

INDIAN OPINION

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NOTES AND NEWS

A Worthy Example

HERE were some interesting facts disclosed at the anniversary of the M. K. Gandhi Library which was celebrated on Tuesday night. This institution is an unique one in the history of Indians in South Africa in that it is donated by one single individual, namely, the late Parsee Rustomjee and is maintained by the Trust created by him in the name of his late wife Bai Jeibai Rustomjee. Hitherto its usefulness was limited only to the Indian community but according to the last report it was taken advantage of by 62 Europeans, 862 Coloureds and 1019 Natives. The use of the Library is, of course, free to all. The Mayor of Durban who was present when the report was submitted and, for that matter, all the other Europeans present must have felt somewhat embarrassed that while the doors of the Municipal Library and most of the public institutions were barred to non-Europeans here was an institution which welcomed all sections of the community irrespective of class, colour or creed. The Indian community has reason to take pride in the fact that it is able to teach a lesson in this respect to South Africa. That such a large number of Natives have taken advantage of the Library should act as an impetus to the Indians to spare a little time from their cinema and other engagements for this temple of knowledge.

A Lending Library

Year after year a pressing demand is made that the Library should be turned into a lending library. Of course all these years it has been a reference Library and has had limited resources to meet the expense of its upkeep. To turn it now into a lending library would entail a further expense which it might be difficult for the Trust to provide. But since there is such a pressing demand and so far not a single one of our wealthy brethren has been prepared to emulate the noble example of the late Parsee Rustomjee it would perhaps not be very difficult for the Library Committee to evolve a scheme which would partially, if not wholly, satisfy the need of the public. Perhaps a fee might be imposed on persons desiring to borrow books and

only those books that could be replaced without difficulty could be lent out. An experiment in this direction would perhaps not be out of place and if it proves successful the Library would certainly gain in popularity.

Nurses Condemn Colour Bar

A motion was recently passed in the Cape Provincial Council asking that all Hospital Boards make provision for non-European servants to wash and sponge non-European patients where non-European nurses were not available on the ground that attending to non-European patients must have a demoralising influence on the character of young girls coming from the country. Dr. P. Van Heerden writes in *The Guardian* on the subject as follows:

"Fantastic as it may appear to ordinary civilised persons, no single voice was raised in that whole Provincial Council to protest against this monstrous slur on the nursing profession. Mr. Watermeyer did say that he doubted the demoralising effect, but no one pointed out that the nursing profession is a humane profession, and that decency and humanity do not fade out when a patient is non-European. The profession is concerned with the care of the sick and suffering, and sickness and suffering are no less distressing to a non-European than to a European. I have the authority of the entire nursing staff of the Groote Schoor Hospital—as fine and selfless a body of women as it is possible to find, and with whom I have had the privilege of working for four years—to state that they have not been demoralised nor felt degraded by carrying out the high traditions of their profession. The Provincial Council does not seem to realise that they would have the the whole medical profession to deal with if they tried to act on a motion of this nature. Would it be too much to ask the Provincial Council, instead of paying attention to letters from isolated individuals, to

consult the nursing profession before passing such preposterous motions?

While we do know of individual cases where nurses resent attending to non-European patients, we were convinced that the profession as a whole would never tolerate such differentiation. We are glad to note this voice of protest sounded by Dr. Van Heerden on behalf of that profession.

Asiatic Properties In Pietersburg

The Town Clerk of Pietersburg, Mr. P. M. Elffers, supplied a list of Asiatic companies holding property in that town to the Asiatic Land Laws Commission on September 3. Mr. Elffers said some of the companies had been in existence since 1903 and the last was registered as far back as 1921. There was no reason to suspect, he said, that there had been any contraventions of the latest amendment to the Asiatic Land Act of 1932. The majority of Asiatics in Pietersburg were of long residence, some having resided here for 50 years. According to the last census the total number of Asiatics in Pietersburg was 375 and Asiatic companies held properties in Pietersburg which were valued at £50,000. The total valuation of the town's properties was £1,000,000.

Every Nation To Determine

Its Own Government.

The Inter-Parliamentary Union Conference which met at The Hague adopted a resolution declaring its conviction that as an essential condition for the promotion of a good understanding and international co-operation in the interests of all nations, it was necessary to place beyond doubt the right of every nation to determine its own form of government without interference of any kind whatsoever by the peoples or governments of other countries. The Italian delegation refrained from voting on this. The next conference will be held at Oslo on August 27, 1939.

