

INDIAN OPINION

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NOTES AND NEWS

Trading Licences Refused In Johannesburg

WE learn that the Johannesburg municipality is refusing to grant renewals of existing trading licences in case where the owner of the business is temporarily absent and the business is conducted by the power holder. This is presumably done under the terms of the Transvaal Licences (Control) Ordinance. Several Indian applications have been refused and the policy adopted by the Johannesburg municipality will have far reaching effect. We hope to deal further with this subject at a later date.

Union Migration

ACCORDING to the 1933 Report of the Office of Census and Statistics the gross number of arrivals into the Union in that year was 33,441 persons, and the gross number of departures 32,580. On balance European arrivals exceeded departures by 1,680, while non-European departures exceeded arrivals by 1,281. This latter figure is due principally to Asiatic emigration from the Union, the number of Indians repatriated last year being 1,455. If this is not a sure proof that Indians are not flooding South Africa we do not know what is

"Breaking Point" In Abyssinia

IN view of the fact that there is an unsettled feeling in Ethiopia where Italy is making all preparations for expansion on the pretext of Japanese penetration, England is at present silently watching where her interest is also greatly involved. The "Morning" in its leader of last Thursday considered the dark intrigues in Abyssinia as the "Breaking Point." The following by "Seafarer" in the *Hindustan Times* might be of interest to our readers: There are about 1,000 Indians in Abyssinia. Over a thousand of them live in Addis Ababa—the capital. Indian residents enjoy the same privilege and rights as other foreigners. They are a floating population. As a rule, they do not live in the country for more than five years. They are, however, a flourishing community. Not long ago the Hindus were not allowed to cremate their dead but due mainly to the efforts of the British Minister at

Addis Ababa, they have got the permission now. The Emperor of Ethiopia takes keen interest in the welfare of Indian residents in Abyssinia. He pays annual visits to the Mahajan School at Dire Dawa and the Gujrati School at Addis Ababa. Not long ago His Majesty was so pleased with the gymnastics of Indian boys and girls that he awarded a gold medal to Mr. Jaichand, the manager of the Mahajan School and gave a certificate of merit to the gymnastic teacher. The Hindu Mahasabha has branches at various towns in the country. Indians are generally merchants, but there is a good number of carpenters, masons and tailors. There is a great demand for Indian conjurers and acrobats.

Who Is Worse Than An Infidel?

IN the course of an address on "Racial Peace" delivered by the Rev. O. Oberlin Harris at the Peace week meeting held in the Dutch Reformed Church recently, he said that politeness and courtesy were essential for every Christian. A man who had no good feeling towards other races had denied the faith was worse than an infidel. St. Francis tried to look at every being as God looked at them. He thought that every creature which was created by God would worship their heavenly Father. The remarkable thing about it was that no animal ever had the slightest fear of him. They treated him almost as one of themselves. All people should be treated with the great courtesy of God on all occasions. Half the trouble between races is because people are not courteous one to the other. It is the extra gentleness with which we treat Indians and Natives that makes the difference. Try to look at them as God looks at them and not as the crowd looks at them. If in our relationship between White and White and White and Black we learn to treat people with good temper and self-control, we shall see our way clear to overcome racial difficulties and attain racial peace. We wonder in this modern age ruled as it is by Mammon and Machinery, how many would take heed as to the teaching of Christ preached above by the Rev. Harris.

Gany Road Controversy

IN connection with the renaming of Gany Road, Sydenham, a letter was read from the Town Clerk at the executive meeting of the Natal Indian Congress to the effect that the Council had already decided on the name Waterfall Road, which name was put forward by the Mayville Ward Burgesses' Association as the outcome of objections raised by certain sections of the residents in Gany Road. The Council further considered that the new name was more appropriate to the locality and also as it was one of the principal secondary roads in the Mayville area. The letter evoked a warm discussion and it was eventually decided to instruct a solicitor to take council's opinion with a view to taking legal action against the Council. A congress sub-committee was formed for this purpose. A correspondent to this journal had recently stated that the Congress had sent a letter to the Mayville Ward Burgess' Association approving of the change of name to Waterfall Road, it seems strange that Council's opinion is now sought to take legal action against the council.

"The Indian"

WE have seen the first two numbers of this monthly periodical printed on art paper, profusely illustrated and containing well selected articles and topical news on India and Indians. Its aim is to protect, strengthen and further the political, social, economic and general welfare of Indians everywhere. It claims to be a link between Indians all over the world and the mother country. It will also supply information on any matter concerning Indians anywhere. It is a journal we consider well worth subscribing by every educated Indian who is interested in Indian affairs. Its annual subscription is only 7/ and the address is 58, Blandford Street, London, W. I.

Dr. Cawston To Broadcast

ON the night of January 26, Dr. F. G. Cawston will broadcast a short talk on the life of General Gordon; Arrangements are also being made for a commemoration service to be held in the Town Hall on Sunday January 27.

DEPARTURE OF SWAMI ADYANANDA

FAREWELL MEETING BY HINDU SEVA SAMAJ

A FAREWELL reception was given in honour of Shri Swami Adyanandji on Wednesday December 26, by the Transvaal Hindu Seva Samaj at the Patidar Hall, Johannesburg. Kunwar Sir Maharaj Singh presided. After a few opening remarks in Gujarati by Mr. Vallabhai Bhagabhai chairman of the Samaj Mr. B. K. Patel, the secretary read the chairman's speech in English describing the Swamiji's activities during his nine months' stay in South Africa and eulogising his good services to the community through the many learned lectures delivered by the Swami on Indian philosophy at the Witwatersrand University and other places before large European audiences. The chairman expressed the profound gratitude of the Sabha to the Ramakrishna Mission for having sent the Swamiji to South Africa.

Kunwar Sir Maharaj Singh spoke of the Ramakrishna Mission and its various activities and said that the Swamis of the Mission did not only preach but rendered practical service to the poor and the needy. He spoke of the Swamiji's work in eulogistic terms and wished him



SWAMI ADYANANDJI

a very happy return voyage to India.

On behalf of the Samaj Kunwar Sir Maharaj Singh then garlanded the Swamiji and presented him with a gold watch as a small token in memory of his visit to South Africa and a small cheque of £51 for the Mission.

After several others had spoken the Swamiji rose to speak and was greeted with applause.

In the course of a lengthy and interesting speech the Swamiji spoke of his impressions of South Africa and advised his countrymen to be more manly and to depend more on self-help than on what the Government would give them. The Swamiji laid stress on the need of education and reminded Indians of their responsibility as representatives of a great and ancient culture and civilisation.

An Individual Gift

The Swamiji was presented with the sum of £50 by Mr. Tribhondas Patel managing director of the firm of Messrs. Ashabhai & Co. for the Ramakrishna Mission.

The Swamiji left on Thursday night, December 27, for Rhodesia en route to India. There was a large crowd of Indians present at the station to bid farewell to Swamiji who was garlanded on behalf of the Hindu Seva Samaj.

