

# INDIAN OPINION

Founded by  
MAHATMA GANDHI  
IN 1903

No. 16.—Vol. XXXIV.

Friday, April 17th, 1936.

Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper.  
Price Fourpence.

## NOTES AND NEWS

### Indian Licence Refused In Ladysmith

A SPECIAL meeting of the Ladysmith Town Council, sitting as the Licensing Appeal Board, was held on April 7 to hear the appeal by Messrs. Kidman and Levin, on behalf of Amod Mahomed Seedat, against the decision of the Licensing Officer upon the application for a general dealer's licence for premises at 230 Murchison Street, in place of the general dealer's licence held by M. J. Vorajee for these premises. After Mr. Kidman's address had been heard, the Board decided to uphold the Licensing Officer's decision.

This shows very clearly that it is the Town Council's definite policy to curtail the number of trading licences held by Indians. If not, why should a licence held by an Indian not be granted to another Indian? There is no question here of an Indian depriving a European of his trade.

### Commercial Segregation Of Asiatics Sought

The fourth and last session of the eighth Transvaal Provincial Council ended in Pretoria on Wednesday April 8, and the Council was prorogued until after the general elections in August. Among the private members' motions passed before the adjournment was the following moved by Mr. W. Joynt (U.P. Marico): "That this Council, by respectful address, request the Union Government to introduce legislation to provide that no further business licences shall be issued to Asiatics and coloureds in a neighbourhood largely populated by Europeans and that no existing licences be renewed, and/or other licences issued to coloureds and Asiatics in such neighbourhoods, but that the Government set aside certain exclusive areas, wherein coloureds and Asiatics shall continue their business." Mr. Joynt maintained that, under present conditions, it would be impossible in 10 years for a white man to make a living out of business in South Africa. The motion with the amendment that the words "that no existing licences be renewed" be omitted, was carried.

### A Protest

Mr. N. Price (U.P., Pretoria Central) opposed the motion on the grounds that it was not fair to "those whose country we took away and now occupy." It would not be fair to the Asiatic either to put an end to businesses they had spent years on establishing. He wished to protest against such exploitation. Mr. D. J. Nude (Nat., Potgietersrust) said that if they did not keep South Africa a White man's country, they must disappear.

This is yet another instance, if instances are still wanting, of how things, far from improving, are getting worse for Indians in South Africa.

### White Labour Proposal Rejected

Durban's City Electrical Engineer has turned down a suggestion of the Labour Department that the Corporation should employ a larger proportion of Europeans in its Electrical Department. The Engineer points out that in his Department there are 206 Europeans, 347 Natives and 26 Indians. More than 170 of these Natives have had more than five years' service in the Municipality, and he considered that it would be a distinct hardship if they substituted European labour. The annual wage bill of the 347 Natives was £16,400; the same number of European labourers at 8s. a day would cost £43,500 and at 10s. a day would cost £54,375. "Unless the Government is prepared to subsidise European labour to the extent of the difference," the Engineer adds, "the displacement of the present Natives is not an economic proposition. From the inception of the undertaking in 1898 we have at no time had trouble with our Native labour either from the efficiency or the disciplinary points of view, and I am not prepared to recommend any departure from the present system of labour, which has given us continued satisfaction throughout the past 38 years."

It is with profound appreciation that we take note of the broadminded view taken by Durban's City Electrical Engineer in saving poor Natives from being thrown out into the streets to make room for White men. It is very unusual and a courageous thing to do

in the present White Labour Policy of the Government.

### Natives' Interest In Education

Natives employed in the mines on the Rand have contributed £1,000 towards the new science and medical aid block at Fort Hare to be built at a cost of £20,000. This is an example worth emulating by our community for it is not easy to get such an amount in the public cause even from our wealthy section let alone the labouring class.

### Lord Willingdon's Departure

Lord Willingdon painted a hopeful picture of India's future when he addressed the Central Legislature for the last time as Viceroy. The Assembly Chamber was crowded with members of both houses but the Congress Party was absent. Lord Willingdon, in the course of his speech, which lasted an hour, says a Reuter's message from New Delhi, spoke of the success of the Government's efforts to put down terrorism and communism. He claimed that the country was more peaceful than in 1931-32 and as a result there was greater tranquility and greater prosperity and happiness than there had been for years. Lord Willingdon mentioned the distress caused to him by the "calculated discourtesy shown to me by the Congress Party" when he had come to address the Assembly as the King-Emperor's representative. Lord Willingdon said that public opinion was unanimous in demanding equality of status for Indians living outside of India.

### Subhashchandra Bose Arrested

Just at the same time Reuter from Bombay reports that Mr. Subhashchandra Bose, a former Mayor of Calcutta, was arrested when he landed from Europe. Mr. Bose, the message goes on to say, after being under detention as a political agitator, was released last year to enable him to proceed to Europe for medical treatment and was warned he would be arrested if he returned to India. A Labourite deputation interviewed Mr. R. A. Butler, Under-Secretary for India, and pleaded Bose's case. Mr. Butler indicated that there was no immediate likelihood of the Government's decision being varied.

### Peace Of The Grave Yard

Is it not inconsistent on the part of Lord Willingdon to expect the Congress Party to have any respect for his Government when that Government had declared the Congress as an unlawful body? We do not know much about the "prosperity" and "happiness" enjoyed by India but we know this much that the present peace and tranquility is more of the grave yard than real, living

peace and tranquility, and it is due to the ruthless repression of Lord Willingdon's Government. The arrest of Mr. Subhashchandra Bose while landing on his native soil is its parting kick. If Lord Willingdon feels proud during his retirement, of his reign in India, he is welcome to do so, but as Viceroy he certainly does not take the blessings of the people of India.

## Indian Opinion

FRIDAY, APRIL 17TH, 1936

### Mixed Marriages

**M**R. JAN GROBLER, M.P. for Brits recently favoured the appointment of a Select Committee of Parliament to inquire into and report upon (1) The extent to which the prohibition of ownership of land by Asiatics in the Transvaal is being evaded by means of marriages between Europeans and Asiatics, and (2) the extent of employment of European girls by Asiatics and what steps, if any, should be taken to prohibit such employment. In the course of an interview Mr. Grobler is reported to have explained to a press representative that he had come to the conclusion that it was impossible to prevent mixed marriages between Asiatics and Europeans by legislation. Further, that he thought the great majority of these mixed marriages were contracted so that the Asiatics could buy land in the names of their European wives and that the employment of European girls by Asiatics was a powerful factor in causing mixed marriages. The mere fact that European girls were employed by Indians, he said, was enough to create the conditions favourable to such marriages. Mr. Grobler, therefore, wished to strike at the real root of the mixed marriage evil by preventing such employment and thereby the possibility of Indians becoming the virtual owners of land in the Transvaal.

