

INDIAN OPINION

Founded by
MAHATMA GANDHI
IN 1903

No 22.—Vol. XXXIV..

Friday, May 29th, 1936.

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

NOTES AND NEWS

A New Gentlemen's Agreement

WE are surprised to read in the local daily papers the suggestion of a New Gentlemen's Agreement to be negotiated between the Union and the India Governments in place of the existing one which it is stated will expire at the end of this year, having been in force since the beginning of 1932. We have had no official intimation so far of such an event taking place though it is certainly high time that the Indian question was carefully looked into in the light of recent legislation in the Transvaal and Natal. We, however, cannot imagine the Government of India doing anything without acquainting themselves with the wishes and requirements of the Indian community by communicating with them directly.

A Questionnaire

The Natal Municipal Association has addressed a questionnaire to all local authorities in Natal. It wishes to have information on every phase of African affairs in each centre.

Some of the questions are:

"Can you definitely state that where a property in a European area has passed into the hands of an Asiatic, such incident has affected the values of surrounding properties?"

"What is the rateable value of the property owned by Asiatics in your administrative area?"

"When an Indian purchases a property, trading or residential, is the property maintained in good order or is it allowed to deteriorate? If so, have you ever had to lower the rateable value of that property in consequence of this deterioration?"

"Have you ever attempted to get European burgesses to cause a clause by way of a servitude, to be inserted in their title deed, that the property cannot be sold to persons of non-European descent, if so, what support has your council received?"

"Has the Indian community ever shown any desire to co-operate with the local authority in assisting to bring about more hygienic surroundings about the homes of the poorer class Indian or in any other manner shown a disposition to arouse civic pride among their community?"

"Have you, now, or at any time, had a board comprising members of the corporate body and leading Indians to whom matters of mutual interest or disputes may be referred to?"

The president of the association, Mr. H. Hosking (Mayor of Dundee) is collating the information. He applied for a round table conference between the association and the Cabinet before it started to deal with the Gentleman's Agreement, and for permission to see the agenda for the discussions between the Cabinet and the Government of India. This was refused because the Cabinet does not meet delegations from public bodies. The discussions will not be held, it is understood, until after the coronation in London next year, as many government representatives from both countries will be absent at the end of this year.

Segregation Clause Desired

The Natal Municipal Association evidently desires a clause in the new Gentlemen's Agreement giving them the right to segregate Indians in certain Municipal areas. This matter will be discussed by the Minister of the Interior when he meets representatives from Natal shortly.

Displacement Of Indian Hands On Tugs

In connection with the recent displacement of Indians employed on tugs by White labour and the assurance given by the Minister of Railways and Harbours, Mr. Pirow, that the displaced Indians would be employed in other works without any reduction in their wages, the Indians concerned, have sent a letter to Mr. Morris Webb, the regional Secretary of Race Institute, to whom they had represented their case through Mr. A. Christopher, expressing their grateful thanks to Mr. Webb and his colleague, Mr. Rheinallt Jones and some of the members of Parliament for the active sympathy they had shown in supporting their just cause.

Trading Licences Problem

The Maritzburg Chamber of Commerce has nominated its secretary, Mr. Robert Dunlop, as one of the Natal delegates to represent the Associated

Chambers of Commerce at the Interprovincial Consultative Committee on trading licences, which will meet in Maritzburg on June 22. It is understood that the Durban Chamber of Commerce has nominated Mr. Rupert Ellis Brown as its nominee on the Natal delegation. *The Natal Mercury* learns that a specially convened combined meeting of the Maritzburg and Durban Chambers will be held at Durban on June 9 to discuss the position. Before the Durban meeting, however, the Maritzburg Chamber will meet Maritzburg Corporation and Civic officials on the question of trading licences.

Well Deserved Retort

Senator T. C. Visser's message to Signor Mussolini, stating that "thousands of sympathisers congratulate him and Italy on his occupation of Abyssinia and that they regard it as further security for the white civilisation in Southern Africa" has inspired from the *Natal Witness* the following well deserved retort:—

