

INDIAN OPINION

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NOTES AND NEWS

The Empire Exhibition And Indians
HOW are Indians to fare at the Empire Exhibition which is to open in Johannesburg in September is a question that is taxing the minds of many of our friends. We have been reliably informed in this connection that while Indians will not be debarred from going to see the Exhibition there will be many places from which they will be excluded. Not a single Indian can have a single place in the Exhibition. The proprietorship and management must be completely in the hands of Europeans. There is going to be an oriental restaurant for visitors at the Exhibition where Indian dishes will be prepared by Indians and served by Indians but the frontage will be strictly reserved for Europeans only and Indians will have access from a back door in a back room. It was recently reported that ample facilities had been made for non-Europeans. The above would give an idea as to the nature of those facilities. One would have expected at least that Indians may be given the facilities to cater freely for their own people. But even that is not to be. Yet the South African Indian Congress officials sent anxious messages to the Government of India imploring them to reconsider their decision not to officially participate in the Exhibition, giving them fatherly advice that by their participating they would not only enhance the prestige of India but greatly improve the status of Indians in South Africa. It is pertinently asked, what have the Congress "authorities" done for their own brethren in the Union as well as for those who may be coming from abroad to be able to go to the Exhibition with any show of self-respect, and if not why not?

Slaves At Home Are Slaves Abroad

The Maritzburg correspondent of *The Hindu* (Madras) will have reason to wear

a feather in his cap for having sent an important piece of news to that paper while the local public were kept entirely in the dark. We all knew that Mr. Swaminathan of the Colonial Indian Association of Madras was to give a talk on the wireless on "India Today" and were disappointed to learn that his talk was unavoidably postponed to another date which never came. None, however, knew the cause of it. We now learn that the African Broadcasting Company had taken exception to a certain portion of the lecture as "political" where Mr. Swaminathan described "the constitutional changes." Mr. Swaminathan declined to alter the offending passage because he felt that no lecture on India would be complete today without a reference to the constitutional changes. Consequently his talk was abandoned. Indians are gagged in India and so they should not be surprised if they experience the same fate in other countries. It does, however, surprise us to feel that such a thing should be possible in a freedom-loving country like South Africa which raises its voice to the seventh heaven if there is the slightest obstruction to its freedom of speech.

Colonel Stallard On

Peoples' Liberties

It will not be out of place to quote here what Colonel C. F. Stallard, M.P., has said at a Dominion Party meeting held in the Durban City Hall last Monday night. He saw another way, said Col. Stallard, in which the people's liberties were being interfered with. The Dominion Party in the House of Assembly took a very strong stand on the question of broadcasting, and broadcasting was going to be a very potent instrument in the Union. The Dominion Party was opposed to broadcasting used for political purpose and desired large representation on the Board to be given to subscribers. It thought that the Board should be composed largely of elected subscribers

and in that way it would be sure that the will of the people would prevail. It would be a very sad day for the Union if broadcasting were to become an organ for political propaganda in the hands of the Government.

An Important Ruling On

The Insolvency Act

After hearing argument in the application of Roos and others on the question whether the old or the new Insolvency Act, which came into force on July 1, 1936, should apply to rehabilitations of estates sequestrated under the old Insolvency Act, the Judge-President, Mr. Justice Krause, stated that it was clear from Section 1 of the new Act that rehabilitation of estates sequestrated under the old Act should not be governed by the new Act but by the previous one. This point is one of great importance, as Section 124 of the new Act provides that no application for rehabilitation under the new Act shall be granted before the expiration of a period of four years from the date of sequestration of the estate of the applicant, except upon the recommendation of the Master. Mr. Justice Fischer concurred in the judgment of the Judge-President, who intimated that the Court's written reasons would be handed in later. As the matter was of great importance, the Court considered that its ruling should be given at once for the guidance of practitioners.

A Step In The Right Direction

We heartily congratulate the Vedic Educational Society for having inaugurated classes for free vernacular education, the opening ceremony of which was performed last week by Mr. Anand Rai. We heartily congratulate the teachers who have given their services free of charge for their patriotic spirit. We also very heartily congratulate Mr. M. C. Varman for his generous offer of a bursary to any qualified student to go to India to the Dayanand Anglo-

Indian Opinion

FRIDAY, AUGUST 14TH, 1936

McCord Zulu Hospital

THE American Board of Missions has been doing wonderful work among the Natives in South Africa. We have met many intelligent Natives who have said with a sense of pride and profound gratitude that the Adams Mission had made them what they were. The Adams Mission which only recently celebrated its centenary is the centre of the Board's activities. Another useful institution run by the Board is the well-known McCord Zulu Hospital which has been a blessing to the Natives in Durban. Natives in particular and non-Europeans in general are not favourably disposed to go to the Government Hospital. For the simple reason that there is differential treatment between Europeans and non-Europeans and the Europeans do not seem to realise that non-Europeans have the same feelings as themselves. There is a strong feeling among the non-Europeans that to go to the Government Hospital is to go to die and that it is only your good fortune if you happen to emerge from it alive. We are able to say from experience that this feeling is not wholly unjustified. In the circumstances a private Hospital is as a rule favoured by Natives and the McCord Zulu Hospital, established under the control of the American Board of Missions, has well supplied that want for the past thirty years. The fact that the hospital dealt with 150 patients in 1909 and 2800 last year is ample proof of its popularity and usefulness. The demands upon its resources are so great today that it has been found imperative to buy new land adjoining the hospital and prepare plans for a new six-storeyed building. Altogether £14,500 is needed for this purpose. If this amount is subscribed the American Board of Missions has decided to hand over its present land and buildings, valued at £10,000, to a committee of prominent Durban men, among whom

are champions of the Native cause like Dr. Edgar Brookes and Mr. Harold Wodson with Mr. W. V. Dyer M.E.C., as chairman and Dr. Alan B. Taylor who has been Medical Superintendent since 1921 to continue his post. We feel confident therefore, that the hospital is going into safe hands.

The committee has issued an appeal to the public for the necessary funds for the accomplishment of the above task. The Europeans have very liberally responded and we would not be surprised if the desired figure is reached within a few days. Our object in referring to this matter here is to ensure that Indians do not lag behind in serving the Native cause. It should be remembered that whatever we may do for the Natives is but too little. There are many Indians who, but for the Native customers, would never have been here. This aspect should be remembered in addition to their duty from a humanitarian point of view. It should also be remembered that in giving to this institution we shall not be giving only to Natives. There are a number of Indian patients of the poorer labouring class too in this hospital. The hospital authorities are not in any way bound to admit these patients it being a purely Native hospital. The fact that they are admitted should therefore be appreciated as a generous act on the part of the hospital authorities. In the absence of a hospital of our own and with the disinclination on the part of Indians to go to the Government hospitals this is a blessing to many. Yet another useful need being served by this hospital is that of training nurses. In this respect this institution is as useful as the Fort Hare Native College is to Indians.

In view of these facts it is all the more essential that Indians should generously contribute their share in this humanitarian cause. We congratulate Mr. C. N. Jeena of

the firm of Messrs. Narotam Jeena & Sons of Amanzimtoti who has given a donation of £100. There are others too who have given smaller amounts. We sincerely hope that every Indian who is in a position to give will do so liberally. All donations should be sent to Mr. Albert F. Baumann, P. O. Box 692, Durban.

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NOTES AND NEWS (Contd.)

Vedic College for the study of Sanskrit and religion. Though these classes are yet in their infancy and it may be long before we are able to see any tangible results the spirit that has moved our young men to take this step is worthy of praise. We sincerely hope that it will enthuse our young men as well as old, to take a keener interest in their vernacular and to make these classes a nucleus to save their growing and the future generation in this country from becoming entirely Africanised in the way they are doing at present—losing all that is good of their own and imbibing all that is bad of the African. The step taken by the Vedic Educational Society is a step in the right direction and we hope that it will receive the encouragement that it deserves.

Loakop Gunman On The Go Again?

Two Natives are reported to have been shot in the Bergville district during the week end, one being killed and the other wounded and another one is reported to have been shot dead near Frere 12 hours later. The culprit is said to be the same Native who is responsible for the deaths of eight Natives and Indians since 1929. Two Europeans, two Natives and an Indian have been wounded by the man. He is still at large. The Government has offered a reward of £100 to anyone supplying information which would lead to the arrest of the man. What indeed seems most surprising is that if any injury is inflicted on a white person by a Native not one but ten Natives are hauled up at the Police Station within a few hours, but where the grieved party is a Native or an Indian the police find it impossible to trace the culprit. Far be it from us to wish to cast any reflection on the Police, but we are just stating a fact which must raise some curiosity.

