

INDIAN OPINION

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NOTES AND NEWS

Segregation In Estcourt Market

THE Estcourt Municipality holds two markets a week—on Wednesday and Saturday. Hitherto there has been no restriction controlling the intermingling of Europeans and Indians, and the goods have been auctioned and sold to the highest bidder irrespective of colour. Last week, however, new arrangements came into force, and the Indians were portioned off to a section of their own apart from the Europeans, who were purchasing in front of a long table where the auctioneer was selling, which we are informed was only about nine to ten feet away from the Auctioneer. Indians are now driven away about twenty five to thirty feet. The number of Indian buyers who purchase on the market and hawk the fruit and vegetables to householders is about 40 and it is due to them that the market is able to get a good revenue. There was considerable resentment against this action of the Council but the poor hawkers have had to submit to the humiliation imposed upon them. While some of the councillors are in sympathy with the Indians others we understand have gone to the length of declaring that they did not want the B—Indians to buy at the market at all. They wanted the housewives to buy direct from the market. This is a typical instance of the methods employed to deprive Indians of their means of livelihood and to squeeze them out of this country.

How Indian Licences Are Refused

Durban City Council, sitting as an appeal board last week heard the following six appeals against the decision of the Durban Licensing Officer, Mr B. R. Lagerwall. In five of the appeals the Licensing Officer's decisions were upheld, and in the sixth the decision which was against the grant of a general dealer's licence, was amended to grant a refreshment room licence: Papa, General Dealer's Licence, in respect of premises 297/299 Randles Road, Durban; C. P. Naik, Refreshment Room and General Dealer's Licences in respect of premises 11 and 13 Etna Lane, Durban; Refreshment Room licence was granted. Ramchuran Bhagwan, General Dealer's Licence

in respect of premises 28, Sydenham Road, Durban; Mahomed Abed, Native Eating House and General Dealer's Licences in respect of premises 104, Queen Street Durban; (Granted); Henry Thomas Nurse Tea Room and General Dealer's Licences for premises 66/72, Sydney Road, Durban; Valoo Manikam Muthu Achary, General Dealer's, Tea Room and Milk Licences in respect of premises 389, Umgeni Road, Durban.

From the above it would appear that five of the six were Indian applicants who had applied for licences in Indian areas and they were all refused with the exception of Mahomed Abed by the licensing officer whose decision was upheld by the Town Council. When we once refused to view with favour on the grounds of principle the idea of colonisation scheme for Indians outside South Africa where they would receive better hospitality we remember how we were taken to task by the *Natal Advertiser* for talking about principles when the question of butter and bread was involved. We would now like to point out that this is a question where Indians are deprived of their bread and butter. But is anything done for them—either by the Press or by the political bodies or by the Agent or by the Government?

Mr. Kemp's Suggestion

Mr. H. H. Kemp in the course of a letter addressed to the Durban City Council recalls the Capetown Round Table Conference of 1927, between the Governments of the Union and of India, at which it was agreed that when the time for the revision of the existing licensing laws arrived the Union Government would give due consideration to the suggestion made by the Government of India that the discretionary powers of local authorities might reasonably be limited. During the past few months, Mr. Kemp adds, Durban City Councillors have commented in favour of a Board being appointed in substitution of the Council to consider appeals from the Licensing Officer. He also draws attention to the observation of Mr. Justice Krause that "many Municipal Councils were unfit to consider the question of issuing licences because in most cases they were prejudiced. I suggest, therefore," Mr. Kemp writes, "that

the Council may well invite the Government to indicate its position in the matter of its undertaking and as set out in the Capetown Agreement of 1927, and to state whether it is its intention to appoint a Union Commission to deal, *inter alia*, with this part of the question of the composition of the licensing boards when the whole of the question of the licensing laws of the Union are revised."

We agree with Mr. Kemp that it is high time that steps were taken to change the licensing laws so that they are not worked unjustly against the people.

Government's White Labour Policy

Every Native or Indian sailor on the Harbour tugs of Durban will in the near future be replaced by a European seaman, drawn perhaps, from some other part of the country. For the past half-century Indian seamen have formed a feature of Government port life in Natal. Now, in pursuance of the Government's declared "White labour" policy, men who have served the Port tugs for 26 years will be told that they can accept labouring tasks in the sheds and on the wharves at drastically cut wages or be paid off with a gratuity. Twenty-two Indians and many Natives are involved in the change. The South African Indian Congress made representations to the Administration and was informed that its request would receive consideration. Of the 22 men concerned, several have served in the tugs for 26 years and the shortest period of service is 11 years. Some time ago when there were five tugs in Durban, two were sent to another port and the Indian firemen were given other jobs in the sheds and other places at 40 per cent less pay. Originally there were 4,000 Indians employed on the railways in Natal there are now only 300 to 400 Indians.

Indian Question In South Africa

Commenting on the speech of the Agent of the Government of India *The Leader* (Allahabad) says:—Among the grounds on which Indian are considered unfit for self-government, is their attitude towards the depressed classes. But it has been acknowledged even by those who cannot be accused of being in League with Indian political leaders

that whatever little powers the Montagu scheme conferred on Indians they have been utilized among other things for promoting the interests of members of the depressed classes. In the case of South Africa, however, the fact that Indians are ill treated is not considered a disqualification. Indeed while more

and more disabilities have been imposed on Indians on the one hand, greater and greater powers of autonomy have been conferred upon South Africa on the other. And yet among the grounds on which war was declared against the Boers in 1899, one was the ill treatment of British subjects, including Indians."

Indian Opinion

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 13TH, 1935

'Advertiser's' Homily

WE little thought we would have to perform the unpleasant task of referring to the use of the term 'coolie' once again. We should not have done so had it not been for the uncalled-for rebuke by the *Natal Advertiser*. We know there are some amongst us who glory over the feat they have performed in seeking the aid of a European contemporary to run down their own brethren. But we feel inclined to suggest that any Indian with an iota of self respect in him will without doubt take exception to what our contemporary has written. Before we come to the actual subject we would like to express our surprise that in an advanced country like South Africa, where the slightest ban on the freedom of speech and thought is so strongly resented, a paper like the *Natal Advertiser*, which has otherwise the reputation of being liberal in its views, should deny that freedom to a section of Indians to whom South Africa, however inhospitable it may be, is their only home. Last Sunday's mass meeting was by no means a small one. The hall was packed containing over 800 people, and we make bold to say that more than four times the number, though they did not attend the meeting were, nevertheless, silently resenting the reference made by the Agent of the Government of India to the term "coolie." Yet this meeting was not considered by our contemporary of sufficient importance to be reported though it obviously did merit a leading article to rebuke so many people for giving expression to their feelings on a question that they considered wrong. A report of such a large and genuine meeting was not published by our contemporary though its reporter was present at the meeting; and yet if any reports were sent to it by other sources though they may not be genuine would have received due publicity. If journalistic etiquette permits such prejudice our contemporary should know better than ourselves. From a common sense point of view, however, it does not seem to us to be permissible. Our contemporary dared to do this, backed by authority, to Indians, who were after all "coolies," who had no power to overthrow that authority.

But might it not be pertinently asked if it would have dared to ignore the voice of so many people of its own race without its Editor running the risk of being hung on the sour apple tree. We doubt very much.

But we have to thank our friends of the Congress for this draught of humiliation, who quite obviously do not take offence at being called coolies or treated as coolies. Enough said.

Coming to the point, our contemporary warns us against exalting a matter of terminology into an affair of first class political significance. We would like to point out that the political issue in South Africa in so far as Indians are concerned is nothing else but the way they are looked down upon and the treatment that is meted out to them.

Let us first discuss the term "coolie" in itself. The Agent General maintains that there is no stigma attached to it. In the dark days of slavery the slave owners were accustomed to calling their slaves in a way which in these days of enlightenment would undoubtedly appear most offensive. An untouchable in India who is commonly known as *Dheda* was not considered to be an offensive term all these years and no stigma was considered attached to it. But that term is now considered most offensive and it has been replaced by the term *Harijan*. Then the terms "Kaffir" or "Nigger," though they are still being used by people who we would call uncouth, there is not the least doubt that those terms are offensive to the Natives and the Europeans as well as Indians of the cultured class generally address them as Natives and rarely ever as "Kaffirs" or "Niggers." Similarly, knave is a term for a labourer but would a European labourer tolerate being called a knave? Or do we ever hear his compatriots addressing him as a knave? Never to our knowledge. Well then how could it be argued that the term "coolie" has no stigma attached to it. We are past the days of darkness and in these days of enlightenment dignity is attached to labour and hence there must be a dignified mode of addressing a labourer.

