

INDIAN OPINION

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NOTES AND NEWS

All White League For S. A.?

MAJOR F. J. ROBERTS, Independent Member of the House of Assembly for Vrededorp, informs Reuter of his decision as a sequel to the hunger march to Pretoria last year to form an All White League in South Africa. He is at present discussing the matter with interested parties and intends to hold the inaugural meeting in Capetown in the near future. The main object of the new movement will be to establish a definite Colour bar in matters affecting the economic interests of the European population and to prohibit mixed marriages by law.

Major Roberts experiment at Passive Resistance failed last year when he marched a few hundred whites unemployed to the Union Building in an attempt to get a ten shillings a day wage. He is now endeavouring to form an All White League. This is not the first time that such an attempt has been made but owing to the lack of support from those who count they have fizzled out. We would not be surprised if Major Roberts attempt would suffer the same fate. Major Roberts and his friends are, however, rendering one service viz., that they are keeping ever awake and watchful the non-Whites who are apt to go to sleep under a false sense of security.

White Labour Policy

Mr. Harold Dold writes in the *Natal Advertiser*—

A few days ago it was reported in the *Natal Advertiser* that Mr. Pirow had given instructions that in future all the Indian stokers employed on tugs, etc., by the South African Railways and Harbours had to be replaced by Europeans. The displaced men would have to take positions as deck hands at half the salary. All the unthinking section in this country will naturally applaud this action of Mr. Pirow's and look upon him as the saviour of the country. Instead of applauding him, I personally condemn his action as barbaric...Have Indian children smaller tummies than European ones? Is an Indian life of less account than a European one? Indians are not allowed to enter the Free State, and yet there is more poverty

in that Province than anywhere in Natal. Why do not Mr. Pirow and his colleagues take steps to provide employment for the Free Staters in their own territory?

Further Indian Licences Refused

On April 22 the Estcourt Town Council sat as an Appeal Board to determine an appeal by Mahomed Amod Moolla, against the decision of the Licensing Officer given on March 19. The application was for a transfer of the trading rights held by Edward Pinto, Albert Street. There were nine objectors. In the absence of the Mayor, Mr. A. A. K. de Waal, the Deputy Mayor, Mr. I. A. Baynes, presided. The Board dismissed the appeal and upheld the Licensing Officer's decision.

Patent Medicine Dealer's Licence Refused

An appeal against the granting of a patent medicine dealer's licence to Woolworth's (Pty.), Ltd. was upheld by the City Council on last Friday afternoon. It was lodged by the Natal Pharmaceutical Society against the decision of the Licensing Officer, Mr. B. Lagerwall, who awarded the licence after a lengthy hearing on March 6. The chemists contended that there was no necessity in the public interest, that the locality was being overtraded in this commodity, that harmful or poisonous ingredients might be sold by unqualified assistants, and that an avenue of employment for the pharmaceutical profession might be closed up. The Council's decision was similar to that reached the previous Friday when they refused a licence to the C.T.C. Bazaars, Ltd.

Death Of Mr. A. M. Jeevanjee

An Indian pioneer-merchant of Nairobi Mr. A. M. Jeevanjee, whose name was a household word throughout East Africa ten years ago, died last Friday night aged 82. Mr. Jeevanjee had amassed a fortune believed at one time to amount to nearly £4,000,000, but a series of misfortunes and commercial

misadventures reduced him to a condition approaching poverty. Mr. Jeevanjee started the first newspaper in Kenya, and owned a big fleet of ships trading with India. One of the earliest property owners in Mombasa and Nairobi, he undertook building contracts for some of the first public edifices in Kenya. He was the donor of the public gardens in Nairobi. We extend to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy.

Sir H. Austin's Gift

Sir Herbert Austin, the celebrated motor manufacturer has given £250,000 to Cambridge University for scientific research.

Will not our wealthy Indian merchants be inspired by this generosity of Sir Herbert Austin to do their bit towards the uplift of their community?

Drought And Famine In Bengal

A Calcutta message states that owing to the failure of the monsoon to reach Bengal for two successive years, with consequent failure of crops and scarcity of water, it is estimated that more than 3,000,000 villagers west of Bengal will be faced with starvation unless large-scale relief measures are taken immediately. The Governor of Bengal has already voted a lakh of rupees for this purpose and numerous voluntary relief organisations have been set up, but this is totally inadequate, and harrowing tales of death from starvation are pouring daily into the cities from the villages in the hinterland, where areas thousands of miles in extent are without a single drop of water. Supplies are being rushed by lorry, train and, in one case, even by plane to the distressed areas. The trouble is that the villages are too poor to afford tube wells. The rainfall in Bengal last year was deficient by 20 inches. It is daily expected that the Government of India will proclaim a state of famine and vote a crore of rupees from the Indian famine fund for the relief of villagers.

Newtown School Gives £25

Having read the news of the distress in West Bengal, a pupil at the Johannesburg Indian School at Newtown, Mahomed Hussien Vallabh, aged nine, arrived early at school with three half-crowns, which he asked the principal to send at once to India for the assistance of his countrymen. This gesture is reported to have caused such enthusiasm among the other scholars at the school, that it was made the nucleus of a "relief fund," and within a short time the sum of £25 had been promised and guaranteed by the children. This sum from the school funds, contributed to by the pupils, is being sent immediately by airmail to the president

of the Indian National Congress in Allahabad, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, as a first instalment. The £25 will be refunded to the school funds by those contributing. It is intended to make every effort to raise further amounts and in a small way assist the voluntary relief organisations that have been set up in India.

Sir Kurma Reddi Acting Governor Of Madras

The King has approved of the appointment of Sir Kurma Reddi, former Indian Agent-General in South Africa, to act as Governor of Madras in place of Lord Erskine, who has been granted leave from June

Indian Opinion

FRIDAY, MAY 8TH, 1936

Licensing Laws Of The Union

It was reported in our last week's issue that it has been proposed by the Union Government that the matter of bringing about a uniformity in the licensing laws should be referred to the Provincial Consultative Committee which is to meet in Maritzburg in June. There is no doubt that the present licensing laws are most unsatisfactory. Recently we have been reporting one or two cases almost every week of trading licences being refused to Indians and we can quite safely say that in almost all the cases the refusals have been on racial grounds. As the jurisdiction of the Courts is ousted excepting only in cases of a refusal of renewals, the parties concerned have to suffer under a grave injustice. To place autocratic powers into the hands of any official is harmful enough but to place such powers in the hands of laymen and to appoint them to act in a judicial capacity over matters in which they themselves are interested is against all principles of good government. We are not the only critics of the present system. It has been criticised on several occasions and severely at times by the Bench. It was Mr. Justice F. E. T. Krause who once said in the Transvaal Supreme Court that the Town Council was wholly incompetent to sit as an Appeal Board to decide licensing appeals. The harsh administration of the licensing laws without any right to have recourse to the Courts of justice has been one of the long-standing grievances of Indians in the Union and hence it formed part of the discussion at

the first Round Table Conference between the Governments of India and the Union. It will not be out of place to quote here the relevant clause of the Capetown Agreement of 1927 arrived at as a result of that conference. The clause reads thus:

"When the time for the revision of the existing trade licensing laws arrives, the Union Government will give all due consideration to the suggestions made by the Government of India Delegation, that the discretionary powers of the local authorities might reasonably be limited in the following way: (1) The grounds on which a licence may be refused should be laid down by statute; (2) the reasons for which a licence is refused should be recorded; (3) there should be a right of appeal in cases of first applications and transfers, as well as in cases of renewals, to the Courts or to some other impartial tribunal."

Though steps have been taken since, both in Natal and Transvaal to make the licensing laws more rigorous nothing has been done to give relief to Indians in terms of the clause quoted above. In view of the fact that the time seems at last to have arrived after nine years to revise the existing licensing laws of the Union might we now entertain the hope that the Government of the Union will be gracious enough to concede to the request made on behalf of the Indian community by the Government of India?

The Cry Of Bengal

THE Bihar and the Quetta earthquake disasters are still fresh in our minds when another cry has come now from Western Bengal, where three million villagers are suffering the pangs of hunger and thirst owing to the monsoon having failed for two successive years, with consequent failure of crops and scarcity of water. It is a cry which must penetrate the hearts of all those who have the slightest touch of human feeling in them. It is another national call to Indians in South Africa to do their bit for their distressed brethren in India. We are accustomed to frittering away money over unimportant things while on important occasions we are wholly apathetic. Our Congress has raised funds for flags and bunting and banquets but it did not deem it important to send even a cent to India during the Quetta earthquake disaster. The Congress officials wasted a good bit of public money on telephones, cables, aeroplanes and trains in their temporary madness over the Agent-General's marriage. About £1,800 were collected by the Congress officials to buy the Parces airmen a new plane but the medical and hospital fees for Mr. S. B. Mehd, whose assistance was sought in making the above collection and who is now disabled for life as a result of injuries received by him in a motor accident while on that mission, have not yet been paid. These are the ways of the Congress officials who are to be found large as life where there is glorification but lumbering where silent service is to be done.

