

INDIAN OPINION

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NOTES AND NEWS

Slum Clearance

DECLARATION of the Orient Lane area at Mayville as a slum is advised by the Public Health Committee of the Town Council, which has recommended to this effect after studying the Borough Engineer's slum clearance scheme. Mr. Watson has advised the purchase and clean up of 19 acres of ground, bounded by the Maritzburg main road, Randles Road and Orient Lane. He describes this as a "typical slum area," and suggests that, after it is cleaned up, it will be utilised for *European housing*, and that housing provision be made elsewhere for the native and Indian population displaced. The net cost of the scheme (excluding a projected swimming bath and recreation grounds) would be £73,000.

[The above is dealt with in our leading article.—Ed. I. O.]

The "Man In The Moon"

The "man in the moon" in the *Mercury* observes:—

Mr. Hayle's statements about India were interesting, particularly his warning that South Africa should be careful in its treatment of its Indians on account of the possibility of reaction in India when self-government was an accomplished fact.

"The idea in India that Natal, having used the Indians, now keeps them down is not a fair attitude. There are hundreds of Indians who came out here as indentured labourers who are now in respectable circumstances and have educated large families who have taken their place unhampered in various avocations which place them on equality with Europeans.

"The fact that further immigration was stopped some years ago was not merely an act of self-protection that the Union was entitled to take, but prevented any more of what India may have regarded as exploitation of its lower classes."

The "man in the moon" seems to forget that while some of those who came out here as indentured labourers may have succeeded in improving their lot by their own individual enterprise and effort thousands of such labourers and their descendants have been sent away

under the assisted emigration scheme to rot in India with very little hope of ever returning to this land which owes its prosperity to them, and many are yet to be driven out by the White labour policy and other measures restricting their means of livelihood. Then again if further immigration was stopped to prevent any more of what India may have regarded as exploitation of its lower classes, why is immigration of free Indians stopped by the Ministers deeming order declaring all Asiatics undesirable? The "Man" appears to us to be a little moon-struck.

Trading Licences At Krugersdorp

THE Krugersdorp Town Council has received a petition from residents in District Township objecting to the granting of any further trading licences in the township. "We feel that this township in the past has been a purely residential township and is now being made a business quarter," states the petition, which was sympathetically considered by the General Committee. The Council endorsed the committee's report, the object of which was "to warn persons who may contemplate the erection of business premises in the township that when applications for licences are received they will be very closely scrutinised from all points of view."

Johannesburg Population

ACCORDING to the report of the medical officer of health the total population of Johannesburg is 412,700 of which Europeans number 222,000, Eurafrikaners 166,000 and Asiatics 10,350. Asiatics include Indians, Chinese and Japanese. Is it not a wonder that 10,350 Asiatics should be such a burden to 222,000 Europeans that every possible step is being taken to drive them out?

Indians Overseas Conference

The Third Indians Overseas Conference organised under the auspices of the Indian Colonial Association, Ajitmal, Etawah, in the United Provinces, was held at Etawah under the Presidentship of Mr. Mohan Lal, the newly elected Member of the Legislative

Assembly on the Congress ticket. Mr. Jyoti Shanker Dixit was the Chairman of the Reception Committee. The Conference adopted, among others, the following resolution on South Africa:—

"The Conference places on record its emphatic protest against the suggestion made by the Colonisation Enquiry Committee of South Africa regarding the Dominion Indians for their colonisation in Borneo and British Guiana and considers that this is altogether contrary to the spirit and terms of the Capetown Agreement of 1932.

Congratulations

Readers of *INDIAN OPINION* will, we have no doubt, be pleased to learn that a daughter was born on the 31st December 1934 to Mr. M. H. Leon Polak, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. S. L. Polak, and his wife. We heartily congratulate Mr. and Mrs. Polak (jnr.) and also Mr. and Mrs. Polak (snr.) for being blessed with a grand daughter.

Human Madness Has No Bounds

ACCORDING to Mr. Nicholas Murray Butler, the World War, all told, cost (apart from 30 million lives) £80,000,000,000. "With that money" he says, "We could have built a £500 house, furnished it with £200 worth of furniture, placed it on five acres of land worth £20 an acre, and given this home to each and every family in the United States, Canada, Australia, England, Wales, Ireland, Scotland, France, Belgium, Germany and Russia. We could have given to each city of 20,000 inhabitants and over, in each country named a £1,000,000 library and a £2,000,000 university. Out of what was left we could have set aside a sum at five per cent that would provide £200 yearly salary for an army of 125,000 teachers and a like salary for an army of 125,000 nurses. Not content with the waste of millions of valuable lives and billions of pounds, statesmen and politicians are still egging each other on to another world conflict. God forbid it for who knows what that will result in?

A Grand Wedding

A grand wedding took place at 55, Crescent Street, Overport on Saturday January 19, between Zainub-Be daughter of Mr & Mrs Camroodeen and Shaik Ally youngest son of the late shaik Mahomed of Cato Manor; as also between Sakeena-Be and Hanif Khan son of late Rasool Khan of Lower Umgeni. There were nearly 3,000 people present and they were all well catered for and entertained. Maulana Molvie Ahmed Mukhtar officiated the marriage ceremony. Mr Shaik Amod acted as M. C. who delivered a fine speech both in English and Hindustani, thanking the guests on behalf of the hosts for responding to the invitation. Messrs Olideen Bros and their mother Sahidon were congratulated on the splendid success in looking after the comforts of the people. Many expressed their opinion that this was the only marriage they had seen celebrated on such a grand scale. Messrs. Mahomed Hoosen and Master L. Rick the famous 'stars' entertained the audience during the night, with songs, music and dance.

N. I. Lawn Tennis Association

The "B" Division Final for Waghmarae's Natal Challenge Shield Competition between Umzinto Tennis Club and Derby Tennis Club was played at the Durban Tennis Club's Court, Curries Fountain on Sunday Feb. 8, and resulted in a comfortable win for the Umzinto Tennis Club by 5 sets to Love. The "A" Division Final for Alfred David Natal Challenge Shield Competition between Central Tennis Club and Spes Bona Tennis Club will be played on Sunday Feb. 10, at Sydenham Tennis Club's Court. Match commencing at 9.30. a. m. The Shield will be presented to the winners at the conclusion of the match. Tennis lovers are assured of a thrilling match as this is the second time in the past few months when these two teams clashed in the finals. The following team will represent Central Tennis Club: Messrs V. M. Pillay, V. Thumbie, Dr G. M. Naicker, R. C. Moodley, C. C. Govender, T. M. Moodley, Spes Bona Tennis Club: Wesley Thomas, S. H. Amra, P. B. Singh, Leslie Vinden, A. P. Singh and Mahomady.

South Coast District I. F. A.