Coming now to the term as it is applied to Indians in South Africa, ever since Indian labourers were brought

to this country Indians were generally known, addressed and treated as coolies. Mahatma Gandhi was perhaps the first cultured Indian to land here, though of course there was a better class of Indian traders and also educated colonial borns present. What did Mahatma Gandhi find? He found that notwithstanding all his culture, in the eyes of the European he was nothing more than a coolie. He was termed in the European Press at the time as the "coolie lawyer." He had to undergo untold sufferings in attempting to assert his rights as a cultured Indian gentleman. The law affecting the Indian labourers at that time was known as the law affecting the coolies. As a result of the ill-treatment meted out to Indians and the deprivation of their trading rights emigration of further Indian labourers was stopped from India and it was after assurances were given of better treatment that it was once again resumed, and it was then that the term coolie from the law was altered to Indian.

Our Agent-General is perhaps not aware that in the schools in this country the term Indian is being taught to children as denoting the Red Indian of America and coolie as denoting the Indian from India. Hence it is that the school children are often heard shouting coolies to Indians. We would like to remind our contemporary here that Indians are not so hyper-sensitive as it paints them to feel hurt at this insolence on the part of the school children. They overlook it as being the result of ill-breeding. But Indians do certainly resent being wilfully addressed as coolies by those who know better. We know, however, that there is a growing cultured class among the Europeans who are thoroughly ashamed of their compatriots who act thus; and this gesture was magnificently shown when Mr Sastri was given a taste of such treatment at Klerksdorp when he came to this country as the first Agent of the Government of India.

It should be noted here that our present Agent is a sport and would perhaps strongly object to our protestations if he were by chance put to similar treatment. That is however by the way.

Well, we have tried to prove that the term coolie in itself is an offensive term and that in the sense it is used in South Africa it is most offensive not only to Indians here but is an insult to the whole of India. And the torrent of protest would not have been so strong if the Agent of the Government of India, in the very responsible position that he

holds in South Africa, would not have thoughtlessly uttered the words he did. We sincerely wish he had not done so.

As for the *Natal Advertiser's* homily, being acquainted as we are to a small degree with Western etiquette we do think it was altogether out of etiquette on the part of our contemporary to have launched out to give pious advice

in what was purely our domestic matters. If there was one note resounding from the whole article it was this, "that you Indians are coolies and as such you must respect authority whether right or wrong." There can be no greater humiliation and it is this humiliation against which Indians have to fight in this country and no sacri-

fice is too great in doing so. In treating this subject as we have done we wish to make it clear that we are not championing the cause of the Colonial-born Indians. We consider this to be a question of national importance and whether it were the Congress or any other body we would have taken the same stand.

PROTEST MEETING IN DURBAN

STRONG EXCEPTION TAKEN TO AGENT'S UTTERANCES

A MASS MEETING of the Colonial Born and Settlers' Indian Association was held last Sunday afternoon at the Victoria Picture Palace, Durban, to voice their protest against the reference of the Agent of the Government of India to Indians being called Coolies and against racial staff segregation in Sastri College.

Advocate A. Christopher presided over a very large gathering.

President's Speech

Mr. Christopher in the course of his speech said they had assembled to make a protest in the strongest possible terms against the Agent of the Government of India, Sir Syed Raza Ali, who, in a speech that he had delivered at Newcastle recently stated that Indians introduced to this country were "Coolies" and that there was no stigma attached to the application of the term "Coolie" to Indians. In fairness to the Agent he informed the meeting that on Sunday morning the Agent had telephoned to his house while he was out and gave a fuller report of his speech. The Agent's version was the same as that which appeared in Saturday's *Advertiser*. In the *Advertiser's* version the Agent is reported to have said that those who were introduced into Natal from India were "Coolies." That he said was a stern fact. He further said that they asked for coolies and got coolies. Mr. Christopher deplored that the Agent should have made such a statement for that was an unwarranted insult to those who were introduced to this country and their descendants who were to be found all over South Africa. The term coolie meant a labourer who toiled daily for a daily wage or did odd jobs on hire such as porters. Those who came under the indenture system were men recruited from different classes of Indian life. Every caste was represented among them. Persons who had family differences and those who were subject to financial difficulties and those who were suffering owing to economic conditions in India were the ones who fell easy prey to the recruits. How could the Agent then say that it is a stern fact that those who were introduced under the system of indenture were coolies. The Indian

community of South Africa had always objected to the term used by the European and Mr. Christopher therefore felt that the Agent had hurled an insult on those who came under indenture and their descendants. Mr. Christopher then touched upon the staff segregation at the Sastri College and upon the lower grade of salary to the Indian Teachers engaged there. He deplored the segregation of a mixed staff that teaches the same students. This policy is bound to effect the morale of the students who should be taught under conditions of equality amongst the staff. The salary that the Indian Teacher receives is less than half of what the European receives. Here again there is discrimination. How can we then expect the better type of Indian Teachers to accept service at the Sastri College.

Among the other speakers were Messrs. P. B. Singh, C. R. Naidoo, V. K. Pillay, D. S. Chetty and several others.

The following resolutions were passed: "That this mass meeting of Colonial-born and Settler Indians strongly resents the speech of the Agent of the Government of India delivered at Newcastle, in which he is reported to have said that, as those introduced into Natal from India were "coolies," there was no stigma attached to the term.

"In view of the determined stand that the Indians have always taken against the application of the term 'coolie' to Indians this meeting strongly feels that this is a gratuitous insult by the Agent to the Indians who were introduced into South Africa and their descendants, and protests to the Government of India against the action of its Agent in South Africa."

"That this mass meeting protests against the racial staff segregation in Sastri College and the inferior status of Indian teachers engaged therein, who are placed on a lower grade than their European co-teachers. Such inferior treatment of Indian teachers cannot be without effect upon the morale and outlook of the students, and such discrimination is not only unfair to the Indian teachers but is also bound to react against the better type of teachers taking service under such conditions."

Another resolution protested "against the method of collecting moneys in South Africa for the Parsee airmen and for other purposes in India from time to time in preference to supporting financially essential social and educational movements in South Africa." A fourth appealed "on behalf of Indian relief workers to the Durban Municipality for an increase in their rate of pay, at present 2s. 6d. a day with a five-day week."

The Agent's Explanation

The following explanation was sent to Mr. Christopher by phone by the Agent of the Government of India, Sir Syed Raza Ali, prior to the meeting:—

Replying to a remark from Mr. A. I. Kajee, the Agent said:

"My friend, Mr. Kajee, referred to coolies. If anyone called me a coolie I would be delighted."

"Even stand him a drink," shouted someone in the audience.

"I might. It depended on how it was meant. I might be called the headman of the 'coolie-gang.' (Laughter.) For without a sense of humour life would not be worth living. And without humour one could not live for more than three months in this country.

The people who originally came out to Natal were labourers, or to use the Indian term, coolies. That is a stern fact. What gives offence is how the word coolie is said. The meaning of the word is an agricultural labourer, nothing more or less. It carries no stigma. As working men Ramsay MacDonald, J. H. Thomas, and the leader of the Labour Party, Major Attlee, are coolies. The descendants of these Indian labourers are now in the third and fourth generation. They are educated men who conform to the requirements of western standards. Why call them coolies?

"I put the concrete case of the Indians of South Africa. You wanted coolies and you got coolies. What I ask you to recognise is what the descendants of the coolies had done. I drew your attention to the tremendous progress that they had made. Let me mention the progress of education and of the large increase of the number of schools where they are receiving education. In this direction progress has been very great

TRANSVAAL UNITED PARTY

SUGGESTS BOYCOTT OF ASIATICS.

At the Transvaal Provincial Congress of the United Party on Dec. 4 at Pretoria there was a heated discussion by delegates against supporting Asiatic traders and allowing them to employ Europeans.

Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr, Minister of the Interior, referred to an agreement into which the Union Government had entered some years ago, by which it agreed not to proceed with the Class Areas Bill, and in which the Indian Government agreed on their part to assist in a scheme of repatriation of Indians. They could not say that the Indian Government had not carried out its obligations. The Congress must not now ask the Government to take steps contrary to an agreement to which it had put its signature. If they did so they must advance reasons which the Union Government could give to the Indian Government to ask for a revision of the agreement.

A considerable number of Indians were part of the Union's permanent population, and as such must be given the chance of making an existence. That was the attitude taken up by the Government in 1926, and endorsed by the representatives of both big Parties at the Conference in 1933.

That the marriage laws be consolidated by Parliament in such a way that marriages between Europeans and non-Europeans should be made illegal, and that if such a marriage was contracted outside the Union the parties be prohibited from coming back to this country was a resolution adopted by the Congress.

Resolutions were moved asking the Government to prohibit intermarriage between Europeans and Natives, Coloured persons and Asiatics.

Mr. Hofmeyr said that while there was no specific prohibition anywhere in

the Union against mixed marriages, in the Transvaal and the Orange Free State there was no procedure to enable mixed marriages to be solemnised. In Natal and the Cape there was a set procedure, with no colour bar. But there was a tendency to exaggerate the number of mixed marriages. Last year there were only three in the whole of the Union. The problem was a complex one, and the Government was paying due attention to it. The difficulty was to prevent these mixed marriages taking place outside the Union and the parties coming to the Union.