We do not know whether the Congress leaders will think this distress in Western Bengal an occasion worth their consideration. Be that as it may. We would ask the community in general and our readers in particular once again to extend their generous hand towards their suffering brethren in Bengal even as they have done in the past on similar occasions. In this connection we heartily congratulate the pupils of the Johannesburg Indian School at Newtown who have sent the sum of £25 by air mail to the President of the Indian National Congress as a first instalment towards the relief fund. We sincerely hope this will be augmented by all sections of the community giving their bit.

Fountain of Wisdom

Every man was in himself a triple individual: as he knew himself, as his friends knew him and as God knew him.

—J. H. HOFMEYER

OWNERSHIP OF LAND BY INDIANS

ALLEGED INDIAN-EUROPEAN MARRIAGES

FURTHER DEBATE ON MR. GROBLER'S MOTION

THE adjourned debate was resumed on May 1, on the motion by Mr. J. H. Grobler (U.N.P., Brits) asking that a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into and report upon: (1) The extent to which the prohibition of ownership of land by Asiatics in the Transvaal is being evaded by means of marriages between Europeans and Asiatics; (2) the extent of employment of European girls by Asiatics and what steps, if any, should be taken to prohibit such employment, the Committee to have the power to take evidence and call for papers.

Major F. J. Roberts (Ind., Vrededorp) asked that marriages between Europeans and Coloureds should be protected by law.

Mr. A. J. Swanepoel (U.N.P., Lichtenburg) said that people of the country should have the right to say what their marriage laws should be. He gave the Bill the wholehearted support and considered that the Minister's argument the other night that the "first line of attack should be public opinion" was a futile argument, because then it might as well be stated that public opinion would act as a deterrent on thieves and criminals. He did not think the Indian Government would object if the Union should introduce legislation along the lines proposed in the motion.

The Minister Of The Interior, after a protracted debate, replied to the "flood of amendments" that had been moved. Major Roberts wanted the Government to introduce legislation prohibiting marriages between Europeans and non-Europeans. It was quite impossible for the Government to accept that amendment because it would be impracticable to forbid all mixed marriages.

He had already quoted figures to show how few cases there were of marriages between Europeans and Asiatics. But the number of marriages between Europeans and Coloured persons dealt with in Major Roberts amendment formed a not inconsiderable total. There had been 352 such marriages in five years, on an average of 70 a year, all of these taking place in the Cape or in Natal. The figures for the last year were 82.

One had to consider the effect that Major Robert's proposal would have on such marriages, because the proposal amounted to a general prohibition of such marriages.

A Nationalist Member: Why not?

The Minister: Because it would be impracticable. We must consider this matter in the lights of circumstances as they exist, especially in the Cape Peninsula and other parts of the Cape Province.

"They are impracticable in the first place because of the difficulty of drawing a dividing line between European and coloured. This may be an unpleasant fact, but we have to look facts in the face.

"One finds families, for instance, with two children, one of whom looks undeniably European, while the other is obviously Coloured. There may be two sisters like that in one family, in which case the effect of Major Robert's proposal would be that it would be legal for a European to marry one sister and a crime to marry the other."

Mr. Hofmeyr referred to other specific instances to show how difficult it was for a demarcation. The fact had to be faced, he said, that certain sections of the Coloured people were advancing in the social scale and would eventually become absorbed among Europeans. These aspects were being considered in all their phases by the Coloured Commission.

In view of the fact that the number of marriages between Europeans and non-Europeans was considerable, he asked what was to happen if all marriages between Europeans and non-Europeans were prohibited? The fact might be unpalatable, but the inevitable result would be an increase in immoral relations between Whites and Coloureds, and for this reason prohibition would not be in the interest of public morals.

The Minister repeated that he had no objection to the Select Committee proposed by Mr. Grobler, but the Government was not prepared to consider legislation for the general prohibition of marriages between Europeans and non-Europeans, and he hoped the House would reject the amendment to that effect.

Another of the amendments asked for legislation prohibiting non-Europeans taking Europeans into their employ. He had shown that, far as the available information was concerned, the Government did not consider that there was any need for legislation of this sort.

Mr. Strydom had suggested that the Cabinet was divided on these questions. At Bloemfontein last year the Prime Minister had expressed himself very clearly on the matter when he said that it must be tackled by way of creating sound public opinion and not by way of legislation.

Mr. Swanepool had requested that the proposed Select Committee should also investigate the question of the ownership of land by Asiatics in the Transvaal. He could not accept this amendment for the reason that there was already a Select Committee in existence which was going into the whole matter of the occupation of land by Asiatics.

Mr. M. Alexander (U.N.P., Capetown Castle) moved the adjournment of the

debate and the motion was carried by 38 votes to 36. The resumption was set down for May 12 and the House rose.

After Voting

An acute difference of opinion has arisen within the United Party says the political Correspondent of the *Natal Advertiser* from Capetown as a result of the Government's refusal to take legislative measure to prohibit mixed marriages between Asiatics and Europeans.

The issue is one that has dominated Platteland politics in the Transvaal ever since the late Mr. Tielman Roos made it a battle cry shortly before his death.

On Friday when Mr. Jan Grobler's motion came before the Assembly, it was quite apparent that on a free vote (the Government had been forced to make it an open issue) the House would have accepted it. This was awkward for the Government and before Mr. Grobler could get in to reply to the debate Mr. Morris Alexander moved the adjournment.

The Government Whips, appreciating the delicacy of the situation, rushed round urging their followers to vote for the adjournment. Most of the Transvaal country members, however, refused to obey and crossed the floor to vote against the adjournment, along with the whole Malanite Party.

It was significant moreover that both General Kemp and Mr. Piet Grobler went with them. One Transvaal Nationalist was on the point of doing the same but hesitated a fraction too long and stayed behind to vote for the adjournment with the rest of the Government Party.

The adjournment was carried by 38 votes to 36 and to all intents and purposes Mr Grobler's motion is dead for the sitting. But the Transvaalers refuse to leave the matter there.

General Kemp himself, when he emerged from the division after voting against the adjournment, told a Transvaal colleague that he would rather be thrown out of the Cabinet than vote for shelving an issue of such magnitude.

Other old Transvaal Nationalist members told me that they would have refused to vote for the adjournment even the Prime Minister had ordered them to do so.

"We are determined," they said to force the Government to prohibit these mixed marriages. If we don't we shall be unable to face our constituents who have become thoroughly roused at the way in which Indians are getting hold of the best business sites by marrying white women.

"We refuse to accept Mr. Hofmeyr's statement that the Government will not legislate to prevent these marriages, Parliament, if it is even a free vote, will take the matter out of the Minister's hands."

Our Ministers are with us because they realise that in the Transvaal this question is as big an issue as the Native Franchise was in the Cape."

NATAL PERSONAL TAX

PROPOSAL TO ABOLISH DEFEATED BY THREE VOTES

AN attempt by Colonel T. H. Blew (Dominion, Berea) to secure the abolition of the Personal Tax failed by three votes in the Natal Provincial Council, on Thursday, April 30. It was noticeable that no member of the Executive Committee spoke on the subject.

"Economists in all ages have studied this question of taxation and all have agreed that a system of taxation must be based on the ability of the person to pay," said Colonel Blew. "In this country it would almost appear as if our system of taxation was arranged to tax the poor to enable a favoured section of the community to amass huge fortunes.

"A tax which is levied at so much per head all round is a contradiction of all the principles on which the economists have based their conclusions. It is the crudest form of taxation used in the earliest ages. To levy such a tax in the present age is not only absurd but vicious, and based on inequity.

"This Province levies a tax of £1 on persons with an income of less than £450 per annum and £2 on those with incomes of more than £450. Why should a man with an income of £2,000 pay no more than a man with an income of £500? Such anomalies do not exist in other forms of taxation, such as Income Tax.

"If the man with £500 pays twice as much as the man with £250, why does not

the man with £2,000 pay twice as much as the man with £500? The graduation ceases as soon as it begins to touch the people who can best afford to pay. There appears to be a certain shyness about taxing the wealthy.

"When this motion was last before the Council one of the objections raised against it was that if this tax were abolished the poor would pay no taxes. That was an absurd statement. It would not be easy to find any civilised country where the poor are taxed as heavily as in this country.

"Practically every article in daily use is taxed, and in many cases taxed heavily. It matters not whether the article is produced in the country or imported. If it is produced in the country the Government maintains the article at a high figure by means of a system of export quotas, while if it is imported taxes are levied by means of customs dues.

"It was inconceivable that taxation should be levied so unfairly. The result was that the poor man found many staple articles beyond his reach. It had been stated that tuberculosis was rapidly increasing, and the disease was due entirely to bad housing and malnutrition.

