

INDIAN OPINION

Founded by
MAHATMA GANDHI
IN 1903

No. 27.—Vol. XXXVI.

Friday, July 15th, 1938.

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

NOTES AND NEWS

The Lord's Prayer In War

We cull the following from *Unity* (Chicago) dated June 6:—

LET us imagine we hear a soldier among these fighting Christians, saying the Lord's Prayer. "Our Father," says he. O hardened wretch, can you call Him Father, when you are just going to cut your brother's throat? "Hallowed be thy name." How can the name of God be more impiously unhallowed than by mutual bloody murder among you, His sons? "Thy kingdom come." Do you pray for the coming of His kingdom, while you are endeavouring to establish an earthly despotism by spilling the blood of God's sons and subjects? "Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven." His will in heaven is for peace, but you are now meditating war. Dare you say to your Father in heaven, "Give us this day our daily bread," when you are going the next minute, perhaps, to burn up your brother's corn fields, and had rather lose the benefit of them yourself than suffer him to enjoy them unmolested? With what face can you say "Forgive us our trespasses as we forgive them that trespass against us," when so far from forgiving your own brother, you are going with all the haste you can to murder him in cold blood for an alleged trespass, that after all is but imaginary? Do you presume to deprecate the danger of temptation, who, not without great danger to yourself, are doing all you can to force your brother into danger? Do you deserve to be delivered from evil, that is, from the evil being, to whose impulse you submit yourself, and by whose spirit you are guided in contriving the greatest possible evil to your brother?—ERASMUS: *The Complaint of Peace*.

An Eye-Opener

The question of re-acquiring the old Congress properties, which were purchased in 1894 at £3000 and which have now yielded £25,000 which amount is lying idle with the Master of the Supreme Court, is once again brought to light. These properties, which are situated in Prince Edward Street and May Street, Durban, were originally bought by Mahatma Gandhi, Messrs. E. M. Paruk, Parsee Rustomjee

and other prominent Indians. It was intended as an investment to enable the Natal Indian Congress to use the income for political work on behalf of the Indian community. After the departure of Mr. Gandhi in 1914, an interdict was applied for on account of differences among the officials and the funds and properties were placed in the hands of the Receiver. When the present Congress was resuscitated in 1921, application for the funds was made to the Supreme Court. The application was refused on the grounds that the resuscitated Congress was not the legal successor of the 1894 Congress. Mr. Sastri, when he was here as the Agent-General for India, made an attempt to free the money but had failed. A suggestion has now been made that the present Agent-General, Mr. Rama Rau, should make an effort for the introduction of a Bill in Parliament for releasing the funds.

It is indeed a sad reflection on the comparatively handful of Indians in South Africa that they should be so hopelessly incompetent to look after their public affairs unitedly. If this does not serve as an eye-opener and inspire the warring leaders in our community to look towards higher things than mere personal considerations and to bury their hatchets once and for all and join hands in the better interests of the community and for the sake of the honour of their Motherland, we do not know what will.

An Unwise Step

Mr. Joe Soobiah, an Indian stallholder at the Maritzburg Market, we understand, is to contest the seat for Ward VIII in the forthcoming municipal election. This will be the first occasion on which an Indian has tried to become a City Councillor. He will not be unopposed, for Mr. R. S. Williamson, who is at present representing Ward VIII on the City Council, is to contest his seat again. So far there is no other candidate in that Ward. Mr. Soobiah's property in Maritzburg is valued at about £5,000.

Whether Mr. Soobiah is returned or not we do think the step he has ventured to take is unwise and not in the interests of Indians in South Africa.

We have yet many a battle to fight with the Government and the White people of this county before we can take a daring step which would obviously antagonise public opinion and serve no good purpose to the Indians themselves. We therefore deprecate the step taken by Mr. Soobiah and would request him in the interests of the community to retrace it.

An Example Of Race Prejudice

In South Africa

Acting on a letter from Geneva, the headquarters of the World Youth Congress movement, inviting the Youth Peace Council to include a Bantu in the South African Delegation to the Second World Youth Congress, the Johannesburg Youth Peace Council took the initiative in organising a Conference of representatives from Non-European organisations in South Africa. This Conference, at which over forty non-European organisations from all parts of South Africa were represented, was held at the Bantu Men's Social Centre in Johannesburg, on June 25, 1938. After enthusiastic discussion it was decided to organise the Non-Europeans under the World Youth Congress Movement for Peace and Social Justice. Furthermore, the Conference elected Mr. William Frederick Nkomo B.Sc. to the South African Delegation to represent the Non-Europeans. All arrangements including finance and passage were completed by the Youth Peace Council, but at the last moment, despite all efforts, the Minister of the Interior refused to grant a passport to Mr. Nkomo. The following telegram has been dispatched to the Minister of the Interior, Union Buildings, Pretoria:

"The South African Youth Peace Council deplures your action in refusing to grant passport, without any reason being given, to Mr. William Frederick Nkomo, one of our accredited delegates to the Second World Youth Congress in New York. This action will reflect against South Africa in the eyes of the Youth Congress and the public opinion throughout the world. In the interests of world peace and the attempt to bring about an improvement in the relations

between all nations and races, and in view of the fact that the other delegates leave on Tuesday 12, we strongly appeal for immediate re-consideration of your decision." The above hardly needs any comment

on our part. We do not know if the passport was subsequently granted. But if it has not the Union Government, by their action, stand self-condemned not only in the eyes of the World Youth Congress but the whole civilised world.

sort of representation should Indians be given? The answer to that is simple. The sort of representation given to Natives is, doubtless, wholly unacceptable.

If Indians are given the franchise at all there is not the least doubt that it should be on a common roll with the Europeans. If Indians could enjoy that right on an equal footing with the Europeans prior to 1896 when they were deprived of it, there is all the more reason why they should be given that right to-day, for surely, during the forty odd years that have since passed South Africa has not gone backward, it has gone forward, and furthermore, India's present enhanced position should also not be overlooked.

As regards the qualification, Europeans presently have the adult franchise i.e. that every person over the age of 21 has the right to vote. Now there is only one point why the Indian perhaps may not be put on the same basis as the European, and that is that there is a large illiterate labouring class that might not be able to exercise the vote in a proper manner. For this, and no other reason, it might be necessary to lay down a qualification. In that event, we would be prepared to go only to this extent, that the same qualification that existed prior to 1932 in the case of Europeans should now be applied to Indians, namely, the ownership of immovable property worth £50 or payment of an annual rental of £10. Under no circumstances are we prepared to go further than that.

We totally disagree with the view that the qualification could be tightened up to suit the wishes of the Europeans or that the Indians could keep to a given percentage. The only fear the European might have is that the Indian would claim to sit in Parliament, but there need be no fear in this regard since it is laid down by law that no other than a person of European descent can become a member of Parliament. An assurance could be given by the Indians to allay any such fear in the minds of the Europeans that Indians would not move for any change in the existing position.