Since the above was in print it is learnt that an arrest has been made by the police of a 36-year old Native kitchen-boy in the Frere district.

DANGERS OF RACE PREJUDICE

WARNING BY DR. STANLEY JONES

DR. E. STANLEY JONES, the well-known missionary, who has recently arrived from India and is at present touring the Union, delivered an interesting address at the Methodist Central Hall, Johannesburg, before the members of the Synod. Speaking on race prejudice he said he knew that this was a most delicate subject and he felt a deep sense of responsibility in dealing with it. Race prejudice was the most dangerous thing on earth, and Christianity had to face this whole question.

In South Africa they had to face one of the most tremendous problems in the world, but tremendous problems were glorious opportunities. He wished he could say that they were facing their problem in a Christian way. Small groups were doing so, but they were missing their great Christian opportunity and he believed that they were consulting other ideas rather than the Christian ideal in the solution of their problems.

The people of South Africa were the most lovable people on earth, they had a great deal of personal religion, and yet it seemed to him that on the whole they had the worst race attitude on earth. It was not easy to say that, but he believed they were missing their great Christian opportunity at the present time.

Since 1909 a series of Native Bills had been passed which tended towards restraint. Each one had been more severe, culminating in the disenfranchisement of a whole people, because there was a fear of the European being swamped by the Native. Christian people had never been taught to consider their fears. Could it be Christian permanently to disenfranchise a whole people? One speaker had said: "Now that we have cut the wings of the Native we must remember our trusteeship and treat him with utmost kindness and be an example to the rest of the world in our treatment."

Unless religion could function as justice, they did not want it to function as kindness. They had divided the coloured races into one camp and the white races into another. The kindness of God was colour-blind and class-blind. Jesus had passed through narrow racial prejudices. He had founded a kingdom for men as men, not as Jews. He knew it would bring him to the Cross. He taught his disciples not to think in narrow racial or national terms. His Jewish hearers were astonished that a Samaritan should be the hero of the story of the man who fell among thieves.

There were no superior or inferior in the world. The brain of humanity was one. There were just as great possibilities in the coloured man as in the European. It was Christianity which held the world together, and it would be Christianity which would hold the races together, and out of them form one great brotherhood.

FREE VERNACULAR CLASSES

THE opening ceremony of free vernacular evening classes inaugurated by the Vedic Educational Society, was performed by Mr. Anand Rai, on Wednesday August 5, at the Hindu Tamil Institute.

The President Mr. B. D. Lalla, said if any one deserved to be congratulated for these classes it was not the Society but the teachers who had willingly consented to teach free of charge. It would not have been possible for the Society to commence these classes had it not been able to secure the free services of competent teachers like Messrs. S. M. Pillay, S. R. Naidoo, D. G. Satya Deva and Chandlal Patel who will teach Tamil, Telugu, Hindi and Gujarati respectively. He thanked the teachers for their spirit of self sacrifice which had found for them a warm place in the hearts of every Indian.

In declaring the classes, which will be held every Wednesday evening commencing at 6 p.m. open, Mr. Anand Rai said our people in India were working towards imparting education even in the Universities through the medium of the vernacular as they have realised

that the system of education must bear a national character. He did not thereby mean to say, said the speaker, that one should not study English.

It was essential to learn English, but not at the expense of the vernacular. He congratulated the officials and members of the Society for having taken such an excellent step and wished them every success in their future work.

Mr. M. C. Varman said if ever a right move was made by any Society or Societies, he believed, this was a right one. Mr. Varman has offered a bursary to any student who was qualified in his vernacular to go to India to the Dayanand Anglo Vedic College for the study of Sanskrit and religion which was greeted with loud applause. The speaker gave the classes his sincerest blessings and hoped they will be taken advantage of by enthusiastic students.

Mr. Leo Gopal said without vernacular education we were not in a position to know our culture and our civilisation. He sincerely hoped that every advantage would be taken by Indians to educate themselves in their

respective vernaculars and that the students should endeavour to secure the "Varman Bursary."

Among others who spoke were Messrs. S. L. Singh and Shapurji Jivanji.

Eighty eight students have so far enrolled for the classes and the officials of the Society look forward to the numbers increasing tenfold and more. All inquiries should be addressed to the hon. general secretary, Mr. G. K. Padia, 109, Victoria Street, Durban.

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The Magic Of Hindustan

"Do not be enamoured of imported articles from Germany, Japan or the West.

There are people who would prefer water from the West to that of the Ganges, although the Ganges water is acknowledged to be good even by westerners.

Do not go after the mirage created by the West. See the magic works of your own country."—MAHATMA GANDHI.

BRITISH RULE IN INDIA

OUTSTANDING FEATURE OF REGIME

"A SERVILE STATE GOVERNED BY STRANGERS"

(Continued from last week)

By

PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU

THE outstanding feature of British rule was their concentration on everything that went to strengthen their political and economic hold on the country. Everything else was incidental. If they built up a powerful central government and an efficient police force, that was an achievement for which they can take credit, but the Indian people can hardly congratulate themselves on it. Unity is a good thing, but unity in subjection is hardly a thing to be proud of. A police force, no doubt useful in many ways, can be, and has been often turned against the very people it is supposed to protect. Bertrand Russel, comparing modern civilisation with the old Greek, has recently written: "The only serious superiority of Greek civilisation as compared to ours was the inefficiency of the police, which enable a larger proportion of decent people to escape."

Britain's supremacy in India brought us peace, and India was certainly in need of peace after the troubles and misfortunes that followed the break-up of the Moghal Empire. Peace is a precious commodity, necessary for any progress, and it was welcome to us when it came. But even peace can be purchased at too great a price, and we can have the perfect peace of the grave, and the absolute safety of a cage or of prison. Or peace may be the sodden despair of men unable to better themselves. The Peace which is imposed by an alien conqueror has hardly the restful and soothing qualities of the real article. War is a terrible thing and to be avoided, but it does encourage some virtues, which according to William James, the psychologist, are: fidelity, cohesiveness, tenacity, heroism, conscience, education, inventiveness, economy and physical health and vigour. Because of this, James sought for a moral equivalent of war which, without the horrors of war, would encourage these virtues in a community. Perhaps if he had learnt of non-co operation and civil disobedience he would have found something after his own heart, a moral and peaceful equivalent of war.

It is a futile task to consider the ifs and possibilities of history. I feel sure that it was a good thing for India to come in contact with the scientific and industrial West. Science was the great gift of the West, and India lacked this, and without it she was doomed to decay. The manner of our contacts was unfortunate, and yet perhaps only a succession of violent shocks could shake us out of our torpor. From this

point of view the Protestant, individualistic, Anglo Saxon English were suitable, for they were more different from us than most other Westerners, and could give us greater shocks.

They gave us political unity and that was a desirable thing, but whether we had this unity or not, Indian nationalism would have grown and demanded that unity. The Arab world is to-day split up into a large number of separate states—independent, protected, mandatory and the like—but throughout all of them runs the desire for Arab unity. There can be no doubt that Arab nationalism would largely achieve this unity if Western imperialist powers did not stand in the way. But it is the purpose of these powers to encourage disruptive tendencies and create minority problems which weaken and partly counteract the nationalist urge and give an excuse to the imperialist power to stay on and pose as the impartial arbitrator.

What a long time it is since the British came here, a century and three-quarters since they became dominant! They had a free hand, as despotic governments have, and a magnificent opportunity to mould India according to their desire. During these years the world has changed out of all recognition—England, Europe, America, Japan, The insignificant American colonies bordering the Atlantic in the eighteenth century constitute to-day the wealthiest the most powerful and technically the most advanced nation; Japan within a brief span, has undergone amazing changes; the vast territories of the U.S.S.R. where till only yesterday the dead hand of the Tsar's government suppressed and stifled all growth, now pulsate with a new life, and build a new world before our eyes. There have been big changes in India also, and the country is very different from what it was in the eighteenth century—railways irrigation works, factories, schools and colleges, huge government offices, etc.