"We live in an age of surpluses," he said. "The Province has a surplus of £60,000, due to the levy of the Personal Tax, which was instituted in a time of depression and is still levied when we are bursting with prosperity.

"Last year two remissions of Income Tax were made, but nothing was done for the non-payer of Income Tax until the Provincial Council, with unexampled generosity, remitted 10s. from the Personal Tax of married people with incomes less than £250. This tax is ill conceived, badly graduated and unfair in its incidence, and it should be immediately removed from our Statute book."

Mr. C. H. Stott (Dominion, Toll Gate) in seconding, described the Personal Tax as being absolutely unscientific. He did not agree that the poor paid more than the rich, for there was the Income Tax; but taxation should be calculated according to ability to pay.

A lengthy debate took place. Colonel Blew in replying, said he did not know whether the results of the introduction of the motion were a compliment or a slur, or whether the Executive Committee were so pleased with it or considered it too silly to warrant attention.

The member for Umsinkulu seemed to be lacking in humanity and in knowledge of the brotherhood of man.

On the motion being put, a division was called for. The motion was lost by 12 votes to nine, the voting being as follows:—

For: Colonel Blew, Major Kay, Messrs. Payne, Shearer, Farrell, Stott, Lavery, Smith and Lidgett.

Against: Messrs. Hollander, Macaulay, Power, Hills, Comins, Simpson, Ryley, Mitchell, Allison, Bawden, Taylor and Johnson.

N.U.C. CLASSES FOR NON-EUROPEANS

SUCCESS OF COLLEGE EXPERIMENT

TWENTY-FOUR non-European students are now on the roll of Natal University College. They comprise an Indian woman, a coloured man, eight natives and 14 Indians. Most of the Indians are lawyer's clerks, and most of the natives are teachers.

The classes were started at the beginning of this term as an experiment. The staff at Howard College formed a special committee on non-European classes with Professor Oldham as chairman, and Mrs. Mabel Palmer as supervisor of studies. The university authorities were prepared to launch the scheme with a minimum of 12 students, but the response has proved much greater than anticipated.

The classes are conducted at Sastri College on Fridays and Saturdays. A staff of five lecturers is engaged on the work, and the subjects taught are English, botany, Zulu, geography and economics, each as a first year course.

Students Enthusiastic

The students have displayed great enthusiasm. A native schoolmaster comes from

Inchanga every week. Several travel from Adam's Mission by taxi at a cost of 7s. 6. each way. Last week a young Indian in Maritzburg heard about the course and will make the journey each week end.

Of the 24 students, 16 have passed their matriculation. The rest will not be allowed to continue as registered students of the College unless they obtain exemption. Three have applied for full exemption, and a number for conditional exemption.

At the end of the year the students will write an internal examination, with English and geography as the principal subjects. The University of South Africa has still to decide upon the plenary course to be provided for them. Already it is clear that a law course for the Indians will have to be started next year.

"The authorities have been taken by surprise by the number of Indians who wanted to join these classes," Mrs. Palmer told a representative of the *Natal Advertiser*.

Now the organisers of the classes are going further. They are inviting more

advanced non-European students for whom they are prepared to arrange special tutorial classes.

The five lecturers are Mrs. Palmer (Howard College), Messrs. Martin and H. S. Miller (Sastri College) and Messrs. T. Erskine and Fred Dube (Adams Mission).

Formal Inauguration

This new branch of the college's work has still to be formally inaugurated.

"This we hope to do on a Saturday afternoon some time in May," Mrs. Palmer said. "Dr. Bews, the principal of the college, hopes to attend, as do others on the staff who are interested in the new venture.

"Then we shall have a vacation school at Adams Mission in the first fortnight in July. The people who attend these classes get little experience of real university conditions. To make up for this they will have two weeks of intensive work, they will enjoy student contacts, and any educated native, apart from the students themselves, will be able to attend for a very low fee.

Special lectures and excursions in botany and geography will be arranged. Some of the time will be given to amusement.

INDIA'S EMANCIPATION

HERR HITLER'S rumbling has raised thunderous echoes all over the country. His pompous arrogance and boastful flings are nothing new. The weaker a man's position becomes, the more insecure his hold, the more bombastic his pronouncements. It is a distinct reflection of his own lack of self-confidence, an armour within which he hides his fears and doubts.

But it is amusing to read the variety of methods suggested for retaliating against this bolt from the Nazi skies amusing because most of us seem to entirely overlook the fundamental causes which make us so vulnerable to such attacks.

To all appearances the Indian question presents itself to the average foreigner thus—a vast country of 350 million people and is being ruled by a tiny nation of 45 millions living some 5,000 miles off—a nation which boasts of a great civilization, of a glorious past, of matchless philosophy and high metaphysics. Well, if that is so such a nation really can't be worth very much. To some extent this is correct, though today the modern technique of warfare and economic rule make a simple looking problem really rather complicated and the variety of factors involved make the subjection of vast continents to small highly industrialised and militarised countries easily possible. But that is beside the point. The ruthless fact is that India, a vast country with a vast population, allows herself to be ruled and exploited by British Imperialism—and that is where her weakness lies. That is where she lays herself open to the insult of charlatan heroes who rise melodramatically on the world's stage to perform a few tricks and then disappear into the limbo of the unknown.

Boycott Not Enough

One of the persistent cries in answer to this outburst has been the slogan of "Boycott German Goods." It is no doubt, a very natural reaction. In these days when economics rules the world it is the most potent and dynamic weapon which one wishes to seize and hurl at the enemy. Even the League relies on it for its purpose.

But let us examine its full implications coolly and rationally. If we mean to be logical in this, we shall have to carry it further. If Hitler's words are a great insult, England's continued hold over India is an even greater insult. We shall, therefore, need to practise a sterner boycott of British goods. And what of the British Dominions? They translate into severer action what Hitler contents in puffing out in breath. Indians are treated as little less than vermin in those exalted areas. So boycott them

By

SRIMATI KAMALA DEVI

too. As for the United States, she will not allow any coloured man to be naturalised on her soil and secure citizenship rights. Thousands of Indians long settled there have had to bow to this humiliation. What of Zanzibar and Iraq, and Indo-China, and a whole host of other countries where Indians get insulted? Are statutory enactments any less stinging and degrading than verbal arrows?

Then, carrying this principle a little further so as to associate ourselves with all oppressed coloured nations, we ought to be boycotting trade with almost every imperialist country in the world including Yellow Japan. The woes of outraged Abyssinia, of struggling Syria, of suffering China, of the dumb agony of the dark races of Africa are they all to be shut out? We should need to stuff our ears with cotton and blindfold our eyes with bandages if we meant to do that. But if we are to conscientiously follow the reactions of our outraged feelings, we should successfully isolate ourselves under a cloud of self-imposed sanctions. And yet at the end of it, they and we would be just where we are.

War On Capitalism

What is wrong with the world is not Hitler or Mussolini or Baldwin or Laval—but Capitalism and its various features such as Imperialism and Fascism. It is this scourge that we need to fight against, and not nations or countries. The people of Germany or France or England are as much victims of this vicious system as we are. They are as much sufferers as we. The degree alone may vary. They too are insulted, degraded and humiliated, they too are exploited by vested interest. When Hitler talks, it is no more the German nation talking than when the Viceroy speaks it is the Indian nation speaking. There is not much difference in substance between imperialist regime and fascist dictatorship. If anything, it is more honest to do away with mock legislatures than to fool the people with them.

If India wishes to give a real effective reply to the Hitlers of the world and spare herself future insults and humiliation, she can so do only freeing herself from the yoke of Imperialism. This will decidedly pave the way for the freedom of all the oppressed coloured peoples of the world and deal a shattering blow to tottering capitalism.

If the colonial people win their freedom, not only will they emancipate themselves but they will also emancipate white races who are just as much enslaved though few of us may be conscious of it. A free country cannot and does not evolve fascism or imperialism. When Russia became free after the Revolution, countries which had been subject under her became free too. Dictatorship is the last desperate struggle of the tyrant to retain his power. But, for every chain the tyrant forges for his slave he forges ten for himself, for the chain is forged out of his own fear and cowardice. Only a free man can treat another as a free man. If the "heroic" white nations were really free, they would not be keeping the coloured men in bondage. The white man has truly loaded himself with a burden, the burden of another's chains. And it is at the hands of the much-despised and long-exploited coloured man that he will receive his freedom, for only when the coloured nations of the world get free will the white people become free too.

Mr. Andrews Tribute To Mrs. Kamala Nehru

Mr. C. F. Andrews writes from Cambridge the following in the *Manchester Guardian*:—

The tragical circumstances of Mrs. Kamala Nehru's death at Lausanne will move the hearts of Indians as no other event in recent years, for she had endeared herself to everyone by her devotion to her country. It will be universally remembered how fearlessly she faced imprisonment, despite precarious health, how she remained at Mahatma Gandhi's side when he fasted at Delhi on behalf of the Hindu-Muslim unity and again at Poona for the untouchables. Her last devoted act was to urge her husband to return to India to preside over the Indian National Congress. It is quite impossible adequately to describe what this will mean to many millions in India, whose high ideals concerning womanhood will be strengthened by her example. Thus her sad death may help to cement the bonds of Hindu Muslim unity and other causes she held sacred. By sacrificing everything for her country she has won her true place among those whom India loves.