At the annual meeting of the South Coast District Indian Football Association the following officials were elected for 1935: Patron, Mr. A. Singh; president, Mr. P. R. Pather; vice-presidents, Messrs. L. Nanoo, A. M. Pillay, A. B. Ramith, N. M. Pillay, A. C. Govender, O. K. Naidoo, and M. E. Sigamoney; secretary, N. M. Naidoo; hon treasurer, T. G. Govender; hon record clerk, P. C. Pather; hon. auditor, G. Badary.

Indian Opinion

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8TH, 1935.

WORKING OF THE SLUMS ACT

WE had no reason to doubt that there was any ulterior motive underlying the passing of the Slums Act by the Union Parliament. The Bill was introduced by the Minister we believed, with the best of intentions namely to abolish slum conditions wherever they existed within the Union. Likewise we advised our countrymen not to be found wanting in offering their whole-hearted support in the working of the Slums Act, for it was the duty of every section of the people and of every individual to clear the towns of insanitary and unhealthy conditions.

But laws in this country, whether they are based on race or colour, in their administration it is quite possible, it would appear, to make them racial.

For instance the Slums Act. Though the act is not yet worked in full swing, from the little working of it we could see that it is going to work rather harshly in so far as non-Europeans are concerned in general and Asiatics in particular. We will first take the Boksburg old location. That is a location in the Transvaal where Indians have acquired a permanent right of occupation and residence. But the authorities wanted them to shift to the new location established for them about a mile away from the present one. Every possible means were applied, even that of persecution, so that they may vacate the old location, but some, at least, were adamant and remained there facing all odds. Eventually the authorities left them there to "stew in their own juice" as it were, their sanitary and health conditions being neglected to such an extent, that it has now actually become a veritable slum area. Now under the Slums Act the location we understand will be condemned and instead of improving the conditions the Indians resident there will be compelled to remove into

the new location and thus the object the authorities had in view for years will be achieved.

We are now informed that 19 acres of ground bounded by the Maritzburg main road, Randles Road and Orient Lane is likely to be declared a slum area and the Borough Engineer, Mr. Watson, has suggested that, after it is cleared up, the area should be utilised for *European housing* and that housing provision be made elsewhere for the native and Indian population displaced. It should be pointed out here that Indians have occupied this area now for close on fifty years. Their fate under the Slums Act will be that instead of their conditions being improved they will be thrown out and the place will be monopolised for European housing. There is no other law in Natal under which Indians could be told to vacate a place and to shift to another. In the Transvaal under the Asiatic Land Tenure Act they will be removed into what will be called "exempted areas," a flowery name, but they will be nothing less than locations or segregated areas for Indian occupation. The same thing was intended to be achieved under the Class Areas Bill which was shelved as a result of the Round Table Conference which gave birth to what was called the "Gentleman's Agreement." Now what do we find under the Slums Act? The very thing the Indian community had raised a strong protest against is at our door but in a subtler form. As things are moving it will not at all be surprising if under the guise of the Slums Act the location system for Indians existing in the Transvaal is introduced also in Natal.

THE SUREST WAY OF DOING GOOD

THIS way of doing good by being good is not only less liable to mistake than any other, and open to more persons to engage in than any other, but it is more vital and far-reaching in its influence than any other.

He does most for this world, not who increases its material wealth, or who multiplies its physical comforts, or even who diminishes its physical pain and suffering, important as all these things are, but who contributes most effectually to build up manhood and womanhood. Virtue and character are the supreme thing beside which all else pales.

How can manhood and womanhood be strengthened? How can virtue and character be promoted? Indirectly of course by outward acts. But directly and most effectively by vital communication—by contact of life with life—by the subtle but profound influence of personality. Good persons in the world—persons who have risen to something higher and better than the average of their fellows are the starting point and secret of all general moral advance. By living in the world a better life than the average, the life they live becomes the light of men; just as it was said of Jesus that his life, so high above the moral and spiritual level of his fellows, became the light of men in a pre-eminent degree.

Of course there is moral light in good deeds and in good words. But there is far more in good lives. Good words and deeds are flashes of light in darkness. But good lives are candles, torches, beacons, never-setting stars, that burn steadily, and light our paths all the way through the journey of earth.

Says George MacDonald: "To know one person who is positively to be trusted will do more for man's moral nature—yes, for his spiritual nature—than all the sermons he has ever heard or even can hear." To know one person who is positively to be trusted? Yes, it is just by knowing such persons that we all get it—if we ever do get at all—faith in humanity, faith in truth and right as destined finally to triumph over falsehood and wrong, and that means faith in God. And it is by the awful experience of losing faith in persons whom once we had believed in, that we come to lose faith in humanity—if so dreadful a calamity ever comes upon us—and lose faith in the permanent triumph of truth and right, and lose faith in the universe and in God;—and so the heart goes out of the world and out of life. Oh, I hardly know of a disaster so great and awful as for one to lose faith in others. We ought all to make the utmost efforts always to be strong and true for this one reason alone, even if there were no other that those who trust us may never have occasion to go through the sad, the heart-withering experience, of losing faith in

By
Mr. J. T. SUNDERLAND
in 'Prabuddha Bharat'
(Continued from last week)

us—and so have the awful suspicion come into their hearts, through us, that the foundations of the moral universe may be rotten.

There is a very true sense in which we all stand in the place of God to each other. As we learn to have faith in each other we unconsciously take the first step toward faith in God. And as we lose faith in each other we dreadfully disturb even if we do not destroy, the foundation on which all possible faith in God must rest. For faith in virtue is essentially one wherever it appears. And if we come to believe that virtue as it incarnates itself in man is only a name, we shall almost of necessity believe that the virtue throned on high is only a name. Whereas, if we believe in the reality of human virtue, the natural and almost necessary thing to believe next, if we think, is, that there is a virtue higher than the human, a virtue that is immutable, eternal, divine.

It is curious how easily we are all duped by seemings, so that we shut our eyes to realities. We go through the world cheating ourselves for the thousandth time with the notion that words commendatory of virtue can somehow avail in the place of being virtuous; and flattering ourselves that if we always say that honesty and truth and purity and unselfishness are good and beautiful, we thus cast our influence on the side of those virtues, even if we do not always exemplify them very fully in our own lives. But the truth is, words that do not correspond with lives, instead of teaching virtue, teach hypocrisy. Nothing can in any vital way teach honesty but being honest; truthfulness but being truthful, purity but being pure; unselfishness and nobility but being unselfish and noble. When a man merely advised his fellows to be good, he is very likely laughed at for his pains. When he exhorts them, his exhortation is very apt to fall on deaf ears. But when he sets out earnestly and conscientiously to live before them and with them a true and noble life, then he conquers. Nobody who is not a stone is uninfluenced by it. "Let your light shine before men," said the great teacher. But how shine? We cannot let our light shine unless we have light within us to emit. That which is itself dark can give forth no light to others.