Indian Opinion

FRIDAY, JULY 15TH, 1938

Parliamentary Franchise And Indians

THANKS to Senator Brisker that there is so much excitement both among the Indians and the Europeans over the question of the former being given Parliamentary franchise. Senator Brisker made a statement at a function given in honour of the Agent-General for India, Mr. B. Rama Rau and Mrs. Rama Rau, at the Muslim Institute, Durban, to the effect that the Union Government were considering legislation to give the Indian community of South Africa some form of Parliamentary representation. The Senator did not know what form of representation the Government had to offer but the proposals, he said, would be held out at no distant future.

Nothing is officially known so far but there is no doubt that the matter has been brewing in the air ever since the Natives in the Cape have been deprived of their franchise rights and given a sort of limited representation by the election of European Senators by Native vote. The European Press has occasionally been throwing hints that now that the question of the Natives has been settled, Indians are also entitled to some consideration. It is not unlikely, therefore, that Senator Brisker's hint might just be a feeler to gauge the feelings of the public both European and Indian in this matter. The Council of the Institute of Race Relations, which held its half-yearly sittings in Durban during the week also included the matter in its agenda and invited leading Indians to express their views.

The question is not quite so

easy as one would think. There are so many restrictive measures passed against Indians in South Africa based on racial distinction that the giving of Parliamentary franchise to them, which will hardly be effective enough to improve their status, will certainly not vindicate India's honour.

The question is whether Indians want Parliamentary franchise merely as an ornament or as an instrument that would enable them to have an effective voice in the legislation especially affecting them. If it is the latter then we think we can achieve that end even without the Parliamentary franchise if we can stand united at least in so far as our communal questions are concerned and are prepared to sacrifice all for the sake of a principle. We have history behind us. We have shaken the Parliament in the past by such action even without Parliamentary franchise and we can do so even to-day. But if we are going to be lethargic, if we are going to keep on fighting amongst ourselves and going to be deeply engrossed only in our material interests, then we do not think we would be losing much by not being granted the franchise. Had we not then better be engaged in mustering all our forces together to put up a strong fight against the issues already before us which are endangering our very existence in South Africa than diverting our attention to matters which are not so much of immediate importance?

Having said this much we shall now discuss the question of Parliamentary representation to Indians. The question is asked as to what

To say anything more than that would be detrimental to the interests of the Indian community as a whole and not in keeping with the honour of India.

Indians in South Africa are apt to labour under an inferiority complex owing to the position in which they have been kept. It is just like the outcastes of India who, though they are being emanci-

pated, are still labouring under an inferiority complex to such an extent that they feel they are doing something criminal if their shadow happens to fall on a Brahmin or other person considered to be of a higher caste. Indians in South Africa, if they wish to maintain their self-respect, will have to outgrow that inferiority complex and be prepared to assert

their legitimate rights fearlessly.

We have taken a stand in this country as subjects of the British Empire of which India is an integral part. The Government of South Africa, therefore, have a much greater duty towards their Indian population than the other foreign communities that are privileged to enjoy full citizenship rights by merit only of their white complexion.

SWARAJ IN WHICH THE POOR CAN PARTICIPATE

HERE-IN, Mahatma Gandhi has spoken the word that should be to India's Home Rule aspirations even as the keel is to the ship—the stabilising, balancing force without which the good ship "India" must inevitably share the fate of other vessels of state and become the sport of the currents and cross-currents of exploitation. For, first and foremost it is the spirit of exploitation that needs to be killed out; exploitation that modern civilisation has legitimated and even invested with a halo of sanctity; exploitation, which in simple language means no more or less than that the needs of the needy may legitimately be turned to the advantage and profit of the more resourceful and astute.

There is Swaraj that is home-rule in name only; Swaraj that is no better than a lying label. There exist so-called self-governing democracies that are every whit as much the victims of the exploiters as any dependency; peoples that are fooled into believing that the shadow of self-government with which they are allowed to play is the actual substance; peoples who have been deluded into the belief that exploitation is the necessary and inescapable foundation and concomitant of any stable social system.

Under our modern "civilisation" Mammon is master; the money kings primarily they who wield the power of life and death over millions of their fellow beings. It is they who maintain a stranglehold upon industry and industrialist, and landlordship over the very Earth. None may delve or spin, produce or consume, except at the price of tribute paid to these holders of the worlds' purse strings.

"The example leading men set, lesser ones follow," teaches the "Gita," and we perceive that it is even so. The big fish eat smaller fish; the smallest fish eat mud! The whole system is poisoned with the virus of exploitation, so much so that old-fashioned moral values have become obsolete, and chicanery is regarded as something admirable provided one can "get away with it."

By
L. W. RITCH

To speak of this characteristic of modern civilisation as being an ill-peculiar to the West, would, of course be untrue. Mammon has its devotees in every clime and at every point of the compass. They are also of every race and colour. Nor have its worshippers any nice scruples concerning community of race; considerations of profits and interest leave no room for such sentimental distinctions. Lord God Mammon is, indeed, a jealous god and there is no place in its ritual for brotherliness or any form of kindness.

Mahatma Gandhi rightly asks this most pertinent question:—"If you and I got a larger share in the spoils of exploitation, would that be worth while Swaraj?" Well, would it? Let us see.

For what has the struggle been proceeding all these years—this struggle with its almost unparalleled record of martyrdom? For aught else than to "dethrone unrighteousness and set virtue on her seat again?" True, the head and front of the offending that has most irked and has been most resented is *foreign* domination, *alien* exploitation; and, not unnaturally, perhaps, the italicised adjectives rather obscured the importance of the nouns, and blinded many to the fact that exploitation is exploitation, no matter whether it be native or foreign!

But, if our concern is for the true health and wealth of the people, the nation,—"*health*" and "*wealth*" in the Ruskinian sense of those terms—we must plan and energise with an eye to the communal, and not just perpetuate the old enslavement under a new guise a more attractive label. Sentimentally considered, some small margin of preference may be felt in favour of exploitation at the hands of one's own kith and kin rather than at the hands of strangers. India's vampirised millions are, however, scarcely likely to appreciate the distinction.

The toad beneath the harrow suffers equally whether it be a brown hand or a white hand that guides the implement.

Mahatma Gandhi is therefore, right. Swaraj, to be worthwhile, must include the eradication of this root-evil of exploitation. The exploiter must be rendered harmless, impotent, not be entrenched, under the new order. Just as opportunity contributes to the making of the thief, so cupidity and kindred forms of selfishness are encouraged under a "social" system that permits to the astute and unscrupulous few a parasitic life at the expense of the less sophisticated masses.

Whether one favours Mahatma Gandhi's ideal of village industries or is drawn to the Bellamy ideal, the jungle state wherein exploitation by the wealthy and clever is regarded as natural and legitimate must be replaced by a rule that more faithfully reflects the conditions of a well-ordered home. Nor is there anything impossible about it. It does, of course, necessitate a recognition of the truth that the welfare of the whole is bound up with the well-being of "the least of these." It does require that the old superstition concerning conflicting rights and interests make way for the loftier concept of co-operative service. But are these not of the very essence of a well ordered and happy home? Of worthwhile home rule?

There is hope in the fact that mankind is growing sick of the fruits gathered and eaten consequent upon the jungle ethics by which it has for long been ruled. It has experimented *ad nauseam* with untruth; the true answer to "Am I my brother's keeper?" is being borne home to it at long last.