SWAMIJI'S PARTING MESSAGE

THE Editor of the INDIAN OPINION has requested me to give a parting message to my country men in South Africa through the medium of his esteemed journal. While thanking all for the cordiality and hospitality and kindness with which I have been received by my countrymen and others in the different parts of this beautiful land endowed with plenty of Nature's Gifts—I must say my message—is ever old and ever new. It is the message of the soul of our dear Mother-land India. It is a message—which had its origin thousands of years ago in the very depth of the souls of the contemplating seekers after truth in the forests of the calm, and the serene Himalayas and which has been given many a time by the torch-bearers of all the lands though in different forms and languages.

South Africa is comparatively young country and as usual with all young countries the people are superficial in their thoughts. They do not want to go very deep into things. But where is the possibility of real harmony, peace and joy for men with out the truths of the spirit? This is my general message to South Africa and I believe, in this direction, South Africa can learn a good deal from an old country like "India." But then the Indians in this country, cut off as they are with the traditions and the glor-

ies of the Motherland have themselves first to assimilate their own culture and glorious heritage. So, on the eve of my departure I would say to my countrymen in South Africa—

"Learn your own culture, try to assimilate, not imitate the best which the Western civilization can give you. When this has been done and the Indians by their honesty, integrity, cleanliness both external and internal, have proved their worth, they will no longer be considered a menace to this country but will be welcomed as partners."

I know Indians live in an atmosphere of prejudice and racial antagonism here but, as a Vedantist, I believe that the Indians have to seek their salvation and improve their lot through self help and self exertion. An atmosphere and a desire for self-improvement have to be made. The leaders have to be self-sacrificing because nothing great can be built without great sacrifice.

Pettiness, smallness, narrowness which issue out of personal jealousies, cliques, and coteries have to be given up in favour of greater truths. Weakness has to be conquered by strength. Man has to be more "manly" and if my countrymen in South Africa remember these truths—nobody will be able to check

their progress in all directions. Power of organisation will come, fellow feeling and spirit of service will develop more and more, public institutions will be built, education, both higher and secondary will spread more and more amongst boys and girls, sloth and sluggishness would be removed, sanitary conditions would improve and better South African Indian Community would be born.

While departing I sincerely pray for the dawn of that day, and I leave this message which seems of ancient India had heralded often and on and which our great Masters Ramkrishna—Vivekananda have left—"Happiness is in things great, there is no real joy and happiness in things small." Realise this and—"Awake, Arise and stop not till the goal is reached."

Adyananda
of Ramkrishna—Vivekananda

Fountain of Wisdom

This and this alone is true religion—to serve thy brethren. This sin is above all sin to harm thy brethren.

Nothing is hard to him who, casting self aside, thinks only this—how may I serve my fellowmen.—TULSIDAS.

PROVINCIAL FINANCE COMMISSION'S REPORT

REPRESENTATIONS BY INDIANS

OUTSIDE THE TERMS OF REFERENCE

THE report of the Provincial Finance Commission which has recently been published contains the following in regard to representations made on behalf of the Indian community:—

The Natal Indian Congress, the Transvaal Indian Congress and the South African Indian Congress sent deputations to the commission at Durban and at Pretoria to lay certain grievances before it. The Kunwar, Sir Maharaj Singh, Agent for the Government of India, accompanied both deputations. The chief contentions are summarised as follows:—

According to the Census Department's estimates for last year, there are 196,400 Asiatic (Indians, Japanese and Chinese) in the Union, of whom 164,900 are in Natal, 22,700 in the Transvaal, 8,100 in the Cape and 700 in the Free State. The Indians themselves claim that they number 193,000 in the Union and 166,000 in Natal, also that 12,000 approximately, were repatriated to India since 1927. There were approximately 1,500 illicit immigrants affected by the condonation scheme of 1928 condoning the illicit entry of Indians.

They claim that under the Capetown Round-Table Conference Agreement with the Government of India in 1927, the Union Government signed conclusions as to the uplift of the Indian community and as to the issue of trading licences, that

Indians domiciled in the Union who do not wish to return to India and who are prepared to conform to Western standards of life should be enabled to do so.

With regard to the allegation made by a European witness to the commission that Indians bought up £100,000 worth of land from the Europeans in Natal every year, the deputation pointed out that in Durban £490,000 worth of land had been acquired in Durban by Indians in the last nine years, which would make it only £45,000 a year on an average. There were also no glaring cases of European storekeepers having to make way for Indians as had been asserted by the same witness. The Indian delegation stated that in 1927 Indians contributed by way of various forms of taxation £137,000 to the Natal Provincial Exchequer, but no concrete evidence in support of this statement was advanced. Then their munificence in charitable causes was elicited. A bequest of £40,000 by Advocate R. K. Khan was also mentioned, as also one of £10,000 by Mr. Dookan, for an Indian hospital. There was also a bequest for a free library, and others. The Indian community asked in justice to them as the people who had been invited to Natal, and who by the testimony of Sir Liege Hulett in the Natal Parliament, had built up Durban that the Municipal franchise be restored to them, that they be giv-

en free education, that the civilised labour policy be withdrawn, and especially that no discrimination be made against them in any province as regards trading licences directly or indirectly, but that the various Capetown agreements and resolutions be carried out. Further, that the provincial barriers be lifted for them and restrictions in the Transvaal against acquisition of ground be withdrawn. It was stated that General Smuts had raised the barrier as regards the Cape by agreement with Mr. Gandhi, although this was really against the provisions of the Immigration act of the day.

The commission heard the evidence adduced by the Indians and their leaders with attention. The case was stated with moderation and the commission could not help but feel sympathy for the petitioners. It finds, however, that the main issues are so closely associated with high politics and constitutional questions which are clearly outside its terms of reference and that these issues cannot be dissociated from the matters which fall within the commission's purview. Under all the circumstances the commission find it necessary, therefore, to refer the whole matter of the Indian representations to the Government for favour of consideration on their merits under the agreement of 1927 with the Government of India.

GORDON AN APOSTLE OF PEACE

By
F. G. CAWSTON

THE question has been asked whether Gordon was not a military man.

There is no doubt that he had adopted military tactics in crushing a rebellion which had lasted for ten years in China and his success in this gained the thanks of such lover of peace as the great Li Hung Chang.

But in Africa he was rather an administrator than a soldier. And, as such, he recognised the supreme importance of crushing once and for all the abominable slave-trade. The peace of this continent depended upon the ending of this traffic in human beings and the ghastly cruelty with which was associated the trade in Ivory, at the time Gordon was appointed by the Khedive of Egypt as the Governor of the Sudan. So successful was he in this campaign that he was heralded by the populous as the redeemer of their country and the Khartoum Memorial College, in many respects similar to Sastri College but on a far grander scale, which was established in

the Sudan at a cost of £100,000, is a lasting tribute to Gordon's memory in helping the depressed classes of this continent.

His attitude towards war may be instanced by the advice he gave to the Basuto chief, Jonathan. If his negotiations with Masopha another son of South Africa's greatest native, the incomparable Moshesh, had not been interfered with in 1882, it is more than probable that Masopha would have followed the example he gave to Jonathan which resulted in bringing to an end much of the warlike practices of the Basutos at that time.

