

INDIAN OPINION

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NOTES AND NEWS

Government Yields To Anti-Asiatic Agitation

THE Department of Lands, it is learnt, has declined to confirm the sale of the farm, "The Falls," which was provisionally knocked down at an auction to an Indian towards the end of January. The Falls is a well-known farm situated in the Thorn country and bounded by the Tugela and Klip Rivers. Originally a part of the Crown Lands, it was taken over by the Department many years ago and large sums of money were spent on improvement. Several tenants tried their hand on the property but without much success. The Department went on spending money, however, and together with improvements, it is authoritatively stated that the property now stands in at £1,200—£1 per acre. At the end of December the farm once again became vacant and was advertised for sale at an upset price of £500. The property came under the hammer in Messrs. Walton and Tatham's sale rooms at Ladysmith. Only two bidders came into the picture. Opening at the upset price of 6s. 4d. an acre, Mr. Chas. Porrill, a well-known farmer in the area, was immediately challenged by an Indian bidder who advanced the price by 1d. With penny bids the price was eventually advanced to 10s. 1d., at which figure was knocked down to the Indian. The price was considered extraordinarily good, as the land can only be regarded as cattle country. It will be remembered how this had provoked loud protests from all quarters at the time and a petition was drawn up for submission to the Minister of Lands asking him to intervene and cancel the sale. Members of four farmers' associations in this area promised their assistance and it was decided to approach Mr. W. Cochrane, M. P., Klip River, seeking his aid in preventing the sale going through. The main argument used by the opposers was that The Falls is entirely bounded by European settlers and that it would be undesirable to have an Asiatic in their midst, as their farms would depreciate enormously. Their hearts are now at rest since the Government has acceded to their wishes by deciding not to confirm the sale to the Indian. It was decided to lease the

farm to Mr. Porrill and he will take occupation immediately at a rental of £1 per month. It presents a sad picture of that much talked of change of heart either in the European people or Government.

Special Sugar Conference

The special Conference called to find some solution to the internal problems at present facing the Natal sugar industry commenced its sittings in Durban this week, under the chairmanship of Mr. F. J. Fahey, Chairman of the Board of Trade and Industries. A number of dissentient planters arranged to put their views before the Chairman and he undertook to safeguard the interests of the Indian planters.

In view of the fact that many cane planters are Indians whose only means of livelihood has for years been that of growing cane and supplying it to the millers it is essential that they receive sympathetic consideration and their interests safeguarded and we are glad to note that the chairman has undertaken to do so.

Prohibiting Marriages Between Europeans And Non-Europeans

Major F. J. Roberts (Ind, Vrededorp) secured in the Union House of Assembly the First Reading of a Bill to prohibit marriage between Europeans and non-Europeans and to make provision for matters incidental thereto.

Mrs. Jansen's "White South Africa" Mania

Mrs E. G. Jansen seems to be suffering from "White South Africa" mania. Addressing a meeting of members of the Republican Nationalist Party on Saturday at Klerksdorp she declared that 50 per cent. of the population wanted a white South Africa. She deprecated once again the employment of White girls by Asiatics and said that the 8,000 Asiatic shops in the Union were replacing many White persons who would otherwise be employed in business.

Mr. Andrews To Visit Australia

Responding to invitations from Australia, New Zealand and Fiji, Mr. C. F. Andrews has decided to spend several months in those countries, giving

lectures mainly on India. Mr. Andrews sails on or about March 22 from Panama for New Zealand, subsequently visiting Fiji and later all the principal cities in Australia. He hopes to proceed via Singapore or Colombo to Madras where he is due about the middle of August.

Question Of Colour

Addressing a combined meeting of the three Joint Councils—Europeans and Native, Indo-European and European and Coloured—held at Durban last week Mr. Townley Owen Williams is reported to have said: "Unless as a country we tended to move in a liberal direction with regard to the question of colour, we would ultimately stand before the world not only morally bankrupt but economically bankrupt as well."

What A Calamity!

The onion farmers of the Western Province, who are suffering from the general malady of over-production and under-consumption have sent a deputation to interview the Minister of Agriculture on March 5, to complain of a glut of onions, of low prices and of other difficulties, and after listening to their woes Colonel Reitz promised to refer the matter to the Government's economic experts for report.

There is a suggestion for an Onion Industry Control Board. But if we might be allowed to suggest a still better course, the Ministers who are so very generous towards the farming community (White only of course), should themselves consume the onions and thus save the poor farmers from a great calamity. Since the purse of the public is always being squeezed this little sacrifice on the part of the Government would certainly not be out of place, for how can the farmers be allowed to suffer at all!

Death Of Dr. E. P. Baumann, M.P.

The death occurred suddenly on March 7 of Dr. E. P. Baumann, M.P. for Rosettenville, Witwatersrand. He was found dead in his bed in a Johannesburg hotel at four o'clock in the afternoon. Dr. Baumann had come from Capetown to attend a meeting of the Federal Council of the South African Medical

Council, and was to have returned on Friday night. The late discovery that he had died was owing to the maid thinking that he was asleep. Dr. Baumann had suffered from heart trouble for several years, and it is believed that his death was due to heart failure. Dr. Baumann was 62 years old and a member of the Indo-European Council. In addition to his wife he leaves an only daughter, Mrs. Bertha Bappy, of Nigel. Dr. Baumann was a noted specialist in children's disease. We offer our profound sympathy to the bereaved family.

The Indian Political Association

The Indian Political Association, Kimberley at its recently held meeting passed the following resolution:—"This meeting of the Indian Political Association, being a branch of the S. A. I. Congress wholeheartedly supports the action of the officials who resigned from the executive of the S. A. I. Congress for reasons given in their statement to the Press in as much as no other alternative was open to them in the circumstances."

With what consistency then, might we ask, is that "branch of the S.A.I.C." still functioning?

Indian Opinion

FRIDAY, MARCH 13TH, 1936

A Weak Case

THE present Congress leaders have put up a very weak case in favour of accepting a Select Committee on the Asiatic Land Tenure Act Amendment Bill which is to come before Parliament. Their first argument is, "that the Select Committee was to be appointed whether the community liked it or not, and if the Congress leaders refused to co-operate the chances were that it would have come into being after the second reading of the Bill and the effect of this would have been that only questions of details could have received its attention. In agreeing to co-operate with the Committee, however, which they have already done, they had taken care to ensure that it would be appointed before the second reading of the Bill, with the result that it would now be in a position to consider such matters of principle as embodied in their demand for the right to own fixed property in exempted areas, to change their place of abode or business from place to place, to safeguard against the power of Municipalities to refuse licences to exempted or protected traders, to provide for the natural growth of their population, and the various other demands of a similar nature contained in the Congress memorandum to the Government."

Now in the first place, as we have already pointed out in a previous issue, the S. A. I. Congress had no right to agree to a Select Committee without receiving a mandate from the people. Secondly, what are enumerated as "matters of principle" are not "matters of principle" but are merely matters of detail. The principle underlying the Transvaal Asiatic Land Tenure Act was that of segregation and that has already been established. The present Bill is merely an amendment of the Act embodying the recommendation of the Feetham Commission in terms of that Act. To talk now of matters of principle is to throw dust into the eyes of the public.

Their second argument is a reflection not on the community but on the Congress leaders themselves. As to the question of honour and principle they say, "We see neither honour nor principle in talking boldly about

them and doing nothing. Is the community prepared to sacrifice aught for its honour and its principle? No. It is no use blinking the fact that we as a community have passed the stage when we could combat any legislation in this country by means of soul-force." These words are applicable only to those who have given expression to them. To apply them to the community is to do an injustice to it. The question is, are those that lead the community above personal considerations and are they prepared to sacrifice to uphold their national honour and self-respect which should be dearer than life to any civilised people? If they are we are sure the community is prepared to follow them. But the leaders must show their sincerity and integrity before they can win the confidence of the people. We know there are some among the Congress leaders who waxed eloquent when the Transvaal Asiatic Land Tenure Act was yet in its Bill form, that they would fight a lonely battle if need be but would not submit to such obnoxious legislation. Where are these stalwart ex-Secretaries of the Congress gone now? We find them to-day engaged in compromising away the God-given rights of the community for paltry material gains of a few who have illicitly acquired vested interests. These will die out in time to come but what about the future interests of the community? "Is it an ignoble thing," these responsible leaders ask, "to try and help those who have built up a small business which is their only means of livelihood and which is being threatened?" Undoubtedly it is an ignoble thing to do if it has to be done at the expense of one's self-respect. Since when has the Congress changed its creed into working for individual interests from that of questions of principle? The Congress leaders go on further to say that "if the appointment of a Select Committee is likely to benefit even a single oppressed Indian, we ought to agree to it no matter who advises us against it." This

statement lets the cat out of the bag. It shows clearly that the Congress leaders are not at all moved to work disinterestedly to safeguard the general interests of the community but they are out to safeguard individual interests and hence this over-anxiety for a Select Committee. For the Congress to have placed itself in the same category as the Transvaal Indian Commercial Association is to drag that once a great and reputable organisation into the gutter. There was not the slightest occasion for the Congress to have played the role of that other body or to have usurped its function. It will do no more benefit to the community than that body would have been able to do. But the Congress in doing what it has done has damaged its prestige beyond repair.