Is our India, destined to be the retorer and exemplar of this new—more truly, old—and better order? Out of the reservoir of her spiritual strength shall she once again prove to mankind that it profiteth better to pray than to prey?

So mote it be.

"RACE RELATIONS NEWS"

THE first issue of a monthly News Sheet, under the title, "Race Relations News," has been published by the South African Institute of Race Relations, P.O. Box 97, Johannesburg. In a message addressed to "members and friends," Prof. R. F. Alfred Hoernle, President of the Institute, writes:—

The "Race Relations News" will bring news from—if we may so call it—the race relations front: that fluctuating line of race contacts along which relations are not stabilised; where friction is constantly occurring; where goodwill and knowledge and mutual understanding are most urgently called for; where White South Africans, above all, have to be true in thought and act, to the highest ideals of Western civilisation.

This line of race contacts, this "front," runs in our country mainly between Whites and non-Whites. But the non-White group is not homogeneous within itself. It is not a group, but rather a congeries of groups—*Bantu*, themselves still apt to be divided by old tribal

differences; *Indians*, split among themselves by differences of language (Tamil and Gujarati) and religion (Hinduism and Mahommedanism); *Coloureds*, who, conscious of the White blood in their veins, seek to keep themselves aloof from the other non-European groups, without being therefore welcomed into the White group. Each of these three non-White groups presents its own special problems of race contact in relation to the White group; and all three have their own contact problems among themselves.

The White group, on the other hand, is also divided within itself. But the important division here, for race relations, is not of "race," nor even one of language or of religious denomination. Rather, it is a division of opinion concerning the *principles* by which the relations of Whites and non-Whites in South Africa are to be regulated and adjusted. In a South African society, in which the White group intends to remain dominant (politically, socially, economically), what is the "place," and above all, what are the opportunities for development for the non-White groups? Are we moving, do we want

to move, towards a hard and fast *caste* society, such as is nowadays breaking down in its proper homeland, India? Or are we moving towards a structure of society in which, whilst "social distance" is maintained between different racial groups, each group is, none the less, assured adequate opportunity for economic and cultural advancement?

On the answer to these questions depends the future of South Africa. They are most difficult questions to answer. For the answer we give will depend, on the one hand, on whether we know the facts to be taken into account and, on the other hand, on what are the ideals by which we are guided in dealing with these facts. *This is the main field of work of the South African Institute of Race Relations.* To spread information about the relevant facts; to help each of us to think out the meaning of his ideals—that is the two-fold aim of this News Sheet.

In this spirit we are launching our experiment—the first of its kind in this field, so far as we know—with great hopes. May the welcome it receives gain many fresh friends and supporters for the Institute's work!

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

THE LATE REV. CHAS. PHILLIPS

TRIBUTE BY MR. H. S. L. POLAK

TO THE EDITOR "INDIAN OPINION"

SIR,—The news of the death of the Reverend Charles Phillips did not come to us as a surprise. We had known for sometime that "Uncle Charles," as we spoke of him affectionately among ourselves and to his niece, Miss Agnes Phillips, who informed us of the news, that his health had been precarious. For a man of his activity it was but natural that his health should begin to fail so soon as he ceased to be absorbed in his daily duties.

The world is the richer for lives of service such as he and his late wife, Mrs. Miriam Phillips, lived for so long. Of their work on behalf of the coloured people of the Witwatersrand, I will not speak here as it has already been referred to with high and well-merited praise in the British and South African Press. But I can speak with knowledge and appreciation of the support and encouragement that he gave unstintedly to Mr. M. K. Gandhi and the Indian community during the long period of suffering that it underwent during the Passive Resistance struggle. It was at this time that the Committee of European Sympathisers, under the

Chairmanship of the late Mr. William Hosken, was formed, and the Reverend Charles Phillips became one of its active members. I myself owe much to the constant encouragement that I received not only during that critical period, but also when it was over, and after Mr. Gandhi's return to India, during the last 2½ years of my own stay in South Africa when still heavier public responsibilities fell to my lot. Throughout those anxious times Mr. Phillips was a tower of strength, and my wife and I have the happiest memories of the background of family life that he and Mrs. Phillips provided for us so often.

I recollect on one particular occasion, at the height of the struggle, when a prayer meeting was held in his house at which Hindus, Mussalmans, Christians, Jews, Parsees, and Chinese Confucians were gathered together in common devotion, Charles Phillips was an example of fatherliness and brotherliness, irrespective of race, creed or colour. For him there was only one God, the All-Father of all men. He will go down to history as one of the pioneers of inter-racial understanding in South Africa, who knew no enemy and to whom all were friends and brothers. By the Indian community he

should always be remembered with love and affection.—Yours etc.,

H. S. L. POLAK.

"Tad Chapman Lecture Tour"

SIR,—May I appeal to the Indian community of Durban to make a special effort to attend the lectures to be delivered by Mr. Tad Chapman and Miss I. Hall (his teacher) at Sastri College, on Saturday, July 23, at 8 p.m., when Mr. V. S. C. Pather has kindly promised to preside. The lectures will be of a highly educational and instructive nature to all social workers and friends, and should not be missed. As one who is closely associated with "Blind Welfare" in Natal amongst all races, I urge the Indian community to take full advantage of this opportunity afforded to us in Durban by this young Christian man, who was born deaf, dumb and blind, and who desires to help and uplift the handicapped of all races in South Africa.—Yours etc.,

CONSTANCE CAWSTON.

Local Organiser and President of The Natal Indian and Bantu Blind Society.

345, Vause Road,
Durban.

INDIANS AND THE FRANCHISE

ON Monday the political correspondent of the *Natal Mercury* wrote:— "I understand on excellent authority that the Union Government is considering legislation to give the Indian community of South Africa some form of Parliamentary Representation. Details of the proposals have not yet been drafted in their final form, but this is likely to be done in the near future and they will then be submitted to the Agent-General and various leaders of Indian opinion for an expression of their views."

A hint that legislation of this nature was pending was dropped by Senator S. S. Brisker at a welcome given to the Agent-General, Mr. Rama Rau, by the Muslim Institute on Saturday night July 9.

"I do not know," said Senator Brisker, "what form of representation the Government has to offer you, but when the proposals should come—and these will be held out at no distant future—it will be a stepping stone."

Interviewed by the *Natal Mercury*, Senator Brisker, beyond confirming the fact that the Government had under consideration a scheme to give the Indians representation in Parliament, stated that he had no further information.

On Tuesday the *Natal Mercury* published a message from its Pretoria correspondent stating that Government circles there knew nothing of the proposed Bill to give Indians in South Africa Parliamentary representation. In fact, the Department of the Interior informed him that the matter had never been considered and that no legislation of such a nature has been contemplated.

It is suggested that the rumour owes its inception to statements made by the former Agent-General for India who made many representations to the Union Government in favour of Parliamentary representation for Indians.

Position Discussed

The Council of the South African Institute of Race Relations, which opened its half-yearly meeting on Monday at Durban, discussed the position of the Indian population in the Union.

The discussion opened on the question of political rights, this item having been arranged before there was any indication of likely action by the Government in the immediate future.