Prohibition Movement In India

Prohibition movement which is rapidly spreading in India has drawn messages of support from far off corners of Europe. The following letter from Mrs. Caroline Armfield, a nonagenarian, from Thiat, France, published in *Hartian* exactly in the form it was received by Mahatma Gandhi will be read with interest by our readers and might perhaps be a blessing to some who are addicted to drink and lack the courage to give it up. The letter reads:

"Dear brother Grandhi—Thousands of the English friends of India rejoice to hear that you are striving to induce the Hindoos to abstain entirely from all alcoholic drinks. Alcohol is the greatest enemy to social reform as the Salvation Army knows well. I am 90 years old and have never allowed in my house a drop of wine or any other alcoholic liquor, either for drinking, or for use in cooking or

for medicine. I am the fourth generation of total abstainers in my family. My husband also was an active worker in the total abstinence rank. I came to France after his death to engage in Mission work. Alas the crimes in this country from the use of alcohol drinks are awful. More alcohol is consumed in France per person than in any other country in the world. I know that you desire the highest good of your fellow-countrymen and that you hail the aid of women. Every nation which does not advocate perfect equality between man and woman must suffer. The salvation Army and the Society of Friends (Quakers) of which I am a birthright member have always protested against disabilities. The woman with her distinct personal character is the complement of man, each sex has need of the other in the home and in the nation...Your English friend Caroline Armfield."

Indian Opinion

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 9TH, 1938

Indians And Their Means Of Livelihood

A FEW weeks ago we referred in these columns to an interview a deputation of the banana planters had with the Minister of Agriculture. The Agent-General for India has now submitted a memorandum to the Minister in support of the case for the protection of the banana growing industry in Natal, in which a strong plea for the restriction of banana imports from Portuguese East Africa when the Mozambique Convention is renewed has been made. It has been pointed out in the memorandum that since 1930 imports from Portuguese East Africa have increased to such an extent that it has not only forced down the price of locally grown bananas but a large area of land formerly under bananas has been forced out of cultivation. It is considered that, if imports are not restricted, Portuguese East African bananas will eventually drive Natal bananas from the market.

Just as the sugar industry owes

its present prosperity to the Indian labourer so does the banana industry in Natal owe its development to the Indian farmers, who have a virtual monopoly just as they have of vegetable gardening. More than 1,000 Indian families are engaged in the industry. It is maintained that if the local banana growers were permitted to supply all South Africa's needs a further 6,000 or 7,000 people would have a livelihood.

It has been pointed out further in the memorandum that between the year 1921 and 1936 a remarkable drift of the Indian population from rural to urban areas had taken place. The reason cannot be that urban life offers much prospects, "because the general policy seems to be to exclude Indians from nearly all avenues of employment except trade." The reason must be economic pressure.

From the purely Indian point of view this is a grave question affecting their means of livelihood.

As has been stated above these means are being daily restricted and one is at a loss to know where this increasing restriction is going to end. The only recourse the Indians now have is to the land and there too they are beginning to experience drawbacks. The cultivation of sugar cane had hitherto afforded many an Indian family a goodly income but the Sugar Agreement of 1936 has put an end to the extension of that cultivation. Now the Banana cultivation is in danger of being put a stop to. Indians are, therefore, naturally feeling uneasy and are making these pressing representations to the Union Government for relief.

The Agent-General has placed before the Government every aspect of the question not only from the point of view of the interests of Indians but he has shown how, if the protection asked for is not granted, it will have a detrimental effect economically on the Union.

The 'drift' of the Indian population from rural to urban areas, he has stated, "cannot be regarded as wholesome. It must accentuate the present slum problems. It must also aggravate the urban unemployment problem. It would therefore seem desirable on all sides to take measures to prevent, or at least reduce this 'drift,' which may otherwise assume more serious proportions."

By considering the representations of the banana planters favourably the Government will, therefore, not only satisfy the Indians but will prevent the swelling of the rank of the unemployed, will prevent the growth of slum conditions, will add to the prosperity of the Union by preventing the money going outside and will aid other industries allied to the banana industry such as box-making, packing, etc.

We sincerely trust the Government will view the question from this broad aspect and afford protection to the local banana industry against a formidable foreign competition.

CAPITAL AND LABOUR

MAHATMA GANDHI'S VIEWS

A GROUP of students, holding University degrees, who have decided to devote themselves to the cause of labour, recently visited Mahatma Gandhi at Segaon, Wardha. Gandhiji gladly gave them time and talked to them on the various questions they raised. He explained to them how almost since the beginning of his public life in South Africa he had been closely associated with labour. When he settled down to practice at the bar in South Africa he decided to give the whole of his spare time to work for the Indian settlers there, and the first man who came to him for assistance was an indentured labourer. This case at once put him in touch with labour. The labourers brought to him their troubles with their employers and also their personal and domestic worries, and that gave him a glimpse into their lives as nothing else could have done. Non-violence was the first thing he placed before them, and non-violence was the only thing that they had been pledged to observe when, at a critical stage in the Satyagraha campaign, nearly 60,000 labourers downed their tools and faced imprisonment. They went through untold hardship, suffering, starvation, and some even died, but they adhered to non-violence until the end. Their condition was particularly difficult and in a sense worse than the workers here. They were not free, but indentured, and they had to fight not only for justice from their employers but for the abolition of the opprobrious

£3 tax which threatened them with extinction. But non violence helped them to pull through. His work in Champaran and Ahmedabad was recent history. Regarding Champaran he said that the condition of the peasants there was almost the same as the indentured labourers, and that they had failed in their agitation for nearly half a century for there was no cohesive power of non-violence to hold them together. There had been several riots and their condition had grown worse every year. But the first taste of non-violence breathed new life into them, and at the end of a remarkably brief struggle they were emancipated.