We cannot quite understand what Mr. Grobler is driving at. Is he anxious to drive out the evil of mixed marriage or is he anxious to drive out the "evil" of Indians employing European women and of acquiring ownership of land. He seems to

throw out the pious suggestion that he wants to eradicate the latter two "evils" in order to prevent the former evil viz. that of mixed marriages. Or is it the reverse? In referring to mixed marriages Mr. Grobler is referring to an evil which does not exist. He seems to have made use of it just as a convenient weapon to beat the Indians with.

The fact that there has been an agitation in some parts, where there is strong race prejudice, against Indians employing European women is well known. Springs is a case in point. But on inquiry the agitators had a sharp rebuff given them by the European women themselves who told them in plain words to mind their own business. There has also been a strong agitation against Indians acquiring ownership of land. But to say that such employment of European women by Indians or the desire of acquiring ownership of land by Indians has led to mixed marriages between Europeans and Indians is altogether a myth. We can, without the slightest hesitation challenge Mr. Grobler on this point. In the Transvaal, of course, such marriages are prohibited by law, but even if we were to take the case of the Cape and the Natal Provinces, where there are no restrictions over such marriages, Mr. Grobler would find it very difficult to point out more than a few isolated instances not sufficient to be counted on his fingers even if both the Provinces were put together. In the Transvaal such instances are fewer still. And in these few isolated instances of mixed marriages we can safely

say that hardly a single one has resulted in happiness.

If it is merely a question of mixed marriages, that indeed could be settled without Mr. Grobler trying to interfere with the inherent right of every human being of employing whomsoever he likes and of owning land which is the creation of God and is therefore a monopoly of no one.

We may state that we are not in favour of mixed marriages. Indians are just as anxious as Europeans to preserve the purity of their own race. In fact it is the right of every race to preserve its purity and that right should be respected. If anybody is guilty of not having respected that right in South Africa, it is, we regret to have to say, the ruling race who has not respected that right in the case of Natives. The huge coloured population stands as proof of that. The charge laid against Indians by Mr. Grobler is, therefore, entirely without foundation. Indians have proved themselves to be law-abiding to the extreme limit. We hold that no one should obey any law that is repugnant to one's conscience at the expense of one's self-respect. Indians in South Africa, however, we feel ashamed to have to admit, are doing even that. To break laws is not in their blood. To take advantage of the weaknesses of the laws is a natural thing to do and where the laws are harsh and are harshly administered there it will always be found that the weaknesses of the laws are taken advantage of to a greater degree. If Indians have done so in South Africa they have done nothing unusual.

Indians are always ready to support any healthy legislation and we can assure Mr. Grobler and his friends that if legislation to prohibit mixed marriages between Indians and Europeans or even Indians and Natives is passed it will not be opposed by Indians. As we have pointed out above they have so far been able to preserve their race purity even in the absence of any restrictive legislation, but even so, such legislation will be welcomed as a blessing, for, Indians are not at all desirous of having in their midst a mixed breed as there exists among the ruling race.

# NOTHING WITHOUT GRACE

## MAHATMA GANDHI ON HIS RECENT BREAKDOWN

Those interested in Mahatma Gandhi's movements and his *Harijan* will be pleased to see his pen once again flowing in his journal. The following is the first article since his recent illness appearing in *Harijan* dated February 29 under the caption "Nothing without Grace" which we have no doubt will be read with great interest by all readers:

**B**Y the grace of medical friends and self-constituted gaolers, Sardar Vallabhbhai and Jamnalalji, I am now able by the way of trial to resume to a limited extent my talks with the readers of *Harijan*. The restrictions they have put on my liberty and to which I have agreed are that for the time being at any rate I shall not write for *Harijan* more than I may consider to be absolutely necessary and that too not involving more than a few hours writing per week. I shall not carry on private correspondence with reference to correspondents' personal problems or domestic difficulties, except those with which I have already concerned myself, and I shall not accept public engagements or attend or speak at public gatherings. There are positive directions about sleep, recreation, exercise and food, with which the reader is not concerned and with which therefore I need not deal.

It will interest the reader to know something about the origin of the break down and the measures taken to cope with it. So far as I have understood the medical friends, after a very careful and painstaking examination of my system they have found no functional derangement. Their opinion is that the break down was most probably due to deficiency of proteins and carbo-hydrates in the form of sugar and starches, coupled with overstrain for a prolonged period involving long hours and concentration on numerous taxing private problems in addition to the performance of daily public duty. So far as I can recollect I had been complaining for the past twelve months or more that if I did not curtail the volume of ever growing work I was sure to break down. Therefore when it came, it was nothing new to me. And it is highly likely that the world would have heard little of it but for the over anxiety of one of the friends who on seeing me indisposed sent a sensational note to Jamnalalji who gathered together all the medical talent that was available in Wardha and sent messages to Nagpur and Bombay for further help.

### The Day Of Collapse

The day I collapsed I had a warning on rising in the morning that there was some unusual pain about the neck, but I made light of it and never mentioned it to anybody. I continued to go through the daily programme. The final stroke was a most exhausting and serious conversation I had with a friend whilst I was having the daily evening stroll. The nerves had already been sufficiently taxed during the preceding fortnight with the consideration and solution of problems which for me were quite as big and as important as, say, the paramount question of Swaraj.

Even if no fuss had been made over the collapse, I would have taken nature's peremptory warning to heart, given myself moderate rest and tided over the difficulty. But looking back upon the past I feel that it was well that the fuss was made. The extraordinary precautions advised by the medical friends and equally extraordinary care taken by the two gaolers enforced on me the exacting rest which I would not have taken and which allowed ample time for introspection. Not only have I profited by it but the introspection has revealed vital defects in my following out of the interpretation of the Gita as I have understood it. I have discovered that I have not approached with adequate detachment the innumerable problems that have presented themselves for solution. It is clear that I have taken many of them to heart and allowed them to rouse my emotional being and thus affect my nerves. In other words they have not, as they should have in a votary of the Gita, left my body or mind untouched. I verily believe that one who literally follows the prescription of the eternal mother need never grow old in mind. Such a one's body will wither in due course like leaves of a healthy tree, leaving the mind as young and as fresh as ever. That seems to me to be the meaning of Bhishma delivering his marvellous discourse to Yudhishtira though he was on his death bed. Medical friends were never tired of warning me against being excited over or affected by events happening around me. Extra precautions were taken, to keep from me news of a tragic character. Though I think, I was not quite so bad a devotee of the Gita as their precautions lead me to suppose, there was undoubtedly substance behind them. For I discovered with what a wrench I accepted Jamnalalji's conditions and demand that I should remove from Maganwadi to Mahila Ashram. Any

way I had lost credit with him for detached action. The fact of the collapse was for him eloquent enough testimony for discrediting my vaunted detachment, I must plead guilty to condemnation.