Four possible forms of representation were placed before the Council:

(1) Adult franchise on a common roll with Europeans.

(2) Common franchise, based on property and educational qualifications.

(3) "Representation by Indians elected on a separate roll.

(4) Representation on the same lines as the present Native representation.

Indian speakers had been invited to present the views of the Indian community before the Council and they were emphatic in their opposition to the third and fourth suggestions, but were prepared to accept the second in view of the state of public opinion in regard to the first.

The discussion was for the general information of the members of the Council who are drawn from various parts of the Union and no resolution was considered.

Views Of Indians

Some leading Indians aired their views on the question to the *Natal Mercury*. Mr. A. I. Kajee said, speaking for himself, he did not favour communal representation. Mr. Kajee quoted Mr. Harry Escombe as saying in 1896, when there was an attempt to deprive the Indian of his Parliamentary franchise, "I say, if gentlemen of Indian extraction, having social standing and advantages such as that, are not to have a means whereby they can obtain an entry to the franchise, the thing is wrong in principle, and we cannot justify the exclusion."

The ideal plan, said Mr. Kajee, would be to adopt the Adult Franchise Act of 1932, which gave the vote to all persons over 21. But he was not prepared to advocate this, in view of the opposition it would arouse among Europeans.

A compromise, which would be acceptable to Indians, would be a common electoral roll, but with additional qualifications, such as educational, property or other qualifications.

"This can be so tightened up that any fear on the part of the European of being "swamped" will be removed," said Mr. Kajee. "We can keep to a given percentage, too.

"We do not desire to alter the political complexion of this country or to challenge the supremacy of Western standards, which we accepted in the Capetown Agreement of 1927, but we ask that we might be given recognition that we are part and parcel of the general community.

"I go further. I don't think my community at this stage is even prepared to ask for an alteration in the qualification of members of Parliament of being other than that of European descent. We are quite prepared to elect Europeans and to trust them to do their best in the interests of all the communities who have made this land their home and for the good of South Africa."

Swami Bhawani Dayal, was also emphatic in his declaration that any other form of political representation other than a common roll would not be accepted by the Indian community.

Advocate B. Gabriel said that the Indians had the vote before and it was taken away only on the grounds of race; there was no abuse of the franchise. He asked that the position should revert to the status quo.

Mr. M. E. Lakhi, a well known Natal business man and a former treasurer of the South African Indian Congress, also gave an emphatic "no" to accepting communal representation.

We are not opposed to any safeguards taken by the European community to maintain a dominant position, but nothing short of a common roll will satisfy Indian aspirations, not even half a dozen Indian senators," said Mr. Lakhi.

Indians Have Become Coloured In The Cape

Mr. A. Ismail, president of the Cape Indian Congress said to a press representative:

"In the Cape Province we have always been regarded and treated as forming part of the Coloured population. Whatever discriminatory laws affect them have been applied to us; whatever civil and political privileges they have enjoyed have never been denied to us.

"The Moslem Indians have married Cape Malay women and a number of Christian Indians have married into Christian Coloured families. The children of these marriages are looked upon as Malay or Coloured children, attending the same schools as other Coloured children and in the next generation will have disappeared as a separate and distinct community.

"So, to attempt now to create in the Cape an Indian community for political purposes is too late and will create hardship for many of us."

Views Of Europeans

Four out of five Durban members of Parliament agree that Indians should enjoy representation in the Union Parliament. The fifth, Mr. Frank Acutt, was reluctant to make any comment. The matter, he declared, was of such importance that he required consultation with the other Dominion Party representatives, after which they should speak with a united voice.

Mr. A. Goldberg (Durban Umlazi) said "the suggestion that such representation should be by means of Senators is not at all satisfactory. Roughly I think that, subject to property and educational qualifications, the Indian should enjoy full enfranchisement in

time to come. Provided this matter is approached in the right spirit proper representation will naturally evolve."

Mr. J. G. Derbyshire (Durban Greyville) said Indians should at least have the same representation as the Natives now enjoy. "It would be a step forward which could afterwards be im-

proved upon.

Mr. Vernon Shearer (Durban Point) said the principle that he thought must be accepted in any democratic country was that one section could not be taxed without representation. He held the view that there should be some sort of representation for the Indian.

Mr. O. R. Nel, M.P. for Newcastle told the *Natal Mercury* that Indians in Natal have a very good treatment and that they are shouting for equal rights with the Europeans to no purpose. The talk of Indians being given the franchise he says, will antagonise people who look upon the question in a liberal way.

Things In General

The Agent-General's Activities

THE Agent-General for India, Mr. B. Rama Rau and Mrs. Rama Rau, after spending two weeks in Durban, sailed last Thursday for Capetown where they will stay until the close of the Parliamentary session. During the fortnight they were in the City they had an exceedingly busy time receiving welcomes from various public bodies and private individuals. While Mr. Rau was endeavouring to bring about reconciliation between the Congress and the Colonial Born Association, Mrs. Rama Rau was doing everything possible to organise women and to bring about an awakening among them to take an active part in the social affairs of the community. On the eve of their departure for Capetown last Wednesday they gave an "At Home" at the Marine Hotel at which were present a large number of European and Indian guests.

Mrs. Rama Rau At The Orient Club

Mrs. Rama Rau was the guest of honour at a luncheon at the Orient Club last Sunday. There were over 200 people present. Among the speakers were Dr. Thomas Elsa Jones, President of the Fisk University, U.S.A., Professor R. F. A. Hoernle, of the Institute of Race Relations, the Mayoress Mrs. G. Cyrus, Swami Bhawani Dayal, Mrs. Mabel Palmer, Lady Harris and Hajee Rooknoodeen. Mrs. Rama Rau exhorted Indians to bring their wives and daughters out and to educate them. She made a plea for an endowment for a girl's school to meet the needs of Indian girls. Mr. Kaje pointed out that of the 90 Indian schools in Natal, 73, including Sastri College were built by the Indians themselves. Both Mr. and Mrs. Rama Rau were made honorary members of the Club.

The Agent-General At Clairwood

Over 500 Indians and many Europeans assembled at Sea View at a reception given to Mr. and Mrs. Rama Rau, under the auspices of the Natal Indian Congress branch at Clairwood, Mr. and Mrs. Rau promised every assistance in the direction of improving the position of Indians in South Africa. Mr. A. Goldberg, M.P., said that it was a sad commentary on the state of affairs that

the Indian community was denied the rights given to others. The Indians would be the last people to want sympathisers, but they need friends who recognised that the Indians had a right to be regarded as an integral part of South Africa.