Someone has very pointedly said, "Make yourself an honest man, and then you may be sure there is one rascal less in the world." And this tallies well

with the old recipe for reforming mankind: "Reform yourself, and then you may be sure that the reform of the world has at least well begun."

There are a great many evils and abuses in the country at large and in all our communities, which we lament, and desire to have corrected. Where shall we set about the correction? not with our neighbours, nor with people far away, as we are so apt to do. But at home.

Is there too much dishonesty in general trade? In one place we have control; that is in our dealings with men. Here let us see to it that there be no dishonesty. Thus we shall begin in a substantial way the purification of the trade of the world.

Is politics corrupt? At least our duty is to be incorruptible in all our political dealings and relations. If we do that it will be much.

Do we see in religion a popular tide flowing in the direction of what we believe to be falsehood and bigotry? At least we can strive earnestly to keep ourselves from bigotry, and pledge anew, and ever anew, our own fealty to truth; remembering what Emerson so wisely says: "Society gains nothing so long as men, themselves unregenerate, attempt to regenerate society."

The great importance of elevating only good men to office and places of honour in the community, lies not so much in the fact that bad men will do bad things if put in such places, as that they will be bad men in those places. A good and noble man in high political office, making serious mistakes, does not so deeply harm a nation, as a bad man in the same high office making no mistakes. The bad man is himself the greatest possible mistake. His shrewd management may put money in to the coffers; but his occupying such a place of honour corrupts the life of the people. When the bad are in high positions, all the good have reason to wear weeds of heaviest mourning. For the exaltation of the evil makes evil honourable in a land, and good dishonourable.

This is the reason why rich men, and talented men, and men in position and honour, should be held to a stricter responsibility than poorer and commoner and less conspicuous men: just as the lighthouse keeper on whose light property and life are dependent, should be held to a stricter account than the girl who trims your kitchen lamp.

This is the reason, too, why we should be so careful about the teachers we put our children under. A teacher moulds more by his spirit and character than by his words. Only one blessing do I think it is possible for children to have, greater than a noble teacher, and that is noble parents. While school boards should be exceedingly careful about the

intellectual ability and thorough scholarship of teachers employed, they should be more careful still about their moral character, and the aims and ideals which actuate them—whether they be high or low. And teachers, and persons preparing to be teachers, should understand that more important than book learning or than mental acumen, for them, in preparation for the work of the true teacher is, moral culture. Oh, what a position of grandeur yet of solemn responsibility, is that of the teacher: standing in the midst of young lives and being the looked up to, respected, honoured, and therefore influential one, among those whose characters are forming. How earnest, how devoted, how high minded should the man or woman be, who dares to be a teacher.

But if this of the teacher, what of the parent? The highest and most solemn, as well as the gladdest and most blessed responsibility known to human life, is that of the parent. Who is equal to it? Are you? Alas, far enough from it? I suppose there is not a thoughtful, earnest parent living who does not feel deeply his lack what shall we do to fit ourselves as well as we can for our responsibility? Of course we must make our-

selves as intelligent as we can; but incomparably above all else we must make ourselves as true and sincere and noble as we can. If anything will save our children this will. Not what we say to our children avails most, but what we are before them and with them, day by day.

More than three and half centuries ago Michael Angelo planned the dome of Saint Peter's church, in Rome. Since that splendid creation of genius rose to its place in the sky of Italy, it has uttered no word to the world. It has simply been. But what an influence has it exerted on the architecture of Europe and America: Cathedrals and capitol buildings and public edifices almost without number, in all Christian lands, are today crowned with domes which would not be but that Saint Peter's was and is. That dome has not asked the world to imitate it. It has just existed—been the thing of incomparable beauty and grandeur in the world that it is, and all the rest has followed inevitably. In the same way the great and good men—the morally and spiritually epoch-making men—of the world, like Jesus, and Luther, and Wesley, and Channing, do not work this great work on the ages so much by what they say or do as by

what they are. They come into the world, and exist, live;—men see them, hear them, are taught by them but especially feel them. By their touch, by their influence, by their spirit, by their personality, by their lives, they create higher ideals and set flowing new and nobler streams of life in the world.

The same principle holds good with lesser men as well. If you or I am ever to do much for the moral life of the world, or any part of it—for the community in which we live, or the society in which we move, or our own homes, we must do it exactly the same way.

Channing was right; "The greatest benefactor to society is not he who serves it by single acts, but he whose general character is the manifestation of a higher life and spirit than pervades the mass."

Men, in their short-sightedness, may judge us by what we seem or what we do. God judges us by what we are. Our real contribution to the world is not what we give from our pockets, or even from our hands, but from our souls. Life alone begets life; love, love; virtue, virtue; character, character. This is the law. There is no other.

"Be noble; and the nobleness that lies
In other men, sleeping but never dead,
Will rise in majesty to meet thine own."

(Concluded)

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE ON UNITY

To the Editor "INDIAN OPINION"

SIR,—The leader in your paper of Feb. 1st is one that most Indians and friends of the Indian people will welcome. A continuance of the present state of political disunity would undoubtedly be detrimental to the best interests of the community.

Events of the past year have made it abundantly clear that the Congress is and probably will always continue to be recognised as the official mouth piece of the community. Any political or semi-political body out of sympathy with the Congress has little chance of success, however laudable its aims may be. Recognition of this fact does not imply condemnation of the Colonial Born and Settlers' Association. Its leaders are men held in high esteem by the community. Their resignation from the Congress and their subsequent formation of a new body was due to a profound dissatisfaction with the apparent indifference and inaction of the Congress in matters effecting the well-being of the masses. I am not unaware of the immediate cause of the schism, but I maintain those who left the Congress, quite apart from the question of co-operation or non-co-operation with a Government Commission, were impelled by a great urge to work for the upliftment of the people; an urge in which other Congress leaders, trammelled with other cases, appeared to take little interest.

For more than a year two political bodies have worked, more or less, along parallel lines. Much unhappiness has resulted and a weapon has been placed in the hands of those who might wish to belabour the community. Yet, it is useless to shed tears over past events. There has been an undoubted gain. Rivalry has had a revivifying effect. Attack has consolidated the Congress: persecution and official ostracism has ennobled the newer organization.

As so often in history, schism, through distressing and painful, has been an effective stimulant. Yet a community, like an individual, cannot live on stimulants. The time has now come when, as you say, Sir, "all those concerned should entirely forgive and forget the past and be guided by a true spirit of service." With the will to promote unity of leadership the task of reconciliation cannot be difficult of accomplishment.

Your suggestion to hold a "Unity Conference" is a wise one. Might this not be preceded by a "Day of Prayer" for unity? Hindus, Moslems, Parsees and Christians all believe in the value of prayer. Let a Sunday be proclaimed for this purpose and let every religious denomination be asked to hold prayers each in its own way. Leaders of the Colonial Born Association and of the Congress might meet to select a chairman and arrange modus operandi. Obviously an impartial person should be selected as a chairman. May I suggest Professor

Brooks, Mr. E. P. Reim, Mr. Lewis Byron, Mr. Maurice Webb or Mrs. Mable Palmer?