AGENT-GENERALS PLEA FOR INDIANS IN NATAL AND TRANSVAAL

IN the course of a recent speech at Somerset West (Cape) Sir Syed Raza Ali, Agent General for India asked the citizens of South Africa to take a greater interest in the Indian question than they have done in the past. He pressed the claims of Indians in Natal and the Transvaal to be accepted as South African citizens, bearing all the rights and privileges of citizenship, as was already conceded by the Cape. The Agent General described as serious the disabilities of Indians in the Provinces of Natal and the Transvaal, where, he said, they were even prohibited from owning fixed property. It was open to any foreigner, even their former enemies, who came to South Africa to

acquire citizenship rights, but not to his countrymen, of whom 85 per cent. were born in South Africa. The Indian had fought with the South Africans in the last War and they must have noticed in the Press recently that the safety of the British Embassy at Addis Ababa was entrusted to the protection of Sikh soldiers from India. Indians in this country had made tremendous progress, educationally, economically and socially, during the last ten years, when he had first visited the Union. "It is now due to you," he said, "to give recognition to this fact that South African Indians speak your languages, they know and act according to your manners and customs, they are guided by

your ideas, their angle of vision is yours. India is on the road to full self-government and the reason for Natal taking away the franchise, both parliamentary and municipal, from the Indian was on the ground that he did not enjoy this right in his own country. This reason will no longer be tenable. Will Natal therefore be now pleased to restore the vote? I should not have only put the question at Durban or Maritzburg, but also to you, for it is an Imperial question. Let me appeal to both British and Dutch to get some rights for the unfortunate Natal Indian, whose only fault was to convert the barren lands of Natal into a garden.

CAMP DRIFT INDIANS PROTEST CITY COUNCIL'S EVICTION NOTICE

THE action of the Maritzburg city council in serving notice of eviction on Indian tenants occupying corporation-owned land at the Camp Drift resulted in the calling of a mass meeting on last Saturday afternoon of Indians living in the Camp Drift area. Mr. J. M. David, chairman of the Camp Drift housing scheme, who presided, was supported by officials of the Maritzburg branch of the Natal Indian Congress. Mr. S. R. Naidoo, secretary of the Natal Indian Congress, reviewed the negotiations with the Maritzburg city council since 1931, and stated that the conditions under which the proposed housing scheme for Indians was to be set up had been investigated, and the city council had been supplied with all available information. The council's notification to the Indians to vacate at the end of

the year came as a surprise. Although a letter had been written to the council inquiring whether the scheme had been abandoned, and what the city council's policy was in the matter of providing a housing scheme for Indians, no reply had been received.

Indians in the area recognise the bad condition under which they lived at present. These, he said, were due to economic circumstances. They wanted to improve their conditions of living, and were prepared to assist the council in any housing scheme the council intended formulating.

Other speakers were Messrs. Satyapal, R. N. Moodley, A. G. Pillay, P. K. Singh, V. R. Pillay, M. C. John and A. Sahib.

The meeting passed the following resolutions:—

"This meeting of Indians residing in the Camp Drift area is of the opinion that the Corporation of Maritzburg should make known its policy as to whether or not any definite scheme of housing for Indians is to be formulated.

"This meeting of Indians residing in the Camp Drift area views with alarm the notice of eviction served on tenants occupying land owned by the Corporation and protests against compulsory eviction of tenants who have been in occupation for a considerable number of years. This meeting requests the city council of Maritzburg to withdraw the notice of eviction, and consider the question of proceeding with the housing scheme which has been the subject of negotiations between the Natal Indian Congress (Maritzburg branch), and the city council since 1931."

RESULTS OF NATAL TEACHERS CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION

THE following are the results of the Natal Teachers' Fifth Class Certificate Examination, 1936:—

A, FULL PASS: Green-Thompson, Hilda Stella; Khader, Isaac; Maharaj, Bepinchand; Naidoo, Permal Chinsamy; Sewnarayan, Niranjan; Wagner, Doreen May.

B, PASS IN PART I ONLY: Charles, Constance; Deane, Patrick Francis; Maragh, Herbert Patrick.

C, PASS IN PART II ONLY: Maragh, Joyce Cecilia; Paul, Olive Gertrude.

The following are the results of the Natal Teachers' Fourth Class Certificate Examination, 1935:—

A, FULL PASS: Aboo, Bahiah V.; Barnabas, Lawrence M.; Beeran, Arjee; Chirkoot, Pahaladie; Dass, Narayan; Devar, Sbramanian R.; Gabriel, Cyprian; Govindoo, Parvathy; Isaacs, Devakurunamah; Jugath, Mohanpershad; Keharingsingh, Bahadursingh; Mohan-Lal, Sanichur; Murugan, Veerasamy; Nagamuthoo, Lutchumanar; Naidoo, Cundassamy Madanagopaul; Naidoo, Elleppah V.; Naidoo, Subba T.; Nanakoo, Rampeearay; Pather, Ruthenam S.; Pather, Vengetachellam S. A.; Paul, Francis Anthony; Perumal, Naganna; Perumal, Poonasmy; Pillay, Ruthinsamy G.; Pootan, Boodram; Powys, Jacob; Ramgulam, Angadram; Ramnath, Girdan; Ramphal, Chanderpaul; Rangiah, Tapili R.; Reuben,

Benjamin; Seethal, John Rufus; Sewpaul, Gunga; Singh, Rampurthap N.; Singh, Sukker P.; Siripat, Sewnarain R.; Soobrayal, Ernest E.; Thomas, Moses; Vinden, Arnon G.; Vinden, Nathaniel; Wagner, Constance; W; Whitehead George H.

B, PASS IN PART I ONLY: Abraham, Moses E.; Christopher, Robert; Fayers, Jimmy; Moodley, Soobramoney M.; Naidoo, Govindasamy S.; Naidoo, Rathanum Chengiah; Naraidoo, Ramiah; Ramassar, Davnarayan; Singh, Surjoo N.; Thomas Joshua.

C, PASS IN PART II ONLY: Chetty, Nadasen M.; Jeeawon, Dukantly A.; Naidoo, Lutchmanian A.; Peters, Joseph Gabriel; Pillay, Pookry S.; Ramburan, Regoath; Ranchor, Bunwari; Reddy, Santhan K.

South African News In Brief

Chief Scout's Farewell To Natal

THE Chief Scout, Lord Baden-Powell, and the Chief Guide left Durban on Thursday April 30 aboard the *Llandovery Castle* en route for England. In a farewell message to Natal Lord Baden-Powell says:—

"Good-bye, Scouts, I came to Natal 50 years ago and have visited the province a dozen times since. And I love it. So I can look back and see how, thanks to the work of plucky self-sacrificing pioneers, the country has grown from small and rough conditions to be the beautiful and prosperous land it is.

"I can, therefore, also look forward to see how much greater yet Natal will be in a few years' time, when you Scouts have grown up to be the men to carry on the growth of the country. As Scouts—whether you are in the Boy Scouts or in the non-European branches of the movement, for the Bantus, the Indian Scouts or the coloured Scouts—the job for all of you will be to make Durban and Natal greater and greater yet.

"So 'Be Prepared' for this by making yourselves 'men', healthy and hardworking like those early pioneers, able to do things for yourselves and not 'passing it on to George' and ready to give cheerful service for Natal, no matter how irksome or how dangerous it may be.

"Good luck to you and success."

Object To Durban Ordinance

Colonel T. H. Blew (Dominion, Berea) on behalf of the Natal Indian Congress, presented a petition to the Natal Provincial Council urging the deletion of section 1 of "The Durban Corporation Extended Powers Draft Ordinance, 1936." The clause is: If the owners of any two or more contiguous areas of land within the City of Durban shall lodge with the Town Clerk thereof a notarial declaration restricting the future transfer of their land to persons of a class to be specified in such declaration, which declaration shall be filed in a register to be kept by the Town Clerk, it shall not thereafter be lawful for any such land or portion thereof to be transferred by such person or persons or his or their successors in title to any person not belonging to such class without the approval of the City Council, to be evidenced in the manner set out in Section 1 of Ordinance 12 of 1933.

The petitioners ask the Council to withdraw the section which would make it possible for owners of land to declare in perpetuity that their land shall not be transferred to Indians or to any other class of persons. They content that the ordinance introduces class legislation which could be used for the purpose of racial exclusion. The Congress requests that it be given an opportunity of sub-

mitting its objections by counsel before the Bar of the Council, or before a Select Committee.