And yet, in spite of these changes, what is India like to-day? A servile state governed by strangers from afar; her people poor beyond compare, short-lived and incapable of resisting disease and epidemic; illiteracy rampant; vast areas devoid of all sanitary or medical provision; unemployment on a prodigious scale, both among the middle

classes and the masses. Freedom, democracy, socialism, communism are we are told, the slogans of impractical idealists, doctrinaires of knaves; the test must be one of the well-being of the people as a whole. That is indeed a vital test, and by that test India makes a terrible poor show to-day. We read of great schemes of unemployment relief and the alleviation of distress in other countries; what of our scores of millions of unemployed and the distress that is wide spread and permanent? We read also of housing schemes elsewhere; where are the houses of hundred of millions of our people, who live in mud huts or have no shelter at all? May we not envy the lot of other countries where education, sanitation, medical relief, cultural facilities, and production advance rapidly ahead, while we remain where we were, or plod wearily along at the pace of a snail? Russia in a brief dozen years of wonderful effort has almost ended illiteracy in her last territories, and has evolved a fine and up-to-date system of education, in touch with the life of the masses. Backward Turkey, under the Ataturk, Mustapha Kemal's leadership, has also made giant strides towards wide spread literacy. Fascist Italy, on the very threshold of its career attacked illiteracy with vigour. Gentile, the Education Minister, called "a frontal attack on illiteracy: That gangrenous plague, which is rotting our body politic, must be extirpated with a hot iron." Hard words, unseemly for a drawing-room, but they show the conviction and energy behind the thought. We are politer here and use more rounded phrases. We move warily and exhaust our energies in commissions and committees.

Indians have been accused of talking too much and doing little. It is a just charge. But may we not express our wonder at the inexhaustible capacity of the British for committees and commissions, each of which after long labour, produces a learned report—"a great State document"—which is duly praised and pigeon-holed? And so we get the sensation of moving ahead, of progress, and yet have the advantage of remaining, where we were. Honour is satisfied, and vested interests remain untouched and secure. Other countries discuss how to get on; we discuss checks and brakes and safeguards lest we go too fast.

The Imperial splendour became the measure of the people's poverty so we are told (by the Joint Parliamentary committee 1934) of the Moghal times. It is a just observation, but may we not

apply the same measure to-day? What of New Delhi to-day with its Viceregal pomp and pageantry, and the Provincial Governors with all their ostentation? And all this with a background of abject and astonishing poverty. The contrast hurts, and it is a little difficult to imagine how sensitive men can put up with it. India to-day is a poor and dismal sight behind all the splendours of the imperial frontage. There is a great deal of patch work and superficiality, and behind it the unhappy petty 'bourgeoise,' crushed more and more by modern conditions. Further back came the worker, living miserably in grinding poverty, and then peasant, that symbol of India, whose lot it is to be "born to Endless Night."

"Bowed by the weight of centuries
he leans

Upon his hoe and gazes on the
ground,

The emptiness of ages on his face,

And on his back the burden of the
world.

"Through this dread shape the
suffering ages look.

Time's tragedy is in that aching
stoop.

Through this dread shape humanity
betrayed,

Plundered, profaned and disin-
herited,

Cries protest to the powers that
made the world,

A protest that is also prophecy."

It would be absurd to cast the blame for all India's ills on the British. That responsibility must be shouldered by us, and we may not shirk it; it is unseemly to blame others for the inevitable consequences of our own weaknesses. An authoritarian system of Government, and especially one that is foreign, must encourage a psychology of subservience and try to limit the mental outlook and horizon of the people. It must crush much that is finest in youth, enterprise, spirit of adventure, originality, 'peep'—and encourage sneakishness, rigid conformity, and a desire to cringe and please the bosses. Such a system does not bring out the real service mentality, the devotion to public service or to ideals; it picks out the least public-spirited persons whose sole objective is to get on in life. We see what a class the British attract to themselves in India. Some of them are intellectually keen and capable of good work. They drift to Government service or semi-Government service because of lack of opportunity elsewhere, and gradually they tone down and become just parts of the big machine, their minds imprisoned by the dull routine of work. They develop the qualities of a bureaucracy—"a competent knowledge of clerkship and the diplomatic art of keeping office." At the highest they have a passive devotion to the public service. There is, or can be no flaring

enthusiasm. That is not possible under a foreign government.

But apart from these, the majority of petty officials are not an admirable lot, for they have only learnt to cringe to their superiors and bully their inferiors. The fault is not theirs. That is the training the system gives them. And if sycophancy and nepotism flourish as they often do, is it to be wondered at? They have no ideal in service; the haunting fear of unemployment and consequent starvation pursues them, and their chief concern is to hold on to their jobs and get other jobs for their relatives and friends. Where the spy and that most odious of creatures, the informer, always hover in the back-ground, it is not easy to develop the more desirable virtues in a people.

Recent developments have made it even more difficult for sensitive public-spirited men to join Government service. The Government does not want them and they do not wish to associate with it too closely unless compelled by economic circumstances.

But as all the world knows, it is the White Man who bears the burden of Empire, not the Brown. We have various imperial services to carry on the imperial tradition, and a sufficiency of safeguards to protect their special privileges, all, we are told, in the interests of India. It is remarkable how the good of India seems to be tied up with the obvious interests and advancement of these services. If any privilege or prize post of the Indian Civil Service is taken away, we are told that inefficiency and corruption will result. If the reserved jobs for the Indian Medical Service are reduced, this becomes a 'menace to India's health.' And, of course, if the British element in the army is touched, all manner of terrible perils confront us.

I think there is some truth in this: that if the superior officials suddenly went away and left their departments in charge of their subordinates, there would be a fall in efficiency. But that is because the whole system has been built this way, and the subordinates are not by any means the best men, nor have they ever been made to shoulder responsibility. I feel convinced that there is abundant good material in India, and it could be available within fairly short period if proper steps were taken. But that means a complete change in our governmental and social outlook. It means a new state.

As it is, we are told that whatever changes in the constitutional apparatus

may come our way, the rigid framework of the great services which guard and shelter us will continue as before. Hierophants of the sacred mysteries of Government they will guard the temple and prevent the vulgar from entering its holy precincts. Gradually, as we make ourselves worthy of the privilege, they will remove the veils one after another, till, in some future age, even the holy of holies stands uncovered to our wondering and reverent eyes.

(Concluded)

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Social And Personal

GENERAL J. C. SMUTS Deputy Prime Minister, will attend a Party reception to be given in his honour by the United National Party in the Durban City Hall on Tuesday, August 18. The next day he will attend the 18th anniversary banquet of the Durban Chamber of Commerce. He will be accompanied by his private secretary, Mr. P. B. Blanckenberg.

Captain Euan Wallace who is paying an official visit to the Empire Exhibition in Johannesburg as the representative of his Majesty's Government, will leave England on September 25.

There was a large gathering of Indians at the Inchcape Hall, Johannesburg, to welcome Dr. Y. M. Dadoo, L.R.O.S., L.R.O.P., L.R.F.P.S., from Scotland. The reception was arranged by the Kholwad Muslim Club and Mr. S. M. Desai presided.

Mr. M. S. Chetty of Port Elizabeth who was in Durban during the beginning of last month, has now reached Porayar, Madras, where he is the guest of his father-in-law, Mr. R. B. Chetty.

Maritzburg's new Medical Officer, Dr. B. Maule Clark, took up his duties from Monday, Aug. 10.

Mrs. Frank Francis of Johannesburg accompanied by her two daughters has come to Durban on a short visit.

After 30 years' service in the Immigration Department at Durban, Mr. David Godfrey Soutter, the Durban senior outdoor Immigration Officer and the senior first grade officer in the Union, retired on Wednesday August 12, on pension.

FIRST HINDOO CONFERENCE IN SALISBURY

PRESIDENT ON NEEDS OF COMMUNITY

AN appeal for a revival of the ancient Hindoo culture was made at a conference of delegates representing the Hindoo community in the Colony at Salisbury on Monday July 14. The conference which was the first of its kind in Southern Rhodesia, was held in the Goanese Hall, under the chairmanship of Mr. K. R. Vashee, of Bulawayo.

In his presidential address, Mr. Vashee gave an outline of the events leading up to what he described as the downfall of the Hindoo nation, and declared it was pitiful that a people with an incomparable antiquity of civilisation and religion should now be downtrodden, degenerated, and treated as hewers of wood and drawers of water.

Referring to the advent of Western nations in India, Mr. Vashee said that the spread of Western ideas and scientific achievements had caused a further weakening of the Hindoo's mentality and spirit.