Commandant A. P. Visser said that the solution lay with the people, not with the Government. If people continued to sell or let ground to Asiatics and refused to boycott their shops, the fault was their own. People who sold land to Natives and Asiatics and patronised their shops must be ostracised. If such a boycott were carried out for one year no Asiatic or Native could exist.

MR. R. J. DU TOIT ON COLOUR BAR

In a statement with regard to his resignation from the United Party and his reasons for taking this step, Mr. R. J. du Toit, M.P. for Maitland, said that he joined the United National Party under the impression, and in the belief, that the rights and privileges of all members of the former South African Party, irrespective of race, colour and creed, would be safeguarded and maintained in the United National Party. This viewpoint was strengthened and confirmed by the Programme of Principles jointly issued by General Hertzog and General Smuts which was subsequently adopted by the United National Party at its Bloemfontein Congress last December as the Programme of Principles of the United National Party and which states, *inter alia*: "It seeks to unite in political co-operation all who, whether hitherto members of the Nationalist or South African Parties or standing outside both these Parties are prepared to endorse the Party's aims and principles."

Unfortunately, said Mr. Du Toit, he had not read "all Europeans" into meaning of "all," which is what appears to have been intended. Otherwise he personally would not have joined the Party when it was first formed, as he

was definitely opposed to the inclusion of any form of Colour Bar in the Party Constitution, nor would he have informed and assured the non-European members of the former South African Party at all meetings which he addressed that they would have the same rights and privileges as members within the United National Party which they had enjoyed as members of the former South African Party.

The resolution carried at the United Party's Port Elizabeth Congress was in his opinion unwarranted, unnecessary and unjust and an insult to hundreds of former loyal non-European Party supporters. Clause One, he explained, introduced the Colour Bar into rural constituencies. Clause Two provided that subject to certain qualifications non-Europeans might be enrolled as Party members, "it being clearly understood that such qualifications shall not be regarded as operative until approved of by Congress."

This in effect meant that, unless a further Congress was held prior to the

pending Provincial Council elections next year and non-European membership was approved thereat, no non-European member would have the right to exercise his vote at election meetings for the nomination of United National Party candidates. He could read no other meaning into the word "operative."

Clause Three, he went on, allowed consideration to be given to the forming of a separate organisation of the Party for non-European voters. Here again the principle of the Colour Bar was introduced.

Mr. Du Toit said that he had been advised that by remaining within the Party he could help bring about a change of view and feeling with regard to these decisions. He stated that he had carefully considered his action but in view of Mr. Pirow's definite statement that the resolution had the approval of the party leaders, General Hertzog and General Smuts; that Congress had passed the resolution by an overwhelming majority; that Nationalist propaganda to create prejudice in rural areas against inclusion of non-Euro-

peans as Party members in Urban constituencies would be intensified resulting in a still greater majority at the next United National Party Congress in favour of the Party Colour Bar; that he was not prepared to go back upon the assurances he had given to his non-European Party supporters; and that Congress had sacrificed the principle of

justice and fairplay for a political expedient he was left with no option but to resign from the United National Party.

He very much regretted being forced into his present position, but he hoped that as a result the Party leaders would realise that his action was both a protest and a warning against the ratification

of a decision which precluded him and many others from remaining members of the United National Party and he trusted that immediate steps would be taken to have the Port Elizabeth decision rescinded to ensure that equal justice, national unity and true co-operation for which the United National Party claimed to stand.

CHRISTIANITY AND THE COLOUR BAR

The following interesting letter from Mr. Josiah Maphumulo a distinguished Native writer appeared recently in the *Natal Witness*:

"It is true that we do not recognise a colour bar in the Church and that our European congregations are doing something to assist the work of the mission in the diocese or in their locality," said Dr. Fisher, Bishop of Natal, recently.

In the two former Dutch republics the English principle of equal civil rights for white and black found no place. One of the motives which induced the Boers of 1836 to trek out of the Cape Colony was their disgust at the establishment of such equality by the British Government. The Dutch looked upon the native population as existing solely for their benefit and resented and still resent the efforts which the British Government made to secure for the blacks equal civil rights and adequate protection. The attempt to deprive the Cape natives of the franchise is the outcome of that deep-seated and

almost ineradicable prejudice. The Grondwet (fundamental law) of the Transvaal Republic declared in 1858, and declares today, that "the people (meaning the Afrikaans-speaking people) will suffer no equality of whites and blacks, either in State or in Church." Democratic republics are not necessarily respectful of what used to be called human rights and neither the principles of 1789 nor those of the American Declaration of Independence find recognition among the Afrikaans-speaking people. The Dutch Reformed Church professes to teach the precepts of Christ, to preach His Gospel. The Bantu listen and reply: "You have perverted the truth!" And behold the sad spectacle of a backward Bantu race teaching the haughty dominant race and the true principles of its religion.

It is a cause of astonishment to note how the Africans have measured nominal Christianity, how clearly they have made distinctions between the Christianity of Christendom and the Christianity of the Bible, and how keenly

their rebukes are often administered. The colour bar and other vicious laws are traceable to men who profess the Christianity of Christendom and not of the Bible.

The Christianity of the Bible recognises no colour bar. It says: "Do not to thy neighbour what is distasteful to thee." Peter said, "Of a truth I perceive that God is no respecter of persons, but in every nation (the Bantu nation included) he that feareth Him and worketh righteousness is acceptable to Him." God "hath made of one blood all nations of men," declared the great Apostle Paul. Mankind is one family. Each member of the human family is a human brother to every other human being. All are children of one father, Adam, a son of God, to whose joint care the earth with its fullness was committed by God as a stewardship. All are, therefore, beneficiaries of the divine provision. With the exception of the Dutch Reformed Church, all the Christian Churches do not recognise a colour bar in the Church.

A LESSON FROM JAPAN

OUR countrymen interested in rural uplift and village industries would be interested to learn from the following true story as to how Japanese villagers are attempting reconstruction of their villages and improving their economic conditions. The example may serve as a golden lesson to many of our enthusiastic villagers.

Here is the story as translated from a Japanese vernacular paper:

"Three years ago this month the debt-ridden village of Mitsuho, in Shimo Ina, Nagano, consisting of 402 households, went on the water waggon in an effort to economize. Inspired by the doctrine of self-help then being preached by Premier Saito, the village elders induced all the households to agree to three dry years and to apply as much of the resulting savings as possible to their debts. Results announced on Tuesday, according to the *Asahi*, indicate a measure of success beyond the expecta-

By

CHAMAN LAL, In 'Harijan'

tion of those who promoted the scheme. Approximately £30,000 having been saved to date, most of it has been devoted to paying off debts.

"The period of abstention and economy will formally end on August 1 next, but so thoroughly bent on the plan are the villagers that preparations are being made to extend it for an additional term of five years, in order that the financial foundation may be obtained for a 100 year programme to make Mitsuho an ideal village. Promoters of the century-programme idea point out that continued abstention and saving for five more years should make available a fund of £100,000 for the village. This would be left in the postal savings for a full century, during which, the

idealists believe, it should increase to something like £190,000 with compound interest. Such a sum would pay off any debts that might exist after 100 years and the remainder would be used for the establishment of cultural and other institutions. To handle the investment, it is proposed to organize a society named the Mitsuho-Mura Paradise Construction Association.

"Mr. Zoshu Hayashi, then the village headman, and Mr. Jiro Hayashi, then his assistant, were the moving spirits, so to speak, in getting the villagers to undertake the original three-year prohibition programme. Mr. Jiro Hayashi was especially effective as an example as he was previously known as Mitsuho's heaviest consumer of the commodity. The project has had several indirect results, among them being a general improvement in the houses, which are now in a better state of repair, and a marked decrease in the matter of brawls."

South African News In Brief

Who Will Be The Next Governor-General

MR. N. O. HAVENGA, the Minister of Finance, is likely to be offered the Governor-Generalship of the Union of South Africa, according to a report emanating from the Rand. It is asserted that the Government has already arrived at a decision in the matter, and that the appointment if made, will take effect from the date of the expiration of the period of office of the present Governor-General, the Earl of Clarendon, in two years' time. No official statement so far has been made on the subject, beyond the announcement made by the Prime Minister in September that the "time is arriving" for the appointment of a Union national as Governor-General.