"Without that necessary discipline in non-violence," said Gandhiji, "they would have internecine strife, and would never be ready to develop the strength that is needed to enable them to realise the power that they possess. Organisation, technical skill, and everything else would follow the acceptance of the fundamental principle of non-violence. Class collaboration would also follow as a matter of course. They are strong in numbers and yet they feel so dependent, so very much at the mercy of their employers. That is because they do not know their own inherent strength. Otherwise what is there to prevent them from pooling their own resources and dictate terms as employers do now. The thing that they have to realise is that labour is as much capital as metal. That realisation can come only through acceptance of non-violence.

"But after that realisation has come, and they have come to their own, non-violence does not become superfluous. If they were to bid good bye to it, they would be as bad as capitalists and turn exploiters themselves. The realisation of their strength combined with adherence to non-violence would enable them to co-operate with capital and turn it to proper use. Then they will not regard it as a conflicting interest, they will not regard the mill and the machinery as belonging to the exploiting agents and grinding them down, but as their own instruments of production, and will therefore protect them as well as they would their own property. They will not steal time and turn out less work, but will put in the most they can. In fact, capital and labour will be mutual trustees, and both will be trustees of consumers. The trusteeship theory is not unilateral, and does not in the least imply superiority of the trustee. It is, as I have shown, a perfectly mutual affair, and each believes that his own interest is best safeguarded by safeguarding the interest of the other. "May you propitiate the gods and may the gods propitiate you, and may you reach the highest good by this mutual propitiation," says the Bhagawadgita. There is no separate species called gods in the universe, but all who have the power of production and will work for the community using that power are gods—labourers no less than the capitalists."

GREETINGS TO PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU

THE International African Service Bureau, speaking in the name of millions of black toilers in Africa, the West Indies, and other lands, extend heartiest fraternal greetings to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on his visit to London, and pledge its support to the Indian workers and peasants in their struggle for national freedom and social emancipation.

Africans and peoples of African descent will never forget the sympathy which the Indian people showed Abyssinia in her hour of crisis.

The Negro workers who form the

vanguard of the toiling masses of the African peoples are at present struggling against capitalist exploitation in Trinidad, Jamaica and British Guiana, side by side with their Indian brothers. Unity between the two races is being forged in the course of their common struggle.

The African peoples welcome the declaration of the Indian National Congress that "India can be no party to imperialist war and will not permit her man-power and resources to be exploited in the interests of British Imperialism," and that India shall not

"join any war without the express consent of her people." They also endorse the view expressed by the President of the Indian Congress Socialist Party that "every war in which the British Government is involved must by the very nature of the case be an imperialist war.

We feel confident that if we loyally adhere to these principles our two movements will not only continue to march side by side, but that we shall achieve that final and irrevocable victory over Imperialism.—*International African Opinion.*

WHAT IS THE MATTER WITH MONEY?

Some Results Of Mingling Of Functions

OUT of the association in money of the functions of a symbol of trust, a store of value, and a measure of value, comes a quaint bit of incongruity. In no other instance do I store up a great quantity of symbols in order to gain a great amount of the intangible reality which the symbol is supposed to represent, nor do I accumulate many measuring instruments in order to get a great quantity of the thing to be measured. For instance, I do not amass great numbers of national flags in an effort to increase my patriotism; nor do I pile up myriads of crucifixes in a yearning to become holy; nor, again, do I accumulate a great many weighing scales in order to get much weight. Yet that is the sort of thing we do with dollars.

Because the symbol for trust is also a store of value, a financial loan as an expression of trust is also a debt to be paid by the person to whom the trust was expressed. And so the modern expansion of credit is also an expansion of debt. The expansion of credit is not all just pleasure and profit, but gives rise to many troubles and some doubts. Since the functions of store of value and symbol of trust are mingled, there is almost inevitable confusion between wealth and debt; a confusion most useful to the bankers.

Since money was a store of value before modern forms of credit developed, that function is stronger and more persistent and more widely felt than its function of being a symbol of trust. And so when confidence breaks down and we have an economic depression, people begin in a panic to hoard money and retrench and postpone new ventures. That withdraws money from circulation and slows down the circulation of the remainder. Soon there is so little money in circulation that millions of people are idle, and presently they are on the brink of starvation. They did not stop for a vacation. They wanted to work. Their work was useful, some of it necessary to society. Yet it must stop. If the medium of exchange were separate from the store of value, this grave evil of unemployment need not happen or at least it would be far less.