Indian Arts And Crafts

The Natal Indian Schools' sixth biennial Arts and Crafts Exhibition was opened by Mrs. Rama Rau, wife of the Agent-General, in the Carlisle Government Indian School last Saturday. "You have got in you those qualities that make painters and artists," said Mrs. Rau, "and it will not be difficult, should you get proper guidance, that even in this country as citizens of South Africa, you will have something to contribute." In spite of the lack of facilities, went on Mrs. Rau, the Indian child had a heritage of culture coming down from ancient times. "Turn to the history of the world. Indians have had a place in art and culture in every period which can be traced far back. Even in times of invasions or warfare that genius for art was always with us and blossomed out at various periods, at times assimilating ideals of other schools but always retaining its own," she added. Stressing the importance of art in the creative faculties and in self-expression of the child, Mrs. Rau suggested that teachers of arts and crafts might be brought out to this country from India for a period of five or six years. Such teaching was bound to develop handicrafts in this country, for what she had seen of the high standard of the exhibits had convinced her that among the Indian children here there were potential painters and handworkers who might be a credit to this country. Entries totalled 2,826, which exceeded all previous records. There was a general all-round improvement in the exhibits.

Indian Social Service Committee

The following officials were elected at the 5th annual meeting of the Clairwood branch of the Indian Social Service Committee:—Chairman: Mr. B. Ramchandrar (re-elected); Vice-Chairman: Mr. A. M. Pillay; hon. secretary: Mr. R. K. Govender; hon. treasurer: Mr. R. R. Moodley (re-elected); hon. auditor: Mr. Pavadai R. Pather (re-elected); executive:

Messrs. M. E. Sigamoney, R. Budree, R. C. Das and S. Gopal

Durban's New Motor Bye-Laws

The General Purposes Committee of the Durban City Council held a special meeting on Wednesday morning to consider the new motor by-laws. It also received deputations from the Colonial Born and Settlers Indian Association and the Indian Bus Owners Association which, it is understood, protested against the proposal to remove the Indian bus ranks from Alice Street. The Association also discussed the tariff chargeable by Indian taxis.

Indian Women's League

Over two hundred Indian women attended the Social given by the Indian Women's League held at the Hindu Tamil Institute, Cross Street, Durban, last Sunday. The announcement that Mrs. Muniamma Naidoo, formerly of the Clairwood Indian Women's Association had, with the consent of the other members, donated £25 to the funds of the Indian Women's League was greeted with great applause. Dr. Goonam thanked Mrs. Naidoo and expressed the appreciation of the members of the League for the generous donation. The Young Men's Vedic Orchestra provided the music, they not only rendered Tamil selections but also delighted the audience with well known Afrikaans music. Miss Saraswati and her little friends sang Tamil songs. Amongst those present were Mrs. V. R. R. Moodly, Dr. K. Goonam, Mrs. R. K. Naidoo (Sea View), Mrs. P. S. Pillay, Mrs. S. L. Singh, Miss Peters (Sea View), Mrs. M. A. Pillay (Sea View), Mrs. R. K. Naidoo, Mrs. S. R. Dever, Mrs. James, Miss Grace Rai, Mrs. Ratipal Singh, Mrs. O. R. Paul, Mrs. P. B. Singh, Mrs. P. R. Singh, Mrs. P. R. Pather, Miss A. Christopher and Mrs. G. Christopher.

Non-European Tourney For R.A.F. Fund

Plenty of public support is likely to be accorded to the non-European amateur boxing and wrestling tournament which is to be staged by George Maistry at the grounds of Currie's Fountain on Saturday, July 16, at 8 p.m., chiefly on account of the fact that the proceeds are to go to the R.A.F. Boxers dependents.

fund. No stone has been left unturned in securing the services of Natal's popular boxers and wrestlers respectively. They will oppose a contingent from the Rand who will specially make the trip for the occasion. A large crowd is expected to help a deserving cause.

Farewell To

Mr. And Mrs. Heaton

Mr. F. S. Heaton, Newcastle's former Magistrate, was given a farewell by the Indian community on July 10, when Mr. I. S. Vawda, chairman of the Newcastle branch of the Indian Congress, presented Mr. Heaton with a travelling kit and Mrs. Heaton with a travelling bag. Mr. G. Mayet spoke on behalf of the Muslim Young Men's Association, Mr. M. Chetty for the Hindu Young Men's Association, Mr. G. M. A. Vawda for the Muslim community, and Mr. A. M. Ephraim on behalf of the school staff. Mr. O. J. Christopher, the secretary of the Congress, also spoke. Mr. and Mrs. Heaton both thanked the Indian community for their presents. Mr. Heaton also appealed to the leaders of the Indian community to show their loyalty to his successor and to assist him as they had done in the past.

Shree Gopallal Hindu Temple

The officials and members of the Shree Gopallal Hindu Temple, Verulam, wish to extend their hearty congratulations to the undermentioned donors, who have voluntarily donated towards the proposed new Temple, at Verulam: Babu Talawantsingh, Mrs. Raghunandan, and Mr. D. Sewsunker £100 each; Messrs. R. Talawantsingh, Choonilal Bros., A. Parasaram, Tom Murugan Bros. S. Mahessingh, Kissoon Bros., Babu Madho Singh and Jutha Jeeva, £25 each.—To be continued.

Protectorates And Union

In unanimously resolving to oppose the incorporation of Native Protectorates with the Union, the Cape Native Congress expressed the view that the incorporation would be against the will and desire of the Natives in the Protectorates; that it would be a grave injustice to bring the Natives in the Protectorates within the jurisdiction of the laws which aim at a position that will leave the Native permanently the inferior, socially, economically and politically, to the European; that no reason could be advanced by the Union Government to substantiate the necessity for the transfer of the Protectorates and therefore the Congress could not believe that the transfer would be for the ultimate benefit of the inhabitants of the Protectorates. During a discussion in regard to Native workers on the mines, Major Stubbs, of the Native Recruiting Corporation, said that Natives were not lazy but that they too often suffered from malnutrition. In Kingwilliamstown area, he said, the Natives were in great need of food and clothing. Major Stubbs attributed the shortage of

Native labour largely to the demands of the National Roads scheme, irrigation works, railways and the building boom in towns.

Humanising Of Warfare To Be Studied

An International Bureau to study methods of humanising warfare will be instituted at Luxembourg as a result of a decision by the Permanent International Committee for Military Medicine. The Bureau will devote special attention to the problem of how to protect civilians against air raids, and will aim at promoting international agreements to prevent the bombing of open cities. Nations represented on the Committee include Britain, France, Italy, Germany, the United States, Japan, Egypt and the Netherlands.

Practised As A Doctor

Garnet Kamaar, an Indian, appeared on July 12 before the Magistrate, Mr. J. A. Piensaar, at Sterkstroom, on four counts of contravening the Medical, Dental and Pharmacy Act and practising as a doctor. He was found guilty and fined £2 10s. or 15 days' hard labour on each count.

Vedic Wedding

A pretty vedic wedding took place at the residence of Mr. B. Jugoo, of Mayville, Durban, on Sunday, July 3, the bride being Miss Sooki Jugoo, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jugoo, of Mayville, and the bridegroom was Mr. Hiranman, son of Mr. and Mrs. R. Athmaram, of Cavendish. A large pandal was set up for the occasion, which was beautifully decorated by Mr. Jayshunker Kalideen of Durban.