The "Coolie" Controversy

We have received several letters in reply to an attack made in *Indian Views* on us for having criticised the speech made by the Agent of the Government of India, Sir Syed Raza Ali, wherein he was reported to have stated that there was no stigma attached to the term "Coolie." While we very much appreciate the sympathy and encouragement the writers have given us we do not propose to give publicity to their letters in our columns since the subject referred to in the letters has not appeared in this journal. The right place to send the letters would be to the journal responsible for the attack. Ed.—1.0

Durban City Council's Anti-Asiatic Move

A step towards creating a Licensing Appeal Board on the lines of the Valuation Roll Appeal Board was taken last Tuesday by the Legislation Sub-Committee of the City Council. Its recommendation will go before the full Council. The sub-committee considered various resolutions submitted to it by Standing Committees during the year. One was on the preservation of European areas. It was agreed to get approval for the draft clause which was included in the Extended Powers Ordinance, 1933, and deleted by the Provincial Council. The clause reads that "if the owners of any two or more contiguous areas of land within the Borough of Durban lodge with the Town Clerk notarial declarations restricting the future transfer of their land to persons of a class to be specified in the declaration it shall not be lawful for any such land or part of it to be transferred to any person not belonging to such class without the approval of the Town Council." It was as a result of the Indian community's protest that the above clause was deleted and it is now sought to re-introduce it. The leaders of the community should take cognisance of the fact.

Old Age Pensions

A Union Act of Parliament provides that every white (European) person and every coloured person (not an Asiatic or an aboriginal native) may receive the benefit of an old age pension provided he or she (a) has reached the age of 65 years, (b) is domiciled in the Union, (c) is resident in the Union at the time of making application for the pension, and (d) has been a British subject for five years and has ordinarily been resident in the Union for 15 out of 20 years immediately preceding the date of the application, and (e) has means not exceeding prescribed amount. The maximum rate is £2 10s. a month for Europeans and £1 10s. for coloured persons. The amount in any particular case is assessed by the Commissioner of Pensions, and is such that, taking into account the applicant's other means, the total shall not exceed £54 a year in case of Europeans and £36 in the case of coloured persons. Indians are excluded from this Act and as reported in our last week's issue a sum of £5,000 would be put on the estimate next year for the indigent and old.

How Mr. Andrew Weir's Gift Is To Be Used

The Indian Hospital Advisory Committee propose the erection of a clearing station and dispensary for indigent Indians and have requested the City Council to provide a site for the purpose. A gift of £5,000 was made to the Indian community for a hospital for indigent Indians by Mr. Andrew Weir some time ago. It is felt by the Indian Hospital Advisory Committee we understand, that as such accommodation is provided at the Congella non-European hospital, the gift would be better used by building a clearing station and dispensary. The Medical Officer of Health, Dr. Gunn, and the Estates Manager, Mr. Mallinson, consider that a site in Beatrice Street next to Full Gospel Church is suitable. After considering the financial aspect the Finance Committee referred the request to the Public Health Committee for report.

£13,153 Indian Barracks

Sketch designs for barracks to accommodate 50 Indian families on a site adjacent to the existing barracks at the Umbilo Stone Depot will be submitted by the City Engineer to the Public Health Committee of the Durban City Council. The estimated cost of the scheme is £13,153. In regard to the accommodation required for 75 single Natives, the City Engineer suggests that quarters be provided for them on a site adjacent to the existing Dalton Road Native Barracks, as it would be undesirable to erect Native barracks in proximity to the Indian quarters already mentioned.

"Good News Telegrams"

A system of "good news telegrams" has been introduced in the Union Post Offices from Monday December 9. To many people the receipt of a telegram is a terrifying matter and the buff envelope is examined in fear and anxiety. But now a special coloured envelope of gold with a decorative royal blue and red border, bearing at the top the inscription "Good News Telegram" in both languages has been introduced. The additional charge will be one penny. Any telegram can be enclosed in a "good news" envelope. All that is required is that the sender should indicate that he wishes this to be done and pay the fee.

'Die Volkstem' On Thrashing Case

Referring to the recent Potgietersrust thrashing case, *Die Volkstem* emphasises that townspeople should make allowance for country dwellers who are constantly faced with the stark realities of the relationship between White and Black, and for the provocations and temptations arising from the fact that the Backveld has not always the best Native material to deal with. At the same time it would be a sad day for South Africa, the paper declares, when magistrates would have to consider the possible effect of their findings on their own positions or prospects before imposing a sentence for what in the case mentioned was inhuman treatment of a Native lad. The danger from such a state of affairs becomes real when public men who should know better lack what seems to be the necessary political courage to defend the Courts against demonstrations that reflect no credit on the fairmindedness or the good sense of those who take part in them.

A Native Gun-man In Dundee District

While on his way home at about eight o'clock on Dec 3, an aged Indian, Kaloo, was assaulted by a native at Glencoe, who later drew a revolver and fired seven shots at three young Indians who pursued him. Kaloo, it is alleged, had been accosted on the railway line near the level crossing at Glencoe by the Native, with a request for money. Upon the Indian stating that he had no money, the Native struck him across the head with a stick. Answering the Indian's cry for help, three young relatives gave chase and eventually cornered the Native at the level crossing on the Glencoe-Waschbank road, where the Native drew a revolver and fired a shot. No one was hit. A chase across the veld and through several fences took place, four more shots being fired at the pursuers, who were only a few yards behind all the time. Eventually one Indian, just as he was about to seize the Native while the latter was getting through a barbed wire fence, re-

ceived two wounds in the thigh from two further shots. The chase then ended, but a report was made to the police, who are now scouring the Wasohbank valley. The injured Indian, H. Bugwandeem, is in the Swedish Hospital in Dundee, but is not in danger.

South Africa's Public Debt.

South Africa owes £274,115,400 18s. 8d. in public debt. Although this is a decrease of £196,163 2s. 6. on last year's figure, it is much more than double the Union's debt in 1910, which was £116,036,978. The net debt per head of the European population is £129 2s. 1d., and the annual debt charge £5 19s. 1d. If the non-European population were converted on the basis of four to one European, the net debt per head of the population would be £69 10s. 11d.

Magistrate On Suspended Sentence

"We get Natives brought here day after day," said Mr. F. R. Barratt the Magistrate in a fraud case at the Durban Police Court, "and very rarely does anybody come into court and plead for a suspended sentence for them, although I sometimes give it to them, but as soon as a White youth appears we immediately get clamours for a suspended sentence."

Durban At Empire Exhibition

Durban Corporation has agreed to guarantee £10,000 for the City's stand at the Empire Exhibition at Johannesburg next year. This decision was arrived at by the City Council on Monday on the understanding that, in anticipation of the support of the local commerce and industry, the Council's expenditure in this connection will not exceed £6,000. The Chamber of Commerce and the Chamber of Industries will be invited to nominate two representatives each to join the Council's sub-committee. Provision will be made in next year's Municipal estimates for the net expenditure of £6,000.

Intruder In General Smuts's House

During his absence up-country General Smuts's residence at Claremont has been occupied by an intruder, who, in addition to sleeping in the General's bed, wore his clothes and even read his books. The intruder's presence was discovered by the police and, it is understood, a Coloured man has been arrested. It is thought that he must have been in the house for some weeks.

Maritzburg Indian Scholars To Benefit

The Union Education Department has decided, in response to a request made by the Maritzburg branch of The Natal Indian Congress to grant a subsidy of £250 for the next financial year to finance Indian scholars' continuation classes in academic and commercial subjects at Maritzburg. The school standard of pupils who will take continuation classes will be from standard I. to stand-

ard VI. and the standard of admission for the technical courses has been fixed at standard VI. The classes will be held at the H. Y. M. A. Hall from the beginning of next year.

Tribute To Indian Airmen

At last a tribute has come from one European Paper the *Natal Advertiser* in its issue of December 5 says:— Whether our community is to-day as air-minded as some people would like it to be is a question folk may answer for themselves. It is certain however, that it is more air-minded than it was a couple of weeks ago, and for this the three visiting Indian airmen have to be thanked. They have done what no European pilots have yet done in this part of the country. They have taken fifteen hundred children for free flips over Durban, and of this total four hundred were European children. The rest were their own little compatriots in South Africa. This is an outstanding performance. It bespeaks organisation of a high standard of efficiency, boundless generosity, and an industry and watchfulness on the part of the pilots that are above all praise. There were no call on them to take white children on their planes, for Europeans are still very tardy in showing even a minimum consideration to Indians on those occasions (such as the Radio exhibition) when a little thoughtfulness would do no harm to anyone. What these flips meant to the little ones of both races who enjoyed them it is impossible to say. To many they must have been the greatest moments of their lives and it speaks well for the implicit trust the children had in the pilots that they should all have been so eager to embark on so strange an adventure in the clouds. One can almost think of these Indian aviators as a happier variant of the Pied Piper of legend; chanting the children away to fairyland but then bringing them safely back again to their waiting parents when the unforgettable odyssey ended. No doubt the Mayor and Council, many of whom were guests up aloft of the flying men, thanked Messrs. Singh, Dalal and Puckbanavala for what they have done for Durban. But the really imperishable thanks subsist in the remembering hearts of hosts of little ones to whom airmen and planes will long be a waking dream too glorious to be released from the clutched grasp of recollection.

Mahatma Gandhi's Illness

A Reuter's message from Bombay last Saturday stated that Mahatma Gandhi was suffering from high blood-pressure. Since then there is no further news it is hoped that he is now better.