### Effect Of Enforced Rest

The worst however was to follow. I have been trying to follow Brahmacharya consciously and deliberately since 1899. My definition of it is purity not merely of body but of both speech and thought also. With the exception of what must be regarded as one lapse, I can recall no instance during more than thirty-six years' constant and conscious effort, of mental disturbance such as I experienced during my illness. I was disgusted with myself. The moment the feeling came I acquainted my attendants and the medical friends with my condition. They could give me no help. I expected none. I broke loose after the experience from the rigid rest that was imposed upon me. The confession of the wretched experience brought much relief to me. I felt as if a great load has been raised from over me. It enabled me to pull myself together before any harm could be done. But what of the Gita? Its teaching is clear and precise. A mind that is once hooked to the Star of Stars becomes incorruptible. How far I must be from Him, He alone knows. Thank God my much vaunted Mahatmaship has never fooled me. But this enforced rest has humbled me as never before. It has brought to the surface my limitations and imperfections. But I am not so much ashamed of them, as I should be of hiding them from the public. My faith in the message of the Gita is as bright as ever. Unwearied, ceaseless effort is the price that must be paid for turning that faith into rich infallible experience. But the same Gita says without any equivocation that the experience is not to be had without divine grace. We should develop swelled heads if Divinity had not made that ample reservation.

### FOUNTAIN OF WISDOM

*After all the spiritual and cultural is the only enduring unity and it is by a persistent mind and spirit much more than by an enduring physical body and outward organization that the soul of a people survives.*

—AUROBINDO GHOSE.

o o o

*It is only by labour that thought can be made healthy, and only by thought that labour can be made happy; and the two cannot be separated with impunity.*

—RUSKIN.

# THE EUROPEAN PEACE

THE last World War ended in the so called solemn treaty of Versailles and the formation of the League of Nations with mighty sanctions for the enforcement of its covenants. Every nation then thought of an everlasting peace—a beautiful dream. As years went on, the solemn treaty was broken clause by clause in the following ways:—

- i. The European powers began to expand their armaments and so did Germany.
- ii. Germany declared not to pay war reparations as laid down by the treaty.
- iii. She introduced conscription.
- iv. Germany and Japan separated from the League of Nations.
- v. Italy and her hunger for expansion and search of food for her people ignored the League by waging war with Abyssinia.
- vi. The reoccupation of the demilitarised zone of Rhineland by Germany.

The last step is the cause of the recent agitation among the European Powers who are now trying their every nerve to avoid the disastrous consequences. The latest developments in the attempt to bring about a compromise is the Nazi Memorandum in which Germany talks of a nice dream—a dream of European Peace.

Today every Power of Europe desires peace for many years to come as they have just been able to come up from the losses of the last World War; but an undercurrent of distrust is still prevailing in the innermost recesses of their hearts, with the consequent increase in the armaments of all the Powers. The

failure of the Disarmament Conference is a further proof of such hypocritical attitude behind the peace talks. The Nazi Memorandum opens a gateway to European peace, though it does not solve the whole problem of the world peace. Behind all the talks there is a hunger for expansion and hatred towards the people who do not enjoy self-government. I will quote one example as to this: The same Germany who today talks of wise things, with her increasing autocracy and power, deemed it fit to hurl an un-called-for insult at India, who in her present condition is accustomed to hear a good deal of such insolent and arrogant stuff. She dare not speak anything like this to Japan. While she speaks of the birthright of the white to teach India how to talk and walk in the street, she forgets the great Oriental civilisation in the times when her hoary ancestry was still groping in the darkness in a semi-barbarous state, till East pulled them up and taught them to live, walk and talk like human-beings. With these feelings of hatred in their hearts the European powers are contemplating peace—rather friendship and co-operation “for the permanent solution of the world problems.” This friendship and co-operation among European Powers might in my opinion, mean the following two things:—Firstly, it will facilitate the systematic and unopposed exploita-

tion of certain parts of the world at the hands of the European Powers, and secondly it will be utilised to prevent the increasing influence of the Soviets and the East.

The one-sided exploitation is increasing the feeling of dissatisfaction in the hearts of the exploited peoples which may take such a form that these nations in their attempts to be free from the imperialistic grasp will drag the world to another disaster. Everybody will laugh at this; but let me warn the Imperialistic Powers, who are now talking of friendship and co-operation among themselves, that this will not be a full-stop to the path of bloodshed. The East has awakened; Russia tries to capture the markets of the world by her schemes; Japan intends to become formidable, and India and China have already begun their march towards freedom. The European peace is not going to check the progress of the East towards freedom—political and economic.

I would welcome world peace rather than the European peace, which is only possible through the emancipation of the subdued nations from being exploited politically and economically at the hands of the Imperialistic Powers, who pose themselves to be in the position of trustees. Only the European peace as contemplated by the Nazi Memorandum, without the change of heart, is not going to solve the world problem—the problem of peace. Let us hope that the peace among the Imperialistic Powers of Europe may bring about the change of heart, and the consequent world peace with freedom to all nations of the rest of the world.

## MR. POLAK ON INDIANS OVERSEAS

The following letter by Mr. Hy. S. L. Polak was published in *The Times* (London) dated March 6:—

SIR,—*The Times* of February 17 contains two references to racial problems within the Empire which show few signs of yielding to treatment, if, indeed, they are not becoming acute in new areas.

Sir Robert Hamilton draws attention to the case of Kenya, where the white settlers are pressing the Colonial Office to agree to an Order in Council giving them exclusive legal rights of ownership and occupation of agricultural lands in the Highlands. Apart from the injustice to the African native inhabitants the Government and people of India will, if the Order issues, deeply resent a breach of the implied pledge by the Colonial Office to the Government of India in 1923 to refrain from converting

administrative discrimination into a legal racial disability.

Your Delhi correspondent reports a meeting of Indian Moslem leaders which was addressed by the Aga Khan, who declared among “India’s most pressing needs,” the first was “to secure recognition in the Dominions and Colonies where Indians were not fairly treated.” Undoubtedly his Highness had the case of Kenya in mind; but he was probably thinking also of Zanzibar, where the Indian community is facing ruin in consequence of certain racial decree; South Africa, where, as the Indian Agent General has lately reminded us vigorously, the Indian question is as far from solution as ever; and Fiji, where both Europeans and Indians are threatened with the loss of even the communal franchise for the Legislative Council and its substitution by nomination, without the voters being given the opportunity

of expressing an opinion on the subject at the polls.

Many of these matters were recently the subject of adverse criticism by the National Liberal Federation of India, and they are bound to appear on the Congress programme when it meets in April. The Imperial Indian Citizenship Association, too, is constantly addressing the Government of India on the grievances of Indians overseas, the one subject of non party interest and agreement throughout India.

If the Government of India cannot satisfy Indian opinion that its representations to the Colonial Office and the local administrations are bearing fruit, it is obvious that a serious situation will once more arise in a matter that has already cost this country much in Indian confidence.