Obituary

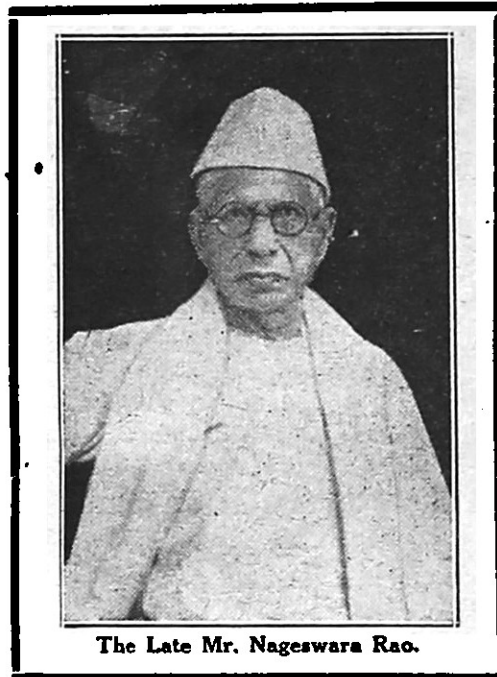
Death Of Well Known

Indian Merchant

The death occurred with tragic suddenness at his residence on Saturday night of Hajeer Essop Cassim Coovadia, of Messrs. E. C. Coovadia & Son., Pine Street. Mr. Coovadia, who was an old resident of Durban, was a pioneer Indian businessman, being associated with commerce, first with his brothers, since 1886. His head office was in Durban, with branches at Maritzburg, Ladysmith and Harrismith. In 1892 the firm closed down their retail departments and became engaged entirely in wholesale trade. Since 1932, after the death of his former partners, he traded under his own name. Mr. Coovadia, who was highly respected by his compatriots, was the treasurer of the Madressa Anjuman-i-Islam. The funeral, which took place Saturday evening, was largely attended, friends and relatives coming from the Transvaal and various parts of the Province to pay their last respects.

The Late Mr. Nageswara Rao

By the recent death of Mr. Nageswara Rao Madras has lost a great man. He was a well-known businessman and philanthropist of Madras. The Telugu country and culture are the poorer for his death; for he was a great and discerning patron of art and literature and all good causes. Starting life as a businessman, he made a large fortune which he gave away lavishly for public causes deserving of his support. An ardent Congressman, he was a devoted follower of Gandhiji and gave unstinted support to his movement. His *Audhra Patrika*, a nationalist daily in Telugu, has championed the cause of the Congress with courage and pertinacity and carried the message of Gandhiji, day in and day out, to the very heart of the Andhradesa. Nageswara Rao was a kind-hearted gentleman distinguished by his



The Late Mr. Nageswara Rao.

generous benefactions and unswerving loyalty to the Congress. A patriot of a high order, a man full of the milk of human kindness, the late Mr. Nageswara Rao was one of the few that realised that his wealth was for the benefit of those that were in distress and suffering. writes the *Indian Review*.

A special general meeting of the Andhra Maha Sabha was held in Durban to mourn the sad loss of the late Mr. Nageswara Rao. The Andhra graduate and Principal of the Tongaat vernacular school paid a high tribute to him for his good services.

Death Of Mr. Phillip Veerasamy

Mr. Phillip Veerasamy, who died in tragic circumstances in the recent motor accident at Inchanga, was well known in the laundry and dry-cleaning business both in Durban and Pietermaritzburg. Before going into business he was employed by Mr. G. Palmer, of Zululand. He was also well-known in the catering trade in Natal. He is survived by his wife, six sons and four daughters.

Doings In India

India And The Next War

INTERVIEWED by the Associated Press, at Karachi on his return from England, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai said: "It appears to me that however intense be the desire for peace on the part of some European Powers, war appears to be inevitable. As regards the Indian problem itself, it would be correct to say that Great Britain, for the first time at all events, is openly realising the importance the problem occupies among world politics both as a factor for peace and also in regard to material support in the ensuing struggle. She has also realised that India would not fight as she was unsuspectingly led to do in the last war on the slogan that the fight of their lives was the fight for the liberation of the subject races of the world. This time, if the problem remains unsolved Great Britain, so far as India is concerned, will have to carry on a lone fight."

"Support Your National Industries"

At the North Tanjore District Political Conference held at Thirubuvanam village, Madras, under the presidency of Mr. L. Krishna Swami Bharati, Mr. K. Ramán Menon, Minister for Courts and Prisons, in opening the Conference said, as compared with the demands made of its citizens by Italy, Japan and Germany and Russia, was it too much to ask of Indians for the sake of their liberty from foreign yoke that they should wear khadi, that they should think and act in terms of nationalism and stand united and sink their differences of caste and creed. Violence was repugnant to the genius of Hindu culture. So any sacrifice in the interests of the country must be based on Ahimsa, truth and peace. When Indians united as a nation and refused to let India to be exploited, then it was that the rulers would take notice and come to terms. What should they do but take to khadi more and more, steadily and surely, so that India would no more be a dumping ground for foreign cloth. They all knew those days when this movement was at its height and Lancashire godowns began to be crowded with stocks that India refused to take. The nation as a whole gained much and a spirit of self-reliance began to pervade the length and breadth of the land. Should they not keep it up even before them? He hoped that at least from now, they would all cast off their foreign cloth and take to encouraging the products of the weavers of the countryside. It was a most curious phenomenon, continued the speaker, to see people talk of protection and safeguarding of the mother tongue but clad in cloth made four thousand miles away, forgetting the fact that the in-

degenous cloth had no market and the producers were dying in thousands for want of support.

"Zeal Misplaced"

"At a time when negotiations between the Congress and the Muslim League are in progress and when the Congress has risen to the fullest extent for its ideal of communal unity, it was absolutely inadvisable to make the public platform the arena for futile controversies and show zeal in accusing each other," observed Maulana Abdul Kalam Azád, member of the Congress Working Committee, in the course of a lengthy statement to the press. Mr. Azad stated that Mr. Jinnah's alleged statement in reply to an address in Bombay that the Congress was never a national organisation and that it was a rank organisation, masquerading in the garb of a national organisation, and the statement challenging the right of the Congress to make Hindi a compulsory language in municipal and Government schools, has compelled him (Mr. Azad) to give the true facts. Mr. Azad referred to the detailed article by Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru as President of the Congress on the subject. An Education Board was formed at the last session of the Congress under the chairmanship of Dr. Zakir Hussain and several statements of this Board have already been published, even one of which could have been sufficient to clarify to Mr. Jinnah the attitude of the Congress. But (says Mr. Azad) in his misplaced zeal to malign the Congress, Mr. Jinnah has not felt the necessity for knowing the true facts. Mr. Azad maintained that the decision as well as the action of the Congress is fully in accord with the demands of responsible Muslim bodies and supporters of Urdu and it is the only correct solution of the problem; that is to say, clear, simple Urdu, as spoken in Northern Indian cities, should be accepted as the national and inter-provincial language of the country and both the Devanagri and Urdu scripts should be recognised for writing it; the State providing facilities for both the scripts. For this reason, the Congress has adopted Hindustani, which will be made compulsory, the script being optional. Mr. Azad finally says that the Madras Government are publishing in both the Urdu and Devanagri scripts "A Hindustani Reader," prepared under the supervision of Dr. Zakir Hussain, for primary classes and he concludes that it is regrettable that Mr. Jinnah exceeds all limits in his zeal to accuse the Congress of communalism.