"We raise the editorial hat to Senator T. C. Visser, of Johannesburg! His cable to Mussolini is a remarkable piece of senatorial humbug. "Thousands of of sympathisers," he wires Il Duce, "congratulate you and Italy on your occupation of Abyssinia. We regard it as further security for a white civilisation in South Africa." Senator Visser, we must remind the Italian representatives in this country, does not voice the opinion of thousands; we have yet to meet the Senator who does. Instead, with that amazing mental hallucination which seems to be the particular prerogative of Senators, he imagines that the buzzing of the bee in his bonnet is the expression of something more than his own ignorance. When he suggests that the Italian annexation of Abyssinia is furthering the security of white civilisation in Africa he speaks what he does not know; when he congratulates Mussolini on a mean exploit of personal and national aggrandisement he advertises his own standards of right and wrong; and when he says that thousands join with him in his congratulatory message he insults the public of South Africa and the Senate of which he so

unfortunately appears to be a member. It is to the Senator Vissers of the world that Mussolini looks for the condonement of an offence against humanity that no doctor, be he of medicine, philosophy or science, would countenance. We hope Senator Visser will speak for himself in future, and even that as seldom as possible."

Indian Opinion

FRIDAY, MAY 29TH, 1936

Ex-Viceroy On Indians Overseas

THE reference made by Lord Willingdon, ex-Viceroy of India, in his farewell speech to the question of Indians overseas, a report of which is reproduced from the Indian exchanges elsewhere in this issue, is worthy of note. In making an earnest appeal "to men of his own civilisation" he is reported to have said: "That splendid political organisation, the British Commonwealth of Nations, in which we all take just pride can endure only if all its constituent parts have faith in one another. The measure of the permanence of their mutual association will depend on their mutual contentment. India has the pride of an ancient civilisation. She is, therefore, quick to resent any kind of discrimination against her sons and daughters who have settled in other parts of the Empire. She is confident of a future destiny, no less glorious than her past and, therefore, impatient of delay in the removal of disabilities on Indians where these exist. Equality of status is their due; its progressive realisation is the aim of the Government of India and, if I may say so, an obligation on all statesmen throughout the Empire who desire its solidarity. Whilst, no doubt, there are lofty sentiments, some of the constituent parts of the Empire might well point a finger of scorn and murmur: "practice is better than precept; what better treatment does the British Government accord to Indians in their own country?" Nevertheless the sentiments in themselves are sufficiently thought-provoking to those who are not Mussoliniminded, but are haters of war and wish to see peace established in the world.

The late Hon. Mr. Gokhale spoke in a similar strain before a distinguished European gathering when he toured South Africa in 1912. He said the question was one of Imperial significance and he asked all those interested in the future of the Empire to approach the question in that spirit. There were three standpoints from which the question could be examined, said Mr. Gokhale. First, there was the strictly South African standpoint, secondly, the strictly

Ban On Animal Sacrifice

Mr. S. R. Naidoo intends to move the following at the annual meeting of the Hindu Temple, Maritzburg, at the end of this month:—"That no animal sacrifice be permitted at the Temple."

This reform is highly essential and we hope that the proposal will meet unanimous support of all.

Indian standpoint, and, thirdly, the Imperial standpoint. The extreme South African standpoint was that South Africa existed only for its European inhabitants, that Asiatics had no business to be there, and that such of them as were there should be sent out of it bag and baggage. The strictly Indian view was that the British Indian was a member of the Empire, that promises of equality had been made to him, and that, therefore, the door of all parts of the Empire must be freely and widely open to him. In pressing the Imperial point of view Mr. Gokhale said: "The fate of the Empire and that of India were linked together, and India was an essential factor of the Empire's greatness." He therefore asked them to realise that it would not do for them to say that the contentment or otherwise of the people of India did not matter.

Now in South Africa we do not find the Indian question considered from the Imperial point of view at all. Nor is it considered from the Indian point of view. It is considered from the extremely narrow and selfish South African standpoint. Much water has flown under our feet since Mr. Gokhale's visit but far from making any progress we have considerably retrogressed in so far as our status is concerned. The "Gentleman's" Agreement has become a mockery. The terms of the Agreement have remained on paper just to look at and now we learn that the Agreement is once again to be reviewed. In view of the prevailing circumstances we do not think it will make much difference whether the Agreement continues or ends.