Gordon said to this chief "Jonathan, I know all about you. I have heard everything and I feel for you as much as one man can feel for another who has been wronged. Because I feel for you and know what you have suffered for your loyalty to the Queen of England I will do the little I can for you. The little is in the way of advice. I have no power or authority to do more. Let nothing tempt you to desert the Queen of England or her Government, whether it be her

Government in England or at the Cape. And then as to your people. Rule them justly and uprightly—Be gentle with them and show all the mercy you can. Then, before very long, all those men who have deserted you will gradually come back to you."

These words were spoken at a time when Cecil Rhodes was endeavouring to compensate the Basuto chiefs who had suffered through their unwavering loyalty to Great Britain and they were addressed to a chief whose very grandfather had been killed and eaten by the cannibals who lived in Basutoland before Moshesh brought that custom to an end.

Whilst at the Cape in the same year General Gordon went out of his way to call on Cetewayo, the Zulu chief who was there imprisoned, and spoke to him words of cheer.

Throughout a consistent Christian life Gordon stood for fairness to all. He believed with President Lincoln of the United States that all men are born equal and the fiftieth anniversary of Gordon's death on January 26th serves as a reminder of what he accomplished on behalf of all Britishers and as a challenge to all to cooperate in establishing a reign of peace.

THE REVOLT OF THE EAST

With apologies to the

EDITOR OF THE "PRABUDDHA BHARATA"

IV

(Continued from last week)

POLITICAL subjugation is not so bad as cultural conquest. The greatest evil of political dominance is that it emasculates a nation even in the matter of culture. A conquered race begins to think or it is impressed upon it that it is also culturally inferior. And when the morale of a nation is broken there remains little chance of its recovery. This simple fact does not occur to the mind of a politically subordinate race that a man may be physically very strong but that does not necessarily mean that he is also culturally, morally and spiritually superior to one whom he can defeat in wrestling: that physical strength is no index to one's moral superiority. And therefore it is led to believe that it has no culture and civilization worth the name simply because it has no political status.

This is what the idea of many Asiatics still very recently. Fortunately that spirit is rapidly passing away. The Easterners have begun to search for the treasures that are hidden in their own culture and civilization, and they have been fully disillusioned from the notion that the white races are necessarily culturally superior. Modern means of communication have given facilities to the Easterners to see the life of the Westerners at home at close quarters, and they have seen how the society of the latter is in no way better than theirs, if not worse. Hundreds of students from the Oriental countries are flocking to the European and American Universities, and many of them have established their intellectual superiority over the Western Scholars. Many Universities of the East have become sensitive about their self-respect, their students show indifference about getting foreign degrees though they establish their qualifications for them. Many Eastern professors have made a name in Western countries—nay, they are much in demand and eagerly sought for. They have proved beyond doubt that political inferiority is no indication of intellectual inferiority. In fact, there is disillusionment in all quarters. A Chinese writer says "Already the Occident has shown that it dominates the Orient not so much because it has a better religion, loftier morals or higher intelligence, as because it knows how to fight and how to make money."

The sign of strength is that one is so confident about it that one does not make any effort to establish it. The cultural assertion of the Eastern countries indicates that the inferiority complex is still lingering in their minds. In fact, it is. But it is breaking, and it is only a question of time when it will be completely

shaken off. The system of education, political disabilities, ignorance, want to intimate contact with Westerners many such things have contributed to the creation of this diseased condition of the mind amongst many Easterners. But fortunately that phase is passing away, and there are sure signs of the approach of a new dawn.

In this connection it must be gratefully acknowledged that in many cases, it was many Western savants who pointed to the Easterners the glories of their culture and civilization. The Eastern minds were so much stunned because of their political defeat that they became quite incapable of appreciating the value of their own treasures. There is an Indian story that in a company of travellers one was counting if any was missing. But while doing that, as the man did not count himself, he found the number always less by one and, therefore, was in great perplexity till somebody pointed out his mistake. The same has been the case with the Eastern nations. While praising the achievements of the West they ignored their own works. They needed the help of some Westerners to point them out their mistakes. And it is a great credit to the West and a sign of life among the Western nations that some people could get rid of all racial prejudice to study and appreciate Eastern learning.

V

The revolt of the East is most clearly visible in the field of religion. Backed by their respective Governments, various Christian missions spread wildly, in the last century, in different countries in the East. Though in them there were some Christians who led praiseworthy lives, there were many who were Christians only in name. Naturally the root cause of the spread of Christianity was, not the beauty of its message—though it is not denied that the sublime teachings of Jesus can assuage spiritual hunger of sincere souls—but something else; namely, the prospect of worldly position and other material advantage, insidious method of propaganda etc. Now almost everywhere Christian missionaries are meeting with obstacles in the matter of getting converts. Their conduct is critically observed, and has many of them do not live up to the ideal preached by Jesus they are looked upon with disfavour.

Formerly the Christian missionaries were noted for their vilifying other faiths. But now the Easterners have seen how foolish is the attempt of the missionaries to establish the superiority

of Christianity over other faiths. Therefore the Christian missionaries have changed their front—their attitude is now one of co-operation with other faiths. The report of the Commission of the Laymen's Foreign Missions Inquiry distinctly says: "It is clearly not the duty of the Christian missionary to attack the non-Christian systems of religion.—The Christian will regard himself as a co-worker with the forces within each religious system which are making for righteousness."

But, we are afraid, the advice has come too late. Already the Christian missionaries have created a disgust in the minds of many by their acts vilifying other faiths.

In the meantime Oriental religions and religious ideas are spreading in the West. Demands for them in the West are more and more keenly felt. For a long time Oriental religions were passive, but due to the general awakening they also have shaken off their sloth and become aggressive. Hinduism, Buddhism, Jainism, Islam—all are now more or less finding adherents in the West. The spread of Vedantic ideas in the West is styled by an American writer as "the amazing adventure of an Eastern faith in a Western land." In the introduction to "Hinduism Invades America" Harry Emerson Forster says: "To thoughtful minds, it has long been obvious that there would soon come a time when the great Eastern religions, sure of the superiority of their spiritual life over the mechanized living of the Western world, would come to us with the deep conviction that they were the heralds of the world's true gospel."

There are some in the West who view with a alarm this invasion of Oriental ideas into the West. Some say that Miss Mayo wrote her notorious book as a counter-attack against the East. She vilified India as, according to many, India typifies the East. If she could succeed in belittling Indian thoughts before the world, she could succeed in stopping the inroad of Oriental thoughts into Western countries.

It must be here said that Oriental thoughts have no chance of getting a permanent footing amongst the Western people, unless the bearers of these messages are of exemplary character. Taking advantage of the earnestness of many Westerners to receive Oriental thoughts, many persons of doubtful character and ability are already reported to be making material gains. It need not be said that they are likely or sure to create a disgust for the East in the minds of even those Westerners who are in sympathy with Oriental religions. There should be a bureau to check the activities of these

responsible people, who are betraying the cause of their countries and casting a slur on their fair name.

VI

It is idle to dispute over the question which religion is superior to which religion. Let us suppose that there is a religion which is best in the world. Even in that case, if the followers do not follow the ideal, what good will come out of that religion? Christianity is being disintegrated in the West and has become a subject of criticism in the East, because many of those who profess the faith do not regulate their life accordingly. Oriental religions also run the same risk, if their followers, flushed with their popularity in the West, put their whole energy only into propagating their faith and do not care so much for improving their personal lives.