The combination of money as an interest-bearing commodity and money as a symbol of credit has made other vast difficulties, dramatically illustrated during the last twenty five years. In so-called "good" times men's industrial and commercial enthusiasm runs high and they readily borrow to start and operate great enterprises. Or governments in time of war, when men's patriotism is strong, borrow vast sums. Then comes the depression and there is

By

RICHARD B. GREGG
In "The Modern Review"

(Continued from last week)

no wherewithal to pay interest on the large debts. So private businesses go bankrupt and undergo what they call "reorganizations;" while governments declare a moratorium or compound with their creditors or flatly repudiate their debts. Or they devalue their currencies in order to lighten the burden of debt and interest payments. There has been so much of that in the last twenty years that now almost all interest payments have been sealed down to a half or a third of what was formerly customary. Even the rate of interest is considerably lowered. This means that capitalism, founded on the sanctity of contracts, is weakening partly because people cannot live up to their contracts to pay money; and they cannot live up to their money contracts partly because of the institution of interest. Here again is an instance of trouble because of the mixture of functions of money. A suitable reform of money might save much of the superstructure of society.

How Money Makes Bankers Powerful

I have mentioned bankers as being storers and renters of the money commodity. Because money is much more than a necessary commodity, and because they have become so skilful in operating this symbol, bankers are much more than its lessors and storage warehouse keepers. Being in a position of great power, they announce whether they do or do not believe in a certain enterprise. If they believe in it they issue to its promoters the symbols of their belief. Thus bankers create money and manipulate it. This creation and issue of credit money is indeed the chief business of bankers. As inventors and nurses of the newer forms of money they have arbitrarily established some of the rules of its operation. But not all these rules were made by the bankers. Most of the modes of operation of symbols grow inevitably and necessarily out of the inner nature of the symbols or the assumptions upon which they are based. In algebra there are a few basic assumptions or rules about x , y , and z , and whole body of algebra grows inevitably out of the logic of those initial assumptions or characteristics of the symbols. And in checkers or chess there are certain initial rules as to how the pieces shall move and as to the purpose of the game. All the complex game follows auto-

matically. So it is with money. I believe that a number of so-called "economic laws" are merely the result of the particular logic of this set of symbols and counters called money. But the multiplicity of functions of money makes the basic assumptions very complex, so the resulting "economic laws" are not only very limited statements of probability but also are often mutually contradictory and confused in operation.

One of the inherent characteristics of man, a characteristic which separates him from all other animals, is his use of symbols. He has used symbols from pre historic times. Gestures, dances, pictures, signs, words, numbers, flags, emblems, dress, architecture, all are symbols as well as having other functions. Without symbols of some sort, probably man could not think or at least his thinking could only be rudimentary, his emotions would be scanty, and his actions but few and simple. Symbols are our chief and probably earliest intellectual and emotional tools. The psychologists tell us that symbols are stimulators and carriers of energy. The use of national flags in war time is a vivid example. Or you may say that symbols are not merely understood. They are believed in. And so, because belief always results in action or influences it, symbols cause action. Symbols also organize unawares our feeling, thinking and action. We readily perceive that machines and material tools organize our action and establish many of our habits. Symbols, as emotional and intellectual tools, act in the same way, though more subtly. We cannot do without symbols, but to use them safely and make progress we should frequently examine and criticise them, and occasionally correct and revise.

As a symbol money stimulates and carries energy. See how creative financial credit has been. And as an organizer of certain forms of thought, sentiment and action, money has played a special formative part in the development of industrial production, commerce, transport, communications and of government itself. It has strongly influenced men's minds and inner attitudes, even their appearance. In an illustrated supplement of a Sunday *New York Times* the photographs of about a dozen Japanese business-men and financiers showed expressions not typically Japanese at all, but just like the expressions on the faces of a dozen American or British men of the same occupation.

Because of the immense importance of symbols in the conscious and unconscious life of man, it is clear that those who are skilled in the manipulation of symbols control our thinking, emotions,

sentiments, our actions, our whole lives. Of this we are not clearly and vividly aware, and so those who thus control are not usually held responsible. Money is our prime economic symbol, and those who have superior skill in its manipulation control our lives and all our institutions. A sign of the power of money is the grandeur of bank buildings and offices. They are as ornate for this age as the cathedrals were in the middle ages. Money is one of the most powerful social controls in modern western civilisation, ranking with private property in land and organised

State violence in the form of armies and police. It might be argued that money has perverted the whole principle and operation of private property, and has been an important cause of evil results from machinery. Because of the stimulating and habit-forming power of conscious daily use, money is perhaps now the most powerful of these social controls. But unless a powerful social control is intrinsically accurate and unambiguous, and ethical in its very operation, its continued use will gravely injure and perhaps destroy society.

Perhaps one reason why our econo-

mic-social system is so tough and tenacious, despite the immense shocks and dislocations of wars, depressions and revolutions is that man has to use symbols and to have some medium of exchange.