I am, &c.,

HENRY S. L. POLAK,

Danes Inn House,  
262, Strand, W.C.2.

## ETHIOPIA AND INDIA

**A**MID the political confusion and darkness of the world, one clear beam of light appears. It is the interest which practically all the nations of the world are showing in the freedom of Ethiopia,—their denunciation of the attempt of a foreign power to conquer her and reduce her to bondage. This seems to mean, does it not? a growing political conscience among the nations—a growing sense of the sacredness of national freedom and independence.

But why should this interest in freedom and this disapproval of bondage be confined to Ethiopia? Why forget the terrible and long-standing bondage of a nation far greater and more important than Ethiopia?

The author of this article believes that the world's greatest wrongs and crimes today are two—first, War, rising in horror, expense and folly high above all the others; and, second, the forced bondage of India, a great, cultured, historic nation, with an illustrious past of 2,500 years and containing one-fifth of the population of the globe.

Just what does India's bondage mean? Is it less serious, less criminal, than that with which Ethiopia is threatened? Let us ask a distinguished and impartial authority—a British authority.

A short time ago, Miss Madeline Slade, a highly educated and accomplished English lady, the daughter of a British admiral, who had moved in the highest social and political circles in both England and India, came to America for a visit of some weeks. While here she gave by request several addresses in New York, Boston and other cities, on India, where she had spent many years. Here is a part of what she said:

"When the British came, India was a country with great wealth; and a healthy peasantry. Of its 350,000,000 people, three fourths are agricultural; but in India agriculture cannot be carried on during the whole year. The people needed a subsidiary occupation to follow during the months when it is impossible to work in the fields. From time immemorial, this occupation had been the making of cloth. India made all the cloth for its own wearing, and sold large quantities abroad. What they gained by agriculture, added to what they gained by cloth-making, enabled the people to live in simple comfort.

In order to make of India a great market for British cloth, the British government deliberately destroyed India's own cloth-making industry. You can read in the history books how it was done. Since then, the peasant cultivators who make up the bulk of the population have been unemployed during a part of the year. They have grown poorer and poorer, until they are chroni-

—————

By

JABEZ T. SUNDERLAND

In "Unity"

—————

cally half starved, and have become so enfeebled that the average length of life has dropped to 23½ years. In India the average income is two pence a day; and to get even that average you have to include the incomes of all the millionaires.

There is a terrible child mortality. You have been told various fairy tales to account for this, but the great reason is poverty. There are millions of Indians who never taste milk after they are weaned. Mothers will nurse their children three and four years, because they know that afterward the children will get only rice water or pea-soup. There is an appalling contrast between India as she was and as she is; and the change has all come about in 150 years, under British rule. England's whole wealth and prosperity are built up on the blood of India.

I know whereof I speak. My father was the British naval commander-in-chief. We lived in Bombay, in great pomp. I saw the enormously top-heavy Indian civil service, the most extravagant and costly in the world. I saw the Viceroy, living like a mighty emperor. Since then, for nine years, I have lived among the poor and have seen the destitution of the starving peasants, by whom all that pomp and luxury must be paid for. I have known the inside of life in India—both sides of it."

The British Government has framed a new Constitution for India. What is its nature? Does it give the Indian people freedom from the bitter bondage described by Miss Slade?

The framers of the Constitution represent it to the world as something very generous, honourable and noble on the part of Great Britain; as a great boon to India; as giving her a large measure of freedom at once, and advancing her far on the road toward full freedom, that is, self-rule.

What do the Indian people answer? Except those who are tied to the Government by government favours or by government pay, absolutely all parties and all classes, with hardly a dissenting voice, declare that these representations are the exact opposite of the truth. They deny that the new Constitution is a boon to India, or generous, or honourable, or just, or worthy of England. They declare that, while making certain changes in the government that have some appearances of freedom, it does not give the Indian people any real freedom at

all (they are allowed to do nothing outside of British control); it does not advance them one inch in the direction of real freedom (self-rule); it does not promise (promise in a way that means anything) that they will be given self rule, even Dominion Status, in a thousand years. The Indian people are indignant, not only that such an unjust and tyrannical constitution should be forced on them, but also that the world should be made to believe that they are getting "bread," when they are getting only "a stone,"—that they are getting "a fish," when it is really "a serpent." India sees clearly now that Lloyd George's words were true, that the new Constitution is a "steel frame" to hold Britain's valuable "possessions" more firmly than ever in her power, and, everything seems to indicate, permanently in her power.

What, exactly, are the central features of the new Constitution? They are the following five:

1. Under the new Constitution the army in India is to be wholly under the control of the British. India cannot command or control a single soldier.

2. The immense police forces (100,000 strong) are to be wholly under the control of the British. India cannot command a single policeman.

3. Under the new Constitution, the British are to retain full control of India's foreign relations. The Indian people are not to be allowed to send an ambassador, or a consul, or a commission, or agent of any kind, to any nation. They are not to have a place in the world as a nation at all. Their place is to be the humiliating and degrading one of a "dependency," a "possession" of a distant power.

4. Under the new Constitution, the British are to have absolute control of India's national finances. Of all the taxes collected and all other public revenues, the Indian people are not to be allowed to spend a rupee, except as permitted by their British masters.

5. Worst of all under the new Constitution, the Viceroy is to be an autocrat, an absolute monarch. He is to be wholly outside the control of the National Indian Legislature or the Indian people. He can veto any law and thus destroy it; he can enact ("by certification") any law or ordinance, he pleases, in defiance of the whole nation. This has been done repeatedly by present and past Viceroys; now the Viceroys are to have even more power, and power that is even more autocratic.

How free would England be if her army, and police, and foreign relations, and national finance were all under the control of Japan, Germany, or America, and if she were ruled by a Japanese, or German, or American Emperor or

Governor, with autocratic and absolute power?

Ours is a Christian civilisation. Is it not fitting to call to mind the words of him whom Christians are supposed to serve:

"He hath sent me to proclaim release to the captive, and liberty to them that are

bound."

And also these other New Testament words?—

"Remember them that are in bonds, as bound with them."

And not less these words of our honoured American poet, James Russell Lowell:

Whenever a wrong is done  
To the humblest or the weakest,  
'neath the all beholding sun  
That wrong is done to us, and we are  
slaves more base.  
Whose love of right is for ourselves,  
and not for all the race.