But undoubtedly the West is greatly in need of Eastern ideas as the East was in need of a shock from the West to break her passivity. The West, especially

after the Great War, is passing through a severe spiritual and moral crisis, from which she can recover with nothing but the acceptance of Eastern philosophy and religion. The West has got many objects of luxury, but it does not know how to live. The Westerners are nowadays throwing away all accepted beliefs, but have found none which they can live by. So there is chaos and anarchy everywhere. Science has supplied the Western nations with infinite powers, but it has given them also seeds of self-destruction. There is dissatisfaction on all sides. Some say that all things portend the coming doom of the present mechanical civilization of the West. With all their boast of culture and civilization, the great mass of people in the West are, to quote one famous English writer, "emotionally at the level of savages and culturally at that of schoolboys." Hence the great danger when they have infinite power at their hands. Unless they learn how to regulate that through self-

discipline and self-sacrifice, what doubt is there that they are heading towards self-destruction?

In this respect the West has got to learn much from the Eastern nations which have got the experience of thousands of years at their back. Indeed the East lacks strength and power to translate its ideas into practice, but coming into with the West it will be forced to develop dynamic spirit in life. Already it is trying to do that. Daily the East and the West are being more and more closely knit together through easier and easier means of communication. The future result of this will be that the East will rise from its torpor and forget its self-complacency, and the West will realize the vanity of material power without having the knowledge of a proper philosophy of life. Now, in this welding of the East and West, in the fusion of Eastern idealism and Western activism, lies the future of civilization and the safety of humanity.

(Concluded)

SOUTH AFRICAN NEWS IN BRIEF

PORT'S CORNER.

"OUR AFRICA"

*Land of Freedom, Land of Beauty,
All the magic of thy spell
Ever comes across thy children
In the land they love so well.*

*Artists paint thee, all thy beauty
Cannot be by artists told,
For the glamour of thy climate
Is a treasure house of gold.*

*We, thy children, of all nations,
Fused as one in love of thee,
Africa, we claim whole-hearted,
As our land so great and free.*

*Sunny land, we ever greet thee,
May thy children always find
Lofty aims and purest pleasures,
One in heart and one in mind.*

*All our love and deep devotion,
For the past, its hopes and fears,
For its faiths its great traditions,
For its freedom, bought with tears.*

*For the glory of the Nation,
For the Land we love so well,
May the God of all our people,
O'er us spread His Loving Spell.*

*Land of Freedom, Land of Beauty,
All the magic of thy spell
Ever comes across thy children
In the Land they love so well.*

— J. STANSFELD

General Smuts Writes to Mahatma Gandhi

THE Natal Advertiser's London correspondent states that an important letter from General Smuts has been delivered to Gandhi by the Rev. C. F. Andrews. The letter, which began, "My dear Gandhi," suggested that Gandhi should endeavour to induce the Indian National Congress to support the India Report. If the Mahatma was willing to do this he would be invited by the Whitehall to visit London and open negotiations between the British Government and Congress for a "gentlemen's agreement." If Gandhi should succeed in persuading Congress to accept the India Report, at least partially, then Whitehall would endeavour to get some of its safeguards modified. When General Smuts was in England he took the opportunity of discussing the India Report with British Cabinet Ministers, and the upshot of this discussion was the letter to Gandhi. After the India Report was published General Smuts spoke in favour of India's right to self-determination and expressed his willingness to play the role of peacemaker between Gandhi and the British Government. The Rev. C. F. Andrews, who is now returning to England from India, is bringing with him a copy of Gandhi's reply to General Smuts, which is expected to bring about a great change in the Indian political situation.

General Smuts has made the following statement to Renter at Capetown with regard to the above:—

"Gandhi and I correspond frequently and in one of my letters to him I asked him to co-operate in support of the Indian constitutional reforms. I did this in the course of our private correspondence and purely in my private capacity"

Another Airmail Record

Yet another record was established by the South African Airways last Saturday week when the Junkers mail plane arrived in Durban from Johannesburg with 17 passengers. This is the largest number of passengers ever to travel by air in South Africa in one machine, apart from the joy flip taken by Durban Indians recently. The aeroplane was full.

Union Maize Crop Forecast

The preliminary figures of the maize crop show a total of 23,901,000 bags according to the agricultural census for the years ended August 31, 1934. The following are the details:— European farms, Cape, other than Transkei: 1,301,000 bags; Transkei, 239,000 bags; Natal, 1,881,000 bags; Transvaal, 8,334,000 bags; Orange Free State, 8,554,000 bags; total, 20,309,000 bags. Native Reserves, etc., in the same districts: Cape 221,000 bags; Transkei, 1,951,000 bags; Natal, 976,000 bags; Transvaal, 430,000 bags; Orange Free State, 14,000 bags; total 3,592,000 bags. This gives a grand total of 23,901,000 bags. These figures are based on over 97 per cent. of the total returns; estimates for the balance have been included on the basis of the average number of bags per return for each individual district. It is unlikely that the total will differ appreciably from the final result.

Premier's New £25,000 Residence

The conditions of the competition to be held by the Public Works Department for a design for the residence of the Prime Minister will be announced soon. The competition will be open to all architects in the Union. The house is to be erected at a cost of £25,000.

OUR INDIA LETTER

REJECTION OF THE NEW REFORMS SCHEME

THE Congress Working committee sitting with its Parliamentary Board passed the following resolution defining its attitude towards the report of the Joint Parliamentary committee.

"Whereas the Congress has, after full and earnest consideration, resolved that the scheme of future Government of India adumbrated in the White Paper be rejected and that the only satisfactory alternative is a constitution drawn up by a Constituent Assembly and the said rejection and demand for a Constituent Assembly have been endorsed in a clear and unambiguous manner by the Country at the recent election to the Legislative Assembly and, whereas the proposals made in the J. P. O. Report are in several respects even worse than those contained in the White Paper and have been condemned by almost every shade of opinion in India as reactionary and unacceptable and, whereas the J. P. O. Scheme designed as it is to facilitate and perpetuate the domination and exploitation of this country by an alien people under a costly mask, is fraught with greater mischief and danger than even the present constitution. This Committee is of opinion the said scheme should be rejected well knowing that the rejection must involve the necessity of struggling under the present constitution, humiliating and intolerable as it is, until it is replaced by one framed by the Constituent Assembly in accordance with the Congress resolution on the subject.

This Committee requests the members of the Assembly to reject the scheme of the Government sought to be thrust upon India in the name of reform and appeals to the nation to support the Congress in every step that it may decide upon to secure the national objective of Purna Swaraj."

Mahatma Gandhi's Request

Gandhiji intends visiting the North West Frontier Province. When he expressed a similar idea during the good old days of Irwin—Gandhi Pact, the Government of India declined permission on the ground of maintenance of tranquility in that corner. Gandhiji's present idea is to get into touch with the economic conditions of the villagers and work among them the reorganisation of rural industries. The Government's decision is awaited.

Critics Sober

The Rt. Hon'ble Sastri gave out a bit of his mind while addressing the students of Poona College recently. The following portion of his speech is instructive.