We strongly hold that the Congress is entirely out of court to ask for any concessions under the Land Tenure Act unless its past resolutions have been rescinded. Moreover, the Congress officials have no right to act in the name of the Congress when the latter is hopelessly disorganised. It is argued on their behalf that they can carry on so long as they have the co-operation of two Provinces out of three. They might be justified in saying that they would have a quorum to adjust matters but they certainly cannot claim to represent the third Province when the latter has ceased to co-operate with them, which is the actual position in so far as Natal is concerned. All the members of the of the S.A.I.C. Executive have resigned and the president, secretaries and the treasurers and most of the members of the Natal Indian Congress have also resigned. To claim that it still functions and that it has not seceded from the South African Indian Congress is to deceive one's own conscience.

In conclusion if we have come across soulless words there is indeed nothing to surpass the following words of the Congress officials: "We admit that much of what we are fighting for to-day is in the nature of crumbs but is it not better to fight for crumbs even than not to fight at all." If the Congress has sunk to such low depths of degradation all honour to those that have chosen to dissociate with it. To think that the leaders of the Congress—the Congress which claims to be affiliated with the Indian National Congress whose leaders have made supreme sacrifices to uphold their national honour—should be wasting their precious lives over crumbs is humiliating to the extreme. "Is it not better to fight for crumbs than not to fight at all?" Undoubtedly it is not. The community were better extinct which lived for nothing more than crumbs. If the Congress cannot exist for higher ideals than these the sooner it ceases to exist the better.

CONGRESS LEADERS' ACTION DENOUNCED IN INDIA

Under the heading "An Astounding Protest" the *Bombay Chronicle* writes:—

CABLE reports of the action taken by some of the Natal Indian Congress leaders on the marriage of Sir Syed Raza Ali were astonishing enough. Details received by mail leave us in sheer amazement. It is utterly impossible to understand, much less appreciate, the state of wild agitation into which responsible public men worked themselves up on the question. As the *INDIAN OPINION* quite rightly says, "... this matter has been given undue importance. This is not a case of abduction of an innocent woman who was being forcibly converted to another faith. Both the parties were old enough to think and to decide what was best for them." But the Natal Indian Congress protested at the top of their voice, which was bad enough.

What was infinitely worse was that they took leave of all sense of proportion and relevance. The statement of Mr. Godfrey is a study in senselessness. The marriage was regarded by himself and his colleagues on the Executive of the Natal Indian Congress as "a crisis of national importance" and they proceeded to "implement" their protest by

resigning *en masse* from the Natal Indian Congress. What sense there is in deserting the Indian Congress which has nothing to do with the bride or bridegroom it is impossible to discover. Could there be a more astounding theory of relationship between crime and punishment?

Idiotic Form Of Protest

Under the above caption the *Bombay Sentinel* writes:—

We cannot sufficiently strongly condemn the resignations of the office-bearer of the South African Indian Congress, as a protest against the marriage of Sir Syed Raza Ali with a Hindu lady.

There ought to be some sense of proportion in such matters and to say that the "Agent's action has culminated in a crisis of national importance" is not only ridiculous but idiotic.

One could have understood the protest if the Agent had acted dishonourably. That he has not done. On the other hand, both the husband and the wife are free to follow their own religions. This in itself is a unique thing.

But there is nothing in the incident, whatsoever, to justify the extraordinary action

taken by the office-bearers of the Congress. If they think that they can precipitate a crisis, which they prefer to describe as of "national importance" it is their business but this country cannot sympathise with or endorse this mixing up of politics and communal prejudices.

One would have thought that Indians living in a foreign country would show themselves free from such narrow-mindedness. The South African Indian Congress is not a branch of the Hindu Maha Sabha or a Sanatani organisation. It was not founded to foster exclusiveness and prejudice. It is a purely political body, and as such it has nothing to do with the marriage of the Indian Agent.

We ourselves have been the most unsparing critic of the Agent but, for political reasons. Whether the marriage was wise or not is the concern of Sir Syed Raza Ali and his wife, who are both old enough to judge for themselves. It is absurd that the Indian community should go into hysterics about it.

We sincerely hope it is not too late yet for the office-bearers to realise the folly and anti-national character of their action in thus resigning from a national institution whose aim is to achieve freedom for Indians.

NON-EUROPEAN HOUSING QUESTION DEPUTATION TO THE CITY COUNCIL

THE City Council of Johannesburg in its desire to provide better conditions for the Europeans has decided to start a housing scheme in a part of Bertrams. The area directly affected is that portion of land within the following Streets—on the North bounded by Millbourne Road, on the West Bertrams Road, on the East Queen Street and on the South Frere Road. In this enclosure there are about 800 Indian and Coloured people living. The decision of the Council has caused these people considerable anxiety, and in consequence a deputation representing these people met the Health Committee on Tuesday, afternoon Feb. 27. The Rev. B. L. S. Sigamoney was the leader of the deputation, and he very feelingly and forcibly pointed out the great hardship that will accrue if the City Council were to turn these people out without first making provision to house them. He said that while he welcomed the

Slums Act for having done some good in demolishing houses that were not fit for human habitation but the harm done to the poor people was greater because the poor could not find houses. Cottages which housed only one family in the past are now being used to house one family in one room thereby creating fresh slums.

Rents

Another direct cause of the Slums Act has been the raising of rents against these people. To-day, the Rev. Sigamoney said, it was the most difficult thing for an Indian or Coloured person to find a decent living place. The question was raised as to rent boards but it was pointed out by the Rev. Sigamoney that once a tenant goes to the Rent Board, the landlord through some technicality eventually secures his removal.

Township

The Health Committee pointed out to the deputation that leading Indians in

business had interviewed the Council and agreed to the policy of a Township. The Rev. Sigamoney pointed out that the leading Indians' motive in coming to the Council was not to benefit the poor Indian but purely for their own speculative purposes and he pleaded with the Council that they should not let the land be locked up in the hands of a few speculators whose sole object was to exploit the poor. The Reverend gentleman gave instances in the Transvaal where land in certain parts were in the hands of the speculators and the rents were soaring higher every month. The Health Committee eventually agreed that the Indians and Coloured will not be removed from Bertrams until such time a housing scheme was started for them.

The members of the Deputation were Messrs. A. W. Collins, H. Vallentine, S. Suyder, K. G. Naidoo, H. Vandiyar.

SECRETS OF THE CONTINENTS

AFRICA—THE LAND OF THE FUTURE

MY life began in Europe and then I was drawn to go to Asia and after that to Africa. Then my steps turned to Australia, New Zealand and the Pacific Islands which I have visited twice over on long journey. And then, still later, I came to North America and went across that vast continent as far as Vancouver on one side, to Halifax on the other, passing down afterwards through the West Indies to South America. Thus it is possible for me to say that there is not a single continent of the earth, except the Antarctic, that I have not lived in, with such an experience as to have found out something of its secret.

Home Of Religion

In order to tell my story, I shall begin, not in the order of my own experience, but rather from the point of view of the history of the world; and here, Asia takes the first place without a rival among the great continents. For Asia was surely the mother of the human race; and through many historical generations, it was from Asia rather than from any other continent that there went forth words of spiritual wisdom and supreme religious message. If I had to take the key-note and secret of Asia, I should name it at once in a single word "Religion," using that great word in the sense of the realization of the unseen spiritual world which moulds and fashions our human lives. The two personalities, who have left the deepest impression on human history, Gautama, the Buddha and Jesus Christ of Nazareth, were both born in Asia. So was Muhammad, the prophet of Islam. It is also a striking fact that has often been repeated that every great Founder of religion was born in Asia. For, there is not a single universal religion in past human experience that did not spring from Asia.

Buddha's Teaching

India stands in the very centre of Asia, as one of its greatest countries; and India is the home of many religious movements. There was one man born in India, to whom I have already referred, whose religious genius is only second to that of Christ, namely, Gautama, the Buddha. He lived five hundred years before Christ, and taught men and women in those early days to forgive one another instead of retaliation; to follow their conscience with pure minds and to sacrifice life itself for the good of humanity. Gautama, the Buddha, has not yet come to full recognition in world history. What he really did for our race is not yet understood. In the West, we have hitherto

By

Mr. C. F. ANDREWS

In the Visvabharati Quarterly

not learnt fully how beautiful was his character and how great was his influence. Yet the whole of Asia, from western India right across to Japan, owes some of the best part of its civilization and its culture, in the deepest moral sense, to Gautama, the Buddha. It was through his teaching of love and compassion, that one half of the human race became kindly, peace-loving, humane people, instead of turning to war, blood-shed and violence.