I venture to think that when, in the past the Congress has failed the cause of failure has been partly due to the immense amount of work that falls on the shoulders of a few officials. I believe an attempt was made, some years ago, to do the work departmentally. This attempt I am told, failed. If my information is correct the reason for failure was that too many departments were constituted. I am of opinion that if two departments were formed, the experiment would meet with success. One department might deal, mainly, with political, the other, mainly, with social affairs; each to have its own executive body, and the activities of both to be co-ordinated by the Central Executive Committee.

I should not presume to offer this suggestion, in respect of internal economy to the Congress leaders, were it not for the fact that there is such a vast amount of work to be done for the social and economic upliftment of the poor. Nothing less than a department of specialists unhampered by legal and official affairs can cope with the work.

The time is propitious for reconciliation. There is little, if any bitterness now. The community is "on the march." It only remains for the leaders to come together before the rank and file lose heart.—I am, etc,

W. H. SATCHELL.

JEWES AND INDIANS

THEIR RELATIONS IN SOUTH AFRICA

AN INTERESTING CONTROVERSY

IN our issue of the 21st December 1934, we reproduced from the *Jewish Chronicle* of the 9th November 1934, a letter written by Mr. H. S. L. Polak. In this letter Mr. Polak referred to certain comments made by *The Leader* (Allahabad); on Dr. Nahum Goldmann's presidential remarks at the third World Jewish Conference held at Geneva, and said that, "the situation in some parts of South Africa and notably in the Transvaal, remains substantially the same as it was then. When, therefore, the leader of Indian opinion come to consider some at least, of the causes of the disabilities imposed upon their country men resident (and most of them born) in another part of the British Commonwealth which has freely given shelter and opportunity to Jewish immigrants and refugees from Central and Eastern Europe during the last half century, one need not feel surprised if, noting the differences between Jewish theory and practice, they fall to extend a greater measure of sympathy in respect of Jewish grievances in Germany than would have been the case otherwise. Realising, in the bitter history of today's events in Germany and elsewhere, how dangerous are the implications and repercussions of racial prejudice, will not the Jewish leaders warn the Jewish community in South Africa against any association with the evil thing, even though, for the moment, it may appear to be to their material advantage to side with the opposer?"

Mr. H. Kallenbach's Reply

In reply to the above Mr. H. Kallenbach, a German Jewish gentleman who is an ardent admirer of Mahatma Gandhi, and was a close associate and a co-worker of both Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. H. S. L. Polak when the latter were in South Africa, addressed from Johannesburg the following letter to the editor, *The Leader*, (Allahabad), which was published with its comments in that paper dated 21st December 1934:—

Sir,— I notice a letter appearing in the *Jewish Chronicle* of November 9, 1934, signed by my friend Hy. S. L. Polak, in which he gives an extract from comments made by you editorially upon Dr. Nahum Goldmann's presidential remarks at the Third World Jewish Conference at Geneva. You are supposed to have written as follows:—

"Freedom, tolerance, equality of mankind, these are eternal principles which can never outlive their value; and whether it is the Government of Germany or of any other country which are sin-

ning against these principles, their action requires to be condemned. But it is curious that while the World Jewish Conference are determined to fight against Germany which they allege is acting in utter disregard of those principles, and will not compound with it, they have not paid a moment's thought to what their own co-religionists are doing in South Africa. It is the Jewish community of South Africa who are to a great extent responsible for the injustice, ill-treatment and indignities to which Indians are subjected there. The Jews who regard the Indian merchants as their most formidable rivals feel that if they could succeed in driving the Indians out of the country, their prospects would greatly improve. Accordingly the Asiatic Land Tenure Act and other anti-Indian legislation which seek to deprive Indians of their means of livelihood or in other ways injure Indian interests have been most enthusiastically supported by the Jews. But it has not occurred to the leaders of the World Jewish Conference who demand 'full equality of rights' for Jews in Germany and who are determined to carry on their fight against Germany until their demand is conceded, to keep in proper control their co-religionists who are opposing the Indian community's demand for even elementary rights of citizenship, to say nothing of "full equality of rights."

Whilst there may be rare and single instances where petty Jewish traders in the small villages were and are opposed to Indian traders, the South African Jewish community, as a whole, and their leaders have definitely never been anti-Indian. The Jewish community in this country are definitely sympathetic to the unfortunate Indian in the Union. I do not know of a single Jew prominent in any sphere of life in South Africa who has been guilty of aiding any agitation against Indians, or in the formulation of any anti-Indian legislation. On the contrary, my friend Mr. M. Alexander, K.C., M.P., a prominent Jewish leader of Cape Town, has for many years done his utmost, both within and out of Parliament, to assist the Indian community. There are a number of other prominent Jews who have done likewise. The influence that the Jews of South Africa possess in regard to legislation generally, and anti-Indian legislation more particularly, is practically nil. It should be well known to you that the anti-Indian legislation is based largely on colour prejudice in social and economic fields but the Jews, as such, have little of such

prejudice.

I know that Mr. Polak held the opinion he has now given expression to in his letter to the *Jewish Chronicle*, when he was associated at Johannesburg with our mutual friend Mr. M. K. Gandhi but, as far as I remember, the latter did not share with Mr. Polak's views. Mr. Polak's present communication to the *Jewish Chronicle* displays deplorable ignorance of South African conditions and constitutes a grave injustice to his own people.

Thanking you for giving similar prominence to this letter as you have given to your editorial comments.

I am etc.,

H. Kallenbach.

[We are very grateful indeed to Mr. Alexander, and to Mr. Kallenbach himself who played a prominent part in Mr. Gandhi's Passive Resistance Struggle, and to other Jewish friends for the services they have rendered and are rendering to the Indian community. But Mr. Kallenbach is mistaken if he thinks that among competent observers Mr. Polak is alone in holding the opinion he does about the hostile attitude of the Jewish community generally to the Indians of South Africa. Prof. Berriedale Keith has written in regard to the question of the ill-treatment of Indians in South Africa, the many of the Europeans who oppose their (Indians') success as traders so bitterly, are really Jews of very low and undesirable class. . . . This is altogether different from what Mr. Kallenbach says: that 'the Jewish community in this country are definitely sympathetic to the unfortunate Indians in the Union.' We readily accept that the more enlightened leaders of the Jewish community have not been anti-Indian.— Ed. L.]