Personal Tax

Question asked by Mr. P. H. Taylor (U.N.P., Maritzburg South) in the Natal Provincial Council regarding payments of Provincial Income Tax and Personal Tax were answered on Wednesday April 29 by the Administrator. During 1935-36, said the Administrator, 64,700 persons paid Personal Tax, omitting those who paid Provincial Income Tax. Of these 38,400 were Europeans and 26,300 Asiatics. Coloured persons were in a very small minority and were included in the European figure.

Last Tuesday night Mr. S. J. Smith (Lab., Congella) gave notice to ask the Administrator to state whether the Executive Committee in principle approved the retention of the Personal Tax as an equitable and desirable form of taxation; if not, was it the intention to abolish it as soon as it was considered the financial position warranted it.

The reply was:—The question of the retention of the Personal Tax is one for decision by the Provincial Council. The Hon. Member is reminded that a decision was come to by the Council on April 30 to the effect that the tax should not be abolished.

Cheaper Sugar To Be Marketed

It is officially announced by the Government that, arising out of the recent discussions with the sugar industry, it is proposed shortly to introduce legislation which, while stabilising conditions in the industry and safeguarding the position of the planters, will have the effect of placing a cheaper sugar at the disposal of consumers. This step will be rendered possible by limiting the production of refined and mill white sugar to a tonnage below the actual consumption requirements of the Union, and ensuring that the whole of the demand in excess of this quantity will be met by the supply of a good marketable sugar to be sold retail at price not exceeding 2½d. per lb. at all Union centres situated at coast ports or on a railway line.

Municipal Indian Employees Ask For More Wages

The Indian employees of the Durban Municipality have asked for an increase in their wages. "With the adoption of Western ideals and education," they state, "the cost of living has rapidly increased. Indians have to provide their children with books and other necessities, and any family having two or more children attending school has a great hardship." The Finance Committee of the City Council considered the question at

its last Friday's meeting. At present the value of wages, rations and quarters received by Indian and native employees is assessed at £3 5s. a month. The Indians, who have presented a long list of grievances, include in it a request for a general raising of wages.

A Native Lecturer At Capetown University

Mr. Gideon Mangoela, a former student of Adams College, is on the staff of Capetown University in the Faculty of Bantu Studies under Professor G. Leestrade. He demonstrates in Suto and Chusana. He has won the favour of both English and Dutch students as he is able to lecture through the medium of both English and Afrikaans. Apart from ordinary classroom duties he is engaged in translating some of the Sesuto books into English. Mr. Mangoela is the second African to hold a position of this nature, the first being Mr. W. B. Vilakazi of the Witwatersrand University.

St. John's Ambulance Brigade

The first annual meeting of the Clairwood Indian Division of St. John's Ambulance Brigade was held recently at Clairwood. The secretary in his report reviewed the activities of the Brigade for the year ending March 31. The following new officials were elected: Secretary: Mr. S. K. Moodley, Treasurer: Mr. R. G. Pillay, Storeman: Mr. V. S. Pillay.

Petition For Cremation Facilities

A petition for the erection of a crematorium in Pretoria has been presented by 140 citizens to the City Council. The petitioners point out that cremation is recommended by scientists as the most hygienic methods of disposing of the dead, and that it is being widely adopted all over the world.

Arya Pratinidhi Sabha

The eleventh anniversary of the Arya Pratinidhi Sabha (Natal) will take place on Sunday, May 10, at 9 a.m. at 21, Carlisle Street, Durban, near St. John's Ambulance Hall. The said property will then be declared as the Aryan Temple. An invitation is extended by the officials to the general public including ladies to attend the function.

A Cycle Trip From Durban To Johannesburg

Messrs. B. H. Singhh, B. N. Singh and Chin Dixon, members of the Durban Indian Life Saving Club, who left Durban on April 16 at 6 a.m. on bicycles to go to Johannesburg reached their destination at noon on April 21. They spent the nights during their journey at Howick, Colenso, Newcastle, Volksrust and Balfour. They wish to thank the various friends at these places who were very kind and hospitable to them.

India Letter

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT]

M. C. Rajah Meets Mahatma

RAO BAHADUR M. C. RAJAH, leader of the Depressed Classes, interviewed Mahatma Gandhi recently and had prolonged discussions regarding the future of the Depressed Classes. The talks related to the threat of mass conversions, the Hammond Committee recommendations regarding cumulative voting and their effect on the Poona Pact and contesting of the Depressed Classes seats in the forthcoming elections. It is understood that Rao Bahadur Rajah is seeking expert advice from constitutional lawyers like Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad and Mr. M. R. Jayakar in regard to cumulative voting and its bearing on the Poona Pact. Later a representation may be made to the Secretary of State protesting against the method of election recommended as contravening the spirit of the Poona Pact.

Big Congress Victory

The Calcutta Corporation elections which took place recently have resulted in an overwhelming victory for the Congress candidates. From the results announced it appears that out of 65 elected general seats including 19 Muslim seats, as many as 40 have been captured by the Congress candidates. It may be recalled that the Corporation when duly constituted would consist of 92 members including, besides 65 general elected seats referred to, 12 Government nominated and 12 special European constituencies and also 5 Aldermen to be elected by the Councillors returned as a result of general election. Accordingly it seems clear that the Congress candidates with the help of only 5 Nationalist Muslims may secure a majority and have the Mayor and the Deputy Mayor of their own choice elected. Of the four women, including two sitting Councillors seeking election, none have been returned this year.

"None Has Claim On Harijans Except Hindus"

"Hands off the untouchables; none has a claim on the Harijans except the Hindus" declared Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya, addressing a mass meeting recently at Nasik. "The untouchables have been with us so far," continued the speaker "and they are Hindus. Even when things were more difficult for them in the former times they chose not to forsake Hinduism; and now, when the Hindu leaders are trying their

best to remove untouchability, will they forsake the religion of their forefathers?" Proceeding, the Pundit said

"We, their elders and brothers will see that they remain with us, happy and contented." The speaker added that the Muslims and the Christians had no claim on them. The Depressed Classes had lived through their rules with their lot unbettered, almost unchanged. With numerous citations from the Shastras, Pundit Malaviya pointed out that if untouchability was taken for granted, the method of 'Diksha' (religious imitation), specially laid down in the scriptures, entitled the Harijans to equal treatment, and appealed to the caste-Hindus to solve the problem to the satisfaction of the Harijans.

Viceroy Praises Dr. Moonje

Dr. Moonje, who met the Viceroy on March 16 and explained to him the aims and objects of the Central Hindu Military Education Society and the general scheme of the Bhonsala Military School which the Society is organising, has received the following letter of appreciation from his Excellency:—

"Dear Dr. Moonjee, I am much interested to learn of your effort to start the Bhonsala Military School which is, as I understand it, to be organised on the principle of the public school in order to inculcate into the minds and bodies of our young citizens the qualities of character and discipline and sense of responsibility which are absolutely essential if they wish to fit themselves for army service or for any other career. In order to show you my interest in your venture, I send you a donation of Rs. 250 and wish you all success in starting what I hope may prove to be a most useful organisation in training its pupils to do good service for the British Empire in future years. —Yours sincerely, WILLINGDON."

India Demands Justice

The *A. B. Patrika* writes: Our Geneva Letter has the following interesting paragraph:—

Mr Pelt, Director of the Information Section, recently left for India in order to investigate the situation in India. This gentlemen's attitude, towards India is very much the same as that of Miss Mayo. Eminent personalities from India always failed to secure the privilege of meeting Mr. Pelt in Geneva. I wonder why he has then shown such solicitude all of a sudden to visit India.

The answer is: to pacify Indian resentment which has of late been very

much vocal against the League of Nations. But if this is Mr. Pelt's attitude towards India, as our correspondent says, what help, moral or material, can this representative of the League expect from this country? Yet, it is this very gentleman who has addressed a number of meetings and exhorted the people to cultivate the noble ideal of sacrifice for the sake of peace! Well, India is ever prepared to do that and remain a contented member of the League but she only demands in return a just and sympathetic treatment from the international body.

Too Great A Sacrifice

The public now knows how matters stand in regard to the Howrah Bridge contract, says the *Bombay Sentinel*. The European majority has decided that the contract should be given to the Cleaveland Bridge and Engineering Co., in preference to Krupps' or the Indian Combine. Krupps' tender is the lowest and comes to 209 lakhs, while that of the British firm amounts to 214 lakhs and of the Indian combine 232 lakhs. In these circumstances there can be no justification for being wasteful with the ratepayers' money to the extent of 18 lakhs. If the Indian combine, which is Indian only in name, since most of the firms are British in everything except their place of business, can perform the work at the same rate as that of the British Company, then there can be no objection to giving it preference, but we do not believe in making it a present of 18 lakhs for nothing. The Government cannot go out of their way in these days of financial stringency, to make such a sacrifice, particularly as the other tenderers have agreed to make as much use of Indian steel and cement as is humanly possible.