But India did not merely produce in the past, one great and religious and moral teacher like the Buddha and then stop exhausted. She is still fruitful in such genius and personality.

Soul Of Africa

Turning aside to Africa, which at one point of Suez and the Red Sea is linked closely with Asia, we must remember that Egypt, which faces the Red Sea, has remained almost a part of Asia during the centuries and has been united with Asia in a hundred ways. Egypt has learnt the wisdom of the East and has been constantly in touch with the greatest spirits of the East. Thus Egypt itself is rather a highway between Africa and Asia than typical of Africa alone. Its geographical position is intermediate.

Africa itself is best represented by the dark races which inhabit the centre and south and west. These are still the youngest races of mankind who have their great future still before them. I have lived among the Bantus in East and South Africa and have received the friendship of the Zulus. Also, I have lived in Uganda close to other African tribes. One thing has impressed me about Africa more than any other. I have also lived in West Africa. In all these visits I have found that the soul of Africa has come remarkably in touch with the rhythm of the universe. The African who belongs to the youth of the world, is truly imaginative and emotional. He is filled with that throbbing impulse of the music in the world which is near to pain and joy alike.

The African soul is not dulled and dimmed by long sophisticated civilised usage. It is still in its freshness of early youth and it has an imposing future before it. Of all the continents in the world that I have travelled in—and I have travelled in every one—there is none which has given me such a

sense of future possibility, of future greatness, of future gifts for humanity as Africa. Therefore, I have learnt deeply to hold in reverence the African people whom I have met. The importance of Africa in world history in the centuries which are still to come is as certain to me as the present greatness of Europe and the ancient grandeur of Asia.

Europe's Gift

Now I come naturally to my own continent of Europe. Here we have a continent which has given to the world, more than any other, its rational aspect. Asia has been immersed in divine mystery. Africa has dealt hitherto with childlike imaginations, beautiful and full of promise. But Europe has come down to this concrete world wherein we live, this solid world of fact, of reason and intellect. Europe has been solving problem after problem of this material earth concerning the nature of the universe in its rational aspects,—problems of science that had never been solved in any other continent before. That is Europe's greatest modern gift to humanity and it is still being offered with both hands in abundant measure.

Country Without Slums

Let me, for a moment, turn back to the farthest South and approach Australia one of the newest continents to be explored, and one where the population is still so thin that there are hardly three people to every square mile who have all come from Europe. Australia has a fascination of its own, and it is already showing signs of what its future gift to human race will be. It is working out the problem of the planned social and economic welfare of mankind; how man and woman can live together without the awful burden of misery and poverty and war that exists in every other continent. It is seeking to show how a whole united area of the world of mankind can advance and progress together equally without any slums, at all. To me, it has been a remarkable experience to go through city after city in Australia and to search through each and find practically no slum life in them. I was able to find working men living with all the comforts and conveniences of the richest men in other lands, and this was not in one city only but in every city and in the country districts as well.

It was a startling experience; and it was so unique that I have not yet ceased thinking about it. There are dangers ahead—dangers of selfish exclusiveness. The White Race doctrine has an air of

hostility and exclusiveness about it that other neighbouring races must in the end resist, as the world becomes overpopulated. Nevertheless, in their own way, Australia and New Zealand are solving human difficulties which no other peoples have so nearly carried to a happy conclusion.

The New World

Last of all I come to what is called the New World—the world composed of the two continents of North and South America. What is the real achievement of North America? Let me take that first and then I will go to South America last of all.

North America owes its own original modern civilisation to Europe. There were material civilizations before Col-

umbus came, but they did not survive. This earlier population perished before the irresistible advance of the Spanish conquerors. Therefore, just as in Australia and New Zealand one of the European races is to-day working out a new destiny, so also in North America the European races combined have found a new field of human experiment. What then has appeared to me the one outstanding feature of North America as I have tried to explore and appreciate it? How does it differ from Europe? How does it also differ from Australia? I have found this question very hard to answer. But at last it has seemed to me that North America is going to give us a new, creative and architectonic view of human life,—that is on one side material, based on solid earth, but

stretching up to the skies in its ideal aspects. I have never forgotten the sight which first greeted me in the New World, when I opened my eyes outside New York Harbour and saw those soaring buildings reaching up to heaven and yet based on rock as firm and as strong as the eternal mountains

Racial Equality

South America I have left to the last. There can be no doubt left in my own mind, that it stands for racial equality and racial confusion. Amid much that has been crude and reactionary, in its past history, there has been this one factor which has stood out like a beacon pointing the way to a weakening down of barriers of colour and race in the future when all humanity shall be one.

A LAME APOLOGY

THE Bengal Government's lame apology to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru after casting aspersions on his character in their administration report has not satisfied the public. Mr. C. F. Andrews writing on the subject in *The Manchester Guardian* says:—

The excitement caused in India by the scandalous charge of misappropriation of funds brought by the Bengal Government against Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was tremendous and the papers were full of it. While the Government's apology will somewhat relieve the tension, two further points are certain to be raised:—

1. Why is the lame excuse made that "Government authority does not necessarily extend to every particular expression of opinion" contained in their own report? If the Government is irresponsible, who is responsible?

2. There is a much more serious issue, because it reveals an in-

corrigibly biased mentality. The high Government official shields himself for publishing his accusation as a fact by now declaring that it was a legitimate inference from Pandit Jawaharlal's public speeches

This grave offence of turning an inference into a fact was quite inexcusable because Pandit Jawaharlal was imprisoned when the accusation was made and could not defend himself. He was not even told of the charge thus publicly brought against him. It must be remembered in England that Pandit Jawaharlal's name is among the very few most deeply loved and honoured in all India and his character is quite unimpeachable.

This incident, therefore, is not likely soon to be forgotten. It reveals the the ever-increasing gulf between the rulers and the ruled.

The Manchester Guardian, editorially commenting on Mr. Andrews' note wrote as follows:—

Instead of an honest admission of error, there was a long, rambling statement interlarding the Government's expression of "regret" with attempts at justifying itself. And, as Mr. C. F. Andrews points out in a vigorous letter, these attempts are thin and disingenuous. The Government, says the "apology," is not responsible for every statement in its official report. But "if the Government is irresponsible," asks Mr. Andrews, "who is responsible?" Or, alternatively, adds the apology, the charge was not true but in the opinion of its author "a legitimate inference" from Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's speeches. One wonders what a judge would say to a defendant in a libel action who pleaded that "what was" only an inference had been put forward as a fact. A British Government ought not to be reduced to such straits.

DR. GOONARUTHNAM NAIDOO WELCOMED

ON Sunday last, the M. K. Gandhi Library, Queen Street, Durban, was the scene of a very enthusiastic reception accorded to Dr. Goonaruthnam K. Naidoo, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. K. Naidoo of Umgeni, on her return from Edinburgh after completing her medical course. The hall was packed to its utmost capacity. The reception was accorded by the Tamil community under the auspices of the Young Men's Vedic Society

The Vedic Orchestra under the direction of Messrs. M. S. Reddy and R. Murthi rendered excellent programme. Songs were rendered by Misses Ratha

and Rukmani Padayachee, and Miss Saraswathi Moodley who were greatly applauded.

The chairman in welcoming the Doctor stated that she had the unique distinction of being the first Tamil lady in the Union qualifying for the medical profession. Great credit was due to Mr. and Mrs. R. K. Naidoo for the sacrifice they have made in giving their daughter the best education possible. The Doctor's achievement was worthy of record for the courage and the consistency she had displayed and should be an example for others to emulate. He hoped that

the learned guest would set an example by respecting the traditions and culture of the East. There were several other speakers. Beautiful bouquets were presented to the Doctor and Mrs. R. K. Naidoo.

The Doctor in responding conveyed the greetings of the women of Europe and thanked the organisers as well as the various speakers for the expression of their kind sentiment, cordial welcome and the warm encouragement. She hoped to be of some assistance to the women of this country and would always do what lies in her power to raise their standard.

South African News In Brief

No Colour Bar Legislation

THE Government does not propose to introduce legislation designed to prevent the employment of any particular race in specified occupations, states the Department of Labour in reply to a resolution taken at the United National Party Congress held in Pretoria during December. "The Industrial Legislation Commission has gone into this question very thoroughly and has presented a unanimous report opposing any policy which would lead to the wholesale displacement of Natives by Europeans. The Department feels that direct legislation based on racial distinction is impracticable," states the letter. "It is therefore proposed to pursue the policy which has already had some success of including in wage regulation measures provisions which will ensure the employment in industry of a reasonable proportion of civilised labour." The Department of Labour states that 2,500 Europeans have been absorbed on the Witwatersrand as a result of the steps taken by the Department in co-operation with Industrial councils, and suitable amendments are to be made to the existing legislation to facilitate this process. By this means it is hoped that considerable progress will be achieved in the realisation of the Government's civilised labour Policy.