Many economic authorities state that we have solved the main problems of production, and that the great task now is to solve the problems of distribution. Money as the medium common of exchange plays a big part here, and a correction of its defects would be of great assistance.

(To be continued)

American Notes

(BY H. STEFAN SANTESSON)

Boycott Of Hardit Singh Malik

THE Hon. Hardit Singh Malik, former C.I.D. man and war ace, now India Trade Commissioner to the United States, arrived in this country on July 4. He was met at the pier by delegations representing the India Chamber of Commerce and the India Welfare Society, including Sirdar J. J. Singh, President, India Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Mubarak Ali Khan, Director, India Welfare Society and others. The India Political Council, Nationalist organisation, issued a call for a community boycott of this and later functions. During the following weeks Mr. Malik was honoured on a number of occasions by both Americans and his countrymen, including the India League and the Chamber. Mrs. Magan S. Dave, wife of the Vice-president of the Chamber, presided at a tea for Mr. Malik on July 13. An interesting aspect of the situation is the determined effort of the Hearst Press to whitewash Malik and his purposes. One long feature article, syndicated, appeared in the Sunday Journal—American describing Mr. Malik as having come here with the blessings of Jawaharlal Nehru, Gandhiji and S. C. Bose!

American Labour Hails Faquir Of Ipi

Representatives from 201 labour—fraternal and political groups—participated in the July 16 Conference in New York to rally support for the annual Peace Parade. Messrs. Brownstein, Venkatakrishniah and Santesson, attended on behalf of the India Political Council. In a brief speech before the gathering, Mr. Santesson charged that the American League for Peace and Freedom (the convening organization) and allied groups, were playing directly into England's hands as long as they concentrated on agitating on behalf of China and Spain and neglected the greatest of all the foes of Demo-

cracy, British Imperialism. Elected to the resolutions committee, Mr. Santesson advocated there the passing of a resolution by the Conference attacking the British bombings in Waziristan. The resolution was later passed by the 233 representatives of 386,000 workers and liberals of New York. The resolution follows: "Whereas the bombing of villages and the slaughter of innocent women and children by the British Army in Waziristan in North West India, reveals the Fascist nature of British colonial rule, the delegates to the New York Peace Parade Conference hereby protest such Fascist rule and support the fight of the Faquir of Ipi and the people of Waziristan in defence of the freedom of their land!"

India To Be Represented In Peace Parade

Every year thousands of people demonstrate in New York on behalf of Peace. Forty thousand marched in last year's Peace Parade. This year India will be represented. The India Political Council is officially participating. Members of the India Welfare Society and the Eastern Moslems Association will likewise march behind the National Flag. The entire parade is held under the auspices of the American League for Peace and Democracy. The Council has issued circulars in Urdu, Bengali and English, regarding the Parade—besides holding or participating in local rallies throughout the city.

India Welfare Society

The organization of the India Welfare Society progresses satisfactorily. Mr.

Santesson has resigned as Secretary of the Society. He is succeeded by Mr. Frank Buda. Mr. Abdul Tahid, prominent member of the Moslem Brotherhood, has become Vice-President. In addition to participating in the pier reception for the Hon. Mr. Malik, the Society held meetings on July 10 and 31 and gave a dinner at the new Pride of India Restaurant (owned by Mr. Hadiat Ullah), on July 17. Mr. Ramlal Bajpai, Chairman of India Welfare, presided at the dinner. Speakers included Dr. N. S. Hanoka, Mrs. Lillian Solomon (locally prominent Quaker), Mr. H. Stefan Santesson of the India Political Council, Mr. Mubarak Ali Khan and others.

News In Brief

The Eastern Moslems Association, meeting in Brooklyn on July 31, was addressed on the subject of the Peace Parade by Miss Frances Hutton of the American League for Peace and Democracy and by Mr. Santesson of the Council.

Mr. Basanta Koomar Roy's Indo-American Association gave a dinner on August 2, in honour of Sir Hari Singh Gour. The guest of honour spoke on Buddha. Mr. Roy has been active for many years as a radical publicist.

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M. K. GANDHI LIBRARY AND PARSEE RUSTOMJEE HALL

SEVENTEENTH ANNIVERSARY

THE Seventeenth Anniversary of the M. K. Gandhi Library and Parsee Rustomjee Hall was celebrated at the Parsee Rustomjee Hall on Tuesday evening. Notwithstanding inclement weather there was a fair attendance. A number of Europeans including the Mayor, Councillor Mr. Fleming Johnstone, the Mayoress, Mr. Robinson, the ex-Protector of Indian Immigrants were present. Mr. O. H. A. Jhaveri was in the chair. In the course of his brief speech, he paid a high tribute to the donor of the institution, the late Mr. Parsee Rustomjee, and said that it was ever growing in its usefulness. He also took the opportunity of wishing the Parsee community, who were celebrating its New Year that day, every happiness and prosperity.