More Money For Provinces

It is understood the Government of the United Provinces propose to call at

an early date a conference of representatives of all provinces in India to discuss the question of increasing provincial revenues. They might also consider in detail the seventh schedule of the Government of India Act, which contains a list of sources from which taxation can be raised by Provincial Governments. The Government of Bombay are contemplating calling a conference of representatives of all Provincial Government to find out if it would not be possible to have a uniform policy regarding labour and jail reform. Labour disputes in industrial provinces will loom large and the manner in which these should be tackled will be considered. The question of better treatment of prisoners and better facilities to them and the abolition of the present classification will also be considered by this conference.

Madras Premier On The Weavers' Sad Plight

The hon. Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, Premier of Madras, in an interview said: "I have returned from Salem thoroughly satisfied with the working of the Prohibition movement and the measures for enforcement. I was pleased beyond words with the co-operation that I saw between officials and non-officials in carrying out measures to this end. Anyone can see in the faces of the village folk the improvement resulting from Prohibition. I was sad to see the plight of the handloom weavers in Salem district who are suffering greatly. It must be the same in other weaving districts also. The handloom weavers urge that they should be given protection against Japanese cloth. The people who sympathise with these weavers should do all that they can to protect our handlooms against mill-cloth and its destructive competition. A great craft and the very industrious innocent families engaged in it are in need of protection at the hands of the public."

Directory Of Indian Manufacturers, 1938, Edition

The Association for the Development of Swadeshi Industries, Delhi, whose activities in the industrial field, specially the organisation of annual All India Industrial Exhibition at Delhi are already well-known, is publishing the 2nd Edition (1938) of the "Directory of Indian Manufacturers." The success achieved by the first edition of this publication has already been voiced by the Press as well as by prominent commercial magnates and leaders of Indian thought. The sale of the first edition was so encouraging that it has been decided to increase the number of the publication for the next edition. All the names and addresses of the bona-fide Indian manufacturers will be incorporated free of charge. The price of the Directory has been kept sufficiently low i.e. Rs. 3/15/- as the sole object of the publication is to help the development of Indian industries and enterprises and not to make profit,

The Sporting World

Verulam Temple Football Club

ON Sunday July 10, the Verulam Temple Football Club met the Stamford Hill Football Club, in a friendly match on the Ottawa Indian Ground. The match resulted in a draw by 1-1. C. Perumal, who was goalie for the home team, produced wonderful results by saving several dangerous shots from the powerful shooting forwards of the visiting team. The home team was backed by a strong centre line in which J. Dallis, the centre-half, was always prominent. The visitors' goalie was outstanding, and he broke up many promising Temples' attacks.

On Sunday July 17, the Verulam Temple Football Club, "A" and "B," will meet the Nightingale Sporting Club, "A" and "B," of Mayville, in a friendly match on the Ottawa Indian Ground, commencing at 2, and 3-15 p.m.

Verulam Junior Football Club

A meeting was held at the Verulam Service Station, on Saturday, July 2. It unanimously agreed upon to ask Mr. P. Parek to be the protem chairman. Some of those present at the meeting proposed that the club should run under an independent body whereas the opposed party said that it should be called the "Verulam Junior Football Club." This was put to vote and the majority decided to call the club as "Verulam Junior Football Club" under the officials of the parent body. The following officials were elected for the ensuing year:— Captain: Mr. V. Jata; vice-captain: Mr. T. V. Harry; hon. secretary: Mr. M. Kistensamy; treasurer: Mr. M. R. Harry. The above club members were before playing for the Verulam Temples Football Club. Any teams wishing to challenge the above club should communicate with the hon. secretary, Mr. Kistensamy, c/o 19, Moss Street, Verulam.

South Coast Win Soccer Cup

The final of the B. M. Singh's Natal Cup played by the Sunday units resulted in a hollow win for the South Coast Football Association by nine goals to one. Their opponents, the representatives of Maritaburg County, were completely overrun, the half-time score being 7-1 in favour of the South Coast. In the second half South Coast monopolised play to score another two goals. The winning side played dashing football and this combined with their knowledge of the home conditions completely upset the visitors.

Pietermaritzburg Sports

At the annual meeting of the Pietermaritzburg Indian Sports Association, held on Sunday, July 3, the following officials were elected for the

By "Rambler"

ensuing year:—President: Mr. V. Arumugam; secretary and treasurer: Mr. Dhew.

Estcourt Indian School Sports

Under the aegis of the Estcourt Indian Parents' and Teachers' Union, the annual sports for children attending the Government Indian School, was held at the school sports ground on Friday, July 1. An unusually big programme of sports events was carried out throughout the day. Although most of the children were of tender ages, they showed remarkable ability and keenness in the various competitions. A series of football matches, played under the league system, by the "A" and "B" division teams, for two beautiful trophies presented by the late Mr. E. M. Haffeejee, provided much interest. The Blue Bells emerged victors in the "A" division and the Stars in the "B" division. At the conclusion of the day's events, Mr. M. E. Haffeejee, President of the Parents' and Teachers' Union, presented the many beautiful prizes to the successful competitors. The officials and members of the organising union desire to convey through the medium of this paper their sincerest thanks to all those who have so generously helped towards the success of the event.

Weight-Lifting

At the Sastri College in front of a fair but keen audience and under the able refereeship of Mr. T. M. Craig, the best local authority of the Iron Game, the following poundages were lifted in the various classes last Saturday.

	Body-weight.	T.H.M. Press.	T.H. Snatch.	T.H.C. & Jerk.
Bantamweight.				
L. Bhana	108	...	96	136
K. Moodley	109	96	107½	147
Featherweight.				
S. G. Badal	127½	101	121	161
R. M. Patel	127	111	131	171
Lightweight.				
G. Patel	148½	141	126	171
T. Crozier	141	136	157½	201
Middleweight.				
S. Dunstone	154	136	146	201

Last year's two South African Federation Lifting records were broken. R. M. Patel lifted 131lbs. in the Two Hand Snatch and T. Crozier 157½lbs. against last year's records of 130 and 154lbs. respectively. S. Dunstone did well considering his injured knee. K. Moodley's total is very commendable for his body-weight. S. Gunpath Badal's improvement is marked having exceeded his last total by 38lbs. The other lifters not named so far were B. Rajput and Raman

Patel. Thanks are due to Mr. R. Govindoo, who was the stage manager and clerk of scales.

Jawahar Sporting Club

A meeting of the Jawahar Sporting Club, Johannesburg, was held at the Gandhi Barat Vidyalya, to welcome Mr. Shantilal P. Patel, ex-president of the club, who has returned after a short visit to India. Mr. Patel had served as a volunteer at the Indian National Congress session held at Haripura last February, and there he had the opportunity of meeting Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who sent best wishes to the members of the club.