While the Department feels that direct legislation based on racial distinction is impracticable it is prepared to do everything possible to achieve the same end indirectly. Can there be any thing more hypocritical?

Government's White Labour Policy

The Railway Administration has now substituted Europeans for non-Europeans on the Durban tugs, Sir John Robinson and Harry Escombe, and on the dredgers Sir Thomas Price and Delver. This has given employment to 50 Europeans at regulation wages, but what is more important, says the Parliamentary correspondent of the *Natal Mercury* at Capetown it has not inflicted any hardship on the displaced Indians and natives. All the Indians on the Sir John Robinson have been placed in positions, and with one exception they have not been required to accept lower pay. The reduction in the earnings of the one Indian is very slight. These men were all earning £5 15s. a month, and were among the most highly paid non-Europeans in the service of the Administration. The non-Europeans on the Harry Escombe have been utilised for various relief duties, and the natives on the two dredgers have also been absorbed in other work. The Administration is very satisfied with work being done by

the Europeans and the policy of removing all non-Europeans from harbour craft is being continued.

Appointment Of Education Commission

The members of the Commission appointed by the Executive Committee of the Natal Provincial Council to inquire into the system of education in Natal, were officially announced as follow:— Mr. F. N. Broome, B.A. (Oxon) (chairman); Capt. G. M. Botha, M.B.E., M.P.C.; (chairman of the Natal Provincial Council); Mr. J. A. Lidgett, M.P.C.; Mr. B. M. Narbeth, B.Sc.; Mr. A. M. Neilson (president of the Durban Chamber of Commerce); the Rev. W. W. Shilling, B.Sc., and the Rev. L. Sormany, O.M.I., Ph.D., D.D., M.A. As advisory members to the Commission there have been appointed Mr. F. D. Hugo, B.A. Superintendent of Education in Natal, and Mr. J. W. Parkinson, headmaster of Merchiston School. The Secretary to the Commission is Mr. C. A. B. Peek clerk of the Natal Provincial Council. The terms of reference of the commission are to inquire into and report on the system of education, other than higher education, in Natal; the financial implications of any alterations proposed; the question of the future control and administration of Native education in the Province; any other matters incidental to the inquiry, and to make such recommendations as may be deemed desirable.

The Indian community views with satisfaction the membership of the above Commission. We hope the leaders will not miss this opportunity of placing the case of Indian education before the Commission.

Lèse Majesty Charge—Sentence Set Aside

The Supreme Court upheld appeals against the recent prosecutions in the Capetown Magistrate's Court on charges of *crimen laesae majestatis*. In the first case John Gomas, who was described as the Secretary of the Communist Party, had been convicted on a charge of having printed and published a pamphlet under the heading of "King George's Jubilee," which was alleged to be dishonourable to the King. Gomas was sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour. In the other case Gomas and Amina Gool, who was described as a Mohammedan, had been convicted of having "one or other or both of them" uttered words at a public meeting at the foot of Adderley Street which were "scandalous and dishonouring" to King George V. Gomas was sentenced to six months' hard labour, suspended for three years subject to his good behaviour, while Gool was sentenced to three months' hard labour, two months to be

suspended for three years subject to her good behaviour. The conviction and sentence were set aside by the Court.

Union Trade Returns

According to the official figures of imports and exports during the year 1935, the imports of electrical and gas machinery rose to the unprecedented figure of £1,911,465, on improvement of £637,885, while the value of machinery imported for mining purposes increased from £1,410,225, to £2,031,480. The value of industrial machinery received from overseas amounted in 1934 to £1,393,317. Last year it was valued at £1,512,099. The value of gold exported based on the price received in Union currency was £55,813,109 in 1934 and £70,205,419 last year. The quantity of maize exported was 250,251 tons valued at £1,021,024 against 499,676 tons of a value of £1,557,732. The export of sugar rose from 250,102,380 lbs., valued at £1,000,038 to 440,832,247 lbs., valued at £1,924,956. The empire countries, with 57 per cent., provided the bulk of the Union imports. The United Kingdom supplied 49 per cent. The next largest supplier was the United States 18 per cent. Germany was next with 5 per cent., and the proportion of goods imported from Japan was 3.8 per cent. Including gold, the Empire countries bought 81.6 per cent. of the exports from the Union. Excluding gold, the figures are 52 per cent. The United Kingdom itself took 77 per cent., including the value of gold, and 42.1 per cent. of other products. The following were the other countries to which the produce of the Union was sent: Germany, 5.4 per cent.; France, 3.9 per cent.; Belgium, 2.8 per cent.; and Italy 1.3 per cent. Japan bought only 0.6 per cent. of South African exports.

Lichtenburg Wants "Higher Status"

The Transvaal town of Lichtenburg famous for its alluvial diamond fields, is expecting this year to attain the dignity of an ordinary mayor. Hitherto Lichtenburg has been governed by a Village Management Board, but owing to its considerable progress in recent years it now has petitioned Mr. S. P. Bekker, Administrator of the Province, for the "higher status" of Town Council. Unless objections are lodged before March 28, 1936, the authorities will recommend that the request should be granted. At present Lichtenburg has a population of about 5,000, of which some 3,500 are Europeans.

Mineral Production In January

According to the official statistics of the Department of Mines, the value of mineral productions in the Union in January was £4,365,889, with gold taken at the statutory price. With gold valued

at 140s 6d. an ounce, the value was £6,926,934. In December the value of production was £4,302,827, or £6,851,241 with gold valued at 140s 6d. instead of at the statutory price.

Indo-European Women's Association

The January meeting of the association, postponed on account of the death of His Majesty was held in the residence of the president, Mrs. Hoernle, a large number of members being present. Matters under discussion included the report of the excellent sale of Indian handiwork, chosen and forwarded by the Kunwarani Lady Maharaj Singh to be sold on behalf of the funds of the association. A good sum was realised, and Mesdames Kanthak and Richey were thanked for their efforts to make a signal success of the sale, as also those ladies who spent money at the sale and so advanced the work which is being carried out on behalf of the clinics and needy Indian population of Johannesburg. The opening of an Indian girls' school marks a further development of the work, and the Misses Grainger and Kaplan, the newly appointed teachers, were warmly welcomed by the meeting. The school is located at Ebenezer Hall, 14th Street, Vrededorp, and friends of the Indians are asked to interest themselves in its development, and the urgent need of a playground. The treasurer, Mrs. W. Ernest, handed in her report, showing a credit balance of £142/7/2, upon which she was congratulated. The social worker, Miss Katz, in presenting her monthly report, again stressed the excellent work done at the clinics and the need for clothes for needy Indian women and children. The co-operation of Dr. Marion Reid and Dr. Booker is greatly appreciated in connection with Indian welfare work. A Red Cross class will shortly be undertaken on behalf of the Indian women and girls who are anxious for education in hygiene and home nursing. The monthly meetings will be held henceforth on the third Tuesday afternoons instead of third Wednesday. All interested in this welfare movement on behalf of the Indians are welcomed as members of the Indo-European Women's Association on application to the hon. secretary, Mrs. Jacobson, 57, Northwold Drive, Saxonwold.

'India Of Today' And 'What India Can Teach Us'

Under the auspices of the M. K. Gandhi's Library Committee Mr. Anand Rai delivered his second lecture on Wednesday Feb. 26, since his return from India in the M. K. Gandhi Hall, on "India of today" to a fairly representative gathering of the members of the Indian community. He spoke for 40 minutes and very ably brought out the salient features and different aspects of the conditions existing in India of today. This was followed by another—the third public Lecture on "What India can teach

us," under the auspices of the Durban Indian Young Mens' Club, before a large gathering, at the Hindu Tamil Institute on Sunday March 1. at 2. 30 p.m. Mr. G. M. Titlestad, B.A., presided. Mr. Anand Rai, in his opening remarks, said that he will not point out individually what India can teach us, but, from his lecture, the audience could draw their own conclusions. Speaking on Architecture, he said it was one of the most beautiful, one could ever wish to see. The buildings, temples, statues etc., are to-day standing as an inspiration to the present generation. After dealing with various other aspects, Mr. Rai considered that the Indians in South Africa, especially the rich, could learn a great lesson from their philanthropic brothers in India, who have provided Benevolent Homes, Hospitals, Colleges etc., for the distressed which are conducted on large scales. Dr. Rabindranath Tagore has played, and is still playing, a great part in the Social upliftment of the Community. "You will be surprised to learn," he said in conclusion, "that people in India, whether they be of high qualifications, wealthy or poor, their attire and manners are very simple." Mr. G. M. Titlestad thanked Mr. Rai for the very interesting and instructive lecture delivered by him. He also thanked Mr. Thungavel and party for the excellent music provided during the lecture. M. V. K. Moodley, the President of the Club, moved a vote of thanks to the Lecturer and Mr. Titlestad, and presented them with bouquets of flowers.