Commissioners Of Oaths

Mr. Mohamed Hussain Begg of Rudolph Street, Port Elizabeth, has been appointed a Commissioner of Oaths for the district of Port Elizabeth.

Arya Samaj (P. M. Burg)

Arya Samaj, Pietermaritzburg, wishes to announce that the Samaj has appointed Messrs. R. B. Maharaj, B. Maharaj, T. Ramkalowan, R. Ramroop Maharaj, and M. Badre to collect funds to clear the indebtedness on the property which was recently acquired at Maritzburg, and also for the erection of Arya Mandir (Vedic Church) on the vacant piece of land which adjoins the property. It is fervently hoped by the Samaj that the Hindu community will rise to the occasion by contributing liberally to this most deserving cause, and thus enable it to accomplish the object it has in view.

Estcourt Notes

(From Our Correspondent)

Indian Hawkers On Strike

The Estcourt Indian fruit and vegetable hawkers boycotted the Borough Market last week. This arose out of a number of innovations that were introduced by the Town Council including a rearrangement of the tables and standing accommodation for those attending the sales. Under this scheme the places for Europeans and non-European buyers were set apart. The new arrangement however did not work because the European buyers crowded in on to the non-Europeans and displaced them. The Indians thereupon, as a mark of protest left the market hall in a body. The potentiality of the Indian purchases were evident when after their boycott fruits and vegetables were sold at incredibly low prices. Boxes of papaws, for instance, realised 1d, while large casks of bananas were sold for 1/-. The market suppliers definitely suffered a severe loss due to the Indians action. The Council has however, altered their new arrangements and old order maintained, in so far as the standing accommodation is concerned, this brought about satisfaction to the Indian buyers, and the last mid-week market was filled to capacity with Indian buyers who as usual bought their requirements in bulk paying high prices.

Cricket

Ideal weather conditions prevailed when the Schools C.C. played the Hotspurs C.C. on Sunday last on the Princess Park ground, for the second round in the League Competition. The Hotspurs on winning the toss elected to field. Although a very young side the Schools played good cricket scoring 76 in their first innings. The Hotspurs replied with 38. The Schools second venture yielded 125 runs out of which Singh contributed 26. The Hotspurs were quickly dismissed in their second innings for 58, thus leaving the Schools victors by a comfortable margin.

India Letter

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT]

"Gandhi—Is Egypt's Idol"

"MAHATMA GANDHI has a very great position in Egypt as well as in Europe. Gandhi is the idol of Egypt. The Egyptians name various things after him. To them Gandhi is the symbol of awakening in the East," said Mr. K. L. Gauba, M.L.A. in the course of his lecture at the Y. M. C. A. Hall, Lahore, Mr. Justice Aga Haider presiding. Mr. Gauba spoke on his impressions of Europe where he had gone as a delegate to the Empire Parliamentary Conference.

"Our Real Job Is In India"

At a reception given in his honour in London which is described as being one of the largest and most impressive offered in recent years to any Indian visitor, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said: "The real job of India," lies in India. It is our job, and it is absurd to expect others to undertake it. We must look at it from our viewpoint. But nevertheless, it is an immense consolation and encouragement to us to realise that in England and elsewhere we have countless friends standing for what they and we consider to be a righteous cause." Continuing, Pandit Jawaharlal said that he experienced difficulty in expressing himself after his long seclusion and even if he wished to discuss the Indian situation that was almost impossible for he had left India in such a hurry as to have no chance to pick up the threads of what had happened. Moreover it seemed to him years since he had conversed with his old colleagues, whose common experience was that they rarely met each other for "if one was out, the other was in" (laughter).

Referring to world happenings the speaker said it appeared to him so strange at the moment, that, probably, the only true perspective could be obtained by standing on one's head. (Laughter.) He did not consider any suffering and service on his part as a sacrifice, because there really was no sacrifice in doing the job one wanted. The sacrifice was on the part of India and her millions, but although they still had to cross the desert and fill the waters with their tears their cause must prevail. (Cheers.)

A Good Retort

In a recent speech at Madras the Most Rev. the Metropolitan of India tried to refute Mahatma Gandhi's views says the *Indian Express* (Madras), about conversion by asserting that only a change of heart brought about by allegi-

ance to Jesus Christ can bring about peace and end international strife. A speaker at the Y. M. C. A. Athenæum gave the retort courteous by suggesting that the proper place to start evangelism, is west of Suez and the proper objects of such evangelism, the professed Christians of Europe. The Christian Missionaries of India must be utterly lacking in a spirit of humour when they talk about the miraculous effects of conversion at a time when Italy, the centre of Catholic Christendom, is engaged in a most unjustifiable and brutal outrage on a weak country and Germany, the home of Protestantism, is engaged in reducing her highly cultured Jewish population to the position of Indian untouchables. The Missionaries seem to be generally unaware of the saying of their master that one should not complain of the mote in another's eye forgetting the beam in one's own. If all the Catholic Missionaries in India start for Italy and the protestants for Germany, it would be a convincing demonstration of the power of evangelism. As it is, the Christian Missions in Asia and Africa are merely agencies for the spiritual demoralisation of the politically conquered countries.

The White Delegation

Commenting on the absence of an Indian on the Empire Forestry Conference held recently in South Africa *The Leader* (Allahabad) says: A statement issued by the director of public information explains that the Government could not depute more than one representative on account of financial stringency. We recollect that when the Government restored the cut in salaries it was announced that the finances had improved. But even supposing that there is such a financial stringency, why could not the one delegate sent by the Government of India be not an Indian? As regards provincial representation, the director of public information says that the provincial Governments who agreed to send representatives, had no suitable Indian officer to recommend. Will the director of public information convey the information to the department of Education that as long ago as 1917 the Public Service Commission recommended in regard to the recruitment of the scientific and technical services that a determined and immediate effort should be made to provide educational facilities in India so that those services should eventually be recruited entirely in India? What have the authorities concerned been doing all this time if they are not able to furnish one single suitable Indian who could represent

India at the Forestry Conference? We hold the opinion that by sending an exclusively white delegation to South Africa the Government have done a great disservice to India regarding whose culture and civilisation there is already so much misunderstanding in South Africa. It would have been better if no delegation had been sent at all.

Viceroy-elect's Daughter Assaulted

The London correspondent of *The Statesman* says:

Lady Anne Hope, eldest daughter of the Marquess of Linlithgow, India's Viceroy elect, had an unpleasant experience while motoring alone from Stirling to Linlithgow. She stopped near Grangemouth and asked a workman standing on the Roadside to direct her to the Edinburgh-Linlithgow road. The man saying, that he was going that way jumped into the car and directed her down a side road. Then he sprang at her throat, thrust her out of the car and drove off. Lady Anne Hope made for the nearest police station and the car was found later by the police abandoned at a distance of 200 yards from the scene of the incident. Apart from the shock Lady Anne Hope was uninjured.

Indian Colonization Centenary.

Mr. T. K. Swaminathan, Editor of the *Indian Colonial Review*, has been deputed by the Indian Colonial Society to visit Mauritius in connection with the celebration of the Indian Colonisation Centenary. After completing his work in Mauritius, he will visit Seychelles, Reunion, Madagascar, East and South Africa, the West Indian Colonies of Jamaica and Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana, Canada, Fiji, Indo-China, and other lands practically covering all Indian settlements. He will study the condition and status of Indians in these places with a view to bringing about a closer and more intimate acquaintance of Indians at home and abroad for promoting the material and cultural uplift of Indians scattered all over the world.

Habibullah Becomes Nawab

The Maharaja of Travancore held a grand State Durbar on the eve of his twenty-third birthday recently and among the titles Nawab was conferred on Sir Muhammad Habibullah who is an ex-Member of the Madras Government and ex-Member Viceroy's Executive Council has been Dewan of Travancore since March 1934. Sir Habibullah headed the Government of India delegation to the first Round Table Conference which resulted in the Capetown Agreement.

Ban On Mr. Bose Removed

The London correspondent of the *United Press* is reliably informed that the ban on Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose's entry into the United Kingdom has now been raised. The new passport issued to him by the British Consul in Vienna is valid for all European countries. It will be recalled that when Mr. S. C. Bose left for the Continent, he was granted *visa*, which entitled him to travel in all European countries except Russia and Great Britain.

The Second Richest Man In The World

The second richest man in the world says an Indian exchange is the 18-year-old Maharajah of Gwalior, who possesses jewels alone worth £4,000,000. He was named George, after the King by his father, who was so loyal to the Emperor of India that he also named his daughter Mary.

Indian Medical Council

The Indian Medical Council met and considered the suggestions with regard to the improvement of medical educa-

tion and training in India and the question of reciprocity for Indian degrees in United Kingdom.

Indian As Deputy Mayor Of Finsbury

Dr. C. L. Katial has been elected Deputy Mayor of Finsbury. He is the first Indian to hold such an office in a metropolitan borough.