## South African News In Brief

### Furniture Trade Control

A NEW Industrial Agreement for the furniture industry of Durban and Maritzburg was published in the *Government Gazette* of April 9. It comes into force on April 20. The minimum wages laid down by the new agreement is 2s. 9d. an hour for skilled workers, such as cabinet makers, carvers, chairmakers, designers, fitters, polishers, upholsters, woodturners and saw doctors. Mattress-makers and those employed in sewing curtains and the like will receive 1s. 3d. per hour as a minimum. This wage will also be paid to storemen, lorrydrivers, despatch clerks and caretakers. Those employed in fitting castors to beds, in staining the interiors and backs of furniture will receive 8s. per hour, and ordinary labourers 6d. an hour. The Agreement provides that no employer shall require or allow any person to work piecework. A 48-hour week is provided for with pay at 'time and a half' with Sunday work and work after midnight paid for at double time. Christmas Day and May Day will be holidays on full pay, but Good Friday will be a holiday without pay. A special clause gives the industrial Council power to exempt an employer from the operation of the clauses dealing with the minimum wage and the hours of work only if he is engaged on producing one type of article from indigenous timber, or in respect of any person who, through old age or infirmity cannot earn the minimum wage prescribed. The Council will, however, fix the conditions of the exemption and its duration. It may also withdraw any exemption after one week's notice.

### Export Of Mealies

The Minister of Agriculture, Colonel Denys Reitz replying to a question by Mr. J. G. Strydom (Nat., Waterberg), said that the 1935 mealie crop produced 18,727,594 bags. He expected that 6,500,000 bags of mealies would be exported when the export quota for the crop was determined. Up to January 31, 1936, 4,403,656 bags had been exported,

### Stiff Sentences On Natives

Horror at the severity of sentences being imposed by Natal magistrates on natives for the theft of a sheep from farmers was expressed in the Supreme Court at Maritzburg recently by Mr. Justice Hathorn, when several appeals against such sentences were heard. "These sentences for the theft of one sheep horrify me," said the Judge. "We get many such cases for review. No matter how hungry a native may be, he gets, on an average, six months' hard labour for the theft of one sheep, and often more. The standard appears to be six months."

### Professor Hoernle On Native Bills

Professor R. F. A. Hoernle, of the Witwatersrand University, addressing a teachers' conference at Boksburg on Tuesday April 7 said he doubted whether the principle of trusteeship on the Native Representation Bill would be genuinely applied, and especially applied in the sphere in which it was most needed—the sphere of native education. The majority of the non-Europeans in South Africa get no education, while those that did seldom get any education beyond Standards I. or 2.

### Salaries Of Indian Teachers In Government Indian Schools

The following appears in the current issue of the *Natal Provincial Gazette* :—

The Administrator in Executive Committee has been pleased to approve, with effect from April 1, 1936, the amendment of Section 11, Part II., Provincial Notice No. 266, 1933 (Regulation governing the Appointment, Status, Salaries and Discipline of Indian Teachers in Government Indian Schools), as follows:—

(a) Insert after the word "Assistant Teacher" (first line) the following:—  
"with at least two years, continuous experience in a school that is under the supervision of the Natal Education Department."

(b) Delete the words "and he shall be placed at the minimum of the relative scale."

(c) Add the following paragraph:—

"On first appointment to a post in the regular teaching staff an Assistant Teacher who has had less than two years' recognised teaching experience will be placed in

Grade A with a commencing salary according to the following table:—

(i) Qualification less than that required for (ii) ... .. £90  
(ii) T.4 (without Matriculation)

or

Indian Senior Certificate (with Matriculation) ... .. £96  
(iii) T.3 (without Matriculation)

or

T.4 (with Matriculation) ... .. £102

(iv) T.3 (with Matriculation) ... .. £108

(v) T.2 ... .. £123

(vi) T.2 (with Degree) ... .. £141"

### Education Inquiry Commission

The Commission appointed by His Honour the Administrator in Executive Committee to inquire into and report upon:—

- (a) The system of education, other than higher education, at present existing in the province of Natal;
- (b) The financial implications of any alterations proposed;
- (c) The question of the future control and administration of Native education in the Province;
- (d) Any other matters incidental to such inquiry; and to make such recommendations as the Commission may deem desirable;

will meet for the purpose of taking evidence in the early part of June. The actual date will be notified later.

The Commission will sit in Pietermaritzburg and Durban and at such other centres as may appear to be desirable.

In the meantime it is requested that those persons (Europeans and non-European) desirous of appearing before the Commission will communicate with the secretary and, as soon as possible, but not later than 25th May, furnish a statement of the evidence which they propose to submit.

Wherever possible, it will be appreciated if twelve copies of such statement may be furnished, to Mr. C. A. Peck, Secretary, Education Inquiry Commission, Provincial Council, P.O. Box 387, Pietermaritzburg.

*N. U. C. Non-European Classes*

The committee for non-European classes, Natal University College has decided to establish a class in Native Law to be held in Mr. Sweeney's Chambers, Temple Chambers, near the Law Courts, Durban, on Tuesday at 7.30 p.m. beginning April 21. Fee £2-10-0 per term. Lecturer Mr. Seymour. Non-Matriculated persons can attend this class, with the permission of the Lecturer. The Professor of Law states the subject will be treated broadly and is quite suitable for Indian Students.

*Opperman Sentenced To Twelve Years*

Detective Sergeant Opperman of the Johannesburg Criminal Investigation Department was sentenced to 12 years hard labour on Wednesday April 8 after a lengthy trial, for defeating the ends of justice by securing the conviction of innocent persons. The serious allegations made against the police administration and the jury's rider—supported by Mr. Justice Solomon—calls for a searching investigation not only on the Rand but throughout the Union.

*Another Indian Licence Refused*

At a quarterly meeting of the Alfred Rural Licensing Board held in the Court House on April 3 an application of the estate of the late G. Moodley, for the transfer of a general dealer's licence from a site on the bank of the Umzimkulu at Albertsville to Ubango, lot 37 was refused. In the course of evidence on this application, illegal selling of groceries by fresh produce dealers was alleged, but witnesses called in support of the objection to the granting of the licence denied knowledge of such trading.

*Deputy Mayor On Colour-Prejudice*

"Even though public opinion in South Africa has, generally speaking rallied to the support of social welfare work amongst all sections of our community, it is sad to think that there are still some Europeans who, blinded by colour prejudices, do not regard a person of colour other than their own as being worthy of receiving assistance in time of need," said the Deputy Mayor of Johannesburg, Mr. Donald Mackay, at the annual general meeting of the Bridgman Memorial Hospital recently, which was held at the hospital. When they realised the improvements that could still be made in lessening the suffering of European mothers during and after birth, the plight of non-European and native women could be more easily imagined than described, continued Mr. Mackay. The Bridgman Memorial Hospital had been conceived to rectify this deplorable condition of things, and, judging by the success of the enterprise, it was quite safe to assert that the effort to bring about an amelioration in the lot of suffering womanhood had been fully justified.

*Native And Indian Hospital*

Durban's new Native and Indian hospital, which has been built at Congella at a total cost of £40,000 will be opened on August 1. It is hoped to have building operations completed by the end of June. After July no further Native and Indian patients will be admitted to Addington Hospital, which will be run strictly for Europeans and Coloureds. The hospital block at Congella faces the Bay and adjoins the Municipal Infectious Diseases Hospital.