Lectures On Venereal Disease

The weekly lecture on Sunday evening at the Hindu Youth Club was given by the Club's president Doctor G. M. Naicker, who spoke on venereal disease. At the outset the doctor drew attention at the modern thought on this disease. Nowadays, he said, it was discussed quite openly and broad-mindedly. This was much the better way, as it enabled the layman to realise the dangers of the disease. The lecturer defined the causes, the working of the disease and the harm caused by it and its numerous after effects. He showed illustrations of diseased children. The difference between the various types of the disease and their effects were clearly explained. At the conclusion of the lecture Mr. J. B. Chetty, the vice-president, thanked Dr. Naicker for his lecture.

Indian Repatriate Arrested In Bombay

Dhaya Kalyan, a repatriate from South Africa who was arrested by the Bombay C. I. D. at the instance of the South African police on a charge of criminal misappropriation of a Singer Sewing machine, when he landed in Bombay from *S.S. Takliwa*, was ordered to be discharged by the Chief Presidency Magistrate. The accused Daya Kalyan, it was stated, purchased a sewing machine

from the Singer Machine Co., Durban, for £26 and undertook to pay the amount by instalments of £1 each month. On January 6, he embarked for India without notifying the company. Information was given to the Bombay Office, who had the accused arrested when he landed. At the Esplanade Police Court, the accused was remanded in custody till Feb. 4. Subsequently, the police made an application for the discharge of the accused as inquiries made by them showed that no offence had been committed.

Tongaat Hindu Crematorium Society

The members of the above Society met at the Gokhale Memorial Hall, Tongaat on Wednesday February 26. The purchase of land alongside the Tongaat River was confirmed and the Deed of constitution was approved. The following trustees were then elected. Messrs. A. A. Gandhi, Kandhai, Bagwandeem, V. H. Soni, and Veeriah. The following were elected as temporary officials:— Chairman: S. D. Maharaj; Vice-Chairman: Kandhai; Joint Hon. Secretaries: V. Desai, and R. G. Naidoo; Treasurer: G. Hurbans. A generous donation of £25. 0. 0. was made by each of the above Trustees towards the purchase of the land.

Ramnavami Festival

Mr. R. J. Maharaj of the Vishwaroop Temple, Tongaat, writes: The celebration of Shri Ramnavami Festival—birthday of Shri Rama—will be held at the Vishwaroop Temple, Tongaat, on the 31st, March 1936. All Hindus are requested to attend.

A New Society Formed In Maritzburg

An inaugural meeting with the object of forming a Muslim Society, was held in 471, Church Street on Sunday, March 1, 1936. There was a large gathering present when the convenors Messrs. Moulvie A. R. Ansary, S. Madar, S. A. Ali and S. M. Badroodeen addressed. They declared the purpose of the Society was to see to the welfare and upliftment of the Muslim Community socially and morally. After a lengthy discussion it was decided to call the new body "Nizamia" Muslim Society. The following office bearers were elected: Patrons: H.R.H. Nizam of Hyderabad Sir Syed Raza Ali, Moulvi A. R. Ansari; President: Mr. S. E. Kahaki; Vice Presidents: Messrs. S. Madar, S. A. Alley, S. A. Shariff, S. Acoob, A. Jamalodeen, S. Amod, M. Ally; Joint Secretaries and Treasurers: Messrs. S. E. Kader and S. M. Badroodeen; Committee: Messrs. A. Shah, S. Ally, S. Essop, A. Aziz, S. Amod, A. Kader, S. Sheriff, Abdul Kader, A. K. Jamalodeen and B. M. Ally; Executive: Messrs. S. Essop, S. Madar, and A. Badroodeen; Auditor: Shaik Madar. A cable was sent to H.R.H. Nizam of Hyderabad congratulating him on the celebration of his Silver Jubilee.

India Letter

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT]

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel On India's Goal

THE fight may be postponed, but our goal remains unchanged,' declared Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, addressing a public meeting recently in the Congress House in observance of the Independence Day. He said, 'There was a talk about the Congress giving up her goal and throwing open her doors to all parties. No doubt doors of the Congress should be open to all parties, but if she gave up her goal, she would lose confidence of the people. There was no cause to despair. Looking at the history of the last five years, added Sardar Patel, 'they had roused the nation and drawn attention of the world. They could not gain freedom without sacrifices.'

All-India Moslem League

A strong Reception Committee has been formed in Bombay in connection with the forthcoming annual session of the All-India Muslim League which will be held during the Easter holidays under the presidency of Sir Fazli Husain, ex-Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council. Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim has been elected Chairman of the Reception Committee. Mr. Mahomed Ali Jinnah told the members of the Reception Committee that he had invited the session of the Muslim League in Bombay to consider new reforms and define Muslim attitude. He believed that the coming session of the League would, therefore, be of considerable importance.

Improper Use Of Congress Name

Acharaya J. B. Kriplani, General Secretary of the Indian National Congress, has issued the following statement to the Press:—"It has been stated in the Press and in messages from London that an organization has been formed in London bearing the name of 'The Indian National Congress in Great Britain.' The A.I.C.C. office has no knowledge of this, and it deprecates the use of the name of the Congress in this way without any official authority. The Congress has at present no official agency abroad, though it gladly co-operates with and welcomes the formation of Indian or non-Indian groups abroad to serve the cause of India and the Congress. But such groups cannot use the name of the Congress or commit it in any way."

Muslim Editor's View On Equality In Islam

The Editor of the Muslim Magazine *Nigar* of Lucknow observes in the

December number regarding the threat of Dr. Ambedkar, as follows:—

"History has proved that neither Islam nor Christianity, has succeeded in giving social equality to the converts. For a sweeper or Chamar converted to Islam or Christianity has not secured social equality and really speaking there are no chances for Harijans to acquire the same by change of religion. The writer does not agree with the Mullas who preach from house-tops that Islam assures social equality. He denounces such promises as tissues of falsehood. Religion has nothing to do with social status and he is of opinion that even if all the Harijans were to join Islam, it would not improve the lot of the Harijans from a social point of view; but it will swell the numbers of Muslims from a political point of view. But he is of opinion that religious conversion from a socio-economic motive will not be to the credit of Islam nor to that of the Harijans. The writer is of opinion that the true test of equality is not whether the Muslims meet freely on Id day or in the Masjids but whether they intermarry freely. He is definitely of opinion that, frankly speaking, even among Muslims, there are distinctions owing to economic status of the members of the community and the converts to Christianity have failed to secure social equality with Europeans. Whether we like it or not, the tendency of modern days is not to abolish these differences in status but to observe them." In the end, the writer advises Dr. Ambedkar and his party to remain in the Hindu fold itself, if he wants social equality or he may become atheist, if he has given up every hope of better treatment in the Hindu social system. In the alternative he has also advised Dr. Ambedkar to adopt an attitude reverential towards all religions, without subscribing to the tenets of any one religion and look upon humanity as universal brotherhood. But the best way to improve the lot of Harijans will be not to wage a war against caste Hindus but to educate Harijans themselves so that they might become self-confident, which is not imparted either in Masjids or Mandirs. Such a process will ultimately succeed in turning human beings into gods.

Indian Merchants' Association, Karachi

One of the probable engagements of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on his return to India by air is likely to be the opening of the new premises of the Indian Merchants' Association erected at a cost

of three lakhs the foundation for which was laid by Mahatma Gandhi.

Depressed Classes Problem

Mr. R. L. Biswas, B.L., president, Mr. Behari Lal Chaudhary, vice-president and Mr. J. Mendal, M.A., B.L., member of the All-India Depressed Classes League and assistant secretary, Amrita Samaj, Calcutta interviewed the Rt. Hon. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Mr. Hriday Nath Kunzru and Pandit Malaviyaji and discussed with them re the situation among the depressed classes created by Dr. Ambedkar. Every one of the leaders promised help to the depressed classes and condemned the present position of the caste system.

Lucknow Congress Session

Babu Rajendra Prasad, Congress President, has issued the following statement:—

I have been in consultation with the members of the Working Committee with a view to altering the dates and with the consent of the majority of them the following dates are fixed:

7th and 8th April: Working Committee; 9th, 10th and 11th April: Subjects Committee; 12th and 13th April: Open Session—to be continued on the 14th if necessary.