Jainmuni To Fast Unto Death

A sensation prevails among the Jains of Bombay owing to the fast unto death begun by Jainmuni Misrilal since a week on March 20 to end differences between Jain Sadhus. It might be recalled Misrilal fasted for 75 days on a previous occasion which was stopped on the assurances of leaders of the community.

RAMAKRISHNA CENTENARY

ROMAIN ROLLAND'S MESSAGE

Monsieur Romain Rolland sent the following unique message on the occasion of the Ramakrishna Centenary Celebrations which took place recently in India:—

WE live in a world turned upside down. And; indeed, the masses have always been downtrodden. But they had not, up to this day, the knowledge and the consciousness of that universal oppression, which has been revealed to them by the increased means of communications and the progress of international solidarity. We may no longer remain indifferent to those peoples who are to day making a desperate efforts to break their chains and set up a more equitable and more human order. And this is no longer permissible especially to us, your friends in the occident who do not happen to possess like you the faith in survivals (lives after death). Time is pressing us. The wave of men's sufferings is drowning us like a tide. We must fly to their help. Even if we had before us the eternity of lives after death, "each one of these lives is a "living thing" which has its own duties and its laws corresponding to the particular time of its birth and the human surroundings in which it has its course. Each single life is neither permitted to leave undone all the present good it is capable of doing, nor to decline to fight, with its total might, of to-day, all the iniquities of the time being. The Ramakrishnite of the west that I am does not admit that for one's own saluation, one should withdraw from action, when it is urgent to act in order to help the oppressed. I remember the holy anger of the great disciple when he exclaimed to one of his brethren who was endeavouring to avoid the tragedy of the present world in order to betake himself to the sweetness of divine contemplation, 'Put off to the next life the reading of the Vedanta the practice of meditation. Let this body of to-day be consecrated to the service of others!'

And this immortal prayer:

—"Would that I could be born and reborn again and suffer a thousand miseries, provided I might adore and serve the only God that exists, the sum-total of all souls, and, above all, my God the evil-doers, my God the unfortunates, my God the poor of all races."

Oh! what an error, too common among religious God-lovers, to think that their love diminishes and that their soul is lowered in value on account of intercourse with men. On the contrary, it expands and is revived because of embracing the whole and entire Being, the innumerable Being, with its million

forms ever in motion, ever advancing as they are, like a Ganges.

Doing thus, you will serve, by being wedded to it, each one of the forms of

FIRST INDIAN IN RHODESIA TO HOLD A PILOT'S LICENCE

Mr. M. H. Cassim the son of Mr. Hajee H. Cassim Hoosein of Salisbury S. Rhodesia is the first Indian in this part of Africa to acquire a pilot's licence from the Department of Civil Aviation. Young Mr. Cassim who is twenty-five years of age took his training in aviation in the De Havilland School of Flying, Salisbury. We congratulate Mr. M H Cassim and hope that others may take inspiration from him.



Mr. M. H. CASSIM

પાયલેટનું લાયસેન્સ ધરાવનાર રોડેસીયાના પહેલા હિંદી

સોલ્સબરીના મી. હાજી કાસમ હુસેનના પુત્ર મી. એમ. એચ. કાસમ આફ્રિકાના આ ભાગ માં ડીપાર્ટમેન્ટ ઓફ સીવીલ એવીએશન તરફથી પાયલેટનું લાયસેન્સ ધરાવનાર પહેલ વહેલા હિંદી છે. મી. એમ. એચ. કાસમ ૨૫ વર્ષના નવયુવાન છે. તેમણે સોલ્સબરીની ડી હેવીલેન્ડ સ્કૂલ ઓફ ફ્લાઇંગમાં વિમાની તાલીમ લીધી હતી. અમે મી. એમ. એચ. કાસમને મુબારકબાદી આપીએ છીએ અને બીજાઓ તેમના પરથી પ્રેરણા લેશે એવી આશા રાખીએ છીએ.

the living God:—but without ever losing the feeling and the very presence of the all-powerful Unity, wherein these conflicting million forms find harmony. It

is not doing a wrong to the unchanging Divine Peace that hovers over the storms of Existence, if one holds out a hand to those who struggle in those storms. Vivekananda did not cease repeating to his Sannyasis that they had taken two vows, and that, if the first was "to realise the truth," the second was "to help the world"..... "To help men to stand erect, by themselves....." —Let us help them, then, those people who, "by themselves and alone" heroically try "to stand erect," Let us co-operate in their efforts: Even in this manner it will be possible for us afterwards to co-operate in the harmony of warring forces.

You are the bearers, in this storm-tossed world, of the supreme Harmony wherein must blend and melt away all combats and opposite efforts. It is your proper role, your privilege, and your sacred duty: to radiate peace, and unity in the chaos in which peoples are blindly at odds with one another. Be, like Sri Ramakrishna, the wide-spreading banyan tree in whose shade thousands of souls, weary and wounded in the fight, come for shelter and peace. Pour on them the balm of reconciliation, which is the fruit of reason, no less than of love! We know well that the most wicked are but misguided. They know, not what they do. The greatest leader of the liberated peoples, Lennin of the U. S. S. R., victim of a dastardly outrage claimed the vengeance of his friends by telling them with his intelligent smile:—"What's to be done. Every one acts according to his knowledge."

The misfortune of the world comes from its want of knowledge. Let us then teach it to know. Let us enlighten it, by preventing it from doing harm,—from harming itself. For he who harms his neighbour, does not know that it is himself whom he is harming. Another of our great men of Europe, the inspired poet Victor Hugo, speaking of those who wanted to harm him, uttered these beautiful words, so allied to the wisdom of India:

"Oh! fool, who thinkest that, thou art not I!....."

It is the Supreme miracle of Ramakrishna that in his "thou" is "I", that the whole world is not only reflected, but incarnate in a man's heart—God is realised on earth, in his universality and his multiplicity..... "Jiva is Siva."

And Ramakrishna works in him—in us—this divine Identity.

WEDDINGS

Hancock—Campbell

DURBAN people will not soon forget the beauty of the wedding that drew not only hundreds of guests, but crowds of spectators to St. Thomas's Church on Wednesday afternoon, when Miss Jean Campbell, the elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William A. Campbell, was married to Mr. Wilfrid Leuchars Hancock, son of Dr. G. O. Hancock, O.B.E., and Mrs. Hancock, of London. The bride is a member of one of the best-known and most widely respected families in Natal. Her father, Mr. William Campbell, is managing director of the Natal Estates, Mount Edgecombe, and the deeply loved employer of thousands of natives and Indians who have taken part voluntarily in the wedding celebrations. The bridegroom's parents have come from England for the occasion of his marriage. He is the nephew of Mr. Wilfrid Leuchars, one of the leading men of business in Durban. When the bride left the house of her grandmother, Lady Campbell, to go to the Church, her way was lined by hundreds of Indians from the Natal Estates, who were brought to Durban in a special train chartered by Mr. Campbell. They formed an unusual and picturesque guard of honour, a wonderful note of colour being introduced by the brilliantly hued saris and gala attire of the Indian women who strewed the bride's way with silver confetti and flower petals. Police constables closed Marriott Road to all vehicular traffic two hours before the bride left her grandmother's home, while two others kept the fast-growing crowd outside St. Thomas's Church in order. Long before the wedding took place hundreds of cars lined Esenwood, Masgrave and adjoining roads. When the bride arrived at the church an enormous crowd of onlookers boarded the pavement and packed the church precincts.

Peters—Anthony

A picturesque Indian wedding took place at the Roman Catholic Cathedral, Kerk Street, Johannesburg on Wednesday April 29, when Angeline Rose Anthony eldest daughter of Mr. P. Lazarus Anthony of Mafeking and the late Mrs. Anthony was married to Mr. Victor Emmanuel Peters, third son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Maessiallamoney Peters of Johannesburg. The bride who looked charming in the Oriental attire

was attended by her cousin Miss Gloria Royeppen who acted as Maid of Honour. The Bridesmaids were Misses Thress Peters, Harriet Peters, Phyllis Peters, Thelma Hutton, Josephine Anthony and Mabel Ireland. Father Abraham, Priest in Charge of the Indian congregation performed the ceremony which was coral. Mr. Sol. D. Royeppen presided at the Organ and conducted the choir of the Children of Mary. After an informal afternoon tea the reception was followed by a dinner party in the evening which concluded with an overnight dance. Benne Baxter's famous orchestra was in attendance. At the reception Mr. S. D. Royeppen was D.O. Father Abraham proposed the health of the young couple. Among other speakers were Brother Nesveldt of the Full Gospel Mission, Rvd. B. L. E. Sigamoney of the Anglican Church, Messrs. Ganga Naidoo, Willie Ernest, Charles Varnasuriah, Miss Carrie Rothkugel, Social Editor of the *Star* and Mr. Anthony of the Doornfontein Government Indian School. The Bride and Bridegroom were the recipients of many valuable and useful presents and telegrams of congratulations from friends in the Union.