"Since the advent of Mahatma Gandhi in the political field the Congress has been the only political organisation in the country towards which any attention is paid by the British politicians and if any-

thing happened which weakened the hold of the Congress over the people, the British politicians would sleep. I had always thought that the defeat of the Congress at the polls would mean a great calamity for the nation. The Congress in this country is the only body that can bring adequate pressure to bear upon the Government to yield to the popular demands. Times have changed and a favourable soil for efforts at national unity is clearly visible."

Bose Brothers

Mr. Janakinat Bose died on the 3rd instant at Calcutta. Universal sympathy is felt for Sjis. Subhash Chandra Bose and Sarat Bose who lost their aged father under tragic circumstances. The former was outside India and the latter is a detainee. There was some delay in giving Subhash the necessary *visa* to reach India and his last minute dash by the Dutch Air Mail proved too late. When he alighted at Karachi, the citizens greeted him with the sad news of his father's demise.

The Lebong Outrage

The Special Bench of the Calcutta High Court confirmed the death sentence on two and reduced the sentence on others concerned in the attempt on the life of the Governor of Bengal.

Dr. Satyapal

Dr. Satyapal, the revered leader of the Punjab is being prosecuted for alleged seditious speeches delivered in Delhi during the election campaign.

Sayed Razi Ali

In an interview with a press correspondent the Agent-Designate told that he was yet to receive the official communication regarding his appointment. He hopes to leave for South Africa in the middle of January 1935.

A deputation from the Colonial Born Indian's Association met Babu Rajendra Prasad and placed their grievances before him.

The Girl Guides of Baroda returned to Bombay after their successful tour in Europe and Africa.

The Hindu Maha Sabha

The annual session of the Hindu Maha Sabha will be held in Cawnpore during the last week of this month. The choice of Presidentship will be between Bhikshu Ottama of Burma and Mr. Aney of Berar.

Bombay Quadrangular

The Muslims won the Bombay Quadrangular Cricket Tournament this time beating the Hindus in the final by 91 runs.

Modern Indian Art

H. R. H. The Duchess of York will open an exhibition in London where works of Modern Indian Art will be exhibited. The exhibition is under the

patronage of the Marquis of Reading Viscount of Halifax, Sir Samuel Hoare Sir B. N. Mitra.

Governorship of Madras

Lord Erskine took charge of the Governor of Madras from Sir George Stanley.

Dr. Ansari on the Country's Verdict

"The verdict of the country is unmistakable. It is indeed too glaringly obvious to be denied even by the worst opponents and enemies of India. The elections have exploded the myth of the Round Table Conference and dug up the very foundations on which the proposed constitution is based. India now demands through her elected representatives of the people and not jerrymandered by a few Indians howsoever eminent, who otherwise were handpicked by the bureaucracy."

British statesmen are ignoring this warning of our leader and are bent upon imposing on us a constitution of their own making. It goes without saying that congressmen whose is the largest party in the Assembly will not care to touch this new scheme even with a pair of tongs.

One good feature is that even the pro-government Muslim leaders have realised that there is a limit to official patronage. They view the new scheme as a challenge to India's self-respect and are determined to answer it in a suitable manner.

Make the Scheme a back number

In Mr. Jinnah's views the principal aim of the scheme is to maintain British supremacy. He also fears this would strengthen the extremist opinion in India and the failure of the new constitution.

"Unite and make this a back-number even as we did the Simon Report," is his advice to our countrymen.

The attitude of the British politician has made it clear to Sir Abdur Rahim, another Muslim leader, that self-government is not to be had as a concession or gift by England, and is to be won only by united national efforts. If we fail to present a united front he is sure that India will be saddled with the new scheme inaugurating a form of government so grotesquely unnatural, wholly artificial and clogged with every obstacle that human ingenuity could devise.

Salt concessions

During the Harlan tour Gandhiji observed how much poor people suffered because of want of salt although it was lying in front of them in areas adjoining the sea. Nothing in the wreckage of the Irwin-Gandhi Pact pained him so much as the wreckage of the free salt for the poor. He at once appealed to Sir George Souter for restoration of these concessions. The Finance Member viewed the matter sympathetically and informed Gandhiji that it was open to the villagers concerned to make applications for restoration of the concessions.

MR. CHENGIAH INTERVIEWED IN INDIA DISCUSSION WITH RAJENDRA BABU

"SO far as we can see, there is no hope of amelioration of the position of Indians in South Africa unless the mother country is free and be in a position to extort proper treatment for her nationals abroad," said Messrs. M. Chengiah, M. V. Chetty and R. N. Chetty who are in India on a short visit from South Africa and who arrived here and had prolonged discussions with Babu Rajendra Prasad, Congress President, on Indian situation in South Africa. Mr. M. Chengiah belongs to the Colonial Born Settlers' Indian Association of South Africa.

Interviewed by a representative of the *Searchlight* Mr. Chengiah expressed himself as being strongly opposed to the assisted immigration scheme and the proposed colonisation scheme over which there has been a great deal of controversy in South Africa. He said that he had seen some of the immigrants in Madras and other places and their condition was appalling. With so much of unemployment in India itself, it was hardly surprising that these emigrants should have been left stranded. He hoped Indian leaders would do their best that the system was brought to an end.

Proceeding, he said that it was understood that after the floating Indian population in South Africa had been reduced by means of assisted immigration, South African Born Indians would be treated in the matter of franchise and citizenship rights precisely in the same way as other inhabitants of the colony, but instead attempt was being made to take away the franchise from the Indians in the Cape and laws were being enacted which were calculated to make the Indian position lower and more degraded. As long as the law was utilised to crush down Indians, it was hardly possible for them to observe Western standards of living, which was expected of them. The White labour policy of South African Government, he continued, had wrought terrible unemployment amongst Indians, as Indians were being replaced by Europeans in all industries where skilled labour was required. The Wage Act insisting upon uniform standard of wages made matters worse by doing double wrong to the Indians. In the first place, Indians were being replaced by Europeans, for the latter would not care to keep Indians if they had to be paid the same wages as Europeans and, in the second place, Indian businessmen also suffered because they could not afford to pay the standard of wages laid down by the Act. All this talk of Imperial citizenship was utter moonshine in South Africa where Indians were being subjected still to intolerable discrimination even in the matter of travelling on Railway

trains and trams.

Regarding the colonisation scheme, Mr. Chengiah said that the bulk of the Indians in South Africa were entirely opposed to such a scheme which, in fact, had been practically dropped after due enquiry. Indians opposed the scheme because they felt, apart from the vicious principle involved in it, that even if they allowed themselves to be transported bag and baggage to other parts of the world and made them habitable and prosperous, the Whites would yet swoop down on them claiming the privileges of the white race supremacy exactly as had been their bitter experience in South Africa.

Concluding, Mr. Chengiah urged that Indians should have the same facilities as extended to Europeans in the way of free and compulsory education if they were to observe western standards of living, that the principle of no taxation without representation should be observed in the case of the Indians as in the case of the Europeans and provincial barriers should be lifted and the Indians should be allowed free movement and right of settlement throughout South Africa. Otherwise, the Empire idea had no meaning for Indians.

Mr. Chengiah and his friends dined with the Hon'ble Mr. Sayed Abdul Aziz, Minister of Education, and left for Calcutta.