On A Grain of Rice

A new record in microscopical writing is created by the tribute presented to the Premier of New South Wales, Mr. B. S. B. Stevens, by the Museum of Darulaláh, New Delhi. The staff of that institution have sent him a grain of rice on which is inscribed in black and red: "May Almighty God grant long happy and prosperous life to B. S. B. Stevens, Esquire M.L.A., Premier and Colonial Treasurer, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia." The historic split pea of grain, bearing a verse of Koran, which was presented to Akbar the Great bears only 47 Arabic characters, Mr Stevens' grain of rice remarks *Austral News* bears 120 English characters.

Mahatmaji To Start On An All-India Tour

Mahatma Gandhi will most probably start on an all-India tour, for carrying on Khadi propaganda in January next.

Earthquake Shocks In India

A severe earthquake shock was felt at Raichi, Behar, on Tuesday, Nov. 26 and lasted 20 seconds. It was also felt at Hazaribagh, 45 miles away, accompanied by a rumbling noise. No damage has yet been reported.

Communal Rioting At Lahore

Three were killed and 25 seriously injured says a Reuter's message from Lahore, as a result of serious communal rioting in the city. British and Indian troops were called out to restore order. A curfew order was promulgated and the Royal Scots, assisted by the 14th Punjab Regiment, were patrolling the city, pulling away sticks, swords and other weapons from the hands of rioters. The entire police force was picketing the city under the guidance of European officers. The police fired two shots on Saturday night to disperse a mob. A police officer, unable to control the mob, fired two more shots on Saturday morning, but nobody was injured.

'ADVERTISER' DEFENDS THE AGENT

The *Natal Advertiser* writes the following leading article under the caption "A Foolish Protest" in its issue of Monday, December, 9:—

ONCE again it is necessary to remind certain sections of the Indian community that, however commendable may be the spirit which moves them to such courses, the tactics they are adopting in making known their sectional differences are calculated to hurt rather than to improve their conditions in this country. A little while ago, the Agent, speaking at Newcastle, said a very wise thing when he deprecated the growing habit of certain of his own people to take offence at the application of the word "coolie" to the poorer Indians in our midst. He told his hearers what the word actually means in the widespread form employed in India. He reminded them that, in actual fact, the first people brought to this country from India actually were of the coolie class, and he besought them not to add to their many problems in South Africa by exalting a matter of terminology into an affair of first class political significance.

But any stick, it seems, is good enough to beat a dog with! Yesterday a mass meeting of Indians was held in this town when "strong resentment" was

expressed at the Agent's Newcastle speech which was described as "a gratuitous insult to the Indians who were introduced into South Africa and their descendants." The resolution furthermore protested to the Government of India against the action of its Agent in this country.

Well-wilful men will have their way, and our friends of the Colonial-Born Association are sometimes extremely wilful! There is such a gulf between the Agent's wise and sagacious attitude towards a widespread, even if erroneous terminology, and the hypersensitive point of view of the protestors that nothing will ever bridge it. In this case, what do the Colonial born expect? Do they want people to stop using the word "coolie"? If this is their aim they are going the wrong way about it. A great many people do not use the word; we think an increasing number because all those who have liberal and humane views on the Indian question are careful not to add to the grievances, imaginary as well as real, that the Indians suffer. But those who use the word purposely and contemptuously are not likely to be distressed when they watch their victims getting hit under the collar about it, and putting their own Agent in the prisoners box because he speaks sensibly

and tolerantly about it. Surely it should be manifest to the meanest intelligence (and much Indian intelligence is far from being mean) that the only way to persuade people to abandon a word that they employ as a term of contempt is to show them that the victims of that word are deserving of something better than contempt. Every boy who has graduated in the school playground knows that the school bully only uses certain epithets towards his victims so long as he sees them squirm under the same. Once they treat him with disdain he ceases his silly and profitless methods. If our Colonial Born friends will insist on making a first-class issue of this matter; if they will insist on holding up their own Agent to public opprobrium because he speaks sensibly and understandingly about a subject that is outside the scope of political action; then a section of the European community will continue to employ the term, and the IZAT of the Indian continue to be wounded. More important still, the Government of India, which must accept the point of view of its Agent rather than that of his detractors, will increasingly realise how difficult it is to help a community in its real grievances that is so bent on magnifying imaginary ones.

The Sporting World

Tribute To Indian Sportsmen

"CYPHER" in the *Natal Advertiser* writes:—Of all the tributes paid to the memory of H. B. Cameron I do not think there was a more appealing one than the wreath sent by "The Young Muslim C.C." of Durban; this coming on top of the garlanding of Wade, Siedle, Dalton and Nonrse by the Indian cricket community on their return. These are spontaneous actions brought about in the very truest spirit of sportsmanship. The Oriental in many ways may be different from the Occidental. His outlook may be different, but fundamentally he has the same ambition—to be a sportsman.

Spirit Of Sportsmanship

One of the most painful incidents in my official connection with sports, the same writer says, occurred when I was a member of the council of the South African Amateur Athletic and Cycling Association some 23 years ago. We were collecting money for the 1912 Olympic Games, in which South Africa did so extremely well. We received a donation of £50 from the Johannesburg Chinese community. The letter covering the gift was worded somewhat as follows:—"Although we are not permitted to enter the Wanderers Grounds and see your athletes in action, we are sending you this cheque in the spirit of sportsmanship." I believe this action of the Chinese community had the effect of removing the anti-Asiatic embargo which the Wanderers Club had laid down."

It should be noted however with regret that once again there is a move to close the Wanderers to non-Europeans.

Opinion Abroad

The *Sunday Express* says:—When the Indian soccer team played in S.A. a couple of years ago, they astounded everyone by the calibre of the football.

Recently an Indian hockey team toured Australia and New Zealand and once more astounded the home sides by their ability. They won every one of the games they played.

The side contained only three Europeans. Members of the team, discussing their success, attributed them to their own possession of and the Australians lack of—anticipation. They accounted for this because they were not coached and had to teach themselves. By this means they learned to watch opponents better and at the same time to keep their eyes on their own men, who were better positioned.

The World Has Gone Football Mad

R. J. Gregor writing in the *Yorkshire Weekly Post* under the above caption makes the following observations: Sometimes the crew of a visiting ship is challenged by one of these South Sea Island teams. Many

By "Rambler"

amusing encounters take place. One ship's captain—an Englishman—once ordered his team to take off their boots so as to be on equal terms with the natives, but in ten minutes the British teams were "all out" and for days afterwards 11 of the crew were unable to walk. The feet of native football players are as iron. The people of India and Afghanistan also play football in their bare feet—and teams of English soldiers find them no "easy meat." The sturdy Gurkhas are passionately fond of the game; they play it for hours on end in any temperature with surprising vim and skill. When British troops are playing among themselves in India, thousands of natives closely watch the play, note all the moves—and then practice them assiduously. What a native football player most admires in British play is the ability of a man to kick the ball without stopping it first. A great weakness of most native footballers is their inability to give a "first-time" kick.

Australia Beats Transvaal By Ten Wickets

The Australian Cricket team won a thrilling game at the Wanderers on Dec. 10, when in a blinding thunderstorm and with the rain coming down in sheets, they snatched a ten wicket victory over the Transvaal. The score: Transvaal first innings 201, Australia first innings 411 (for 9 wickets); Transvaal second innings 247, Australia second innings 40 (for no wickets).

The first test match between Australia and South Africa will be played in Durban on December 14 to 18.

All India Beaten By Australians

The Frank Tarrant's touring Australian team is reported to have beaten All India by nine wickets. The scores were: All India first innings 163, All India second innings 163. Australian first innings 268, Australian second innings (for one wicket) 59.

Thrilling Cricket In Rhodesia

A friendly cricket match was played recently between Oriental Sports Club and Ndola European Cricket Club. The Oriental team won the toss and went to field. The Europeans batted but through the deadly attack of O. Patel and L. D. Sai the Europeans fared very badly and were dismissed for the extremely low total of 45 within 45 minutes. The Oriental commenced their innings and the first five batsmen making a total of 155, Hansibhai did not give a chance in his 68 runs. At the fall of the last wicket the score was 179. The Euro-

peans in their second innings played slightly better but could only compile 77 runs. Khandoo's overs were almost unplayable. His analysis was 12 overs 2 maidens 27 runs for 6 wickets.

Five-a-Side Soccer At Umzinto

Twenty-four Indian five-a-side football teams visited Umzinto recently to play for the cup presented by Mr. S. I. Ally, of Umzinto as a floating trophy. Play commenced at nine o'clock and finished at five o'clock before a record crowd numbering about 2,000, among whom were many Europeans. Belima beat the Unknowns "A" in the semi-final by 2-0 and the Imperial "A" in the final by 3-0 thus were the winners of the trophy.