There is enough machinery for segregation of Indians provided in the Transvaal and now seeing that the Agreement is to be reviewed the Municipalities of Natal have hastened to ask for such provision to be made in this Province. This is adding insult to injury. For, as it is, Indians are overwhelmed with harsh administration of the existing legislation and with the addition thereto subsequent to the Gentleman's Agreement and now to crown that measures for segregation are being sought. The Natal

Municipal Association audaciously asks "Has the Indian community ever shown any desire to co-operate with the local authority in assisting to bring about more hygienic surroundings about the homes of the poorer class Indian or in any other manner shown a disposition to arouse civic pride among their community?" The question may be replied by putting another question: Has the local authority at any time done anything to bring about more hygienic surroundings about the homes of the poorer class Indian with the exception of taxing him beyond his means? And as to civic pride, have Indians ever been treated as citizens; have they been allowed to be at home here; have they been given any security of tenure; though they are liable to be taxed equally with the Europeans, have they any representation or do they derive adequate benefit in return for the taxes they pay? Unless they are treated as citizens and not kicked from pillar to post how can they be expected to have civic pride in them. And yet in times of need Indians have never been found backward in giving their share. Testimony to that has been paid by the highest statesmen of the Union at the various Imperial Conferences. But slaves at home are slaves abroad. India is in bondage and far from being treated as an equal partner she is being prostituted by the Empire which has no meaning for her. How can the sons and daughter of one in bondage expect to enjoy freedom. The burden that crushes the Indians of the Union is heavy but it could be made much lighter if there was unity in their ranks and showed a united front to the common enemy that is seeking to forge weapons after weapons to drive them out of this country. It is regrettable that disunity and discord are ruling over them at the present time. It would not be surprising, therefore, if they are crushed out of existence ere India is free to come to their rescue. Such an event will be pitiable. The Indian question is no doubt a question of Imperial significance but the mental equilibrium of not only South Africa but practically all the parts of the Empire seems to have become too disturbed to be able to think of any question; let alone the Indian question, from that standpoint.

—:O:—

Fountain of Wisdom

What is glory without virtue? A great man without religion is no more than a great beast without a soul. What is honour without merit? And what can be called true merit but that which makes a person be a good man as well as a great man

—DARWIN

FOR CHRISTIAN FRIENDS

"Dear Br. Gandhi,

UNDER a double prompting when praying for you, I sit down to write. You have had your name blazoned all over the (so-called) civilised world, as one of the greatest philosophers and sacrificial workers on earth. In India you have been proclaimed the Mahatma, and actually worshipped as one of the incarnations of India's many dieties, and much as you have declared that you do not encourage these ascriptions of sanctity, you would indeed be more than human if you did not occasionally feel a sweet complacency in them. Your practice also of fasting when sin has been committed, or quarrels have taken place in your Ashram or schools, has had a tendency to make Indians believe that you can merit blessing which can be communicated to others,—but has anybody been loving and courageous enough to write and challenge you as to how personally you are going to obtain atonement for your own sin? And your self-denials and fastings and prayer and good deeds cannot blot out the sin of your early days. For thirty or more years of your life you lived the carnal, self-life, seeking and following your own plans and ambitions without seeking to know God's purpose for your life or to honour His Holy name. You were a trustee of talents intended to be used for the glory of God and the good of your fellowmen. Nothing that you do can obliterate the record of those years of indifference and disobedience. Every hour of every day of that period at least, lifts up its voice in condemnation. Law must be vindicated. Some punishment must be inflicted. But, even on earth it is a recognized principle that the prerogative of an earthly King is to have mercy—and yet righteousness must be the very foundation from which mercy may flow. The Laws of the Universe proclaim the impartial justice of the Creator and confirm the Bible declaration: "The soul that sinneth, it shall die," and yet the doctrine of vicarious suffering is written in the very nature of human existence. God is love. Every pulse of love in every human creature has its origin and activity from Him. Parental, mother love, all love is a manifestation or emanation from the fountain of the Divine Love. Milton sings:

'Oft ere the kindred source be down
The kindred blood will claim his own
And throbbing pulses silently
Move heart to heart in sympathy.'

By

MAHATMA GANDHI In "Harijan"

'If all sin is sin against God,' (Psalm 51) the prerogative of forgiveness is His. If His righteous judgment is appeased by (For God was in Christ, reconciling the world unto Himself, not imputing their trespasses unto them) Himself suffering the death penalty on behalf of the race; and if, as in Phillipeans (II, 6-11) He commands every knee in heaven and on earth to accept Christ as Saviour and Lord to the glory of God the Father—how shall we (how shall you) escape if you neglect so great a salvation?

Even if, as you profess to believe, Christ was only one of the many incarnations of God, and the latest of them, you must either accept His tremendous claims as of Divine Origin, or reject them as only human and fallible. And when He declares as He did to the Jews of His day—"If ye believe not that I am He, ye shall die in your sins" or 'I am the way, the truth, and the life, no man cometh unto the Father, but by me,' you must either believe Him to have been self-deceived, or deliberately false. I see no other solution. I pray daily that Christ may grant you a revelation of Himself as He did to Saul of Tarsus, that before you pass off this earthly scene, you may be used to proclaim to India's millions the sacrificial efficacy of his precious blood.