*Housing Schemes For Durban*

Important resolutions foreshadowing the construction of several new housing schemes in Durban were adopted with one dissentient at the last meeting of the Durban City Council. They were: "That the Council approve in principle of the formulation of sub-economic housing schemes for use by Europeans, Coloured, Natives and Indians; "That, under the guidance of the Chairman of the public Health Committee, the City Engineer be instructed to report to the Finance Committee on the formulation of sub-economic housing schemes to provide 400 houses in the proportion of 100 each for European, Coloured, Indian and Native with plans and estimates, and that the City Valuator be instructed to report to the same meeting on the land available for the erection of housing schemes."

*Thrift In Indian School*

The success of the pupils at the Malvern Government-Aided Indian School in the 1935 thrift club competition was suitably rewarded on April 6, when Mr. J. G. Phimister, Secretary of the local committee, and Mr. Grey, representing the National Thrift Organisation, paid a visit to the school. Mr. Gray congratulated the staff and pupils on their success and hoped that every one of them would join the thrift club. He then handed to Mr. Munger, the Headmaster, 37 books suitable for use in the school library from the National Thrift Organisation Committee.

*Nizamia Moslem Society*

At a special general meeting of the newly formed Nizamia Muslim Society, at which a large number of officials and members was present, it was decided to erect a hall and visitors' home in Maritzburg by public subscription of the Moslem community. The following were elected to the Building Fund Committee: Maulana A. R. Ansary, Messrs. D. E. Bhayat, M. E. Tajooddeen, Hajee Peerbhai, Adam Habib, Sheik Madar and as Secretaries, Hassan Khaq and Sheik Essop.

*Durban Vedic Society's Celebrations*

The Young Men's Vedic Society celebrated the Tamil New Year—"Thathu"—which began on Monday, at M. K. Gandhi Library, Durban, on its eve on Sunday. This year in accordance with the Tamil calculation, is the cycle of the Kali Yuga 5038. The gathering was presided over by the President of the Society, Mr. T. M. Naicker, and among others present were Messrs. G. B. Chetty, A. M. Padayachee, R. S. Nadar, T. S. Pillay, A. S. Pather, M. Y. Nainaar, Mrs V. R. R. Moodaly and Dr. K. G.onaruthnam Naidoo. Mr. G. B. Chetty led the prayers. The Vedic Orchestra, under the direction of Messrs. M. S. Reddy and R. Murthi, gave an excellent programme of vocal and instrumental music which was repeatedly applauded. Songs sung by Misses Ratha and Rukmani Padayachee and Miss R. Saraswathi Moodley were greatly appreciated by the large audience. The President and Messrs. G. B. Chetty and R. S. Nadar spoke on the significance of the celebrations and exhorted the hearers to preserve their national ideals.

*Hindu Youth Club*

A Hindu Youth Club was formed on Saturday March 28 at Stanger at Mr. V. S. Pather's residence. The following Office bearers were elected:— Patrons: Messrs. N. Ramsamy Padiachy, Philip Thomas, M. Muthukistna Moodley; President: Mr. C. Vardharajulu Naidu; Vice-Presidents: Messrs. Vadival Thomas and T. Vedivaloo; Secretary: Mr. Aroolnandan Pather; Treasurer: Mr. Sockalingam Govender; Committees: Messrs. P. P. Pillay, S. P. Pather, V. A. Padayachee, N. S. Moodley and T. R. P. Naidoo.

*Arya Samaj Cato Manor*

The Hon. Secretaries of the Arya Samaj, Cato Manor have sent the following message to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, in his recent bereavement:—

"It is indeed a shock for us to learn through the medium of the INDIAN OPINION of the death of your beloved wife (Mrs. Kamala Nehru), and we deeply grieve the sad and irreparable loss you have sustained, while expressing our sincere and profound sympathy to the bereaved family, we pray to the Almighty that the departed soul may rest in peace."

—:O:—

"Since the war 2,800,000 houses have been built in Britain—enough to contain the populations of Australia and New Zealand." said Sir Kingsley Wood, the Minister of health, speaking at Welwyn Garden City.

—o—

Mr. R. S. Hudson, Minister of pensions stated in the House of Commons that the aggregate pensions, allowances, and gratuities awarded since the beginning of the Great war was £1,075,800,000.

# India Letter

[ FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT ]

**T**HIS week was certainly a very glorious and momentous week for India: Glorious because of the series of brilliant victories scored by the Opposition in the Assembly and momentous because of the publication of the draft-resolution framed by the Working Committee of the Congress to be placed before the Lucknow Congress.

## The Working Committee Resolutions

The first resolution deals with the Organisation of the Foreign Department of the A.I.C.C. "with a view to creating and maintaining contacts with Indians Overseas and with labour and other organisations abroad." The Resolution supplies a long-felt need of carrying on propaganda in the Foreign Countries in favour of the National Movement and of establishing contacts with the progressive elements in other countries.

## The United Anti-Imperialist Front

The second and the most important resolution from the point of view of the new orientation of the Congress Policy seeks to appoint a committee to devise ways and means "to bring about closer co-operation with the organisations of peasants and workers and others which aim at the freedom of the Indian People and to make the Congress a joint front of all anti-imperialist elements in the country" and to make Congress progressively responsive to the needs and desires of the masses. This is certainly the most epoch making resolution as it seeks to unite under one flag and on one platform all the militant organisations pledged to fight the forces of imperialism. It broadens the base of the Congress and makes it a truly National organisation fighting for the liberation of the humblest in the country.

## The Reign Of Terror

The third resolution "draws public attention again to the wide-spread and intensive suppression of civil and in many instances personal liberty in India by the British Government and "notes that at no period since the great revolution of 1857 has suppression of civil and personal liberties and repression of the Indian people which is a normal feature of the British Administration in India" and of the Indian States at present, was so great as it is today.

By the fourth resolution the Congress sends its greetings to thousands of Indians whom British Imperialism keeps in prison, in detention and in exile,

## Non-Participation In Imperialist Wars

The last resolution reiterates Congress's opposition to the participation of India in any Imperialist War."

[This resolution according to Reuter has been adopted—Ed. I.O.]

## The Problem Of Office-Acceptance

By publishing these draft resolutions the Working Committee has given a clear lead on all important political problems except the one on which some further negotiations and discussions seem to have been deemed desirable and that is the Council programme. Here also it seems certain that the Congress will fight the coming elections under the New Act under the direct control of the Working Committee while the Congress Parliamentary Board will only deal with day to day problems in the Legislature.