Five-a-Side Soccer Tournament At Clare Estate

A soccer tournament for Messrs. Bhagwandeem and Baisnath's trophies, was held at the Clare Estate Indian School ground on Sunday last. There were many spectators present. Of the nine teams that participated, the semi-final was played between "Banglore Blues" and Springfield. "Banglore Blues" were defeated by one goal to nil, leaving the final to be played between Springfield and Coronation, when after playing an extra half the former was victorious by one goal to nil. Mr. S. P. Singh, after commenting on the days sports presented the trophies to the successful competitors.

Mamos Beaten By Bey

Harry Mamos and Ali Bey took part in an all-in wrestling match at the City Hall Capetown on Dec. 4, under peculiar conditions. The match was for £200 and Mamos had to win by two straight falls or lose the match. In the opening stages Mamos had much the better of affairs, although Bey was by no means inactive. The match had been in progress 35 minutes when Mamos, securing a headlock, threw Bey heavily and pinned him with a body press. The match became very lively after the three minutes' rest, and both men went out of the ring in succession. Then both fell out and continued the argument on the floor of the hall. Mamos weakened and Bey threw him all round the ring and secured a punishing leg hold from which Mamos escaped with some difficulty. Bey immediately secured the same hold and held it for some minutes. Mamos was then very weak and Bey, after throwing him with several headlocks, threw him heavily and won the fall and the match with a body press.

Freshwater Swimming Record

A Capetown man, Frank Lots, on Dec. 2, set up what is claimed to be a freshwater swimming record, namely, 14 miles in 7½ hours.

Sporting Chips.

The Nawab of Patandi was selected to captain the Indian team to tour England in 1936 at a meeting of the Board of Control for Cricket in India held on Oct. 29, at the Willingdon Pavilion, New Delhi, the Nawab of Bhopal presiding

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K. S. Dalesinghji, who like his uncle, the famous Ranji, will always be remembered by cricketers as a dashing and brilliant batsman, is anxious that it should be known that he will not play Test or even serious Cricket again. "It is a terrible disappointment to me that I shall not be able to play again, but I have had a grand innings. We hope, however, that the family's cricket traditions may be carried on. I have two cousins who promise to be excellent batsmen. They have been in England for three or four years under private coaches, and recently they have returned to India."

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"Battling" Mirza Khan, the well-known middle weight boxer of India, is understood to have sent a fresh challenge to Al Rivers (U.S.A.) for a 12 round bout. It may be remembered that Mirza Khan met Al Rivers in the course of his tour at Hyderabad (Deccan) but was disqualified by the referee in the fourth round. Mirza Khan is thinking of undertaking a tour of the United States very shortly.

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We understand that there is a possibility of two Cape Province cricket teams touring Natal in the near future. Negotiations are already afoot.

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Bala Moodley, ex-Central Cricket Club player and Schools C.O. member, Durban, has now signed on for the leading Indian Cricket team of Johannesburg, namely the Moonlighters C.O.

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In the Wagmaree Shield ("A" Division) competition, Mayville beat Greenwood Park 9-0. The Mayville players were:—K. Seeburn and H. Juggoo; B. Seeburn and R. M. Shanker; R. Seeburn and R. Budhran.

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Mr. D. Chakravarty of 210/3/2 Cornwallis Street, Calcutta wishes to get in touch with any local stamp collector who may like to exchange foreign and other postage stamps with him.

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Fourteen pups, six of which are dogs, have been born to an Alsatian wolfhound belonging to Mr. J. J. Kok, of Swellendam. They were all strong and well formed, but Mr. Kok was forced to destroy some of the pups in order to safeguard the mother. A litter of 14 is considered to be record.

Things In General

The Control Of The Liquor Traffic

Dr. F. G. Cawston writes:—

WHILST recognising shortness of food as a serious cause of tuberculosis, the sale of inferior liquor is responsible for the disease among the natives of Mozambique and among the poor of all races in the Union. Immigrants from countries where wines are made are unlikely to appreciate the importance of the Islamic law of abstinence from intoxicating liquor. The use of wine would appear to be intimately associated with the religion of the Jews and the large number of persons of Jewish origin who are now entering the Union will render the control of liquor drinking an ever-present one. Persons who use alcoholic in moderation in their own homes will not readily appreciate the harm associated with its consumption by others. The profit derived from the sale of even unwholesome beverages would seem to constitute a serious problem, and public opinion against illicit liquor-drinking in towns would seem to be too weak for the recommendation of the police to be accepted without question. All who have the interest of this country at heart and do not favour any one section to the detriment of others must realise that far too large a proportion of alcohol is being consumed by persons who have no right to obtain it and by others who cannot take it with the moderation required. Arguments for the employment of alcoholic beverages in wine-growing districts do not necessarily apply to other parts and, whatever support moderate drinkers can glean from the Bible for the use of wines in their homes, total abstinence is in entire conformity with the principles of Christianity in this and other lands.

New Nairobi Stamp Issue

An interesting change will take place in East African stamp issues on January 1. The currency of Zanzibar is being altered from the rupee to the East African shilling and cent denomination and as a consequence all the postage stamps of the Protectorate will be altered. It is unlikely, however, there will be any radical changes in design and the head of the Sultan will figure as before in the values.

Privy Council Appeals

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council was anxious to make it clear that they did not desire to encourage appeals from the Supreme Court of any one of the Dominions, or to enlarge the class of cases in which such appeals were entertained, said the Lord Chancellor in announcing the decision of the Committee in granting a petition seeking leave to appeal from a decision of the High Court of Australia. The Lord Chancellor added says a Reuter's message from London that a *prima facie* decision of the Supreme Court of Australia or other Dominions was final. In order to justify the grant of special leave to appeal against such a decision there must be a case involving some difficult question of law or fact, and it must be a matter of great public interest and importance.

Colonial Born And Settlers' Indian Association

(PIETERMARITZBURG BRANCH)

The third annual general meeting of the above Association will be held in the Hall of the H.Y.M.A. Church Street, Maritzburg, on Sunday, December 22, 1935, commencing at 2 p.m. sharp.

Members and intending members are earnestly requested to be present.

Agenda: 1. Minutes, 2. Joint Secretaries' Report, 3. Treasurer's Report and Financial Statement, 4. To amend and modify Constitution, 5. Election, 6. General.

Dr. M. R. PETERS, President.
K. SOOBRAMONEY } Jr. Hon.
B. R. NAIDOO } Secretaries.

NOTICE.

Applications are hereby invited as teachers from suitable persons for two vacancies in the Gandhi-Bharat Vidyalaya the applicant must be (1) a graduate whose second language is Sanskrit with good knowledge of Gujarati or—

(2) Must have studied in one of the Indian Gurukuls upto Std X and must have good knowledge of Hindu-religion, Sanskrit, Music and Physical Culture.

Applications with testimonials should reach on or before the 25-12-35.

Z. V. PAREKH,
B. K. PATEL

Joint Hon. Secretaries,
Transvaal Hindu Seva Samaj.

P. O. Box 4111,
Johannesburg.

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હરિજન ઓપિનિયન

મહાત્મા ગાંધીજીના દરને
સને ૧૯૦૩માં સ્થપાયું.

“હરિજન ઓપિનિયન”

શુક્રવાર, ડિસેમ્બર તા. ૧૩ ૧૯૩૫.