Bisram—Chacourie

Mr. M. Ramcheron (Rama) the third son of the late Mr. Mallagee Bisram of 110, Prospect Hall Road, Durban North was married to Kawsellia the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Chacourie of Railway Barracks, Greyville, Durban on Saturday May 2 at the bride's residence. There were many friends and relatives present and the bride and bridegroom were the recipients of many valuable presents. The guests were entertained to music and dance during the night.

Bisnath—Baluk Maharaj

The marriage of the second daughter of Mrs. Baluk Maharaj of 133, Crescent Street, Overport, to the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Bisnath Maharaj of 640, Rundles Road Overport, Sydenham took place on Thursday April 30 at the Bride's residence. There was a fairly good gathering of guests, and many useful presents for the bride and bridegroom.

Nowbath—Mohan

A pretty wedding took place on Saturday May 2 at the residence of the bride's parents when Miss Paunkumarie eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. B. Mohan of Newcastle Colliery, Natal was married to

Mr. Mohanlal youngest son of Mrs. and late Mr. Nowbath. The marriage ceremony was performed by Pundit Banwarie Maharaj according to vedic rites, valuable dowry was given by the bride's parents to her. The wedded couple received many useful and handsome presents. There were over 200 guests including few Europeans. After the ceremony the guests were entertained to dinner.

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Social And Personal

Mr. J. R. Hartshorne, will be in Durban on 24th and 25th May, and will stay with Mr. M. A. Jeewa, at 91 Victoria Street, Durban.

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Mr. N. B. Nagrani the well-known silk merchant of Bulawayo, S. Rhodesia and a prominent local Indian leader, has sailed for Europe from Capetown on Friday. He will visit Switzerland, Vienna, France, and other places and hopes to return to the Union in four months' time.

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Master C. K. Moodley old boy of Chakas Kraal Indian School and Correspondence Student of U.C.C. who is very keen on bird's and animal's life has become a member of S.P.C.A. for the birds protection and Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

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The last of Natal's pre-Union Magistrates Mr. Bernard Hodson, Chief Magistrate of Maritzburg, retired on pension on April 30 after 42 years' service.

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Mr. M. S. Tobias, Divisional Inspector of Labour and Social Welfare, Natal has received an order of transfer on promotion to the position of chief clerk of the Labour and social Welfare Department, Pretoria, at short notice.

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The death occurred in Fordsburg recently of Mr. P. Vengachellum, at the age of 95. He was one of the first Indian settlers to come to Natal and is survived by five sons, two daughters and a number of grand and great-grand-children. He was buried at the Mountain Rise Indian cemetery, Maritzburg.

The Sporting World

Indian Cricket Team in England

IN a one day match at Gravesend on April 29 between 12-a-side teams the Indian touring cricket team scored 185 runs for ten wickets declared (Edrich took four wickets for 42 runs). At the close of play Freeman's team had scored 173 for four (Ashdown 65, Woolley 54). The match was drawn.

WORCESTER VS. ALL INDIA

At Worcester: All India, first innings, 229 (Naidu 46; Martin four for 42). Worcestershire, first innings, 248 (Human 54, Howorth 58; Nissar four for 89, Amar Nath four for 42). All India, second innings, 150 (Nussain 55; Perks five for 37). Worcester, second innings, 134 for seven wickets (Human 68 not out; Mohamed Nissar five for 50). Worcester won by three wickets.

A courageous effort by the 19th fast bowler Mohammed Nissar, who turned a losing into a winning position, failed to prevent the defeat of All India in the opening match of their tour. Worcestershire wanted 132 runs to win. Mainly through the bowling of Nissar, whose victims included the South African Martin, who was out under the new leg-before rule, Worcester's first seven wickets fell as follows: 0-1, 0-2, 1-3, 11-4, 40-5, 61-6, 61-7. Nissar's analysis at one period reading 3.5-3-1-3. The Indians were without one of their star batsman, Wazir Ali, who has a bruised hand, and it is too early yet to judge of the form of the team as a whole.

All-India Cricket Tour

Probably no one in Durban, says the *Natal Advertiser* will sigh more over the start of English cricket than Herbert Wade, Dudley Nourse, Eric Dalton and Jack Siedle. More vividly than most people they can picture the opening of the Indian tour at Worcester—that delightful field where the charm of English cricket is felt more strongly perhaps than anywhere in Britain. There within sound of the cathedral bells across the river they began a year ago the most eventful tour of their lives. The Australians may have rudely shattered the dream of last season but they cannot wipe out the memory of that victorious tour in 1935. The Indians are being captained by the Maharaja Kumar of Vizianagram, who is an Old Haileyburian and who fields in the slips in spectacles. Although they at first objected to the innovation, the Indians are playing under the new lbw rule.

Verulam Temple C.C.

There were over 60 present on May 3 at the banquet of the club. Mr. M. Jugguth, the President presided at the function. He dwelt at length on the achievements and thanked the patrons for their liberal support. The reports of the Secretary and the Treasurer was

By "Rambler"

also very satisfactory. The Captain enlivened the different players in a neat little speech. Mr. P. T. Chetty has announced to present a bat at the opening of the next season. Other speakers were Messrs. R. Talawantsingh, G. H. Maiter, Choonilal Raghavjee, Maurice, Nathalal Raghavjee, S. Veloo, Jata Jeewa and S. R. Maharaj. After discussing other items of interest to the club the function ended with cheers. Music was provided by Jaldevsin Bros. of Verulam.

Jawahar Football Club

A friendly football match was played on April 26 between the Jawahar football club and the Hindu football club at the Natal Spruit ground, Johannesburg. The match was won by Jawahar club by 3-1. Another match was played on May 3 between Boksburg North Indian football club and Jawahar football club the match resulting in a draw, 1-1. A party was given after the match. The captain of the Boksburg North club

thanked the Jawahar football club for their visit. Mr. V. G. Patel of the Jawahar club suitably replied.

A German View Of Dhyan Chand

A very interesting function was witnessed at the Calcutta German Club, when the Germans, including the Consul were "at home" to the Indian hockey team to represent India at the Olympic Games in Berlin. Mr. O. R. Rasmuss, President of the Club, bidding farewell to the players, said that the record of the Indian hockey side was so high that they had no doubt about their returning to India once more with the highest honours. Dhyan Chand in Germany was practically a little god, to whom all their boys were looking up and he was sure that Dhyan Chand and his team would get a great reception in Germany. Mr. Jeff Fletcher, Vice-President of the Bengal Hockey Association, replying on behalf of the team, said that the team selected was the best team available and he had no doubt that they would uphold the past traditions of India.



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**આ લેબલ જરાબર
ધ્યાનપૂર્વક જોશો**

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

**કીન્સનો
ઓક્સફર્ડ
બ્લુ.**

વેપારીઓને

કીન્સનો ઓક્સફર્ડ બ્લુ જરૂર માં રાખવો. અને તેજ બ્લુ વાપરવા સલામત કરી એ કાયદાકારક કે એનું કારણ એ છે કે કીન્સનો ઓક્સફર્ડ બ્લુ તમે તમારા કાલકાને વેચશો તો તેથી સોને સંતોષ થશે અને ફરીથી બ્લુ તેજ ખરીદવા આશી.

ઈન્ડિઅન ઓપિનિઅન.

મહાત્મા ગાંધીજીના હસ્તે
સને ૧૯૦૩માં સ્થપાયું.

પુસ્તક ૩૪ મું.

ફીનીક્સ, શુક્રવાર, તારીખ મે ૮ ૧૯૩૬

અંક-૧૯.

નોંધ અને સમાચાર.

અંગાળમાં લયંકર દુષ્કાળ

અંગાળમાં એ વર્ષ લાગત વરસાદ નહિ પડવાથી અને તેને પરીણામે પાક નીપજી જવાથી અને પાણીની તંગી પ્રવાથી પશ્ચિમ અંગાળમાં ત્રીસ લાખ ઉપર ગામડાના લોકોમાં જીખમરો વરતવાનો લય રહે છે સિવાય કે બહુ મોટા પાયા ઉપર રાહતના પગલાં લેવામાં આવે. અંગાળના ગવર્નરે આ ખાતે એક લાખ રૂપિયા મંજૂર કર્યા છે અને પ્રબળીય સંસ્થાઓ પણ સ્થપાઈ છે. પરંતુ એ કંઈ બસ નથી અને ગામડાઓ કે જ્યાં હજારો માણસના પંટમાં એક રીધું પણ પ્રાણી નથી લાંબી જીખથી થતું મરણોના હૃદયભેદક ખબરો શહેરોમાં રોજના આબ્યા કરે છે. એ લોકોમાં ભૂરીઓ અને રેલ માર્ગને અનાજ મોકલાઈ રહ્યું છે અને એક દાખલામાં વિમાન માર્ગને પણ મોકલાયું હતું. ગયે વર્ષે અંગાળમાં ૨૦ ઇંચ પાણી ઓછું પડ્યું હતું. દરરોજ એવી આશા રાખવા માં આવે છે કે સરકાર દુષ્કાળનો વખત જાહેર કરી હોંદના દુષ્કાળ કન્ડમાંથી ગામડાઓના લોકોને રાહત આપવા એક કરોડ રૂપિયા મંજૂર કરશે.