The Hindoos In Rhodesia

The Hindoos, as British subjects, first came to Southern Rhodesia about forty years ago. They were a very small community and there was very little religious activity among them for many years. In recent years, however, the leaders and representatives of the Hindoo community had expressed a desire for the revival of their religious activities, and this had resulted in the building of the Hindoo Temple, school and hall in Salisbury. He took the opportunity of congratulating the organisers of the Salisbury Hindoo Society on having erected such beautiful buildings.

The first Hindoo conference in Southern Rhodesia, he went on, was being held with the object of uniting Hindoos in various centres in a common bond of love and sympathy. In presenting his views on the objects and future programme of the Hindoo Society, Mr. Vashee referred to the existence of a large number of Hindoo youths who were ignorant of their culture. They were not to be blamed, as no facilities existed for imparting such knowledge. There was, therefore, a great need for introducing cultural instruction in the homes of the Hindoos, and to enlighten the children on Hindoo traditions.

Education

This could be arranged by prescribing suitable books for use in their libraries. The revival of ancient culture was essential to the solidarity of the Hindoo nation in this country. Secondly, there was the question of female education to be considered. Although there were mixed elementary schools for the Hindoo children, there was no arrangement for the religious, social and domestic education of females, who become a prey to superstitious and evil customs. Women should be encouraged to participate in a greater measure in all undertakings.

A third point was that, although some of the Hindoo festivals, such as Divali, were observed, further efforts were re-

quired in this direction. It was necessary that Vir Ashtmi should be observed, when Hindoo athletes could display their prowess.

Fourthly, the study of religious books, the recitation of Katha from Ramayana, Mahabarat and Gita should be introduced in Hindoo Temples, and, where there was no temple, in such other places where it could be arranged conveniently. The exposition of Vedic Hymns by some learned Pandits from India was also necessary to stamp the imprints of Hindoo culture in the hearts of the Hindoo youths in this country.

Uphill Work

A programme on these lines would do much to ameliorate the conditions of the Hindoos in the Colony. It would be uphill work, and the co-operation of all sections of the community, under the guidance and control of a central body, was required.

In conclusion, Mr. Vashee made an appeal to the Hindoo youths, reminding them of the rapid rise of Japan and the progress of Russia, which, he said, were due to sacrifice, service and patriotism in those countries. The future destiny of Hindoos in the Colony lay in the hands of young people, and they should work in a spirit of national service in order that their nation might be exalted in the eyes of the world.—*The Rhodesia Herald*.

SIR SYED RAZA ALI'S FAREWELL

THE Agent-General for India, Sir Syed Raza Ali, accompanied by Lady Ali and his sister-in-law, Miss T. Sammy, sailed for Europe in the *S. S. Watusi* on Tuesday afternoon. Sir Raza Ali, who has been suffering from heart trouble, proposes to stay two months in Vienna, where he will consult a specialist. Afterwards he will tour Europe and then go to England, where he will stay for a month. He will probably sail for South Africa in the third week in December.

"On the eve of my temporary departure from South Africa," said Sir Syed Raza Ali to a press representative, "I offer my sincere thanks to the Gov-

ernment and the people of the Union. My 18 month's stay in this country has been most pleasant; and whatever success I may have achieved is mainly due to the support I have consistently received from all sections of the population. The young generation of Europeans, which is marked for its liberal and progressive outlook on racial questions, is the real hope of South Africa."

Orient Club Luncheon

Speaking at an Orient Club luncheon given by Mr. M. A. Motala, Sir Raza Ali said that not one of his predecessors had been able to complete his term of three years without a breakdown in health. There must be something seriously

wrong with the character of the duties they were called upon to carry out.

"The Government appears to be living up to a tradition," he said, "that was in force 300 years ago in England. It has taken away the Parliamentary vote and 30 years later the municipal vote, leaving the Indians powerless and dependent on its mercy. I appeal to the Europeans—for I know that the Indians are voiceless, carrying no weight and cannot affect public opinion—to use their influence and try to get the municipal vote restored to the Indians.

Dr. Dadoo, who has come down from Johannesburg, and Dr. Goonarathnum Naidoo were among the guests of honour.

South African News In Brief

Industrial Act Charge

THE trial concluded on Thursday week of Mahomed Ismail, secretary of the non-European Furniture Manufacturers Association, who was charged under the Industrial Conciliation Act before Mr. J. J. Groenewald in the Durban Magistrates Court with fraud. At the close of the Crown case Mr. J. H. Peycke had applied for Ismail's discharge on the grounds that the crime of fraud was not and could not have been committed and that the statements complained of were not and could not be fraud within the meaning of the law, which laid down that they must cause prejudice or be capable of causing prejudice. Even assuming that the statements made to an officer of the Department of Labour were false, still under the Act there could have been no fraud on the grounds that the Registrar could never have registered this Association because (a) application was not made within three months from the date of coming into existence of the Association; (b) in respect of the same area there already existed an organisation which was duly registered, and (c) Mahomed Ismail's Association was wrong from its inception and could never have been registered. Mr. Groenewald found Ismail not guilty and discharged him. Mr. G. T. Byron prosecuted.

Durban Riot Inquiry

Major Maynard Page, the special commissioner who inquired into the native disturbances in Durban on April 1, has issued his report. He exonerates the police and also Mr. Layman, manager of the Native Administration Department of the Durban Corporation, and other Corporation officials, except Mr. T. W. Morton, of the Victoria Street beer-hall, whose position is now the subject of a departmental inquiry. The commissioner failed to trace down the origin of the rumour that on April 1 beer would be issued free at the Corporation beer-halls and that those who desired to share were expected to bring their sticks with them.

Proclamations For Elections

It is officially announced from the Administrator's Office that a Proclamation will be issued on September 3 fixing Monday, September 21, as nomination day and Tuesday, October 20, as polling day in connection with the Provincial Council general elections.

Col. Stallard Not Going To India

At a Dominion Party meeting on July 30 at Johannesburg, Colonel Stallard said that he was not going to India with the Government Mission in September. He intended to remain in South Africa so that he could give the lie direct to any false rumours about his Party or himself

such as had arisen lately. He mentioned, for example, the statement that he was *confering* with the Government and would be taken into the Cabinet.

Water Police To Be Reintroduced

Durban is to have a Water Police Force composed of a sergeant and six men. They will be a branch of the Railway Police. Definite details of the scheme have not yet been received in Durban, and it is not known when the Force will be working. The sergeant will be an expert in water police work, and the men will be provided with a suitable launch. Until 1929, bodies of water police, who were then a branch of the South African Police, were stationed at the Point, the Bluff and Congella. Their withdrawal resulted in some public agitation, and since that time there have been several requests for better police control in the Harbour.

Insurance Agents To Be Licenced?

The question of imposing a licence fee on Insurance Agents was considered at a recently held annual meeting of the Western Province branch of the Life Assurance Representatives Association of South Africa. The Union Department of Finance has assured the organisation to give consideration to the matter.

The World Youth Conference

Four young South Africans will take part in the World Youth Congress which is being held at Geneva from August 31 to September 17. The four delegates are Mr. M. F. Lydall, Mr. V. Brown, Mr. G. Roos and Mr. N. Huysman. They were elected at the South African League Nations Union Conference recently held in Durban. The congress will be attended by delegates from all the League of Nations Unions in the world but is being boycotted by Italy and Germany. The main objects of the congress are to organise an international association to link up all the youth organisations of the world and to discuss ways of avoiding war and spreading peace propaganda.

Buried Treasure Near Benoni

Asiatic Bazaar?

John Adams, a coloured man residing in the Asiatic section of Benoni location, is convinced that £12,000 lies buried in the vicinity of the location. His informant a "spirit" who confided in him while he was asleep, has indicated the exact spot to him. The "spirit" instructed him that if he commenced digging there he would first unearth a layer of concrete. Under this he would find a steel safe containing gold coins to the value of £12,000. Adams applied to the local magistrate for a licence to dig. This

could not be granted, but he received permission to search for a limited time. He intended beginning this week, and was quite prepared to do so in the presence of the police.

The Education Commission

The Natal Provincial Education Commission's second Maritaburg session, which was to have taken place in the City from August 10 to August 12, was unavoidably postponed. The session has now been set down for August 31 and the three following days.