‘એડવર્ટાઇઝર’ ની વણુમાંગી શીખામણ

અમે શોધું છીએ ધારું હતું કે કુલી શબ્દના પ્રયોગની ચર્ચામાં ફરી ઉતરવાની દુઃખદ ફરજ અમારી ઉપર આવી પડશે. ‘નાટાલ એડવર્ટાઇઝર’ ને વણુમાંગી શીખામણ આપવા કુદી પહેલું નહિ હોત તો અમારે તેમ કરવું નહિ પડત. અમે અણુણીએ છીએ કે આપણામાંના કેટલાક ભાઈઓ છે કે જેઓ પોતાના ભાઈઓને ઉતારી પાડવાને એક યુરોપીયન મીત્રની સહાયતા મેળવવાનું મહદ્દુર્ય સિદ્ધ કર્યા બદલ જાતે શાપાશી લઈ રહ્યા હશે. પરંતુ અમારે કહેવું જોઈએ કે કોઈ પણ હોદ્દા કે જ્ઞાનામાં સ્વમાનનો છોટો પણ હશે તે ‘એડવર્ટાઇઝર’ ની દીકાની સામે અપવાદ લીધા વિના નહિજ રહે. અમને તાણુખી થાય છે કે સાઉથ આફ્રિકા જેવા એક સુધરેલા દેશમાં જ્યાં વિચાર અને વાણુણીની સ્વતંત્રતા ઉપર સ્થૂળ પણ અંકુશ મુકાવા સામે સખ્ત વિરોધ દર્શાવવામાં આવે છે તેમાં ‘નાટાલ એડવર્ટાઇઝર’ જેવું મત્ર, કે જે ખીજી રીતે ઉદાર મત ધરાવતું હોવાની પ્રતિષ્ઠા ધરાવી રહ્યું છે, તે હોદ્દાઓને એક વર્ગ, કે જેને ગમે તેવું અસહકારી છતાં સાઉથ આફ્રિકા સિવાય ખીજું એકે વતન નથી, તેને એ સ્વતંત્રતા મેળવવાનો રોકે છે. ગયા સ્વીવારની માસ મીટીંગ કંઈ નહોતી નહોતી. આદરે ઉપર માણુણીએ હોલ ચીકાર ભરાઈ ગયા હતા. અને અમે હિંમતથી કહી શકીએ છીએ કે તેના કરતાં ચાર ગણા હોદ્દાઓ એ મીટીંગમાં તેઓએ હાજરી નહ આપેલી હોવા છતાં હોદ્દ સરકારના એજન્ટે “કુલી” શબ્દ વિશે કરેલી ઉક્તિની સામે માનસિક વિરોધ દર્શાવી રહ્યા હતા. તેમ છતાં એ મીટીંગ ‘એડવર્ટાઇઝર’ ને તેના હેવાલ પ્રસિદ્ધ કરવા નેટલી અગત્યની નહિ જણાઈ. તે કે તટલા અથા લોકોને જે વસ્તુ તેઓને ખાટી જણાઈ તેના સખધમાં પોતાની લાગણી વ્યક્ત કરવા બદલ કપકો આપનારો એક અચ્છેખ લખી નાખવા પુસ્તી તે અગત્યની જણાઈ છે એવી મોટી મીટીંગનો હેવાલ પોતાનો રિપોર્ટર મીટીંગમાં હાજર હોવા છતાં ‘એડવર્ટાઇઝર’ પ્રસિદ્ધ નહિ કર્યો છતાં જે અન્ય વ્યવસ્થા કંઈ પણ રીપોર્ટ મોકલવામાં આવેલા હોય તે તેમાં વચ્ચુદ નહીં હોય તે પુ ગુ તેને પ્રસિદ્ધ મળી શકે છે.

પત્રકારિવનો શિષ્ટાચાર આવી જાતના દેશની છુટ મુકે છે કે કેમ એ તો ભાઈમંધ ‘એડવર્ટાઇઝર’ અમારા કરતાં વધારે સારીરીને જાણે. પરંતુ સાધારણ અક્ષલની દ્રષ્ટિએ જ્ઞાતાં અમને નથી લાગતું કે એવી છુટ તે આપતો હોય. ભાઈમંધ ‘એડવર્ટાઇઝર’ થી આ પગલું સત્તાના જોથ નીચે રહીને સત્તાને ઉડાવી દેવાને અસમર્થ એવા હોદ્દાઓની સામે લેવાની ધૂષ્ટતા થઈ શકી. પરંતુ અમે પુછવાની રજા લઈએ છીએ કે જે તેટલાજ યુરોપીયનોએ એવો વિરોધ દર્શાવેલો હોત તો શું તેઓના અવાજની તંત્રીનો ખાંભો થઈ જવાનું જોખમ એટલા વિના તેનાથી ધૂષ્ટતા થઈ શકત ખરી કે? એ વિશે અમને ધણીજ શંકા રહે છે. પરંતુ આ અપમાનના ખ્યાલાને માટે કેમે કોંગ્રેસના આપણા મીત્રોનેજ આભારી થવાનું છે કે જેઓને દેખાતી રીતે પોતાને કુલી કહેવામાં આવે કે કુલી જેવું વર્તન બતાવવામાં આવે તેમાં કશું અપમાન નથી લાગતું.

હવે મૂળ મુદ્દાપર આવીએ. ‘એડવર્ટાઇઝર’ હોદ્દાઓને ચેતવણી આપે છે કે એક શબ્દની આખતને તેઓએ મહાન રાજદારી અગલ આપી નહિ દેવી જોઈએ. અમારે કહેવું જોઈએ કે આ દેશમાં હોદ્દાઓને માટે રાજદારી સવાલ જે કંઈ પણ હોય તો તે જે રીતે તેઓની તરફ હલકી નજરે જોવામાં આવે છે અને ગેરવર્તણુક બતાવવામાં આવે છે તેજ છે.

પ્રથમ તો આપણે “કુલી” શબ્દનોજ વિચાર કરીએ. હોદ્દ સરકારના એજન્ટ સાહેબ કહે છે કે એ શબ્દમાં કશું અપમાન છેજ નહિ. ગુલામીના અંધકારના દિવસોમાં ગુલામો રાખનારા લોકો પોતાના ગુલામોને જે-રીતે ખોલાવવાને ટેવાયેલા હતા તે રીત આજના સુધરેલા જમાનામાં અપમાનભરેલીજ ગણવામાં આવે છે. હોદના અસંજને ધાધારણુ રીતે “ટેડ” તરીકે જાળખવામાં આવે છે. એ શબ્દ આટલાં વર્ષો થયાં અપમાનભરેલો ગણાતો નહોતો અને તેમાં કશું કિણુપત ગણવામાં આવતું નહોતું. પરંતુ એજ શબ્દ આજે અપમાનભરેલો ગણાય છે અને તેના બદલામાં “હરિજન” શબ્દ ઘાખલ કરવામાં આવ્યો છે. આ દેશમાં નેટીવાને માટે “કાકર” અને “નીગર” શબ્દો જે કે

અણુધડ લોકો તરફથી આજે પણ વપરાય છે છતાં નેટીવાને એ શબ્દો અપમાનભરેલા લાગે છે એ વીષે જરાયે શંકા નથી. અને સંસ્કૃતિ પામેલા યુરોપીયનો તેમજ હોદીઓ તેઓને નેટીવા કહીનેજ ખોલાવે છે. “કાકર” કે “નીગર” તો ભાજ્યેજ પ્રયોગ થાય છે. એજ પ્રમાણે અંગ્રેજમાં “નેવ” શબ્દ મજુરને માટે છે. પરંતુ જે કોઈ યુરોપીયન મજુરને “નેવ” શબ્દથી ખોલાવવામાં આવે તો તે ખીલકુલ સહન નહિજ કરે. તેમ કોઈ યુરોપીયનો તેઓને “નેવ” કહી ખોલાવવા સાંભળવામાં આવ્યા નથી. સારે હવે “કુલી” શબ્દમાં અપમાન નથી એવી દલીલ થઈજ દેખા શકે! અંધકારનો જમાનો આપણે પસાર કરી ગયા છીએ. આ સુધરેલા જમાનામાં મજુરીમાં માન સમજવામાં આવે છે અને તેથી મજુરને માટે પણ માનભરેલીજ સંજ્ઞા હોવી જોઈએ.

હવે “કુલી” શબ્દનો સાઉથ આફ્રિકામાં હોદીઓ સામે જે રીતે ઉપયોગ થાય છે તે તપાસીએ. હોદુસ્તાનની આ દેશમાં મજુરોને પ્રથમ ઘાખલ કરવામાં આવ્યા ત્યારે હોદીઓને સામાન્ય રીતે કુલી કહી ખોલાવવામાં આવતા હતા અને “કુલી” તરીકેનો વર્તાવ મળતો હતો. મહાત્મા ગાંધીજી આ દેશમાં આવનાર પ્રથમજ સંસ્કૃતિ પામેલાં હોદી હતા. જે કે તે વખતે હોદી વેપારી વર્ગ વધારે સારો હતો તેમ સુશિક્ષિત ક્રોચીયલ ખોનો પણ હતા. મહાત્મા ગાંધીજીએ અહિ આવી શું જોયું? તેઓએ જાંયું કે ગમે તેવી સંસ્કૃતિ પામેલા હોવા છતાં યુરોપીયનોની નજરમાં તો તેઓ કેવળ કુલીજ હતા. યુરોપીયન વર્તમાનપત્રોમાં તેઓને “કુલી લોયર” તરીકે ઉલ્લેખમાં આવતા હતા. એક સુસંસ્કારી હોદી મહરથ તરીકે પોતાનો હક્ક ધ્યાપવામાં તેઓએ અનેક કુઓ સહવાં પડ્યાં હતાં. હોદી મજુરોને લગતા તે વખતના કાયદા કુલીના કાયદા તરીકે જાળખાતા હતા. આ હોદીઓ તરફની ગેરવર્તણુકને ક્ષીં, અને વેપારના ક્ષેત્ર છીનવી લેવામાં આવ્યાથી હોદુસ્તાનથી વધુ હોદી મજુરો મોકલવાનું માંધ થયું હતું અને ભવિષ્યમાં હોદીઓ તરફ સારી વર્તણુક બતાવવામાં આવશે એવી ખાત્ર મળ્યા બાદજ મજુરો મોકલવાનું ફરી શરૂ કરવામાં આવ્યું હતું. અને તે વખતે કાયદામાંથી કુલી શબ્દ કાઢી હોદી શબ્દ વાપરવામાં આવ્યો હતો.