It seems now highly probable that Mahatmaji will attend the Congress and guide its deliberations at the most critical juncture of its history. (Reuter reports that Mahatmaji was present—Ed. I.O.) The Lucknow Congress thus promises to be one of the most important sessions of that great National organisation

## Mr. Subhash Bose

While still on the topics of the Lucknow Congress one cannot omit to mention the forced absence of Mr. Subhash Bose from it. Much disappointment and resentment is felt for the Government's refusal to permit Mr. Subhash Bose to return to India as a free man. The question was raised on the floor of the Assembly which passed an adjournment motion on the subject. The Home Member took his stand on the alleged omissions and commissions of Mr. Bose some six years before and the hollowness of the Government's case was amply demonstrated by Mr. Bhulabhai Desai the leader of the Opposition. The resentment is all the keener because Mr. Bose had recently declared that he was in complete agreement with the President-elect on all the important political issues and had pledged to co-operate with him. It was expected that Mr. Bose would be appointed Secretary of the A.I.C.C. for the coming year and this much to be hoped for combination of a clear-sighted idealistically minded President with a broad out-look and prophetic vision and an enthusiastic secretary with tremendous powers of organisation marching in unison would have been highly beneficial to the Congress at this critical juncture. Let us hope that the wide-felt resentment and intensive pro-

paganda will have its effect and Mr. Bose will be able to return to his Motherland as a free-citizen.

[Mr. Bose on landing in India was arrested—Ed. I.O.]

## The Budget

The record of the Opposition Parties in the Assembly is certainly glorious and one can justifiably be proud of the series of brilliant victories scored by them. After refusing to vote the grants of the Executive Council, for the Defence Department and other purposes earlier in the month the Assembly voted this week for the abolition of Salt Duty and for reducing the rate of post-card from nine pies to six pies. As was expected the Governor-General sent the finance bill back to the Assembly recommending the restoration of all the cuts excepting the one dealing with the postage on certain newspapers. The debate that followed the Finance Member's amendment seeking to restore the Salt Duty was important from more than one points of view. Sir James speaking on the Amendment claimed that in the matters materially affecting the structure of the Budget and questions of General principle the executive had the constitutional right of the last word and must have its way. The statement was much resented by Sir Cowasji Jehangir who interpreted it as an indication of the spirit in which the safeguards in the New Act were going to be used. Sir James further claimed that the Executive in India was fully responsive to the popular wishes and cited extracts from the Simon Commission Report in support of it. The statement was fully answered by Mr. Jinnah who in an emotional speech said "I have been in this house since 1910 and have grown grey in pleading before the Government all these years." And he found the Executive thoroughly irresponsible and irresponsive. When the Assembly demanded protection for Indian Industries, Government introduced the principle of Imperial Preference and we had the Ottawa Pact. The thoroughly unjustifiable Excise duty on Cotton was abolished after thirty years and Government fooled the people in the question of the establishment of the Royal Military College. The House of course threw away the Amendment and now the whole bill in its original form will be certified by the Governor General. The Congress party has thus completely justified its presence in the Assembly utilizing its platform for expressing popular sentiments and clearly exposing the myth of the Government being carried on with the consent of the people.



### The Provincial Budgets

The Provincial Councils have by this time passed the budgets Bengal, Behar, U. P., Punjab and C. P. have deficit budgets while Bombay and Madras have been just able to balance the budgets thanks to the retention of emergency taxations. The financial condition of the Country as revealed in

these budgets is extremely shocking and it is clear that the agrarian problem is going from bad to worse almost every day. The harvest yields are disappointing; the indebtedness is increasing thanks to the Government's insistence on collecting the Land Revenue inspite of the obvious inability of the peasant to pay the same. Scores of peasant

Conferences are being held all over the country voicing forth the agrarian difficulties and desperately demanding relief from their financial bankruptcy. The future Ministers are thus set an almost impossible task of finding ways and means to feed the top-heavy administration and at the same time solve the agrarian problem which is fast heading towards the breaking point.

# Things In General

## Ramakrishna Centenary Speech At Cuttack

"There is much in Sri Ramakrishna's life and teachings which must strike a sympathetic note in the heart of an open-minded Christian," said Mr. E. S. Hoernle, Commissioner of the Orissa Division, presiding over a largely attended public meeting in the Ramakrishna Bhavan. This meeting was organised by the Ramakrishna Centenary Celebration Committee as part of the programme of the centenary celebrations. "Like Jesus of Nazareth, he lived and taught for the most part in the countryside; like him, he left no formidable written code, but many memorable sayings which penetrate into the root of Truth. There is, again, something of the same simplicity in his attitude to God, a simplicity which is refreshing and inspiring after the tortuous metaphysics and ritual injunction of the

professional theologian; and like Jesus, too, he was a guide not merely to devotion, but to problems of our daily conduct." Mr. Hoernle concluded: "I would ask you all, whether you be followers of Ramakrishna or another, to study the lives and teachings of all the great religious leaders. But, until you are utterly and sincerely convinced that some other is better than that which you have followed hitherto, remain steadfast in your own faith."

## Faith In Gandhiji's Methods

Mr. George Lansbury who was taunted during a debate in the House of Commons with inconsistency is reported to have said:—"The only time I have done that was when I was a member of the Government. I am willing to take what ever contempt the hon. member cares to pour upon me; He can say I stayed in the Government to get money or position—(cries of "No, no")

—oh, yes, there must be some motive. I will stand whatever condemnation you like to put upon me for those two years. I only wish that I had never taken office, because think I did betray my pacifist principles because I was a member of the Government. If I was a young man I hope I would have the courage never to do it again. The sort of resistance I believe in is the sort that Gandhi put up in India."

## 101 Years Old—Still Going Strong

To serve as a lawyer at the age of 101 is the happy experience of Mr. Panchanan Biswas, the oldest member of the Khulna Bar, India, whose colleagues celebrated the diamond jubilee of his practice recently when several addresses were presented to him. He began his legal career at a comparatively advanced age, still has the energy of a young man and does not even require the help of spectacles.

## ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

# FIRE WALKING CEREMONY

To The Editor "INDIAN OPINION"

SIR,—May I be allowed a small space in your valuable paper which is widely read by my Indian friends throughout South Africa, to express my abhorrence of the Fire-Walking Ceremony. This markedly cruel ceremony is soon to take place in the Hindu Temple, Longmarket Street, and commences with the slaughter of a goat.

Now that this event is close at hand I am continually asked whether this horrible rite has any significance in our Hindu religion, or whether it is in harmony with Vedic teachings. I therefore undertook to contribute a short article to your paper for the benefit of and in the interest of those of your readers who are not clear on the subject.

Nowhere in the whole of the Holy Vedas is there to be found any trace of this pernicious ritual, and only those

who are grossly ignorant or lacking in right principles would seek to persuade the credulous that the Fire-Walking Ceremony with its attendant cruelty to man and beast, has the moral or spiritual sanction of the Hindu religion. The ceremony pertains more to that which is demoniacal.