The chairman also thanked the European guests that were present and garlanded the Mayor and presented bouquets to the Mayoress and other guests.

The Secretary, Mr. S. J. Randeria, in submitting the annual report of the Library and the Hall said the attendance of the public at the Library for the year under review was 70,237 which included 97,66 Indian students, 62 Europeans, 862 Coloureds and 1019 Natives. Al-

though this Library was established especially for the Indian community, others were welcomed as visitors without any distinction of class or colour.

A number of European Librarians from all over the Union who were in Durban attending the vacation course, visited the Library. Amongst the party were Mr. M. M. Sterling of the State Library, Pretoria, and Mr. J. Freer of the Witwatersrand University, Johannesburg. There were also about 12 Lady Librarians from the various Libraries in the Union.

Mr. Freer, who spoke for his colleagues, said that the other Libraries had a lesson to learn from this Library in that this institution is open to all and free of charge. He hoped that the day was not far off when the other Libraries would take the lesson from this one and open its doors to all, irrespective of race, creed or colour.

Many distinguished personalities from overseas and other parts of the Union paid visits to the Library. Notable among them were Miss Flaum, Zionist Lecturer, Palestine; Mr. and Mrs. R. Boller of Rangoon; Advocate Mr. R. W. Burne of Durban; Mr. C. R. Turner, Assistant City Librarian, Durban; Dr. J. S. Paraskevopoulos of Harvard Col-

lege, Observatory, Bloemfontein; Lt. Colonel Butler Porter, Commanding Officer of the Royal Duaban Light Infantry, and Mrs. G. H. Butler Porter.

There were in the Library for the use of the public 6185 books including 3003 English, 1756 Gujerati, 755 Hindi, 386 Tamil, 61 Telugu and 224 Urdu. An increase of 44 books has been made during the year suitable for teachers and students.

The Library receives 115 periodicals, including dailies, weeklies and monthlies in the following languages: English 62, Gujerati 31, Hindi 10, Tamil 5, Telugu 2 and Urdu 5. 1852 English, 486 Gujerati, 113 Hindi, 195 Tamil, 16 Telugu and 22 Urdu, a total of 2684 books were issued for reading in the Library during the year.

The sum of £320 15s. was spent during the year on the upkeep of the Library by the Bai Jerbai Rustomjee Trust.

Several lectures and other functions were held under the auspices of the Library Committee in the Parsee Rustomjee Hall which was used on forty occasions during the year.

The Secretary thanked the various publishers who supplied the Library with free copies of their papers during the year.

Things In General

Mrs. Rama Rau Addresses Cape University Club

THE progress made by the women of India towards emancipation, education, social upliftment, and the overcoming of age-long superstitions and caste prejudices, was outlined by Mrs. Rama Rau, wife of the Agent-General for India, in an address to the Cape University Club at a luncheon held at the Grand Hotel. She referred particularly to the remarkable growth of the All-India Women's Organisations, whose work first started with girls' schools about 50 years ago. Opposition to women's suffrage from men had not been so pronounced in India as in other countries. To-day women were represented in the Cabinet, in the Legislative Assembly, in courts and councils. Women had been granted the vote in India on exactly equal terms with men. Another great incentive to their progress was the nationalist movement instituted by Gandhiji since which time women had realised that their work

was not merely confined to domestic duties. To-day the All-India Women's Conference influenced not only public opinion, but the Government, and on the social side much good work was being done in rectifying the evils of child marriages and purdah. Women's colleges had been started for the training of girls in domestic science, to become teachers in the villages. The difficulty of the task was appreciated when it was stated that out of 150,000,000 women in India not more than two per cent. were literate. This two per cent. was now endeavouring to educate and uplift the 98 per cent. No fewer than 54 women were returned to Parliament at the last elections.

Mixed Marriages Commission In Durban

The Mixed Marriages Commission held its session at the Durban Law Courts last Monday. It sat in camera. The Commission left for Pretoria at 3 p.m. on Tuesday. Mr. O. W. de Villiers K.C.,

told a press representative that, although he was empowered to give a statement if necessary, he thought it inadvisable until the commission had finished its deliberations and issued its report.

Mr. Laughton's Property Considered By Slums Committee

Property owned by Mr. F. A. Laughton, K.C., which, according to the City Medical Officer of Health, does not comply with the requirements of the Slums Act, was the subject of a prolonged discussion by the Public Health (Slums) Committee of the Durban City Council. The meeting was adjourned for a week pending reports from the City Engineer, the Medical Officer of Health and the city architects. The property is at 177 to 187 Grey Street and consists of shops on the ground floor and living rooms upstairs, which are inhabited by Indians.

Administrator Of Transvaal

General J. J. Pienaar, new Administrator of the Transvaal, was sworn in by

the Judge-President Mr. Justice Greenberg, at the Supreme Court, Pretoria last Saturday, September 3.