A New Examination For Indian Teachers

A correspondent from Johannesburg writes: The Indian and coloured teachers, who were trained at the Eurafrikan and Indian Teachers' Training Centre, have hitherto taken the Cape Primary Lower Teachers' Certificate, but a change has been made by the Transvaal Education Department. A new certificate has been instituted, called the Transvaal Indian and Eurafrikan Teachers' Certificate. The student taking the examination internally has to pass the Transvaal Junior Certificate and then two years later take this new examination. To enable the teachers who are in the profession and who are in possession of the C.P.J. III, special classes have been started in the afternoons on Tuesdays Wednesdays and Thursdays. About 40 teachers from the the Reef and the city are taking advantage of this opportunity. The prejudice against Indian girls going to school is gradually being broken down in South Africa, and quite recently a Durban-born girl in the person of Dr. G. Naidoo, who passed out as a medical doctor at Edinburgh, is now practising in Durban. Miss B. Peters will be coming out at the end of the year as a medical practitioner. She, too, is at Edinburgh. Miss Hansia Singh, another Durban girl, has gone to Edinburgh to study medicine. There are two Indian girls in the Eurafrikan and Indian Teachers' Training Centre, and if they are successful they will be the first Indian girls to be trained in the Transvaal as teachers.

New School At Jacobs

The Hindi National Education Society has commenced operations for the building of a new school hall in the Jacobs district and the foundation stone laying was celebrated recently. Mr. Bramdaw T. Rai is the president and founder of the Society. The Society was established at Merebank in August, 1933, and in the absence of a meeting place the school has been held at Mr. Rai's house. The laying of the foundation stone marks the commencement of the Society's ownership of its own premises.

India Letter

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT]

Wanted A Colony For India

INDIA is said to be over-populated, says the *Tribune* and there is a general agreement among Indian economists that that is due to the inexorable law of diminishing returns. Agriculture in India has ceased to yield the quantity of food required for her teeming millions. India, therefore, urgently requires an outlet for her surplus population, as Lord Olivier urged in the course of a letter he wrote to the *Times*. "In all the recent discussions," said his lordship, "on the question of the claims of congested nations for room for expansion in Africa, I notice one remarkable omission. What about India? India is admittedly over-populated. Until recent times she had outlets for her emigrants in South and East Africa. The Dominion Government in South Africa and the British Government in Kenya have plugged these outlets and closed Africa to Indian settlement and citizenship. Have not our Indian fellow-subjects a better claim for consideration in any such controversy as this than Germans, Poles or Italians? What are Lord Linlithgow and Lord Zetland thinking on this point?" Their lordships have not yet answered this very pertinent question of Lord Olivier. Perhaps they have not considered it worth their while to do so because the answer is obvious and is writ large on the whole of the colonial history of the European peoples: Blood is thicker than water, and India is still a subject country. Indian emigrants must, therefore, be shut out from even the British colonies while alien emigrants from non-British European countries are freely admitted.

South African Delegation

The Government of India feels that an official well acquainted with the overseas question should be deputed to take the Union Parliamentary delegation which is to visit India in September, round the country, and have decided to depute for the purpose Mr. Hydari, Joint Secretary, Education Department.

Hindu Temple In London

It is understood that the scheme for the construction of a Hindu temple in London is progressing satisfactorily. It is stated that a generous philanthropist of Delhi has promised to bear the entire cost of the scheme for the Vishnu Temple, Hindu Home and a Lecture Hall in London. His Highness the Maharaja of Tripura has already promised to bear the cost of temple building. Swami Bon, the author of the scheme has already received hopes of response from

some of the Hindu Princes also. He is not authorised just now to announce the name of the magnanimous donor, and, he hopes to proceed with him to England within six or seven weeks to secure a suitable site and to take steps for the erection of the buildings.

"My Country Wants Me"

Three hundred guests, mostly Indians, bade farewell to Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra at the Indian Gymkhana Club, London, including Lord Hawke, Sir Feroz Khan Noon, Raja of Aundh, Sir and Lady Abdul Quadar, Lt. Misrichand, Sir Nowroji and Lady Saklatwalla. Sir Abdul Quadar paid a tribute to the service of Sir B. N. Mitra and Lady Quadar garlanded him on behalf of the Club. Sir B. N. Mitra in reply referred to the loss of his wife and said that it had been suggested that he should remarry and settle down in England. Loyalty to his wife would not allow him even to think of remarriage. With regard to settling down in England he said with emotion, "My country wants me where I return perhaps to die." The audience were moved by Sir B. N. Mitra's words.

Dr. D. V. G. Muthu

Dr. D. V. G. Muthu, M.B.E., Superintendent of the Itki Government Sanatorium (Bihar), who had gone abroad on a study tour returned after visiting important tuberculosis hospitals and sanatoria in Vienna, Switzerland, Germany, France and Scotland. The tour was undertaken mainly to study the modern methods adopted abroad in the treatment of tuberculosis, particularly the surgical treatment of tuberculosis of the lungs. Dr. Muthu, on whom was conferred the title of M.B.E., in last January, had the distinguished honour of being the first Indian to be invested with the insignia of M.B.E. by the new King.

Indian Science Congress

The British Association are understood to have officially intimated their decision to participate in the Jubilee celebration of the Indian Science Congress to be held in 1938, and to hold a joint session with the latter body in India. The Science Congress authorities are preparing the budget for the purpose.

Leave Calcutta For 25 Years

Serajul Haque *alias* Saroj Bose and Santanoo Mukherjee *alias* Krishtapada Ghosh have been declared arms smugglers under the Bengal Arms Smuggling Act and ordered to leave Calcutta for 20

and 25 years respectively. These two men were arrested on the information that they were associates of notorious arms smugglers who were previously deported from Calcutta in connection with specific cases of smuggling.

Revision Of Communal Award Urged

An influential memorial signed by all prominent Hindus of Bengal has been submitted to the Secretary of State for India, explaining the position of Hindus in the province and praying that in pursuance of the provisions of Section 308 (4) of the Government of India Act, His Majesty in-Council may be pleased to make an order for the amendment in the reformed constitution, effecting joint electorate and restoring to the Hindu minority their "due share of representation on the basis not merely of their population strength, but also their established cultural, economic, political and administrative importance." In this connection the memorialists point out that the Hindus of Bengal, though numerically a minority, are overwhelmingly superior culturally, constituting as much as 64 per cent. of the total literate population and more than 80 per cent. of the school-going population, while their economic preponderance is equally manifest in the spheres of independent profession and commercial careers, making up nearly 87 per cent. of the legal, 80 per cent. of the medical and 83 per cent. of banking, insurance and exchange business." The memorialists also submit that pending the decision of their claims to a larger amount and weightage of representation, the *status quo* be maintained in the matter of communal representation in the Legislature in the absence of any fresh communal agreement. According to the United Press an influential deputation may shortly leave for England in this connection. The memorialists include Dr. Rabindra Nath Tagore, the Maharaja of Burdwan, Sir Brajendranath Seal, Sir P. C. Ray, Sir Badridas Goenga, Maharaja Jagadishnath Roy, Mr. J. N. Basu and other Hindu members of the Bengal Council, M. Jugal Kishore Birla, Mr. S. C. Mallik (retired High Court Judge), Congress leaders, including Mr. N. C. Chunder and Mr. T. C. Goswami, Mr. Tusharkant Ghosh, Sir B. P. Singh Roy, Sir Naratan Sircar, Mr. J. N. Gupta, I.C.S., (retired), Sir Hari-Sankar Paul, the Maharajah of Kasimbazar, Mr. Ramananda Chatterjee, Mr. D. K. Lahiri Chowdhury, the Hon. S. C. Ghosh Maulik, Dr. Radhakumud Mookerjee and Raja Janaki Nath Roy.