Anyone endowed with the faculty of reason and with the spirit of compassion would abhor a practice so full of cruelty—a practice which, if accepted by the Hindus as part of their religion, would tend to degradation and depravity in all its adherents.

My object in thus writing through the Press is to make clear to my fellow believers in the Hindu religion how repugnant and how entirely out of harmony these abominable practices are to the high and lofty teaching of our reli-

gion. They should be put a stop to. I challenge those who uphold these rites to show that they are anywhere or in any degree justified by the pure Hindu religion. I beseech the intelligent and devoted members of our religion to discourage these cruel spectacles in every possible way. I appeal to all Christian members of every sect and creed to cooperate with us, and to refuse to be present at these inhuman functions. And let those who would offer living things as sacrifices remember that the cruel destruction of God's creations can never be well pleasing in his sight, and that such ways tend to degrade and not to spiritualise our Holy religion.

R. B. MAHARAJ.

[The above letter reached us too late for publication in our last week's issue.—Ed. I.O.]

# INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

REUTER gives the following reports about the Lucknow Session of the Indian National Congress which was held under the presidentship of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru:—

The New Indian Constitution was described as the "new charter of slavery." designed to strengthen the bonds of Imperialist domination, by the President, Pandit Jawaharlal, Nehru, in an address to the All-India Congress, which was attended by Mahatma Gandhi. The President advised members of the Congress to take advantage of the new constitution to capture the Legislatures and use them as platforms to further

their economic programme and create political deadlocks.

The Congress Subjects Committee decided to postpone the decision on the acceptance of office by members of the Congress under the new constitution.

The Socialist group's proposal to pledge members of Congress against the acceptance of responsibility and to tactics designed to wreck the new constitution was defeated by 44 votes to 23.

A resolution opposing India's participation in any "Imperialist war" and expressing sympathy with the Abyssinians' fight against Italian aggression

and condemning the League's policy in this connection was adopted by the Indian National Congress.

Amid shouts of "Long Live Revolution" and scenes of enthusiasm, the session of the National Congress ended at midnight, on April 14 after passing no fewer than 15 resolutions.

Two resolutions passed were that the Congress should establish closer contact with the masses and that the Congress expresses sympathy with the people of the Indian States, though it declines to assist them actively in the struggle against their rulers and in adoption of the agrarian programme.

## The Sporting World

### Moonlighters Football Club

THE 40th Annual meeting of the above club was held at Mr. J. F. Marrian's residence (Johannesburg) on March 18, Mr. Marrian presiding. The following office bearers were unanimously elected:—Patron: Dr. Williamson Godfrey, M.B. O.E.B.; Vice-Patrons: V. L. Pather, O. Jacobs, P. S. Pather, A. G. Naidoo, Willie Ernest, P. R. Naidoo, C. Kamaludeen, G. V. Naidoo; President: Mr. J. F. Marrian; Vice-Presidents: V. S. Naiker, A. S. Moodley, G. N. Pillay, R. G. Naidoo, K. M. David, A. R. K. Pillay, P. Bhijla, V. Bhaga, G. H. Moona, N. S. Pillay, J. M. Peters, R. A. Padiachy, M. Puckry Moodley, P. A. Pillay; Hon. Secretary: Mr. V. Dorasamy; Hon. Treasurer: Mr. F. J. Marrian; Captain: Mr. V. Rangia Chetty; Vice-Captain: Mr. K. Ruthnam; Delegates to W. I. F. A. Messrs. B. D. Pavadal, V. Dorasamy, Bennie Marrian and K. Dorasamy.

### Wrestling Challenge

Sultan Mowla Khan of Tongaat wishes to challenge any one of those wrestlers under the managership of Mr. Ismail Sathar who painted as Tigers during the last Moharrum Festival at Tongaat to meet him in an All-In wrestling match for £50. (Fifty Pounds Stg) a side.

### Bethal Vs Carolina

A friendly Cricket match was played on Sunday between Bethal Indian Cricket Club and Carolina Indian Cricket Club. The match was well contested throughout. Bethal Indian Cricket Club was captained by Mr. E. S. Casjee, and Carolina Indian Cricket Club was captained by Mr. M. Cassim. The game ended in favour of Carolina. The scores were: First Innings: Bethal 57, Carolina 113; Second Innings: Bethal 71. The visiting team was given a reception by

By "Rambler"

the Bethal Muslim Club. Carolina Indian Cricket Club wishes to express its thanks to the Bethal Indian community for their kind hospitality.

### Stanger — Pinetown

The Stanger Cricket Club travelled to Pinetown recently and met the local team. The visitors batted first and were all out for 69. The homesters in their first Innings could not cope up with the bowlings of J. Chengiah and G. Bechoo who dismissed them at 43. In the second Innings the Stangerites scored 127 for four wickets when the Innings was declared closed. The homesters lost 7 wickets for 34 and owing to bad light stumps were drawn. The visitors having thus won on the first Innings by 26 runs.

### South African Tennis Tournament

The following members represented the Transvaal Association at the S. A. Indian Tennis Tournament, held on Sunday and Easter Monday at Johannesburg Indian Sports Ground:— Singles: 1. H. Jajbhay, 2. K. Thambi, 3. M. Jogbhay; Doubles: H. Jajbhay and M. Jajbhoy; K. Thambi and Harry Mall; I. Mall and M. Hasjee; Reserves: Pema Patel and Mr. Gabriel.

### Sporting Chips.

The officials and members of the Pirates of India Football Club thank Dr. K. M. Seadat for presenting the club with a set of football jerseys and further places on record their deep sense of gratitude for the contributions made in the past. The doctor is a vice patron

and has shown keen interest in the club. The club also tenders its thanks to Messrs. B. S. Singh, R. K. Kapitan and J. Mahabeer for their contributions.

o o o

Mr. M. M. Govender of Umzinto, presented a splendid trophy to the South African Lawn Tennis Union, for competition amongst Indians in South Africa. This cup will be for the doubles championship.

o o

It is stated that the admission charges on Saturdays at Currie's Fountain will be reduced from tomorrow.

—:0:—

## Some "Dont's" For School Girls

Ten Commandments have been drawn up for all the really "nice" schoolgirls at Smyrna by the Directorate of Public Education.

Here they are:—

Don't use lipstick, rouge, face-cream, or any other kind of make up.

Don't varnish, shape or otherwise "waste time" attending to your fingernails

Don't let your clothes make you conspicuous. Avoid low necks.

Don't wear shoes with high heels.

Don't wear any kind of jewellery.

Don't go to the cinema unaccompanied.

Don't allow any man to walk with you —except your father or brother.

Don't hesitate to report at once to the authorities any man who speaks to you in the Street.

Don't play any games outside the school grounds.

Don't wear any hat other than the school hat

The girls are furious about these rules.