President Of Gujrat Congress Committee

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel was re-elected president of the Gujarat Congress Committee for the next year at a meeting of that body held recently in the Congress House. He was authorised to invite the Congress session in 1937 to be held in Gujarat.

All-India Students' Convention

The working committee of the U. P. University Students' Federation has decided to convene an All-India Students' Convention at Lucknow sometime in August next.

Aviation For Indian Princes

One thousand Indian princes are to fly, says a London message. Maharajahs, Nawabs and other Indian potentates have combined to form a flying school for cadets of their families. They are led by the flying Maharajahs of Jodhpur, Patiala and Vizianagram and backed by the Chamber of Princes. The sons, cousins and connections of the 600 different ruling families number 12,000. It is estimated within five years to have 1,000 princely Indian pilots who will be at the service of the Imperial Government.

THE LOGIC AND FORCE OF VIOLENCE

NEED FOR HUMANISING PUNISHMENT

I WAS reading the other day about the film censorship in Britain. It was stated that one of the grounds for censorship was the avoidance of cruelty scenes. In animal films no kill was to be shown. Films "showing pain or suffering on the part of an animal whether such pain is caused by accident or intention" are not allowed as these are supposed to have a bad effect on spectators, especially children, and "undermine moral character."

We also in India have our film censorships and an active Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Unfortunately human beings are not included in the category of animals and so they cannot benefit by the activities of the Society. And our film censorship justifies itself by banning films dealing with "Quetta Earthquake Topical" or "National Congress Scenes" or "Departure of Mahatma Gandhi for the Round Table Conference" and similar dangerous topics.

Sentences of death and whipping impress and pain us, but after all, they affect only a very small number of the scores of thousands who are sentenced by our courts. The vast majority of these go to prison, mostly for long periods over which their punishment is spread out. It is a continuing torture, a never-ceasing pain, till mind itself grows dull, and the body is blunted to sensation. The criminal type develops, the ugly fruit of our gaols and our criminal law, and there is no fitting him in then, with the social machine outside. He is the square peg everywhere, with no roots, no home, suspicious of everybody, being suspected everywhere, till at last he comes back to his only true resting-place, the prison, and takes up again the tin or iron bowl which is his faithful companion there. Do our judges ever trouble to think of cause and effect, of the inevitable consequences of an act or decision? Do they realize that their courts and the prisons are the principal factories for the production and stamping of the criminal type?

In prison one comes to realize more than anywhere else the basic nature of the State, it is the force, the compulsion, the violence of the governing group. 'Government' George Washington is reported to have said, "is not reason, it is not eloquence—it is force! Like fire it is a dangerous servant and a fearful master." It is true that civilization has been built upon co-operation and for earance and mutual collaboration in a thousand ways. But when a crisis comes and the State is afraid of some danger then the superstructure

By
PUNDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU
In The "Modern Review"

(Continued from last week)

goes or, at any rate, is subordinated to the primary function of the State—self-protection by force and violence. The army, the police, the prison come into greater prominence then, and of the three the prison is perhaps the nakedest form of a State in miniature.

Violence Of Govt.

Must the State always be based on force and violence or will the day come when this element of compulsion is reduced to a minimum and almost fades away? That day if it ever comes, is still far off. Meanwhile the violence of the governing group produces the violence of other groups that seeks to oust it. It is a vicious circle, violence breeding violence, and on ethical grounds there is little to choose between the two violences. It always seems curious to me how the governing group in a State, basing itself on an extremity of violence, objects on moral or ethical grounds to the force of violence of others. On practical grounds of self-protection they have reason to object but why drag in morality and ethics? State violence is preferable to private violence in many ways, for one major violence is far better than numerous petty private violences. State violence is also likely to be more or less ordered violence and thus preferable to the disorderly violence of private groups and individuals, for even in violence order is better than disorder, except that this makes the State more efficient in its violence and powers of compulsion. But when a State goes off the rails completely and begins to indulge in disorderly violence then indeed it is a terrible thing, and no private or individual effort can compete with it in horror and brutality.

"You must live in a chaos if you would give birth to a dancing star" says Nietzsche. Must it be so? Is there no other way? The old difficulty of the humanist is ever cropping up, his disgust at force and violence and cruelty, and yet his inability to overcome these by merely standing by and, looking on. That is the recurring theme of Ernest Toiler's plays:

"The sword as ever, is a shift of fools
To hide their folly."

"By force, the smoky torch of violence,
We shall not find the way."

Yet force and violence reign triumphant everywhere. Only in our country has a noble effort been made to combat them by means other than those of force. The inspiration of that effort, and of the leader who lifted us out of our petty selves by his matchless purity of outlook, still remains though the ultimate outcome be shrouded in darkness.

But these are big questions beyond the power even of judges. We may perhaps be able to find an answer to them in our time, or, finding an answer, be unable to impress it on wayward humanity. Meanwhile, the smaller questions and problems pursue us and we cannot ignore them. We come back to the job of the judge and the prison governor and we can say this at least with certainty; that the deliberate infliction of punishment or torture of the mind or body is not the way to reform any one that though this may break or twist the victim it will not mend him, that it is much more likely to brutalize and deform him who inflicts it. For the inevitable effect of cruelty and torture is to degrade both the sufferer and the person who causes the suffering.

(Concluded)

Insinuation Against Mahatma Gandhi

WHEN the attention of Mr. Mahadev Desai was drawn to a paragraph in the recently published book by the Government of India entitled "India in 1933/34," in which it was suggested that Mahatma Gandhi had started the Harijan movement from an ulterior motive, Mr. Desai said that he had not studied the relevant paragraph in the Report, but he must say that the insinuation was baseless and it would be dealt with by the proper authority, that is the Harijan Sewak Sangh. In this connection it is understood that extracts from the report will be placed before Mahatma Gandhi as soon as he is fit to attend to such matters. It is not thought fit to apprise him of such a matter in the present delicate state of his health. The relevant extract from the report referred to above reads as follows:—"As a crusade for the removal of disabilities attaching to the depressed classes, it cannot be said that any very practical results were achieved from the tour, and it was noteworthy that during Mr. Gandhi's visit to orthodox strongholds, such as Madura, he avoided reference to the subject of temple-entry, which had been understood to form the main plank of his campaign. In the circumstances it is natural that certain observers saw in the Harijan campaign motives other than a purely altruistic desire to remove social disabilities."

The Sporting World

Boxing.

Bud Gengan Wins On Points

THE promoters of the non-European Boxing tournament staged at the City Hall last Saturday night deserve congratulations for the excellence of the fare provided to a large house who witnessed one of the best non-European boxing tournaments staged for some considerable time in Durban. Benny Singh-Harry Persad, the two young budding promoters left nothing undone for the success of the tournament and the patrons went home thoroughly satisfied with the evening's entertainment. Every one of the six bouts was well contested and there was not a dull moment during the whole of the 39 rounds of fighting seen. Naturally the main interest was centered on the big fight between Bud Gengan (lightweight champion of South Africa) and Willie Smith (Capetown) the welter and middleweight champion. This fight was at the welterweight limit and the contestants scaled in at 135lb. and 146½lb. Boxing in a brilliant style against his heavier and hard hitting opponent, Gengan deservedly earned the decision, for rarely did he fail to slip the heavy punches launched by Smith, while when close in he showed himself to be definitely the master. On occasion Smith steadied him with a heavy left or right but as Gengan invariably came back with fast two-handed punches to the head and body he negated most of the big fellow's work. In the preliminaries Mannie Dixon won a close contest with Cecil Jonosky by virtue of his more aggressive methods in a fight that saw this well-matched pair show clever defensive work. In other bouts, Kid Norfolk beat Sam Mo-Vea on points, Kid Vengan shaded Tiger Shaik in a keen bout, while George Godfrey beat Tarzan Gengan in another hotly contested bout on points.

Presentation To Bud Gengan

A dressing gown was presented to Bud Gengan on Friday March 6 at the Bantu Social Centre. There was a large gathering of members of the Clover Social Circle of Rosburgh. Among those present were many Europeans, members of the Australian touring cricket team and many Indians.

Cricket.

Australians Bid Farewell

The Australia Cricket team said farewell to the Transvaal on Monday evening, when they left for Capetown on the last stage of their tour to South Africa. The Australians will play their last match of the tour at Newlands against Western

Province next Saturday, Monday and Tuesday. They will sail on their return to Australia on Sunday, March 22.

Cricket Final At Estcourt

The final for the much coveted Abdooraham Trophy was played on the Princess Park Ground at Estcourt on Sunday last. The competing teams being the Hotspurs and the Schools C.O. Playing under ideal weather conditions, the Hotspurs who were sent in to bat scored 97 runs in their first innings, of which, L. Crowick and Lalla contributed 22 and 35 respectively. Infallible bowling by the Hotspurs coupled with encouraging fielding was responsible for the Schools being dismissed in their first venture for 63 runs. The Hotspurs second innings yielded 72 runs. Playing against time the Schools were unable to attain the score of their opponents when stumps were drawn leaving the Hotspurs victors on the first innings. The opening match for the Reddy knock-out trophy will be played on Sunday when the Pirates will meet the Hotspurs. A keen tussle is anticipated.