Mr. Polak's Reply to Mr. Kallenbach's Letter

In reply to Mr. Kallenbach's letter, the following from Mr. H. S. L. Polak appeared in the *Jewish Chronicle* dated 28th December 1934:—

Sir,— My old friend, Mr. H. Kallenbach, and I appear to differ substantially in our views about the attitude of the South African Jewish community, or, at least, a very important and influential section of it, on the Indian question. The reason is probably, that our experience was very different. He is very familiar with the position in the larger cities of the Union, such as Durban, Johannesburg and Pretoria, where the influence of the

Jewish retail trader is relatively less and is offset by that of wholesale trader largely dependent upon the Indian retail trade. My own experience, in addition, lay, during the years of my residence in South Africa, and particularly in the Transvaal, in the country towns, where anti-Indian prejudice has always been strongest. It was not Mr. Kallenbach's duty, as it was mine, as an advocate of the Indian cause, the Editor of the principal Indian organ for 12 years, and as a legal practitioner, to make an intensive study of Indian conditions and the factors making for the oppression of the Indian population, at that time mainly a trading community.

It simply was not the fact that anti-Indian sentiment was not shared in and even exploited (not always on racial grounds) by the Jewish retailers of the country towns; and as I shall presently show, there is good reason to suppose that Mr. Kallenbach is unaware of the present situation in many of those places.

At a very early period of my investigations, the facts were confirmed and crystallised for me by a relative engaged in retail trade in a Transvaal country town, whom I had expostulated about his personal attitude on the Indian question. He very frankly stated his position thus: "I am not specially anti-Indian; but they (the Indians) are competitors, and I shall be glad to get rid of them."

This exploitation of racial prejudice for

mercenary reasons was no isolated phenomenon, as Mr. Gandhi well knew. As his closest colleague at that time, and the Editor of the chief organ of the Indian community I may claim to know his mind as well as anyone. That some of his nearest associates during the later years of his work in South Africa were Jews is undisputed, and he always paid them a warm tribute for all the aid that they had brought the Indian cause. But they were a mere handful, exceptions to the rule. There was an unpopular cause, and they received little, if any, support or encouragement, in the press, on the platform, or elsewhere, from their co-religionists as a whole.

Nor is it correct to say that Jewish influence in the political and economic life of South Africa, at any rate, in the Transvaal, where the Indian problem is mainly one of retail trade and, anti-Indian activity is particularly strong, is negligible. General Smuts has always recognised its importance. It might well have been cast in the scales of righteousness and fair dealing, in matters where the reactions could easily become anti-Jewish, if they ceased to be anti-Indian.

Doubtless, Mr. Kallenbach is right in pointing to an improvement in the Jewish attitude on these questions in recent years. It would be strange, indeed, if, whilst Indian-baiting had somewhat diminished among the general population, and a greater degree of tolerance

practised, as a result, largely, of the admirable work of distinguished Agents of the Government of India, there were not to be found a larger number of Jewish individuals than formerly exercising the high privileges of Union citizenship by standing out against racial and economic oppression.

How far they can be said to represent the Jewish community generally it is for that community publicly to say, and if I am wrong in my estimate of the situation, nothing would give me greater pleasure than to admit it. But that even to-day there is room for improvement in the attitude of the Jewish community in some parts of South Africa is clear from the following received by me as lately as six weeks ago from an unimpeachable authority to whom amply and authentic information is available:—

"Indians, especially in the Transvaal, have good reason to complain of anti-Indian propaganda by their Jewish competitors, but they have, I am glad to say, abstained from any expressions of sympathy with the anti-Jewish movement in this country, although in some cases they have been asked to help the Grey Shirts." This statement, in my opinion, is conclusive.

Yours sincerely,

(Sgd) Hy. S. L. POLAK,

Danes Inn House,
265, Strand, London, W.O. 2.

INDIA LETTER

SEVERE COLD WAVE IN NORTH INDIA

A SEVERE cold wave is passing through North India. In the northern-most corner the temperature is several degrees below the freezing point while in other places very much below normal. Crops have been destroyed, diseases have become rampant and the death-rate is alarming. In some places policemen on duty were frozen to death. Delhi reports a temperature 31 degrees below freezing point. The worst suffering is in Sindh. Experts think that this is a prelude to a severe earthquake shock.

Indo-British Trade Agreement

Another trade agreement has been imposed on India. The Fiscal Autonomy Convention has been done away with. Indian industries are now entirely at the mercy of British Capitalists. Even the mercantile community of India were kept in the dark during the negotiations.

An Indian Peer

Lord Sinha of Raipur is the son of India's late illustrious leader Lord S. P. Sinha. Certain legal difficulties which have so far prevented Lord Sinha from taking his seat in the House of Lords it is reported are nearing solution.

Ahmedabad Labour Dispute

Due to Mahatma Gandhi's influence the dispute between mill-owners and labourers in Ahmedabad has been settled to the satisfaction of both parties.

Busy Delhi

The Capital of India shows unusual activity and looks more or less like a Congress camp. Gandesji has made it his temporary head-quarters and is fully engaged in the revival of village industries and Harijan uplift. The Congress Cabinet and the Parliamentary Board are also having their consultations there. The newly elected Legislative Assembly will have its first meeting on the 21st January. With the presence of a large number of Congressmen its proceedings are bound to be lively. The presidential election will take place. The parties will use this opportunity to gauge their respective strength. Pro-government circles want to put their own nominee to contest the Chair. The chances of an independent Muslim like Sir Abdur Rahim are however rosy as he may get the support of the Congress. Mr. Bhulabhai Desai will lead the opposition. Mr. Govinda Vallabh

Pant is the Deputy Leader of the Congress party in the Assembly. Mr. Satyammurty is the secretary. Mr. Gadgil and Dr. Rajan are the whips but the whip in-chief is Mr. Asaf Ali, the renowned lawyer of Delhi.

Imperial Press Conference

Mr. A. A. Hayles, Editor and Managing Director of the *Madras Mail*, left on Jan. 9., to attend the Imperial Press Conference at Cape Town. It is really surprising why all the Indian delegates to Conference should be editors of Anglo-Indian Journals. No one here knows whether this is mere accident or a deliberate attempt to exclude Indian Journalists.

Congress Flag Banned In Mysore

The District Magistrate has prohibited the hoisting of the Congress flag within a radius of five miles of Mysore for six months, on the ground that it might be construed as derogatory to the sovereignty of the Maharajah who has a recognised flag of his own.

Task Before Youth

At the second anniversary of the Youth League at Trichinopoly (Madras) Mrs. Rukmani Lakshmi pathi in the course of her presidential address in Tamil is reported to have said that it was the duty of the youth in any patriotic country to come forward and take part in political work. In the last civil disobedience campaign it was the youth who bore the brunt of suffering. She mentioned the instance of the great suffering of the volunteer named Kumarasami who died in Tiruppur and said she felt sure that his name would be handed down to history. The whole world was looking at them with wonder at the slavery of the people in India. Students in England, Italy and Turkey came out and took part in the struggle for their country's liberty. She disagreed with the view that the students should not take part in practical politics. Students were made to study the history of the Irish, the American War of Independence, the rise of French Republic and of Russia, of Hitler and Signor Mussolini and how Turkey got its independence; were they to draw lessons from such history and remain without any action?