Thanks Offering

In course of a communication Mr. M. Chengiah, Mr. M. V. Chetty and Mr. R. N. Chetty, desire to express their thanks to the numerous gentlemen, who rendered them assistance in making their stay happy during their visit to the different parts of the country. Among others they mention the names of the following: Mr. Ram Chandra Naidu, Manager "Tamil Naidu," Mr. Hardeo Sahai of Meerut City; Dr. G. C. Das, M.D., M.S.A. of Lucknow; Mr. S. P. Verma, M.A., B.Sc., proprietor of the Saraswati Publishing House, Allahabad; Mr. Dhan Ram of Fyzabad and Mr. K. S. Muthia Rao of Benares City.

They further add:

"We have been struck with the interest shown by the residents in all parts of India in the South African Indian question including Babu Rajendra Prasad the President of the All India National Congress, who anxiously discussed the Indian question although he was looking weak after his recent illness."

(The above interview appears in most of the leading papers of India such as, *Bombay Chronicle*, *Leader*, *Amrita Bazaar Patrika* and the *Hindu*.)

DURBAN INDIAN BOY SCOUTS IN THE CITY

The Durban Indian Boy Scouts, who are in camp in Maritzburg on an educational visit, visited the York Road Indian School on Friday. They were welcomed by Mr. H. V. Marsh, Additional Commissioner for Natal. He issued an invitation to the Indian Scout masters to visit the camp at Maritzburg during next August, September and October for the purpose of learning the practical side of the movement, so that they, in turn, could impart their knowledge for the benefit of the Indian Boy Scouts in Natal. He then on behalf of the Maritzburg Boy Scout Association, extended an invitation to the boys to visit the Scout Camp at Lexden on Sunday afternoon. On Saturday afternoon the boys went to the Botanical Gardens and received lectures on botany. Tramcars were provided by the Municipality. On Sunday the boys left by motorbuses for Howick Falls, and spent a very interesting morning. In the afternoon they visited the Lexden Scout Camp. Mr. Marsh gave demonstrations in camp-fire lighting, the different Scout calls and the shooting of rockets. The Rev. A. J. Choonoo also gave a lecture on "The Youth and its future." The rest of the day was spent in visiting various parts of the City. Lectures were given by Dr. C. C. P. Anning, Medical Officer of Health for Maritzburg, on malaria. Another lecture was given by Mr. S. P. Naidoo on "Friendship." On Saturday evening the scouts held a concert, when they contributed all the items, to the delight of their large audience, which included a fair number of adults from Maritzburg.

South African Indian Congress

All constituent Bodies please take notice that the Annual Conference of the South African Indian Congress will be held at Durban on the 19th and 20th days of January 1935.

Agenda—

1. Transvaal Land Tenure Act.
2. Colonisation Enquiry Report.
3. Slums Act-Housing.
4. Entry of Condoneses wives and children.
5. Labour Legislation.
6. Repatriation.
7. Licence.
8. Firearms.
9. Indian Education.
10. Technical Classes.
11. Election of Officials.
12. General.

A. I. KAJEE & S. R. NAIDOO.
Joint Hon. Secretaries.

SPORTS

GAMA: THE WORLD-CHAMPION WRESTLER TELLS HIS LIFE STORY

(Continued from last week)

Gama in Europe

GAMA'S fame preceded his arrival in Europe and there were few wrestlers who were willing to fight him, specially in France. He therefore proceeded to London where a wrestling tournament or exhibition was being held. Wrestlers to this exhibition had arrived almost from every part of the world. Famous wrestlers from Turkey, Italy, Russia, England, America were present at the occasion. Gama threw an open challenge with a reward or bet of £500 to the wrestler who could beat him, whereupon they said that he was not a champion and that in order, to prove his merit he must first fight with wrestlers of lesser importance. Gama therefore announced an open challenge through the manager of the London Theatre saying that any wrestler who could stand against him for more than 5 minutes would be given £500. Consequently many wrestlers fought with him in Glasgow, Manchester and Liverpool but no one could stand against him for more than 2 or 3 minutes.

Fight With Zibysco in London

Now Gama had fairly established his position as a champion and on his return to London, Dr. Rowland, the famous wrestler of America had accepted his challenge for a stake of £250. In the first round, Gama brought down his opponent in less than 10 minutes and in the second round within 7 minutes. Gama here states that the European method of wrestling differs from that in India. Here they have to fight in two rounds to decide a contest. Now Zibysco accepted Gama's challenge who as everyone in India knows was one of the toughest of Gama's opponents as he was almost a giant Gama at once brought him down and the fight lasted 3 hours. Zibysco tried his utmost to get up but Gama kept him down throughout the fight and the fight was at last abandoned as Zibysco said he had grown quite tired and wanted rest but he never came up for a return fight as he had said. The Exhibition Committee therefore presented Gama the belt of the Champion of the World. After this John Lamb, the Champion of Italy, Challenged Gama but now as he had become the champion of the World he said that he should first fight his younger brother Imam Baksh for a £250 price and if he could beat him he would then wrestle with him. Imam Baksh beat him quickly. Gama highly praises this Italian wrestler and says that in the art of wrestling and strength he has hardly any equal in Europe or America.

A Humorous Challenge

Gama gives a very humorous account of the Japanese wrestlers who were in London during the Exhibition. Among these there was also a champion and Gama gave them a challenge that within an hour he would beat them all. Though this worked to one and a half minute per bout yet the Japanese were so very much afraid of Gama that they did not accept his challenge. In London papers humorous cartoons were given about the timidity of the Japanese in not accepting

Gama's challenge.

The Greatest Fight of Gama's Career

By this time Gama's fame had spread far and wide and Zibysco who wanted to try another chance with Gama came to India and fought with him. The fight proved almost a farce as the Russian was vanquished in three seconds to the disappointment of the many thousand spectators who gathered in Patiala to watch a gruelling struggle

(Concluded)

NON-EUROPEAN BOXING

Messrs Charles, Manuel & Co. have drawn an ambitious programme for their next boxing show which will be staged at the Town Hall on Saturday January 5th 1935. The star bout will see those two rivals in Arvie Williams of Port Elizabeth and Willie Smith of Cape Town pitted against each other. These men have met on two previous occasions, one decision going in favour of Williams while the other bout was stopped by the referee owing to the contestants being severely injured in the face. Both men were bleeding profusely and it was a gory sight to see them in action, face, gloves and body being covered with blood. They are bent on giving the patrons fireworks and if their last meeting is any criterion, this contest although scheduled for twelve rounds will not go full distance, but during the period the fighters will be in the ring, the crowd will get all the thrills. Both men are in serious training, and Smith is keen to show the Durban public that he is the better man, while Williams is going about his business systematically and

methodically expressing nothing. The second bout will be between Benny Singh and Mannie Dixon over ten rounds. These fighters have met on two occasions each having a decision to his credit, but last time of meeting Dixon won well. Benny Singh is out to wipe off this mark and here again will be seen two keen and energetic boxers who have given the patrons full value for their money. The third bout will see Kid Khan toe it with Joe Aron in a eight round affair. Khan's stable express confidence in their man while Aron is prepared to disprove this idea. When F. Smith and Jugdeep Morris enter the ring in their six round contest, the crowd will see some pretty and hard fighting as both lads can go the pace without flinching. The last fight will be when Kid Vengan and young Harry take the arena in a four rounder. A lengthy programme has been drawn and if the fights see the distance, patrons will have had more than their money's worth. The prices have been very reasonably fixed, and a capacity house ought to be the reward of the promoters.