Parsee Cyclists

It is learned from New York that the three Parsee cyclists, Kaikoo Kharas, Rustom Gandhi and Ruttan Shroff, who are on a world tour and who visited South Africa some time ago, have reached there. They have covered 37,000 miles since they left Bombay five years ago. They do not expect to be home again before 1943. They have visited thirty-five countries in five continents. They estimate that they have spent £2,000 since they left their homes. The cyclists were received at the City Hall, New York, by the Acting Mayor Newbold Morris, who signed their voluminous book of autobiographs and affixed the city seal to it. All the three travellers are rather short and stocky and say that despite their having averaged 100 miles a day, they have gained weight. They plan to stay in New York a month.

Hill View Government-Aided Indian School Building Fund

Continued from July 1.

CLARE ESTATE: Messrs. Moonsamy Naidoo £1 1s.; F. C. Pillay £7; Nagan Pillay 10s.; R. Moonsamy £1; and C. R. Pillay 10s. 6d. CLAIRWOOD: Messrs. A. M. Naidoo 5s.; S. Pillay 2s.; S. Maharaj 2s. 6d.; S. Subdee 5s.; V. Oliver 2s.; R. M. Pillay 2s.; P. P. Pillay 5s.; K. Veloo 5s.; S. J. Pillay 5s.; V. M. Pillay £1 1s.; S. P. Pillay 5s.; Y. K. Naidoo 2s.; A Friend 2s. 6d.; M. Peters 2s. 6d.; B. Govender 10s.; D. Ramlagan 10s.; and S. G. Govender 10s. RIVERSIDE AND DURBAN NORTH: Messrs. T. T. Pillay 5s.; A. M. Khan 5s.; M. S. Naicker 10s. 6d.; M. Kadir Bros. £1 1s.; and Bob Naidoo 5s. 6d. WENTWORTH: Mr. Marimuthoo Govender £1 1s. MAIDSTONE: Messrs. Hussein Saib & Sons. 10s. 6d.; Estate Raj Mahomed 10s. 6d.; A. Jeawon Bros. 10s. 6d.; A. M. Moodley £1 1s.; S. V. Naidoo & Co. £2 2s.; N. Naidoo & Sons. £1 1s.; G. M. Reddy & Sons. £1 1s.; Lalkissooth & Sons. £1 1s. Vengetas 1s.; S. M. Vawda 5s.; and Moonsamy Govender 10s.—To be continued.

:0:

To Club Secretaries

Secretaries are requested to send in their reports for publication to reach us not later than Wednesday mornings.

The "FRIENDS of INDIA" SERIES

Short biographical sketches of eminent men, who have laboured for the good of India.

Copious extracts from the speeches and writings of the "Friends of India" on Indian affairs are given in the sketches. Each volume has a fine frontispiece.

Lord Minto,
 Rev. Dr. Miller,
 E. S. Montagu,
 Lord Ripon,
 Ravi Varma,
 Toru Dutt,
 Sir C. Sankaran Nair,
 Sir Henry Cotton,
 John Bright,
 Lal Mohun Ghose,
 Mrs. Annie Besant,
 H. H. The Aga Khan,
 Allan O. Hume,
 A. M. Bose,
 Dadabhai Naoroji,
 Ramakrishna Paramhansa,
 V. P. Madhava Rao C.I.E.,
 Raja Ram Mohan Roy,
 Bahimtulla Mahomed Sayani,
 Dinshaw Edutji Wacha,
 Ishwer Chander Vidyasagar,
 V. Krishnaswami Aiyar,
 Babu Surendranath Banerjee.

Lord Morley,
 Lord Macaulay,
 Sir Pherozshah Mehta,
 Swami Rama Tirath,
 Sir Salar Jung,
 Edmund Burke,
 Henry Fawcett,
 Lord Hardinge,
 Kristo Das Pal,
 M. K. Gandhi,
 Sir Syed Ahmed Khan,
 Budruddin Tyabji,
 W. C. Bonnerji,
 Charles Bradlaugh,
 Diwan O. Rangachari,
 Pandit Madan Mohar Malaviya,
 Rao Bahadur R. N. Mudholkar,
 Dr. Rash Behari Ghose,
 The Rt. Hon. Syed Amir Ali,
 H. H. Shri Sayaji Rao Gaekwar,
 Kashinath Trimbak Telang,
 Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk,
 Behramji M. Malbai.

Price: One Shilling Each

APPLY:

MANAGER, INDIAN OPINION,
 PHOENIX, NATAL.

'INDIAN OPINION'

(Founded by Mahatma Gandhi in 1903)

For The Moral, Political and
 Social Advancement Of Indians
 In South Africa.

Published Every Friday.

Subscription Rates.

Payable Always In Advance.

Within the Union	21s.	Annually
" " "	11s.	Half-yearly
Outside the Union	22s. 6d.	Annually
" " "	12s.	Half-yearly

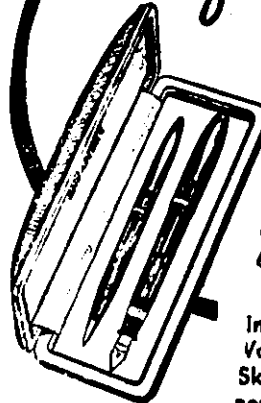
Become a Subscriber and persuade your friends
 to do likewise.

Apply to—

Manager,
 Indian Opinion,
 Phoenix, Natal.

**THE WORLD'S
 FINEST AND THRIFTIEST PEN**

Lifetime Feathertouch



Which do you consider the better buy? One Lifetime* Sheaffer with Feathertouch Point that gives finest performance as long as you live—or a score of cheap pens that wear out and are discarded? Sheaffer alone gives a Lifetime* guarantee and is the only pen that provides ALL of today's modern pen features.

Streamline Balance makes writing a pleasure... One-stroke Filling, Vacuum or Lever Fill... 400% more Skrip per stroke than multiple stroke pens... Air-sealed, dry-proof desk and pocket pens... Feathertouch 2-way writing... VISULATED pen—with last drop visibility and insulated for perfect flow.

Matched pen and pencil ensembles. Many thrilling colour combinations. Look for the white dot—it means lifelong satisfaction. At leading stores.

There's no other Lifetime pen

Use the Last Drop

*All Lifetime pens are unconditionally guaranteed for the life of the owner except against loss and willful damage. When serviced, subject to only a small fee for insurance, postage and handling.

W. A. SHEAFFER PEN CO., Port Madison, Iowa, U.S.A. 18

SHEAFFER'S

અમેરીકાની બનાવટની હુનીયામાં એકી અવાજે વખણાએકી.
 જન્મી પર્યંત લેખીત ગરન્ટી સાથે
 શીફરની પેન અને પેનસીલો તેમજ રાઇસ ગોલ્ડની
 હુટી પેનસીલો મળી શકશે.

સોલ એજન્ટ :

Wholesale Stockists:—

I. C. ASHABHAI & Co.,

35, Commissioner St., JOHANNESBURG.
 'Phone 333716. P. O. Box 4838. 143A

Congress Jubilee Albums

An artistic Jubilee Album containing the photos of all Congress Presidents from 1885 to 1935. The pictures have been done in three colours with smart decorative borders. The best available pictures of the Congress Presidents have been chosen for the colour printing.

Price: 2s. 6d.

To Be Had From:—

"INDIAN OPINION,"

Phoenix, Natal.

Are You a subscriber of
 'Indian Opinion'? If not, Why not?