Quran For The King

The Ahmadiya Anjuman Ishiat-i-Islam (Lahore) propose to present Their Majesties the King and Queen the Prince of Wales and the members of the Royal

Family on the occasion of the Silver Jubilee in May next with copies of the Holy Quran and a biography of the Holy Prophet, translated into English. The expenditure is estimated to involve about Rs. 1,000/-.

Maharajah Of Patiala Elected Chancellor

The Maharajah of Patiala has been unanimously elected Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes.

Centenary Of Shri Ramkrishna

An elaborate scheme for the celebration of the Centenary of Ramkrishna Paramahansa in India, America and other countries was adopted at a big gathering of distinguished citizens of Calcutta and the members of the Ramkrishna Mission at the headquarters of the Mission at Belur, three miles from Calcutta. The celebration will extend over a period of one year from February 1936 to February 1937. A religious convention will also be held in his connection. About a lakh of rupees have been estimated to meet the expenditure of the celebrations. A general Committee and a strong Working Committee with Justice Manmatha Nath Mukherjee as president, have been formed to make all the arrangements.

Why Dominion Status Was Omitted

Indian opinion is divided on the omission of reference to Dominion status (cables the

Times correspondent at Delhi). One view regards the omission as a British blunder in failing to appreciate Indian psychology. The other argues that using the phrase as a reality would involve substantial modifications of the Bill to make it possible for India to attain Dominion status within a measurable distance of time. It is admitted that such modifications are unlikely in view of the present composition of Parliament. The Delhi Congress Party newspaper, *National Call*, referring to the fact that the Viceroy's speech did not mention Dominion status, points out that he was doubtless well aware of the large majority of Indians who aspire to nothing short of independence.

Indian Assembly Rejects The Trade Pact

The Assembly rejected the recent Indo-British trade pact by 66 votes to 58, though, says a reuter's message from New Delhi, it is regarded as certain to be eventually certified under the Viceroy's over-riding powers. Opposition speakers in debating the pact held that it was imposed on India by an arbitrary Government. They claimed that neither the Indian people nor the Assembly accepted the principle of Imperial preference except under threat, and the pact implied a restriction of discriminatory protection, safeguarded British industries at the expense of Indian industries, and handicapped India in negotiating with other countries.

OUR EXPORT FRUIT TRADE POSSIBILITIES OF A MARKET IN INDIA

Mr. G. E. Taylor writing in the *Star*, states:

SOME four years ago I made an effort to interest those concerned in opening up a market for our fruits in India, but with little success up to now. Our Government are very busy appointing Trade Commissioners in various countries, and I should like to impress upon them the advisability of appointing a Trade Commissioner to India who could develop our fruit trade there. India's population is 330,000,000. There summer is from March 21 to July 21, the height of our citrus season, and I can assure you that if our oranges could be marketed there at a penny each, we could quickly create a demand capable of absorbing a very large percentage of the crop at remunerative figures. The expenses should be considerably less than the cost of exporting to Europe and the boats only take 19 days from Lourenco Marques. At present there is a duty on fruit, but I have not the slightest doubt that our

Trade Commissioner could get this waived, for fruit would greatly benefit the health of the Indian population. There would also be a huge market for our deciduous fruits. A little fruit is grown in Northern India, in Assam, and at Poona and Nagpore, but it must be remembered that our seasons do not clash and also that most of the Indian fruits are grown 1,800 miles from Bombay and would cost more to place in the large southern cities than would South African fruit. The locally grown fruit is expensive.

The obstacles to establishing this large export outlet are:—

- (1) Lack of cold storage accommodation in the steamers.
- (2) Lack of cold storage accommodation in India and refrigerator trucks.
- (3) Lack of all marketing organisations in India.

These can be overcome as follows:—

- (1) Our Government must bring pres-

sure to bear on steamship companies and persuade them to instal cool chambers.

(2) Either the South African Fruit Exchange, or say, the Imperial Cold Storage, or preferably both should erect cold storage in India, and it might interest business men to know that at present there are no cold storage for fruit in India.

(3) I am sure that our Trade Commissioner would find little difficulty in persuading the Indian Government to provide refrigerator trucks as soon as cold stores were an accomplished fact.

(4) There are several prominent Indian business men in South Africa who have assured me that they would help to organise marketing conditions and are satisfied that it can be carried out very successfully. Therefore I again say there is a wonderful market for our fruits in India, and the sooner it is tackled the better for both countries.

MAHATMA GANDHI ON CO-EDUCATION AND SEX PROBLEM

MRS. KUTTAN NAIR, a leading social worker of Cochin, who attended the All-India Women's Conference at Karachi recently, had long discussions with Mahatma Gandhi at Kingsway on social problems. The following notes of the conversation prepared by Mrs. Nair have with Mahatmaji's approval been published in the Indian papers. As the subjects discussed are of definite public importance, we reproduce them below:—

Mrs. NAIR:—It is my feeling, specially after attending the All-India Women's Conference at Karachi, that the women's movement in India is not a representative one. It only represents the aristocracy and upper middle class. Can you suggest practical measures to make it a real mass movement?

GANDHIJI:—The obvious remedy lies with the existing members to throw themselves in the khaddar and other village industry movements and thus develop the village instinct and take pride in depending on villages for all their wants.

Mrs. NAIR:—Do you not think, that co-education from very early days till the end of the educational career will help a great deal in removing the sex obsession that we see in our midst to-day?

GANDHIJI:—I cannot definitely state as yet whether it would be successful or not. It does not seem to have succeeded in the West. I tried it myself years ago when I even made boys and girls sleep in the same verandah with no partition between them, Mrs. Gandhi and myself sharing the same verandah with them. I must say that it brought about undesirable results.

Mrs. NAIR:—But do not worse things happen in purdah-ridden communities?

GANDHIJI:—Yes, of course, but co-education is still in an experimental stage and we cannot definitely say one way or the other as to its results. I think that we should begin with the family first. There, boys and girls should grow together freely and naturally. Then co-education will come by itself.

Mrs. NAIR:—As a teacher who has moved rather intimately with her students I have had occasion to come across some, who through ignorance and through information gathered from unhealthy sources during the period of adolescence resorted to practices that were not conducive either to their physical or moral well-being. Will not the teaching of sex hygiene in schools in the most scientific and informal manner, be really beneficial to our boys and girls?

GANDHIJI:—Yes. And there should be no reason why one should not be able to talk freely on this matter.