Immigration Into Rhodesia

And Nyasaland

That immigration to Southern and Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland in South Africa should be kept open and that it should be urged before the Royal Commission, which is now investigating into these problems, both by the Government of India and by prominent public bodies, especially those in Bombay is the plea put forward by Rev. C. F. Andrews in the course of a press communication in India. Among the questions, he says, which will be decided by the Royal Commission, two affecting Indian interests vitally will be (1) whether these three colonial areas shall be united together in future and form one "Dominion" similar to that of South Africa, (2) whether the Indians will be entirely excluded from these as immigrants? Rev. C. F. Andrews goes on to say, "At the present time there is already in existence a very severe restriction on Indian immigration. Only a very few are allowed to enter. The total number of Indians in these large areas of Africa hardly comes to over 3,500 in all. But while this restriction has been accepted in the past and Indians in large numbers have never wished hitherto to enter these areas, we cannot be at all certain about the future. We must on no account let our case go by default in the same way that it has already been abandoned in the colder regions of South Africa. "The Europeans in these Colonies," he adds, "are very few in number as contrasted with the African population and for the African's sake as well as for India's sake we must protest against this vast portion of tropical and semi-tropical Africa being put under the sole dominion of the European. For, if it becomes a "Dominion" a small number of Europeans will then have the power given them of prohibiting immigration and also of taking away all franchise rights from any who are not Europeans."

Proposed Matric Classes For

Non-European Adult

Many Indians and Natives are forced to leave school early before they have been able to qualify for the higher school examinations such as Matric. But they are often anxious to carry their education further and make pathetic attempts without books or skilled assistance to prepare for the Matric and other examinations. A group of private persons has decided to see whether any help can be given in these circumstances and on Saturday, September 10, at 3 p.m. a meeting is to be held in the Carlisle Street Indian School to consider whether it might be possible to start classes in Durban for Matric for non-European adults. Such classes have been running satisfactorily in Maritzburg for some time. All interested are invited to be present.

The Muslim Institute

Mr. Abdus Sattar Qawal who is on a brief visit to Durban from Calcutta has recorded for Twin Records in India and is also the pupil of Naran Qawal of H.M.V. record fame. Mr. Sattar rendered newest hits in Urdu, Hindustani, Arabic and Persian to a record capacity house at the Muslim Institute Hall in aid of the Muslim Palestine Fund on Saturday night and, in spite of his attack of cold, was in excellent form throughout. Mr. Sattar was ably assisted by his drummer Mr. Hassim Mia. Others who took part were Messrs. Ismail and Butler. Mr. E. H. Ismail (President M. P. R. Fund Committee) introduced the artists and presented them with bouquets while Mr. M. I. Meer made the presentation of gold medals to Messrs. Sattar and Mia and thanked them for their gratis performance.

Hindu Youth Club (Salisbury)

A branch of the Hindu Youth Club was formed at Salisbury last month. The following were elected office-bearers for the ensuing year:—President: Mr. C. C. Patel B.A. MSc., secretaries: Messrs. P. Laloo and L. Bardolia; treasurer: Mr. L. Ranohod; auditor: Mr. R. Bhattawala; committee: Messrs. J. Bhana, G. Kanjee, C. C. Patel, P. Laloo, L. Bardolia, C. Damjee, Laloo Patel, P. Morar; vice-presidents: Messrs. L. Naran and P. Morar.

Typhoon Havoc In Japan

Yokohama was plunged into pitch darkness on Thursday, September 1, and was completely isolated from the outside world as a result of the fiercest typhoon in 25 years. The typhoon was accompanied by heavy rain. Seven hundred and thirty-one houses collapsed and 375 were partially destroyed and 50,000 are under water in Tokio alone, where three people are reported to have been killed and 17 injured. Kasawaga Prefecture reported three killed, 147 injured, 3,322 houses partially destroyed and 4,644 flooded. A remarkable coincidence is that the typhoon broke on the 15th anniversary of the great earthquake and fire which devastated Tokio and Yokohama in 1923.

Mr. Wilfred Knight In Court

Mr. Wilfred Knight who appeared before Mr. A. R. Hendry in the Durban Magistrate's Court on Monday for the preparatory examination on an allegation of procuring abortion, was not present in Court on Tuesday and medical evidence was called to show that his absence was due to indisposition. Accordingly, Mr. Hendry adjourned the examination until Tuesday, September 20, and bail was extended. The medical evidence was that Mr. Knight was too ill and that the probabilities at present were that he would be able to attend Court within a fortnight. In the interest of the patient he should be kept away from the Court atmosphere for this period. Mr. E. M.

Simons, Senior Public Prosecutor, agreed to the postponement.

Mr. Augustine Transferred

To Stanger

Mr. V. Augustine, teacher of the Ladysmith Government Indian School, has been transferred to Stanger from September 1. The Ladysmith sporting community has lost a good friend.