SOLICITUDE FOR MAHATMA GANDHI'S SPIRITUAL WELFARE

"BLIND AND INSENSATE CRAZE FOR CONVERSION"

SOME time ago, a Christian friend, who obviously seemed to be more vitally concerned in Mahatma Gandhi's spiritual welfare than he himself was, entreated him in all earnestness to abjure Hinduism and embrace Christianity. Referring to this incident, Gandhiji very aptly observes: "An English friend has been at me for the past thirty years trying to persuade me that there is nothing but damnation in Hinduism and that I must accept Christianity". "When I was in Jail", he says again, "I got from separate sources no less than three copies of the 'Life of Sister Therese' in the hope that I should follow her example and accept Jesus as 'the only begotten son of God and my Saviour'. Recently, immediately following in the wake of Harilal's much boomed conversion to Islam, a society of Muslim brotherhood telegraphed to him thus: 'Expect, like your son, you, the truth seeker, to embrace Islam, the truest religion of the world.' This calculated design on the cherished faith of one of the most respected personalities of the world almost savours of affront, and is at once indicative of a blind orthodoxy and a narrowness of outlook which could only be identified with rank fanaticism. After all, what is it which makes these zealous proselytists anxious to convert Gandhiji to their respective faiths? Is it to redeem the soul of Mahatma Gandhi or to win vain glory to themselves? Obviously, there could be no question of redeeming Gandhiji's soul, for he stands on an acknowledged spiritual level and the idea of purifying him through conversion is as absurd as it is grotesque. The only conclusion which one feels driven to, therefore, is that the missionaries of different faiths approach Mahatma Gandhi in a spirit of disdain and vain glory. Their proposals in effect resolve themselves into a simple proposition like this: "You may be a Saint or Mahatma or one of the great mortal figures but there is enough damnation in your own religion, and so it would be better for you if you would embrace ours which is distinctly superior." Behind this attitude is concealed intolerance, and utter disrespect for the religions of others. And if we would carefully care to look into things we shall find that this mentality is the parent of all our communal wranglings and distempers. All logic and consistency are cast off to the winds once fanatical minded people are swept off their feet by a blind and insensate craze for conversion. They cannot see coolly at a glance that, if

By
Mr. ISHWARINANDAN
PRASAD

In "The Searchlight"

the faith of one's birth has helped a man in becoming really great in spiritual sense of the term, he hardly ever requires the ministrations of another religion. And of all persons to choose Mahatma Gandhi as a suitable object of conversion! Could folly go further? Such of his co religionists as are stupid enough to offer him the nectar of their faith might have to sit at their feet for many years to learn the rudiments of religion. What is the cause of this anxiety to convert people of one faith to another? This anxiety springs from a blind belief that only one religion and one alone is the bearer of truth and all others are myths. Because of this the Christian or the Mussalman thinks that the sole solution to the religious problems is the universal acceptance of Christianity or Islam. Of late, Hinduism has also adopted the same method and has its *Shuddhi* movement to carry on the work of proselytism in imitation of other folds. And this is responsible for the prevalence of the widespread discord which mars the harmony of our corporate life to-day. How on earth could we think that the religion of our fellow-brethren was of an inferior brand without hurting their susceptibilities? "My religion is superior, yours is decidedly inferior"—can this slogan help us unite on a companion platform for the higher ends of nationalism or internationalism? The plain fact of the matter is that, so far as spiritual aims are concerned, they are thrown into the background, and we have absolutely secularised or materialised our religions, and have created monster organisations out of them for the purpose of subserving our personal and sectarian, but essentially non-religious organisation has, therefore its vested interest and exploitation becomes its watch word. It does not stand so much for conferring spiritual benefit on people as for the object of grabbing the material advantages of mundane life, such as loaves and fishes or a few seats in the Councils, Municipalities or Government services. And thus each religion having a separate secular organisation stands in sharp conflict with the aims of another religious organisation having similar aims. Looked at dispassionately from this standpoint, the narrower decisions in our life to-day are the

creation of what we call religion which has engendered strife, egoism and a competitive spirit thus separating man from man instead of uniting them. No wonder, therefore, if some of the great thinkers want to abolish religions which, instead of welding the communities together in the silken ties of brotherhood and harmony, tend merely to segregate them. Organised religions to-day is also deeply overlaid with encrustations of soulless ritualism or formalism and superstition, and that is another reason why religions are sought to be abolished from the scheme of life. Personally, I would fully endorse this view if religions tend to be merely separative from day to day, and thus act as a dead-weight or barrier to the unity of men. The only question, and a very important one, is whether it could be a practical proposition or not. All these religions to-day have distorted the original message of their founders. Islam has distorted the message of the Prophet Muhammad and Christianity likewise has distorted the teachings of Christ, and what is true of these two religions is perhaps true of other religions as well. First, we have to lay bare these religions by ridding them of their encrustations and superstitions and thus get at their essence. And if we could make a comparative study of the different religions, we should find that in essence all religions were one and the same in the sense that they all inculcated the principles of love and brotherhood of humanity, and the qualities of charity, sympathy, compassion, understanding and above all, tolerance. They all enjoin upon us the duty of prayer to the supreme Being. The modes perhaps are different but the objective is essentially the perfection of our nature by a process of sublimation of our grosser desires and sensibilities. Each religion has its own beauty if viewed in its proper perspective. Thus Hinduism emphasises the immanence of God and solidarity of man, Christianity opens up before us the vision of the perfect man, Islam has got a beautiful concept of monotheism, Buddhism lays emphasis on 'Dhamma' or the great law, and Jainism insists on harmlessness and the ethical refinement of character. These religions were preached at the different stages of civilisation and their founders put them in such a form as might suit the needs and temperaments of the different races for whom they were intended. From this it follows that all religions are equal, and this equality is not the signment of

magination but a fact in nature. From this it also becomes clear that we must have what Gandhiji calls "a mutual regard for one another's faith". And we can have a mutual regard for one another's faith only when we study the scriptures of different faiths in an appreciative frame of mind rather than in a carping spirit. Cannot we, all of

us, irrespective of our faiths, appreciate the Bible, the Bhagvat-Gita and Al-qoran for the pure gems enshrined in them?

There are some pertinent observations of Mahatma Gandhi on Parliament of Religions which was held the other day in Bombay. He said: "Now a positive bar to a real Parliament for Religions is the refusal to accept on equal basis and

a mutual regard to one another's faith. We must not forget that it is a Parliament of "religions" and not of a few religious-minded men. Did Christianity enter the Parliament on a par with the others? When they do not do so openly, they secretly criticise us for having many Gods, forgetting that they have also many Gods".

Things In General

Nationalist "Black Manifesto"

ONE of the activities in regard to the Provincial election campaign in the Transvaal is a circular issued by the "Bond van Blankes" (All White League), (All White League), which has been posted to all the Nationalist Party candidates in the provincial elections throughout the Union. The "Bond" has been formed by Mr F. J. Roberts, M.P., who joined the Nationalist Party during last session, and who raised the question of mixed marriages in an amendment to a motion introduced by a Government supporter. Candidates are asked in the circular whether they are in favour of the prohibition of mixed marriages, of the immediate application of the Colour Bar Act, and of general segregation. Candidates who reply in the affirmative are asked to undertake to press for legislation to secure these objects and to resign from parties which will not support them in their efforts.

No Alterations In Durban Rates

After Tuesday night's meeting of the special City Council committee dealing with the estimates, a Councillor gave the *Natal Mercury* the assurance that Durban's rates would not be increased. Alterations had been made in the Borough Fund figures of the City Treasurer, he said, and these would eliminate the necessity for adding anything to the present 6d. in the £ on land and 3d. in the £ on buildings. The City Treasurer will now revise his estimates on the instructions of the Special Committee.

Rosburgh Indian Rover Scouts

At the annual meeting of the 1st Rosburgh Indian Rover Scouts Crew held recently the following were elected as officials of the Crew for the coming year: Patron, N. P. Naidoo; President, R. Regnath; Vice-Presidents, E. Sigamoney, N. G. Naidoo, J. Naidoo, S. O. George, C. Moonsamy; Scoutmaster, E. V. Naidoo; Assistant Scoutmaster, B. M. Pillay; Treasurer, R. R. Naidoo. The Hon. Secretary, Mr. Kit Rathnum, presented to the meeting an elaborate report of the activities and achievements of the Crew for the year under review. He pointed out that the membership had increased

from 30 to 34. Meetings had been held regularly at the Rover Den, where the keenest interest was evinced by every member of the Crew. The Secretary also made mention of the valuable services rendered by Mr. H. W. Bristow (Organising Scoutmaster), Messrs. R. Regnath (President), E. V. Naidoo (Scoutmaster), B. M. Pillay (Assistant Scoutmaster), E. Sigamoney (Vice-President), R. R. Naidoo (Treasurer), and others.

Capt. Byron Opens School Extension

The extension to the Welbacht Government-Aided Indian school was opened on Thursday August 6. Captain Lewis Byron, M.P.C., the manager of the school, was garlanded by the chairman of the School Grounds Committee, Mr. K. G. Murugan. Captain Byron was presented with an illuminated address. Among the speakers were Messrs. Joe Nayagar, P. Pulchun, O. P. Reddy and O. P. Naidoo. Captain Byron responded.

Commercial Exam Results

The following are the results of the National Commercial Examinations held at Dundee in June:—Private study: M. Raman (arithmetic, bookkeeping, business methods); P. J. Singh (arithmetic, bookkeeping, business methods); V. O. Srinivasa (English, arithmetic, bookkeeping, business methods).