Contraceptive Methods

Mrs. NAIR:—On discussing very freely the question of birth control with many a married woman, I find in many cases, specially in the case of those with large families, that motherhood is often thrust upon them. Woman has no freedom in the real sense of the word, if she has no right over her body. So for the sake of the mother, whose health is drained away by the bringing forth of too many children and for the sake of children themselves, who should be a joy to us, but who now come forth unwanted in such large numbers, may not birth-control through contraceptives be resorted to, as the next best thing to self-control, which is too high an ideal for the ordinary man or woman?

GANDHIJI:—Do you think that the freedom of the body is obtained by resorting to contraceptives? Women should learn to resist their husbands. If contraceptives are resorted to as in the West, frightful results would follow. Men and women will be living for sex alone. They will become soft-brained, unhinged, in fact mental and moral wrecks, if not also physical. Then, while I believe man to be the worse sinner, woman is not very far behind him. Both sin on the whole. Woman is not always the victim. She should realise her majesty and train herself to say "No" when she means it.

Mrs. NAIR:—But is there not too much of sex indulgence even now and is the introduction of contraceptives going to make so much difference in the sex life of the individual?

GANDHIJI:—Undoubtedly there is already much of sex indulgence and even sex perversion. But contraceptives would be putting the cap on them. They will give a status to intemperate connection, which it does not enjoy now.

Exceptional Cases

Mrs. NAIR:—Even in exceptional cases where the woman is too weak for child bearing or where either of the parents is diseased, cannot this method be resorted to?

GANDHIJI:—No. One exception will lead to another till it finally becomes general. In the cases stated above, it is better that the husband and the wife live apart. Contraceptives which are being tried in the West are leading to hideous immorality and I am sure after a few years the Westerners themselves will realise their mistake. Do you know that Mussolini in Italy is giving donations to parents with large families?

Cannon-Fodder

Mrs. NAIR:—Perhaps Mussolini wants more fodder for cannon.

GANDHIJI:—What about the English and the Dutch among whom contraceptives are popular? Are they against war?

Mrs. NAIR:—Can a poor country like India afford to have its present vast population, which seems to increase at a tremendously rapid pace?

GANDHIJI:—Nature will solve the problem for us, if we allow nature to have free play. Contraceptives are an unnatural interference with her laws. If people want to multiply like rabbits they will have also to die like rabbits. If we become licentious there will undoubtedly be nature's punishment descending upon us. It will be a blessing in disguise.

Mrs. NAIR:—But is self-control possible for the ordinary man and woman?

GANDHIJI:—Yes, under well regulated conditions. Contraceptives are really for the educated people who are the "Sick" of humanity. I call them "Sick" because their food and drink and the exceedingly artificial life that they are leading have made them weak-willed and slaves to their passions.

Mrs. NAIR:—Do you then suggest Mahatmaji, as a practical remedy for the over-indulgence in sex to-day, the releasing of the creative energy in men, through channels other than sex, by concentrating on matters like art, science, literature, etc.?

GANDHIJI:—That is true so far as it goes. You have to be very careful in the choice of your food and drink and to keep both mind and body clean. Just as it is important to know what goes to the mind it is equally necessary to know what goes into the body. These are simple things which will help you.

—Hindustan Times.

NATAL INDIAN CONGRESS

A Special General Meeting of the Natal Indian Congress will be held at the Parsee Rustomjee Hall, 140 Queen Street, Durban, on Sunday the 10th February 1935, at 3 p.m.

All members of the Congress are kindly requested to attend.

AGENDA:—

Appointment of delegates to South African Indian Congress Conference.

ASHWIN CHOUDREE.

T. N. BHOOLA.

Joint hon. Secretaries.

THINGS IN GENERAL

Minimum Wage Bill

THE Government has, now approved the final draft of the Minimum Wage Bill says the political correspondent of the *Natal Mercury*. With one or two minor modifications the measure is substantially the same as the outline of its terms published in the *INDIAN OPINION* of January 25. Several new occupations have been added to the schedule of the Bill and the handling of meat as well as bread is now included among the enterprises in respect of which the Minister may fix a minimum wage up to a shilling an hour. The final draft of the Bill makes this further departure from the original that a considerable number of occupations are added under a special category, where the Minister will not have discretion to apply a minimum wage until the Wage Board has first reported on the circumstances of the particular enterprise affected. Opposition to the Bill is growing and it is said a determined effort will be made in the Assembly to force the Minister to refer the Bill to a Select Committee. The opposition comes from the Government's own ranks and is backed by protests from industrialists in many parts of the country.

Imperial Press Conference

The Fifth Imperial Press Conference was opened at the Cape Town University Buildings by H. E. the Governor General, the Earl of Clarendon on Tuesday February 5.

Natal Provincial Council To Meet In March

The Natal Provincial Council by a proclamation of the Administrator in the Natal Gazette, is further prorogued to Tuesday, March 19.

Further Commissioners Of Oaths

The following further names appear in the Union Gazette dated February 1, as Commissioners of Oaths:— Messrs. B. M. Patel of Durban, M. S. Nana of Johannesburg and Bhadur Nawab Khan of Boksburg.

Retirement Of Mr. W. A. Lewitt

The Old Boys and girls of the York Road Government Indian School, Maritzburg, on Saturday Feb. 2, at the H. Y. M. A. Hall accorded a reception to Mr. W. A. Lewitt, who retired on pension after 16 years of service, as an headmaster of the above mentioned School. A large number of old boys and girls were present at the function.

The Chairman referred to the invaluable services rendered by the Headmaster in the furtherance of Indian education. Other speeches were also made in appreciation of the services of Mr. Lewitt and best wishes for a happy future were expressed to Mr and Mrs. Lewitt who were presented with a sketch photo, a barometer and a collarbox.

Mr Lewitt expressed his thanks for the honour done him and his wife.

New Hindu Temple At Pretoria

On January 27 before a gathering of about 800 people Mr. B. Maharaj performed the opening ceremony of the Shri Narayan Temple. The setting up of idols was performed by Messrs. Appasamy Nayagar, P. Govinder, and Verrapen. There was also a procession. Mr B. Maharaj explained that the Temple cost about £750 and there is still a debt of £250. The following are some of the donors who have contributed the sum of £20 Messrs B. M. Singh, Badal Shaw, Ran portal, A. G. Chetty, J. D. Naidoo, G. S. Frank, K. D. Pillay and Baboolal Maharaj. Besides this Mrs. Archie Pillay has given a church bell, Jagnadam Pillay pots and mats, Sooboo Pillay 100 globes, Mrs. G. S. Frank 4 doz mugs. Mrs Jagasar and Mrs Toolsi Mooloo have promised to erect a shed 50 by 50. Mr. Maharaj thanked all the donors who liberally contributed towards the Temple fund.

Kemal's Concession To Non-Moslems

At a meeting under the presidency of Mustafa Kemal Pasha the Turkish Republican Peoples Party decided to elect some Greek, Armenian and Jewish deputies to the new Parliament which assembles on March 1. This is the first concession to non Moslems since the commencement of Kemal's regime.