ન્યુટાઉન સ્કુલનો ફાળો.

પશ્ચિમ અંગાળમાં સંકટના ખબરો વાંચી મહમદ હુસેન ત્રલીઅલાહ નામના ૬ વર્ષના વીલાયીએ બીજે દિવસે સવારે વહેલાં જોહાનીસ-બર્જની ન્યુટાઉનની સ્કુલમાં જઈને પ્રીન્સીપાલના હાથમાં ત્રણ હાથકાઉન ચુકી તે અંગાળના કુખી ભાઈઓપર મોકલી આપવા જણાવ્યું. આ હજીકે બીજા વિલાયીઓમાં એટલો ઉત્સાહ આણી દીધો કે હેવાય છે કે તેઓએ તુરતમાં જ પા. ૨૫ ની રકમ નોંધારી દીધી. સ્કુલ કન્ડમાંથી એ પા. ૨૫ ની રકમ તુરતજ એર મેલથી હોંદની રાષ્ટ્રીય મહાસભાના પ્રમુખ પંડીત જવાહરલાલ નેહરુપર મોકલી દેવામાં આવી છે અને વધુ ફાળો થવાની આશા રાખવા માં આવે છે.

નાટાલ અને ટ્રાંસવાલના હોંદીઓ માટે એજન્ડની વકીલાત

સમરસેટ વેસ્ટ (કેપ) માં ભાષણ કરતાં હોંદનાં એજન્ટ-જનરલ સર સેયદ રાઝા અલીએ સાઉથ આફ્રિકાના ગોરા વતનીઓને હોંદી સવાલમાં

જીતકાળના કરતાં વિશેષ રસ લેવા વીનંતી કરી હતી. નાટાલ અને ટ્રાંસવાલના હોંદીઓની કેપમાં આપવામાં આવેલા છે તેવા નાગરીક તરીકેના સમ્મળ. હકો સાથે સાઉથ આફ્રિકાના નાગરીકો તરીકે ગણવાની માગણી સ્વીકારવાની વીનંતી કરી હતી. ટ્રાંસવાલ અને નાટાલ પ્રાંતોમાં હોંદીઓની હાડમારીઓ વર્ણવતાં તેમણે જણાવ્યું કે “તેઓને જમીનની માલીકી ધરાવવાની પણ લાંબી કવામાં આવે છે. કોઇ પણ પરદેશીને અને એક વખતે જે શત્રુ ગણાતા હતા તેને પણ સાઉથ આફ્રિકામાં નાગરીક તરીકેના હકો મળી શકે છે પરંતુ હોંદીઓ, કે જેઓમાંના ૮૫ ટકા જેટલા આ દેશમાં જન્મેલા છે; તેઓને એ હકો નથી મળતા. ગયા મહાન વીગ્રહ વખતે હોંદીઓ સાઉથ આફ્રિકાના ગોરા સૈનિકો સાથે ઉભીને લડ્યા હતા, અને હમણાજ આપણે વર્તમાનપત્રોમાં વાંચી ગયા કે એડીસઅબાબામાં પણ બ્રીટીશ એલબીના મકાનનું રક્ષણ કરવાનું કામ હોંદીઓ આવેલા સીપ સૈનિકોને આપવામાં આવેલું છે. આ દેશમાં હોંદીઓએ દસ વર્ષની અંદર કેળવણી, આર્થિક અને સામાજિક બાબતોમાં મહાન પ્રગતી કરેલી છે. તેઓ તમારી ભાષા બોલે છે, તમારા રીત રીવાજો મુજબ રહે છે, તમારા જેવા વીચારો કરે છે, હોંદુસ્તાન હવે પૂર્ણ સ્વરાજ્યના પંથે વીચરી રહ્યું છે અને નાટાલે તેઓનો ખાલોમેન્ટરી તેમજ મ્યુનીસીપલ મતાધિકાર છીનવી લેવાનું કારણ એ આપ્યું હતું કે હોંદીઓ પોતાનાજ દેશમાં એ હક ધરાવતા નથી. આ કારણ હવે વળુદ વગરનું છે. હવે શું નાટાલ એ મતાધિકાર ફરી આપવા તૈયાર નહિ થાય? આ પ્રશ્ન મારે માત્ર ડરબન અને મેરીટઅર્જન્ટેન્સ પુછવો નહિ જોઇએ. તમને પણ પુછવો જોઇએ કેમકે તે શાહી પ્રશ્ન છે. નાટાલના હોંદી, કે જેનો એક માત્ર દોષ એ પ્રાંતને બાગ બનાવી દેવાનોજ છે તેને કંઈક હકો આપવા હું ડર તોમજ અંગ્રજ બનને વીનંતી કરું છું.”

સા. આ. માં “ઓલ ઇન્ડિયન લીગ”

યુનીયન પાર્ટીમેન્ટના પ્રીડીક્ટર્સ માટેના ઇન્ડીપેન્ડન્ટ મેમ્બર્સ મેજર એફ. જે. રોબર્ટસે રૂટરને જણાવ્યું છે કે ગત વર્ષમાં ગોરા એકરોને તેમજ પ્રીટોરીયા કુચ કરાવેલી તેના એક

પરીણામ તરીકે પોતે સાઉથ આફ્રિકામાં “ઓલ ઇન્ડિયન લીગ” સ્થાપવા માગે છે. હાલ એ બાબતમાં તે લાગતા વળગતા પક્ષો સાથે ચર્ચા કરી રહ્યા છે અને નજીકના ભવિષ્ય માં કેપટાઉનમાં તેની સ્થાપના માટે મીટીંગ બોલાવવાનો ઇરાદો રાખે છે. આ નવી ચળવળનો હેતુ યુરોપીયન વસ્તીના આર્થિક લાભોને લગતી બાબતોમાં એક ચોક્કસ વર્ણુમેદ સ્થાપાત કરવાનો અને મોશ લક્ષો પ્રતિબંધીત કરવાનો છે.

ગયે વર્ષે ગોરા એકરોને શી. ૧૦ નો રોજ અપાવવાને ત્રણસોએક એકરોને યુનીયન બીલ્ડીંગ પર કુચ કરાવી લઇ જવાનો મેજર રોબર્ટસનો “સલામત” તો પડી લાંબો. હવે તે સાહેબ એક ઓલ ઇન્ડિયન લીગની સ્થાપના કરવાનો પ્રયત્ન કરી રહ્યા છે. આવી ચળવળ આ પહેલીજ નથી. ઘણીએ યદ્યપુરું પરંતુ મહત્વના લોકો તરફથી તેને ટોકો નહિ મળતાં તે પડી લાંબેલી છે. જો મેજર રોબર્ટસની આ ચળવળની પણ એજ દશ થાય તો જરાય નવાઇ જેવું નહિ ગણાય. પરંતુ મેજર રોબર્ટસ અને તેમના સાથીઓ એક વસ્તુ કરી રહ્યા છે અને તે એ કે બીન-ગોરી વસ્તી જે સહી-સલામતીના ખોટા ખ્યાલથી નીંદ્રાવશ થવાના લયમાં છે તેને જાગૃત રાખી રહ્યા છે.

ગોરી મજૂરીની નીતી

‘નાટાલ એડવર્ટીઝર’ માં મી. હેરલ્ડ ડોલ્ડ નીચે પ્રમાણે લખે છે: “થોડા દિવસપર નાટાલ એડવર્ટીઝર’ માં મી. પીરોએ એવી સુચના કરી હોવાનું જાહેર થયું હતું કે રેલવે ખાતા તરફથી ટોગો વીગેરેમાં રાખવામાં આવેલા હોંદી આગીઓને લલીબમાં તે નોકરીપરથી કાઢી તેઓની જગ્યાએ યુરોપીયનોને રાખવામાં આવશે. એ પ્રમાણે નીકળી ગયેલા હોંદીઓને અર્ધો પગારે ડેક ઉપર કામ કરવું પડશે. સંઘળા અવીચારી લોકો મી. પીરોના આ પગલાંથી ખુશ થશે અને મી. પીરોને આ દેશના ઉદ્ધારક તરીકે વધારી લેશે. પરંતુ હું તેમને વધારી લેવાને બદલે તેમના આ પગલાંને જંગલી તરીકે વખોડી કાઢું છું. શું હોંદી આગીઓને યુરોપીયનો કરતાં ન્હાનાં પેટ છે? શું હોંદીની જાંઘળી યુરોપીયનના કરતાં ઓછી ઉપગામી છે? હોંદીઓને ક્રીસ્ટમાં