would receive very careful consideration by my council."

## Wedding

Mr. Rajoo Miss. Thayaramah

Last Saturday there was a grand wedding at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. H. Nayanah, Empangeni, Zululand. The contracting parties were Mr. Rajoo (Peter) son of Mr. Ramsamy Reddy and Miss Thayaramah daughter of Mr. Poosarvy. The host and hostess were Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Nayanah familiarly known as "Bertie." This is not the only function that the Nayanahs undertook to assist in the district. It is traditional in the family to help those who need help. The bride was brought up by the Nayanahs from her childhood and they have discharged their duties according to Hindu shastras. The splendid decorations was due to Mr. V. G. Pather, the concert was entirely in charge of Messrs G. Marle Nair and M. Gopal and school children's display was under the charge of the schoolmaster Mr. Benjamin. There were a number of European ladies and gentlemen present including among the prominent Indians were Messrs K. R. Naidoo, R. Manjokum, K. G. Naicker, Marappa Reddy, A. M. Richards, Raja Moodley, L. M. Pather, Lallar and from Durban Messrs Adand Rai, S. D. Pillai, E. R. Sludh, G. P. Panday, N. J. Ebenezer and M. B. Manaraj. There were many beautiful presents both for the bride and bride-groom.

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