Britain's Best Customer Is

South Africa

Empire countries bought more goods from Britain than all the foreign countries put together in the first six months of this year, this being the first time that the record of the Empire maintained a place as Britain's best customer over the complete half-yearly period. Britain's best customers so far this year have been South Africa, buying goods valued at £19,800,000; Australia, £19,500,000; India, £18,200,000; Canada, £11,300,000 and New Zealand £9,200,000. An analysis of the Board of Trade returns, shows that exports of United Kingdom goods for the first half of the year to Empire countries amounted to £117,200,000, while £116,000,000 went to foreign countries. Britain continues to buy more from foreign countries than from the Empire. In the first half of this year, imports from the Empire were valued at £191,200,000, and from foreign countries £278,400,000.

Pandit Jawaharlal And

Non-violence

No one could have failed to notice the extraordinary triumph of Pandit Jawaharlal's tour in Europe, of the numerous meetings he is addressing and the innumerable private conversations he is having with people of all schools of thought and of all political complexions. Wherever he has gone he has made everyone look up to him as the accredited representative of India pledged to win complete independence, and to win that independence not by violence but by non-violence. He has had hostile listeners and hecklers too, but his ready wit and manly bearing have silenced them all. One incident, out of the numerous he must have had at these meetings, is worth notice. Most of our youths run away with the idea that Pandit Jawaharlal is opposed to non-violence; and as soon as he mentioned the Congress policy of non-violence at the Left Book Club meeting in Queen's Hall in London, one of the Indian youths shouted 'Shame,' expecting perhaps that it would find a responsive echo in the distinguished speaker's mind. But fancy his discomfiture when Pandit Jawaharlal came down upon him and said: "It astounds me that anybody should imagine peaceful methods a shameful thing. The non-violent policy has not been passive but dynamic. It has brought tremendous pressure to bear on the Government and has given the Indian people self-reliance, faith and common action."—*Harizan*

The Sporting World

Indian Cricket Union Meets

THE annual general meeting of the Durban Indian Cricket Union took place on Wednesday, August 31, at Currie's Fountain, when the following clubs were affiliated: Schools, Young Muslims, Sastri College, Kismet, Aryane, Greyville, Ottoman, Stars and Bharat. This Union is affiliated to the Natal Indian Cricket Union and the Durban Indian Sports Grounds Association. The playing strength is 194 members. Owing to several teams from the Western Province and Transvaal touring Natal and playing friendly matches with representative teams of this Union, a loss of £21 17. 6d. was reflected on the year's working. In the inter-town matches Durban beat Northern Districts by an innings and 3 runs, but playing against Maritzburg a tie resulted, each side scoring 176 runs. In the replay Durban won on the single innings by 42 runs. Two drawn matches were played against the Kobinoor, of Johannesburg. A match was given to the Vineyards and Ottomans, of Capetown, the local side winning the first and losing the second. The secretary stressed the point that in future teams be sent out to the other Provinces instead of always playing at home. The elections for the current

By "Rambler"

season resulted as follows:—Patron: Mr. A. Christopher; President: Mr. M. S. Badat; vice-presidents: Messrs. Ajam Haffajee, K. A. Chin, M. B. Iyaloo, S. L. Singh and M. Thajmoon; secretary, treasurer and record clerk: Mr. N. Sul-laphen; hon. auditor: Mr. A. G. Khan.

Natal Indian Cup Soccer

On Saturday, Newcastle met Ladysmith Schools in the semi-finals for the Natal Cup. The game was fast but productive of somewhat mediocre play, and ended with Newcastle 6, Ladysmith nil. Newcastle will now meet the winners of Durban and Maritzburg at Durban in the final.

Win For Isipingo Indian Soccer Team

On Saturday, August 28, the Port Shepstone and District Indian Football Association met the Isipingo District Indian Football Association at the latter's ground in a friendly match. More than 1,000 spectators assembled to witness the match, the game throughout being very good. The Isipingo Association won by seven goals to one.

Indian Football Team For Australia

An all-India football team has left India to play with Australia. The team includes Mr. K. Bhattacharjee and Mr. S. Chowdhree, the two brilliant players who visited South Africa in 1934.

Dundee And District Indian Golf Club

The following is the result of the Club Championship (Paul's Trophy) played on Sunday last on Match Play. Finals of "A" division, A. N. Chinniah beat H. M. Meek 3 up and 1. Finals of "B" division, R. M. Nair lost to K. Chinniah in the 20th hole. K. Chinniah, winner of the "B" division, awarded the match in the afternoon to A. N. Chinniah, the winner of the "A" division. It is pleasing to note that this is the second year the Club Championship Trophy has been won by A. N. Chinniah. The club notes with thanks and appreciation the fine gesture of sportsmanship of Mr. T. S. Tommy, an official of the club, in presenting to the club a beautiful Trophy to be played annually under the American Tournament system.

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