Matriculation Results

The name of I. C. Godfrey who passed the above examination in class two at the Fort Hare College was inadvertently omitted from the list published in our last week's issue.

RHODESIA LETTER

(FROM OUR BULAWAYO CORRESPONDENT)

New Arrivals

Among the new arrivals in the Colony are four Indian gentlemen from India who have come via East Africa and Northern Rhodesia. Three of them are Punjabis—one Mahomedan and two Sikhs. They are supposed to be fortune tellers and two are jugglers. They had some difficulty with the Immigration authorities but by the efforts of Mr. Nagraji the secretary of the British Indian Association they were allowed to stay a few days in the Colony.

Infantile Mortality

Infantile mortality among Indians in Bulawayo is on the increase. This is said to be due to the lack on the part of parents of proper care. A child welfare clinic would be a great blessing to the community.

Interview With Swami Adyananda

In the course of an interview with a representative of the *Weekly Advertiser* Shri Swami Adyananda during his recent visit to Salisbury gave his impressions about Rhodesia. To an Eastern eye, said the Swami, this country is young and undeveloped, but it has many natural gifts and a promising future. Indians are regarded in a less prejudiced manner than in the Union of South Africa.

Births

Mr. and Mrs. B. Kalidas are to be congratulated on being blessed with a son.

Sports

A cricket match has been arranged with Europeans and Indians at Livingstone. It might perhaps be rather too early for such a match but every good luck to the Indian club.

Obituary

Mr. Ambla, a well-known Indian tailor has lost two children who died in two days one after the other. The deep sympathy of the local Indians goes out to the bereaved.

N. Rhodesia's New Capital

The ceremonial inauguration of Lusaka as Northern Rhodesia's new capital will be made in the week beginning May 28 and ending on the King's birthday on June 3, said Sir Phillip Cunliffe Lister (Secretary of State for the Colonies) in the House of Commons. He added that Livingstone would continue as the seat for certain departments. Moreover, the Government contemplated assisting the Livingstone Municipality, financially and otherwise, to compensate for the reduction of European population caused by the reduction of the capital to Lusaka.

OBITUARY

THE LATE MR. S. A. PILLAY

THE late S. A. Pillay of Albert Road, Point, passed away peacefully on January 30 and was buried the following day. Over 500 people representing all sections including a few European friends attended the funeral at the Queen Street Cemetery, Durban. The late Mr. Pillay was a highly respected member of the Indian community. He was a generous man and always advocated the needs of education for our children. He always helped the poor and his charity in deserving cases had no limits. Mr. Pillay had bought the piece of land in May Street on which stands the

M. K. Gandhi Senthamil School. In those days the Committee had no assets to approach the late Mr. Parsee Rustomjee for the erection of the school. It was he who made it possible to do that. He also donated a large sum towards the Tamil Institute in Cross Street. He was a Trustee of the M. K. Gandhi Senthamil School, vice-chairman of the

the Shree V. E. Temple, Durban and a prominent member of the Point Indian Young Men's Society. His death leaves a big gap in the Indian community. He leaves a widow and six children to mourn their sad loss.

Wreaths were sent by V. Manicum Pillay and family, Point; M. Ponnusamy Pillay and Sons, Hillary; K. P. Pillay and Bros, Point, Indian Staff African Associated Agency and Star Ltd, Point; Lawson Bros, Point; Point Indian Youngmen's Society, Mr. & Mrs. Wm. M. Hendrie, Point; Mr. and Mrs. T. K. Tandree, Mombasa; S. N. Association, Point; R.

Moody, Umgeni, Shree V. E. Temple, Umgeni Road; M. K. Gandhi Senthamil School, May St., Mr. and Mrs. Moonamy Govender, Point; Choonilal Bros. and family, Babu Mahdosingh, Verulam; Mr. and Mrs. J. G. ngiah, Mayville; V. M. Maistry and family, Gale St., T. V. Nayagar and family, Point; N. Bhoola and Sons, Durban and numerous flower tributes were sent unnamed.



THE LATE MR. S. A. PILLAY

THE LATE MR. A. CHINAPPEN

A large gathering of about 700 friends and relatives paid their last tribute and respects to the late Mr. A. Chinappen (George) who passed away suddenly last week. The deceased was held in high esteem by all those who came in contact with him. He was a well known and popular singer of Tamil classic songs and his services were readily sought for public ceremonies and functions. Of a quiet and reserved disposition he was well suited for and was a keen and ardent member and follower of the Sydenham Sithes Vinayaka Sivaathana Thasayva Sangam (a sacred Hindu Society). He was much liked and respected by his employers and staff. For many years the late Mr. Chinappen served on the staff of the well-known and reputed wool firm, Messrs. Wm. H. Muller & Co. of Durban, and subsequently and up to the time of his death joined the firm of Messrs. Kooréate Wool Mart

Ltd. The deceased was 37 years old and leaves behind a young widow, mother, brother and a larger circle of relatives to mourn the irreparable loss sustained by them.

Durban Indian Golf Club

The 7th Annual General meeting of the above Club will be held on the 10th February 1935 at the Pavillion, Indian Recreation Grounds, Currie's Fountain, Durban, at 12-30 p.m. for the following business:

AGENDA—Minutes, Correspondence, Secretary's Report, Treasurer's Report and Balance Sheet, Election, General.

R. L. BOODHAN.
Hon. Secretary.

COLONIAL-BORN AND SETTLERS INDIAN ASSOCIATION

MASS MEETING

of
Colonial-Born and Settler Indians
at
Victoria Picture Palace,
Victoria Street, Durban
on
Sunday, 10th February, 1935

at 3 p.m.

SUBJECTS:

1. Indian Government Agency.
2. Honours
3. White Labour Policy and Unemployment.
4. Relief Workers, Housing and Slum Clearance.
5. Repatriation.
6. Personal Tax.
7. Medical Tax and other Laws remnants of the Indenture Laws bearing on Colonial Born Indians.
8. Standardisation of School Books and Fees etc in Indian Schools.

LOOK TO YOUR FUTURE!

COME IN YOUR HUNDREDS!!

A. CHRISTOPHER, President.	
P. G. NAICKER	S. L. SINGH
M. JOHN	D. S. CHETTY
Hon. Treasurers.	A. HAFEEJEE
	Hon. Secretaries.

INDIAN SOCCER TEAM

Question Of Expenses of Team

With reference to a denial states, the *Advertiser's* Calcutta Correspondent, by Mr. S. L. Singh, the South African manager of the Indian football team's tour, that players were given bonuses, it is pointed out that a message to the Madras newspaper from its Maritzburg correspondent on October 12 stated that the published account of the Indian tour showed that apart from travelling and out-of-pocket expenses of the team the South African Association paid £825 for expenditure on the Calcutta trials, and each player was given a bonus of £20, the captain £30, the manager £40, and over £100 for clothing for the team.