CORRESPONDENCE

A. P. S. Account Questioned

Sir—The readers of Indian Opinion will be interested with the figures given by the Arya Pratinidhi Sabha in their statement of accounts, in connection with the visit of the Baroda Girl Guides. I would like to know from the Officials of Arpa Pratinidhi Sabha through the medium of this paper, if the amount £4-7-6, spent in bouquets and garlands ought to have been included in the Expenditure list? Also the amount of Bed Mattress, Curtains, etc. of £19-8-0 are those materials taken away by the visitors? Crockeries etc. worth £5-13-6 are perhaps broken by the visitors! A detailed list of Groceries, Milk, Fruit, Vegetables etc. should be also published. Will the

officials extend the same courtesy to other distinguished visitors by garlanding them at their own cost? One item is overlooked by them is the rent of the place occupied by the visitors during their stay in Durban. However, it is not very late to send an account of same and ask Pandit Anandpriyaji to refund the amount from the £88-0-0, so generously handed over to him. The A. P. Sabha has 2/4. still on hand to defray the expenses of communication.

It is almost contrary to the ancient rule of the Aryans to render such hospitality in the way of (Atithi Satkhar). In conclusion I say that the account is not satisfactory at all. This is not the right way of welcoming visitors from India.

B. B. SINGH

INDIAN OPINION

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· IN 1903 ·

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THE NEW S. AIDAN'S HOSPITAL

Laying of the
the Kunwarani Lady
4 p. m. on Wednesday,



foundation stone by
Maharaj Singh at
January 16th, 1935.

ALL FRIENDS ARE INVITED TO ATTEND.



MAIN BLOCK OF PROPOSED HOSPITAL.

MEDICAL work has for eleven years been carried on in Cross Street in a house which was originally built as the residence of the Missionary in charge of the Mission. By additions and alterations this building was adapted to the purpose of a hospital, but this work has now outgrown such limited quarters. This is confirmed by the recent warning from the Government Health Department that it might be closed because of overcrowding. It is gratifying to note that in spite of difficulties the medical results have been excellent.

One important side of the work, namely, that of training Indian nurses, cannot be undertaken in the present building owing to lack of proper accommodation. For some time past it has been the hope to make a special point of this. The need of it is self-evident. An application was made five years ago for registration as a training school for nurses, but it was refused on the ground of inadequate accommodation. There is at present no institution in the Union of South Africa for the training of Indian nurses.

After protracted negotiations a suitable site amounting to slightly over an acre has been purchased from the Corporation, and plans for building have been drawn up. The site is near Sastri College. The new building will include male and female wards, operating and maternity blocks, private wards and accommodation for European and Indian staff and necessary offices.

£2,500 is still required to complete the work. The Kunwarani will receive cheques and gifts in cash, to be placed on the Foundation Stone,

NOTES AND NEWS

A Groundless Fear

THE fear Europeans have of the Indians outnumbering them in the course of time is again proved to be a myth and this time by the Kunwar Sir Maharaj Singh, Agent for the Government of India. He spoke to the Yeoville branch of Toch H in St. Marks Hall when he said that in 50 years time the Indian Community in the Transvaal will constitute only one quarter per cent of the population of the province.

The Kunwar, who was speaking on Indo-European relations, emphasised that the idea that the Indian Community was large in the Transvaal was one of a number of misconceptions. Actually it was only one per cent. of the European population. Moreover, it was a decreasing percentage. It could not constitute a serious problem. There were whole branches of trades and professions, the Kunwar pointed out in which there were no Indians, or very few. Only in piece goods, groceries, and fruits and vegetables did the Indian come into competition with the European. The total volume of Indian trade compared with European trade was under five per cent. Eighty-five per cent. of the Indians were South African Born, and if any community was cramped to the extent the Indians were, its members could not be blamed because they traded. To do so was to blame them for some thing they could not help.

Japan's War Budget Of £60,000,000

NEARLY all the leading statesmen, leaders of thought and men of letters talk of Peace and Tranquility among the powers and how best to promote a better understanding so that there would be fellow feeling among the different nations of the world. At the same time secretly or otherwise they are voting thousands and thousands of pounds for armaments, for bloody weapons to tear down the limbs of each other. The latest we learn from a Tokio message is that the Diet is considering the biggest War Budget in Japan's history—approximately £60,000,000. It is expected that the Diet will sanction this expenditure, which makes up 47 per cent. of the entire Budget proposed for 1935.

Our readers may naturally ask, what next?

Harmony In South Africa

BLACK and white people were likened to notes on a piano by Dr. Karney, the Bishop of Southampton, formerly Bishop of Johannesburg, when speaking on the relation between white and coloured peoples, with special reference to South Africa.

If must be realised, he added, that to get full harmony on the piano one must play both black and white notes to-

gether. No serious minded person now favoured annihilation, but there were some who, without showing it, favoured repression on the ground that if the white standard was to be maintained the black standard must be kept down. He believed that if they were brave enough to co-operate with the native and help him along, God's blessing would rest on any land where that policy was carried out. They had to give the native full rights in God's Church and every opportunity of rising socially and to be very generous to him in view of the tremendous contribution he was making to the life of South Africa.

History proved that if they did not do that South Africa would suffer in the future, as it had suffered in the past. The next two years were going to be critical, and, if only the Government would be progressive and keep the interest of the native at heart, South Africa would enter an era of great prosperity.

The Congress And Its Conference

"It has been decided," runs the message in many of the South African journals, to postpone the annual conference of the South African Indian Congress to February 16 and 17 at Durban, owing to the fact that the new Agent, Mr. Sayed Raza Ali; will not arrive in Durban until February 13."

This continuously postponing of the conference does not suggest any strength in the officials nor the seriousness of the

questions involved to be deliberated upon at a Conference. We should have thought the better course would have been to have deliberated, resolved and then submitted their representations to the respective Governments concerned. Why be spoon-fed, could we not rely on our own strength. Are the questions not of vital importance and serious consequences. If they are not, then why a conference at all. If they are, then why delay?

Congress Meeting A Failure

UNDER the above heading the following letter by Mr. Goolam M. Keshavjee appears in last Tuesday's issue of the *Pretoria News*:—

I would very greatly appreciate it if you would be so kind as to publish the following in your very widely read paper. An emergency meeting of the Transvaal Indian Congress (Pretoria branch) was called for Sunday December 30, but the attendance was just "nil," and the reason is not far to seek. First of all, the chairman has left the country, then one of the joint secretaries had gone away, and, finally, the terms of office of the present committee expired more than a year ago. The nett result of all this is that the Indian Community no longer have any confidence in the Pretoria branch of the Transvaal Indian Congress. I can assure the officials, however, that if they were to hand in their resignations and call for the election of new office bearers that they will have a packed house. We, too, have the interests of the Indian community at heart, but must insist upon everything being done in order.