Tennis

Hoosen Jazbhay's Success

Mr W. Thomas writes the following in explanation:—

Sir,—With reference to an article appearing under the heading "Tennis" in the sporting page of your issue of February 28, 1936, I notice with reference to myself a statement, which is likely to be very misleading to my tennis friends in this province. I hasten to explain that I did not play a match with Mr. H. Jazbhoy, during my recent holidays in the Transvaal. The facts are that on his arrival home from Durban two days prior to my departure from Johannesburg, he arranged an afternoon's tennis. I demurred playing 5 sets in singles at first, and explained that I had no practice for over a month and felt far from being fit to play 5 continuous sets in singles, especially when practice is essential. Eventually I agreed out of courtesy to have a game with him and never for a moment treated the affair as a match nor was I even notified. It astonishes me therefore to read in your columns that Mr. Jazbhoy beat me in a match, for never at any time have I treated friendly games as a test of one's capabilities and for prominence to be given in a press of a friendly game with him, while on

holiday and without practice is hardly fair to me. I am sure Mr. Jazbhoy will readily substantiate my explanation.

Soccer.

South Coast District Indian Football Association

The following officials were elected for the season 1936:— Patron: Mr. A. Singh; President: Mr. Pavadal R. Pather; Vice-Presidents: Messrs. L. Nanoo, A. R. Ramith, R. A. Govender, N. M. Pillay, A. M. Pillay, A. O. Govender and M. E. Sigamoney; Hon. Treasurer: Mr. T. G. Govender; Hon. Record Clerk: Mr. P. C. Pather; Secretary: Mr. N. M. Naidoo; Hon. Auditor: Mr. G. Badary; Councillors: Messrs. P. R. Pather, and P. M. Pillay.

Sporting Chips.

Joe Louis was paid £10 for his first fight as a professional. That was for knocking out Jack Kracken in Chicago on July 4, 1934. Less than 18 months later he was collecting £43,000 for his sensational knock-out of Max Baer in New York. The "success story" of the Brown Bomber's professional career includes 26 fights and total earnings of £74,500.

o o

Why the lethargy in local tennis circles? Will the dullness of the "A" division matches ever be dispelled this season?

Wedding

HASSIM—SURFOODEIN

Mr. Ebrahim Hassim a very popular and much travelled young man who has visited the continents of Asia and Europe, the youngest son of Mrs. Rahima Hassim late of Sydenham, Durban and the youngest brother of Mr. Mustapha Hassim is to be married with Ayesha, the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. Surfoodein of Dowling Avenue, Newclare, Johannesburg on Sunday March 15 at 3 p.m. at the bride's residence.

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ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

NATAL UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

COURSES FOR NON-EUROPEANS

To The Editor "INDIAN OPINION"

SIR,—We are anxious that non-European University classes which are being started at Sastri College on March 6 should be as useful to everybody concerned as may be possible. Will you therefore allow me the courtesy of your columns to make a few points which restrictions of space made it impossible to deal with adequately in advertisements?

Firstly, although these classes are primarily for University students already in possession of the Matric certificate and aiming at the attainment of a degree, they may be attended also by any person who merely wishes to extend his knowledge, provided that the lecturer in charge of the class has no objection. In view of the extremely limited resources for study and culture for non-Europeans in Durban, I can imagine that some few at all events might be glad of this opportunity. Let me assure them they will be welcome.

Secondly, teachers working for the T2 would find the classes useful in preparing for the cultural section of that

examination. Classes are being offered in English, Geography and Botany, all of which are valuable to T2 students. Since the classes are held at the week-ends, even students living at some distance from Durban should find it possible to attend.

Last of all may I invite students who for one reason or another find it impossible to get in to Durban to attend the classes, to place themselves in touch with me? I might be able to give help in the way of books, tuition or advice. And in any case with a view to future developments I am anxious to know the full extent of the demand for University education in Natal from non-European students.

I should be glad too to hear from post-school students who are working for Matric.

I am, Sir, etc.

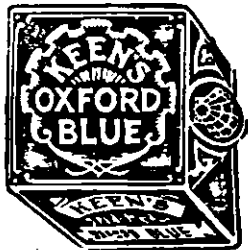
MABEL PALMER,

General Adviser to non-European Students

P.O. Box 1525,
Durban.

WEDDING

A pretty wedding took place on Monday Feb. 24, at the residence of the brides parents, when Miss Sabathree Singh, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Santasingh of Germiston was married to Mr. Jasraj Singh, third son of Mr. and late Isharsingh of Benoni. The bride who wore a lovely sari of silk in light green shade looked very handsome with a string of sovereign-necklace and other oriental jewellery. The marriage ceremony was performed by Pundit Manisunkar according to Hindu rites. Valuable dowry was given by the brides parents to her. The wedded couple received many useful and handsome presents. There were over 500 guests including about 40 Europeans. Among those present were Dr. and Mrs. R. Strachan, Mr. Mayberry and family, Mr. and Mrs. E. Harria, Mr. and Mrs. Ramraj Singh, Mr. and Mrs. Akhalwayo, Mr. and Mr. Kunj Beharie, Mr. Ramdayal Singh, Mrs. Kalicharan and family, Mr. and Miss B. Singh, Mrs. B. Singh Mrs. Mooloo, Mrs. J. Singh and Mr. and Mrs. K. Singh of Pretoria, Mr. and Mrs. Ramlasing and L. O. B. Ephraim of New Castle. After the ceremony the guests were entertained to dinner.—Contributed.



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આ લેબલ ખરાબર
ધ્યાનપૂર્વક જોશો

કારણ કે જ્યારે તમે કીનનો
ઓક્સફર્ડ બ્લુ લેવા દુકાને
જાઓ ત્યારે તમે ખાતરી કરી
લેજો કે તમને જોઈએ તેજ
માલ મળ્યો છે. કીનનો ઓક્સ-
ફર્ડ બ્લુ વાપરવાથી કપડાંને
દાઢ પડતા નથી અને વાપરવા
માં તે સસ્તો પડે છે

કીનનો
ઓક્સફર્ડ
બ્લુ.

વેપારીઓને

કીનનો ઓક્સફર્ડ બ્લુ જરૂર રહેલો
માં રાખવો અને તેજ બ્લુ
વાપરવા બહામણ કરી એ
ફાયદાકારક છે એનું કારણ એજ
છે કે કીનનો ઓક્સફર્ડ બ્લુ તમે
તમારા માલિકોને વેચ્યો તો તેથી
ઓને સંતોષ થશે અને ફરીથી
પણ તેજ ખરીદવા આવશે.

To Club Secretaries

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

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જિન્દગીન ઓપિનિયન

મહાત્મા ગાંધીજીના હસ્તે
સને ૧૯૦૩માં સ્થપાયું.

પુસ્તક ૩૪ મું.

ફીનીક્સ, શુક્રવાર, તારીખ ૧૩ માર્ચ ૧૯૩૬

અંક-૧૧.

નોંધ અને સમાચાર

સરકારની ગારી-મજૂરી નીતી

રેલ્વે ખાતાએ ડરખાસ્તની ટોચે 'સર જોન રાબીનસન' અને 'હેરી એસકમ્બ' પરથી અને ફેબ્રુઆરી 'સર થોમસ પ્રાઇસ' અને 'ડેલવર' પરથી સંધળા બીન-યુરોપીયન કામદારોને કાઢી યુરોપીયનોને રાખ્યા છે. આમ કરવાથી ૫૦ યુરોપીયનોને ધારા મુજબના પગારથી નોકરી મળેલી છે. કહેવાય છે કે આથી હોદ્દા અને નેટીવો જે છુટા થયા છે તેઓની ઉપર, કરી હાડમારી પડેલી નથી. સંધળા છુટા થએલા હોદ્દાઓ તથા નેટીવોને એનાદ બે અપવાદ સીવાય એના એજ પગારથી જુદી જુદી નોકરી પર ગોઠવી દેવામાં આવ્યા છે. રેલવે ખાતાને યુરોપીયનોના કામથી પુરતો સંતોષ થયો છે. અને ગોદીપરના વહાણોમાં કામ કરતા બીન-યુરોપીયનોને કાઢી તેમની જગ્યાએ યુરોપીયનોને દાખલ કરવાની નીતી હજુ ચાલુ છે.