Indian Society For The Advancement Of Music And Arts

There has just been formed, in Durban, under the above title, a Society which will have, as its main object, the running of an annual Indian Musical and Elocution Festival—very much on the same lines as the European Eisteddfod held annually in the month of October. For some time now, the need for such a body has been felt amongst the Indian community—and now that this group has actually been formed, and is getting down to work, it is hoping to have the support of all sections of the community. At Easter-time next (March-April 1937) the Society will stage, in Durban, the first South African Indian Musical Festival or Eisteddfod. This will comprise Vocal, Instrumental, Elocution and Dramatic Sections, both in English and the Vernacular, and the

preparation of Syllabus is now well in hand. It is hoped to issue this early in September. In the meantime, the Joint Hon. Secretaries will be pleased to answer any inquiries. Their address (temporary) is 122, First Avenue, Durban. The President of the new society is Mr. C. R. Warriner; and Messrs. G. V. Naidoo and P. B. Singh are the Vice-Presidents. These gentlemen are assisted by a council composed of the following ladies and gentlemen: Mesdames Notcutt and Thomas, Miss S. Lawrence; Messrs. H. S. Miller, E. Thomas, F. Lunsden, J. S. Gabriel, P. R. Singh, E. Govindasamy, G. Singh, B. D. Lalla, E. Timol, M. R. Pillay, M. Ballim and M. R. Devar. Messrs. J. S. Gabriel and P. B. Singh are acting as Joint Hon. Secretaries.

Yuvak Arya Samaj (Clairwood)

The Fourth Annual General meeting of the above Samaj was held on Sunday August 9. Mr. R. B. Bhooshun presided. The chairman in his presidential speech gave a brief outline of the activities of the Samaj. He remarked that the Samaj has purchased a piece of land in which a school is to be established. The following officials were elected: Patron, Mr. D. G. Satyadev; Vice-Patron, Mr. F. Satyapal; Chairman, Mr. R. B. Bhooshun; Vice-President, Mr. S. M. Maharaj; Secretary, Mr. K. Dutt Persadh; Asst. Secretary, Mr. L. S. Persadh; Treasurer, Mr. C. L. Ganesh; Auditor, Mr. Pavadal K. Pather. The Shree Krishna Astami was celebrated in the evening. Mr. D. G. Satyadev delivered a lecture on Lord Krishna and Mr. Tiluk Singh sang a song specially composed for the occasion.

Pearl Found On North Coast

(Natal)

A pearl was picked up by a eleven-year-old European girl playing on the beach at Compensation on the North Coast last week. While playing on the sands she picked up an oyster shell. Hearing something rattling inside it, she opened it and found a fair-sized pearl. It is understood this is the first time a pearl has been found at any of the North Coast resorts. Some time ago, however, there was a move to establish a pearl fishery, which did not come to anything.

The Sporting World

Wrestling In Port Elizabeth

ON Saturday August 15, the North End Library Hall will be the scene of an all-in-wrestling bout between Young Pillay, a clever wrestler of the Cape and Masked Panther a dangerous Natal opponent. The bout will be the first big one of its kind in Port Elizabeth and there is much in the way of discussion as to the relative merits of both contestants the fight alone will decide the better man. Both grapplers are in the pink of condition for the forthcoming rumpus.

Jawahar Cricket Club

At a meeting of the Jawahar Cricket Club, Johannesburg, held on August 2, the following election took place: Chairman: Shantilal P. Patel; vice-Chairman: Natverlal J. Desai; Jt. Hon. Secretaries: Ratilal J. Parekh and Vallabhbhai R. Patidar; Captain: Vallabhbhai R. Patidar; vice-Captain: Parbhobhai Patel; Treasurer: Lalloobhai R. Patidar; Auditor: Balloo N. Patel.

All India v. Glamorgan

At Cardiff: All India, first innings, 112. Glamorgan, first innings, 238 (Smart 58, O. K. Naidu four for 53, Jehanjir Khan four for 63). All India, second innings, 114 (Clay eight for 43). Glamorgan won by an innings and 12 runs.

By "Ramblers"

All India, first innings, 154. Gloucestershire, first innings, 313. All India, second innings, 260 (Jilane 59; Sinfield five for 79, Cranfield four for 43). Gloucestershire, second innings, 104 for two wickets. Gloucestershire won by eight wickets.

Central Factory vs. Kearsney

At Central Factory on August 2, friendly matches were played between the Central Factory "A" and "B" teams, and Kearsney "A" and "B" teams. Central Factory "A" and "B" teams beat Kearsney "A" and "B" teams by one goal each. In another match the same afternoon, the Central Factory "A" team defeated the Tongaat Stars by 4-2.

Schools vs. United

At Ladysmith, Schools met United in the Natal Cup soccer final. A very large audience was present to witness the match. Schools displayed fine teamwork and from excellent movements opened the score, through G. Magan. United were poor in dashing. At half-time the score was 2-1 in favour of schools. After the interval United equalised the score. Though extra time was given, no advance was made, The match will be replayed to decide the winners.

Indian Cycle Tourists In Bulawayo

Three Indians, who are on a ten-year cycle tour of the world reached Bulawayo last week. They are Messrs. Kaikee Kharas, Rustom Ghandhi and Ratan Shroff. They have cycled about 33,000 miles since April 30, 1933, when they left Bombay. From India they cycled through Afghanistan, Asia Minor, Europe, including Great Britain and Ireland, Egypt, then down Africa and into Southern Rhodesia at Umtali. From Umtali the party cycled to Salisbury, thence to Gwelo and Bulawayo. From there they will cycle to the Falls, return to Bulawayo and then tour the Union, America, the Far East and Australia before reaching India in 1943.

—:O:—

WANTED for Hindu School at Salisbury a young Hindu (Gujarati knowing preferred) experienced teacher holding a teacher's diploma. Must be an all-round sportsman, so as to coach students in games like Cricket and Football. Applications stating age, qualifications, experience and the least salary acceptable, and accompanied by copies of testimonials and recent photograph must reach the Secretary, THE HINDU SOCIETY, P.O. Box 636, Salisbury, on or before 20th August, 1936.

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ઈન્ડિઅન ઓપિનિઅન.

મહાત્મા ગાંધીજીના હસ્તે
સને ૧૯૦૩માં સ્થપાયું.

પુસ્તક ૩૪ મું.

ફીનીક્સ, શુક્રવાર, તારીખ ૧૪ ઓગસ્ટ ૧૯૩૬

અંક-૩૩.

નોંધ અને સમાચાર

ખરી દિશાએ લેવાયલું પગલું

મહાત્મા ગાંધીજીના મહત્ત્વની ઓલવા માટે ડરબનની વેદીક એન્યુકેશનલ સોસાયટીને અમે અંતઃકરણથી અભિનંદન આપીએ છીએ. જે શિક્ષકોએ એ કામને માટે પોતાની સેવાઓ મહત્ત્વ આપેલી છે તેઓને પણ તેઓનાં સ્વદેશપ્રેમ અને સ્વાર્થ લાગને માટે અમે અભિનંદન આપીએ છીએ. મી વરમને લાંબક વિદ્યાર્થીને સંસ્કૃત અને ધર્મનું શિક્ષણ લેવાને હાઈદરબાદ એન્ડો વેદીક કોલેજમાં મોકલવાનો ખર્ચ આપવાની ઉદાર કબુલાત આપેલી છે તેને માટે અમે તેમને પણ અંતઃકરણથી અભિનંદન આપીએ છીએ. આ વર્ગે હજુ બાળ અવસ્થામાં છે અને તેના કંઈ પણ સંગીત પરિણામો આવતાં હોયો કાળ વીતી જશે પરંતુ જે લાવનાથી વેદીક એન્યુકેશનલ સોસાયટી આ પગલું લેવાને પ્રેરાયેલી છે એ જાવના પ્રશંસાને પાવ છે. અમે ઉમેદ રાખીએ છીએ કે તે આપણા યુવાનો તેમજ મોટાઓને પોતાની માતૃભાષામાં વધારે રસ લેવાને પ્રોત્સાહન આપનારી થઈ પડશે અને આ વર્ગે આ દેશમાં આપણી ઉગતી અને ભવિષ્યની ઓલાદને, આજે પોતાનું સઘળું સાઈ ચુમાવી દે. આફ્રિકનનું સઘળું યુરૂં ગ્રહણ કરી સદતર આફ્રિકન બની જવા લાગી છે તેમાંથી બચાવનાર કેંદ્ર થઈ પડશે. વેદીક એન્યુકેશનલ સોસાયટીએ લીધેલું આ પગલું ખરી દિશાએ ખરૂં પગલું લેવાયેલું છે અને અમે ઉમેદ રાખીએ છીએ કે તેને લાયક ઉત્તેજન મળશે.