Indian Opinion

FRIDAY, JANUARY 11TH, 1935

THE NEW ST. AIDAN'S HOSPITAL

IT would be seen from our leading page, the laying of the foundation stone for the new St. Aidan's Hospital by the Kunwarani Lady Maharaj Singh is announced to take place next Wednesday afternoon. We congratulate the Mission and all those connected in this humanitarian work of providing a hospital where the members of the Indian community might feel quite safe as regards attendance and treatment.

It was only the other day we remarked how a few decades ago a beginning was made by Dr Booth in the same old Mission House by opening a free dispensary for the benefit of the suffering poor and the indigent. Since then the St. Aidan's Mission has worked on that laudable principle by establishing a hospital first at Durban, then at Sydenham and again in Durban the work of which has now outgrown to such an extent that it has been found necessary to lay

the foundation for a larger and up-to-date hospital near the Sastri College. Provision is also made for the training of Indian nurses. In view of the differential treatment meted out to us in Government institutions we are greatly indebted in South Africa and in other parts too; to Christian Missionaries for our health and education.

The St. Aidan's is one such Mission and writing from personal experience—having been connected with it for a number of years—it would be the height of ingratitude if we were to fail to express our profound sense of appreciation for the services rendered by it through its hospitals and schools.

We consider the only practical demonstration the Indian community could give of their gratitude to the Mission is by generously subscribing to its fund by placing their cheques or cash on the stone to be laid by the Kunwarani Lady Maharaj Singh.

BISHOP GARBETT GARLANDED

IMPRESSIVE CEREMONY IN DURBAN

DURBAN Christian Indians were given an opportunity of hearing the Bishop of Winchester, the Right Rev. O. F. Garbett, who is visiting South Africa, when he addressed a large gathering in the Victoria Picture Palace in Victoria St. last Monday afternoon. The Bishop was accompanied by the Bishop of Natal, Dr. N. L. Fisher, Archdeacon Hoywood Harris, Vicar of St. Pauls, and by his Chaplain. Both the Bishop of Winchester and his Chaplain were garlanded by the Indians, and Bishop Fisher and Archdeacon Harris were presented with gaily coloured bouquets. Brief speeches of welcome were also delivered in honour of the visitors.

Bishop Garbett said that he would have been very sorry to have left Durban without having had an opportunity of meeting the Indian community. "My visit here," he said, "is an expression to the unity and the fellowship which binds together the Anglican Church throughout the World."

The Bishop spoke of the spreading of the teaching of the Church, which, he

said, was not the work of ministers and societies and organisations but the work of each individual. The missionary spirit was the maker of the living church. The Christian did not feel that his religion was for himself only. He was convinced that he must convert others to the fellowship of Christ "I am quite certain," he said, "that the Indians can best of all be converted by Indians."

What If Violence Cannot Preserve Peace

The Bishop while preaching in St. Mary's Cathedral Johannesburg, on the necessity for world peace, said:—Humanity is on the march and we know not what its destiny will be. Old civilisations are passing; great Kingdoms have been transformed—the Russian, the Austrian and German. A Russian thinker rightly describes our times as the end of an age.

Dr. Garbett explained Wragg's painting of the likely future war by painting, as the artist did, to a dead child lying on its back in the street with a gas mask on its pale face and still clutching the toy with which it had played a moment before being killed from the air. "That is what

will happen to tens and tens of thousands of men women and children in the next war unless the Nations of the New World as well as Nations of the Old World make it plain to their statesmen that they demand peace; and that they want the rule of law between nations rather than that of violence. But there will never be fellowship nor peace without the vision of God. We need new ideas, new visions, new power. Men must be free so that they may be able to carry out the purpose for which God meant them. They must think of another fellowship—the fellowship which will show itself in true brotherhood."

"Thus, through the aid of all willing hands and minds, Peace would be found between individuals, classes and nations, 'A Peace that passes into understanding.' Peace would only come through a spiritual change in the hearts of men and women. Unless that change came our civilisation would break down in the next ghastly war."

LIBERATE YOURSELVES AND LIBERATE OTHERS

DEALING with the present quarrel of the Muslims with the Hindus for a few crumbs of seats the 'Frontier Gandhi' said, "How will you account before God for your remaining in slavery? Will you tell the Almighty that because the Hindus did not concede your demands you preferred to remain in slavery. I am sure God will not forgive you on such excuses. Because you have dispelled fear of God from your heart, its place has been taken by the fear of mortal beings. You are degenerating into a coward race. You look to the Government for protection. You fear the Hindus. You say that if you do not get sufficient protection from the Government, the Hindus will crush you, as they are a majority community. You style yourselves to be in minority. It is more than ridiculous to say that people whose numerical strength is seven crores style themselves as a minority community and require protection at the hands of a handful of the ruling race. It is extremely shameful that you consider yourselves so weak and emasculated and quarrel with the sister communities, instead of fighting for freedom. He gave various instances from the history showing how Islam always stood for independence. He pointed out how only 360 true Mussalmans fought fearlessly against the powerful

Persian Emperor. Continuing, Khan Abdul Gaffar said, "Supposing the Hindus do not strive for the liberty of our country which is of both the Hindus and the Mussalmans, then the Muslims alone should have taken the burden upon their own shoulders and fought for freedom. He then told the Muslims that the Congress was the only Jamat which was fighting for the independence of the nation, and hence they should join it in more numbers than the Hindus do."

Dr. Khan Sahib in the course of his speech said. "The poor masses of India, whether Hindus or Muslims, need not look to the Assembly elections or other seats in the services. Supposing the Mussalmans get the reservation of seats which they often demand how will the ordinary Muslim masses be benefited? It is a quarrel which is fomented by selfish persons whose interests are involved in such matters. We should not fall into such traps. "The Congress is not going to the Assembly with any misconception of attaining anything for the public. The Congress knows full well that nothing can be achieved through such agencies created by the Government. It is doing so simply to test whether the nation approves of the repressive policy of the Government, or whether it upholds the uncountable sacrifices made by the millions of Congressmen in the cause of the nation's liberty. The public is asked to give its verdict on this point, for which the elections prove to be a simple test."

TRIALS

KHAN Abdul Gaffar Khan, the Frontier Congress leader, was arrested at Wardha on the 7th December and taken to Bombay where he was sentenced by the Chief Presidency Magistrate to undergo rigorous imprisonment for two years. The conviction was based on the plea of the prosecution that the speeches delivered by him at a special gathering of Christians were seditious.

The Khan Sahib has an unshakable faith in Ahimsa. He has done immense services for the cause of Hindu-Muslim Unity. He was detained without trial just before the resumption of the Civil Disobedience Movement in 1932. Soon after the suspension of the Movement in 1934 he was released. But after hundred days of so called freedom thus obtained, he finds himself in the same old place again.

Similar is the case of Dr. Satyapal who has been sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for one year. Both the leaders did not offer defence.

Sjt. Subash Bose on arrival from Europe is interned in his own house. A board of doctors specially appointed by the Government is examining him.

Fountain of Wisdom

The national problems of India are renunciation and service. Intensify her in those channels and the rest will take care of itself.—SWAMI VIVEKANANDA