નાટાલમાં કેળવણી કમીશન

નાટાલમાં કેળવણી સંબંધી તપાસ કરવા નાટાલ પ્રાંતિક કાઉન્સિલની એકઠેકયુટીવ કમીટીએ એક કમીશન નીમ્યું છે. મી. એફ. એન. જશ્મ બી. એ. તેના પ્રમુખ છે અને જ બીજા એમ્બરો છે. કમીશનની કાર્યસૂચી નીચે પ્રમાણે છે:

નાટાલમાં અપાતી હિન્દુ કેળવણી સીવાયની બીજી કેળવણીની રૂઢીની તપાસ કરી તે પર રીપોર્ટ કરવો; કંઈ પણ ફેરફારો સુચવાય તો તેની નાણા સંબંધી સ્થિતિ શું થશે તે જણાવવું; નાટાલમાં નેટીવ કેળવણીના ભવિષ્યના અંકુશ અને અમલનો પ્રશ્ન અને તપાસને અંગે ઉપસ્થિત થતી કાંઈ પણ અન્ય બાબતો અને યોગ્ય જણાય તેવી - લલામણા કરવી. હોદ્દા કામના નેતાઓ આ કમીશનનો લાભ લઈ હોદ્દાઓની કેળવણી સંબંધી જરૂરીયાતો રજૂ કરવામાં પછાત નહીં પડે એવી અને આશા રાખીએ છીએ.

મીસીસ જેનસનનું "ગોરાં સાઉથ આફ્રીકા"નું ગાંડપણ

મીસીસ એફ. જી. જેનસનને સાઉથ આફ્રીકા ને ગોડું બનાવવાનું ગાંડપણ લાગેલું છે. રીપબ્લીકન નેશનાલીસ્ટ પાર્ટીના મેમ્બરોની ક્લાઈમ્સ ડીપાર્ટમાં ગયા શનીવારે મળેલી મીટીંગમાં ભાષણ કરતાં તેણે કહ્યું કે વસ્તીનો ૫૦-૬૦

લાગ સાઉથ આફ્રીકાને ગોડું બનાવવા આવે છે. એશીયાટીક ગારી છાકરીઓને નોકરી પર રાખે છે એ વસ્તુને તેણે ફરી વખોડી કાઢી હતી અને જણાવ્યું કે યુનીયનની ૮૦૦૦ એશીયાટીક કુકાનો ઘણા ગોરાઓને નોકરી વગરના કરી રહી છે. તે ન હોય તો ગોરા આજે વેપારમાં હોય.

ગન્નાના પ્લાન્ટરો અને મીલવાળાઓની પરિષદ

નાટાલના ચીનીનાં ઉદ્યોગને લગતા આંતરીક પ્રમોપર ચર્ચા કરવા પ્લાન્ટરો અને મીલવાળાઓની ખાસ પરિષદ ચાલુ અઠવાડિયાથી ડરબન માં બેઠેલી છે. બોર્ડ ઓફ ટ્રેડ અને ઇન્ડસ્ટ્રીઝ ના પ્રમુખ મી. એફ. જે. ફાહી પરિષદના પ્રમુખ છે. ગન્ના વાવનારાઓનો મોટો ભાગ હિંદીઓ હોય અને ગન્ના ઉગાડી તેને મીલરો ને પહોંચાતો કરવા એજ તેઓનું વર્ષો થયા એકમાત્ર નીર્વાહનું સાધન હોય આ પરિષદમાં જો કે તેઓનો અવાજ નહીં હોવા છતાં તેઓ ઉડા રસ લઈ રહ્યા છે. અમને નોંધ લેતાં સંતોષ થાય છે કે પરિષદના પ્રમુખ મી. ફાહી એ હોદ્દાઓના લાભોનું રક્ષણ કરવાનું કપુલે લું છે.

શું જખરી આફ્રિકા!

વેસ્ટર્ન પ્રોપી-સના કાંદાના કાર્મરોપર કાંદાનો પાક વધી પડેલો હોવાની અને તેનો ખર્ચ ઓછો હોવાની મોટી આફ્રિકા આવી પડેલી છે! તેઓનું એક ડેપ્યુટેશન માર્ચ તા. ૫ મીએ ખેતી ખાતાના પ્રધાનને આ બાબતમાં ફરિયાદ કરવા ગયું હતું. તેઓની ફરીયાદ સાંભળી કરનલ રીટ્ઝે સરકારી આર્થિક નીષ્ણાતોને એ બાબત પર રીપોર્ટ કરવા સુચવવાનું વચન આપ્યું હતું. બધા ઉદ્યોગોને માટે કન્ટ્રોલ બોર્ડો હોય છે તેવી એક કાંદાના ઉદ્યોગની પણ કન્ટ્રોલ બોર્ડ નીમવાની સુચના થઈ છે! પરંતુ અમે એ કરતાં વધારે સારી સુચના કરીએ છીએ. તે એ કે કાંદાનો સંધળો વધારાનો પાક પ્રધાનો કે જેઓ ખેડુતો (માત્ર ગોરાજ તો!) તરફ ઘણી ઉદારતા દાખવી રહ્યા છે તેઓએ પોતામાંજ ખપાવી દઈ ખેડુતોને તેઓ પર આવી પડેલી જખરી આફ્રિકામાંથી ઉગારવા જોઈએ. પ્રજાની થેલી તો હમેશાં નીચો-વાયાજ કરે છે તેથી આ વખતે પ્રધાનો પણ આટલો સ્વાર્થલાગ કરે તો શું બોડું? ખેડુતોને

તો જરાય નુકસાન નજ થવા દેવું જોઈએ!

ક્રાંતિવાલ હોંડ સેવા સમાજમાં પડેલી તડ

જેહાનીસબગથી એક ખબરપત્રી લખી જણાવે છે:—

ગાંધી-ભારત વિદ્યાલયમાં દેશથી બોલાવેલા શિક્ષકો સાથે ચાર શિક્ષકો છે. એ શાળામાં સવારે આશરે ૩૫ અને બપોર બાદ આશરે ૬૦ વિદ્યાર્થીઓની હાજરી રહે છે. બપોર બાદ આવતા વિદ્યાર્થીઓની સંખ્યાના પ્રમાણમાં શિક્ષકોની સંખ્યા જરૂરીઆત જેટલી છે. ન્યારે સવારની વિદ્યાર્થીઓની સંખ્યાના પ્રમાણમાં શિક્ષકોની સંખ્યા વધારે છે. શાળાની આવક માસિક રીથી પૌંડ ૩૫ જેટલી આશરે થાય છે. અને સહાયકોની આવક ગઈ સાલ માસિક પાઉંડ ૨૦ જેટલી થઈ હતી. હાલમાં શાળાને અંગે ખર્ચ. પગાર ભાડું વિગેરે મળી કુલે આશરે પાઉંડ ૬૫ થાય છે. શાળામાં વિદ્યાર્થીની સંખ્યા અને આર્થિક દૃષ્ટિએ હાલમાં કોઈપણ માણસની નવી નીમણુંક બીન જરૂરી છે અને જે શાળાની આર્થિક સ્થિતિ સુધારી શકાય તો શાળામાં વિદ્યાર્થીઓ પાસે વધારે પડતી શી લેવાય છે તેમાં રાહત કરવી અથવા સ્થાયી ફંડમાં રીઝર્વ રકમ તરીકે જમે રાખવી પણ બીનજરૂરી ખર્ચ ન્યાં સુધી જરૂરીઆત ઉભી નહીં થાય ત્યાં સુધી લોકો પાસેથી સવાયતા મેળવીને ચાલી રહેલી સંખ્યા ઉપર નહીં કરવો એવો કેટલાક સમાજના કાર્યકર્તાઓનો અભિપ્રાય હતો. સમાજના બીજા કેટલાક કાર્યકર્તાઓનો શ્રી. પ્રાગજી દેસાઈની પ્રીન્સીપાલ તરીકે નીમણુંક કરવીજ એવો દૃઢ નીશ્રય હતો અને તે મુજબ સમાજની જનરલ કમીટીની મીટીંગ તા. ૮-૩-૩૬ ને રોજે બોલાવવામાં આવી હતી. અને આશરે દસ બાર સભાસદોએ એ નીમણુંક સામે વીરોધ હોવાથી એ સભામાં હાજરી આપી ન હતી. તે છતાં પણ મળેલી સભાએ શ્રી. પ્રાગજી દેસાઈની પ્રીન્સીપાલ તરીકે પાઉંડ ૨૦ જેવા મોટા પગારથી નીમણુંક કરી છે. અને બોર્ડીંગ હાઉસ ખોલવામાં આવે તો તેમાં ગૃહપતી તરીકે રહેશે જેમાં બોર્ડીંગ અને લોજીંગ ફી રહેશે. આવી રીતે સમાજમાં તડ પડી છે જે કદાચ ભવિષ્યમાં કામગીરી બની જાય અને ગંભીર સ્થિતિ ઉભી થાય એવા સંભવ રહે છે.