એમ્પાયર એકઝીબીશન અને હાઈદીઓ.

આવતાં સપ્ટેમ્બર માસમાં બેહાનીસઅર્ગ માં મળનાર એમ્પાયર એકઝીબીશનમાં હાઈદીઓને ડ્રુ સ્થાન મળશે એ વિચાર ઘણાના મનમાં રમી રહેલો છે. અમને ભરોસાપાત્ર ખબર મળેલી છે કે હાઈદીઓ એકઝીબીશન જોવા તો જઈ શકશે પરંતુ તેમાંનાં ઘણાં સ્થળો કેવળ યુરોપીયનોને માટે ખાસ રાખવામાં આવ્યા છે કે જેમાંથી હાઈદીઓને બાતલ રાખવામાં આપશે. એકઝીબીશનમાં હાઈદીની માલીકી કે વહીવટવાળું એક પણ સ્થાન રહી શકશે નહિ. એકઝીબીશનમાં મુસાફરોને માટે એક “ઓરી-એન્ટલ રેસ્ટોરા” પા. ૧,૦૦૦ ને ખરચે બંધાવાની છે કે ન્યાં હાઈદીઓ તરફથી હાઈદીઓને માટે

વાનગીઓ પકાવાશે અને હાઈદીઓ તરફથી તે પીરસવામાં આવશે પરંતુ તેનો આખો આગળનો ભાગ કેવળ યુરોપીયનો માટે જ રહેશે, ન્યાં એક પણ હાઈદીથી પ્રવેશ કરી શકાશે નહિ. હાઈદીઓ પાછલે દરવાજેથી એક પાછળના ખંડમાં પ્રવેશ કરી શકશે. થોડાજ દિવસપર બહાર થયું હતું કે એકઝીબીશનમાં યુરોપીયનેતરોને માટે પુષ્કળ સગવડ કરવામાં આવેલી છે. એ સગવડ કંઈ જાતની છે તે ઉપલા દાખલાપરથી જોઈ શકાય છે. હાઈદીઓને ગોરાઓના સ્થળો માં ન જવા દેવાય એ હજુ પણ સમજી શકાય પરંતુ તેઓથી પોતાના જાતલાઓની જરૂરીયાતો પણ છુટથી પુરી પાડી ન શકાય એ તો ખીસકુલ જ નહિ સમજી શકાય એવી વાત છે. અને તેમ છતાં સાઉથ આફ્રિકન ઇન્ડિઅન કોંગ્રેસના અમલદારોએ હાઈદી સરકારપર એક ચિંતાલયેઈ સંદેશો મોકલ્યો હતો જેમાં એકઝીબીશનમાં ભાગ નહિ લેવાનો તેનો નીર્ણય ફેરવવાને તેને ખાસ આગ્રહ કરતાં શીખામણ આપવામાં આવી હતી કે જે તે તેમાં ભાગ લેશે તો હાઈદીની પ્રતિષ્ઠામાં વધારો થશે એટલું જ નહિ પરંતુ આ દેશના હાઈદીઓનો દરજ્જો પણ સુધરશે! લોકો ખુબે છે કે એ કોંગ્રેસના “અમલદારોએ” યુનીયનમાં જ વસતા તેમજ અહારથી આવનારા પોતાના દેશબંધુઓથી સ્વમાનહાની થયા વિના એકઝીબીશન જોવાં જઈ શકાય તેને માટે શું પગલાં લીધેલાં છે અને ન જો લીધેલાં હોય તો કેમ નથી લીધાં? લોસ્કોપના ખુની ફરી જાગ્યો?

ગયા અઠવાડીયામાં બર્મીલ ડીસ્ટ્રીક્ટમાં એ નેટીવોપર ગોળીબાર થયા હતા જેમાં એક નેટીવ માર્યો ગયો છે અને બીજો ધવાયો છે. અને બાર કેલાક બાદ ફેમર આગળ એક બીજો નેટીવ પણ ઠાર થયો છે. ગોળી મારનાર એ નેટીવ હોવાનું જણાવાય છે કે જેણે ૧૯૨૬ બાદ આડ નેટીવો અને હાઈદીઓના ખુન કરેલાં છે અને જે યુરોપીયનો, જે નેટીવો અને એક હાઈદીને જખમી કરેલા છે. પોલીસ હજુ તેને પકડી શકી નથી. સરકારે તેની ખાતમી અપનાવતે માટે પા. ૧૦૦ નું ધનામ કાઢેલું છે. વિચિત્ર વસ્તુ તો એજ છે કે જે ગોરા ઠાર થાય તો એકને બદલે દસ નેટીવો પકડાઈ જશે પણ નેટીવ કે હાઈદીનું ખુન થઈ

જાય તો અપરાધીને પકડવો લગભગ અશક્યજ થઈ પડે છે. આમ કહીને અમે ગોલીસના ઉપર કોઈ પણ જાતની શંકા લાવવા નથી ઇચ્છતા. માત્ર સલ હકીકત રજુ કરીએ છીએ કે જે સ્વભાવિક રીતે આશ્ચર્ય ઉત્પન્ન કરનારી છે.

ઉપલું છપાઈ ગયા બાદ ખબર મળી છે કે ફેમર ડીસ્ટ્રીક્ટમાં ૩૬ વર્ષની વયના એક નેટીવ કીચનબોયને ઉપલા બનાવને અંગે પકડવા માં આવ્યો છે.

ઇનસોલવન્સી એક્ટના સંબંધમાં અગત્યનો ચુકાદો

જુના ઇનસોલવન્સી એક્ટની રૂએ સીકવેસ્ટ્રેટ થએલી એસ્ટેટો રીહેબીલીટેટ થવાના સંબંધમાં ૧૯૩૬ જુલાઈમાં થએલો નવો ઇનસોલવન્સી એક્ટ લાગુ પડે કે જુનો તેના સંબંધમાં રૂસ અને બીજાઓની અરજીપરની હલીલો સાંભળ્યા બાદ જડજ પ્રેસીડન્ટ મી. જસ્ટીસ કાઉન્સિલે જણાવ્યું કે નવા એક્ટની કલમ (૧) થી સ્પષ્ટ થાય છે કે જુના એક્ટની રૂએ સેકવેસ્ટ્રેટ થએલી એસ્ટેટોના રીહેબીલીટેશનને નવો નહિ પરંતુ જુનોજ કાયદો લાગુ પડી શકે. આ મુદ્દો અલંત અગલનો છે કેમકે નવા કાયદાની કલમ ૧૨૪ માં જણાવવામાં આવ્યું છે કે નવા કાયદાની રૂએ રીહેબીલીટેશન માટે થએલી કોઈ પણ અરજીને અરજદારની એસ્ટેટ સીકવેસ્ટ્રેટ થયાને ચાર વર્ષ પુરાં થયાં અગાઉ મંજુર કરવામાં આવશે નહિ સિવાય કે માર્ટર તરફથી જલામણ થએલી હશે. મી. જસ્ટીસ શીશરે જડજ પ્રેસીડન્ટના ચુકાદાને ટેકા આપતાં જણાવ્યું કે આ બાબતમાં કોર્ટે પોતાનો ભેખીત ચુકાદો પાછળથી આપશે. આ બાબત ઘણી અગલની હોવાથી વકીલોની દોરવણી માટે કોર્ટને પોતાનો ચુકાદો તુરતજ આપી દેવાનું વાજબી જણાયું છે.

પ્રજાની સ્વતંત્રતા ઉપર કરનલ સ્ટેલાર્ડ

ડરબનના સીટી હોલમાં ગયા મંગળવારે મળેલી ડેમોનીઅન પાર્ટીની મીટીંગમાં કરનલ સ્ટેલાર્ડ એમ. પી. એ બાપણ કરતાં જણાવ્યું કે પ્રજાની સ્વતંત્રતાની વચ્ચે ડખલ નાખવામાં આવે છે તેવા ઘણા દાખલા મારા જોવામાં આવ્યા છે. બ્રિટન કાર્ટીંગના પ્રશ્નપર આમની સભામાં ડેમોનીઅન