Yours lovingly in His glad service."

This is a typical letter from an old English friend who regularly writes such letters almost every six months. This friend is very earnest and well known to me. But there are numerous other correspondents unknown to me who write in the same strain without arguing. Since now I cannot for reasons of health write to individual writers, I use this letter as a text for a general reply. Incidentally this effort will enable the readers of HARIJAN who accept my guidance to understand the nature of my religious belief.

My correspondent is a literalist. He gives its literal meaning to every text of the Bible in spite of its clear statement that "the letter killeth, the spirit giveth life." My very first reading of the Bible showed me that I would be repelled by many things in it if I gave their literal meaning to many texts or even took every passage in it as the word of God. I found as I proceeded with my study of the scriptures of the various religions that every scripture had to be treated likewise, not excepting the Vedas or the Upanishads. Therefore the story of the immaculate concep-

tion when I interpret it mystically does not repel me. I should find it hard to believe in the literal meaning of the verses relating to the immaculate conception of Jesus. Nor would it deepen my regard for Jesus if I gave those verses their literal meaning. This does not mean that the writers of the Gospels were untruthful persons. They wrote in a mood of exaltation. From my youth upward I learnt the art of estimating the value of scriptures on the basis of their ethical teaching. Miracles therefore had no interest for me. The miracles said to have been performed by Jesus, even if I had believed them literally, would not have reconciled me to any teaching that did not satisfy universal ethics. Somehow or other, words of religious teachers have for me, as I presume for millions, a living force which the same words uttered by ordinary mortals do not possess.

Jesus then to me is a great world teacher among others. He was to the devotees of his generation no doubt 'the only begotten son of God.' Their belief need not be mine. He affects my life no less because I regard him as 'one among the many begotten sons' of God. The adjective 'begotten' has, for me, a deeper and possibly a grander meaning than its literal meaning. For me it implies spiritual birth. In his own times he was the nearest to God.

Jesus atoned for the sins of those who accepted his teachings by being an infallible example to them. But the example was worth nothing to those who never trouble to change their lives. A regenerate outgrows the original taint even as purified gold outgrows the original alloy.

I have made the frankest admission of my many sins. But I do not carry their burden on my shoulders. If I am journeying Godward, as I feel I am, it is safe with me. For I feel the warmth of the sunshine of His presence. My austerities, fastings and prayers are, I know, of no value, if I rely upon them for reforming me. But they have an inestimable value, if they represent, as I hope they do, the yearnings of a soul striving to lay his weary head in the lap of his Maker.

The Gita has become for me the key to the scriptures of the world. It unravels for me the deepest mysteries to be found in them. I regard them with the same reverence that I pay to the Hindu scriptures, Hindus, Mussalmans, Christians, Parsis, Jews are convenient labels. But when I tear them down, I do not know which is which. We are all children of the same God. "Verily verily I say unto you, not everyone that sayeth unto me Lord Lord, shall enter the Kingdom of heaven, but he that doeth the will of my Father which is in heaven shall enter the Kingdom," was said; though in different words, by all the great teachers of the world.

FOR THE YOUNG

It is the fashion in some quarters nowadays for the young to discredit whatever may be said by old people, writes Mahatma Gandhi in *Harizan*. I am not prepared to say that there is absolutely no justification for this belief. But I warn the youth of the country against always discounting whatever old men or women may say for the mere fact it is said by such persons. Even as wisdom often comes from the mouths of babes, so does it often come from the mouths of old people. The golden rule is to test everything in the light of reason and experience, no matter from whom it comes. I want to revert to the subject of birth control by contraceptives. It is dinned into one's ears that gratification of the sex urge is a solemn obligation like the obligation of discharging debts lawfully incurred, and that not to do so would involve the penalty of intellectual decay. This sex urge has been isolated from the desire for progeny, and it is said by the protagonists of the use of contraceptives that conception is an accident to be prevented except when the parties desire to have children.

"A Most Dangerous Doctrine"

I venture to suggest that this is a most dangerous doctrine to preach anywhere; much more so in a country like India where the middle class male population has become imbecile through abuse of the creative function. If satisfaction of the sex urge is a duty, the unnatural vice of which I wrote some time ago and several other ways of gratification would be commendable. The reader should know that even persons of note have been known to approve of what is commonly known as sexual perversion. He may be shocked at the statement. But if it somehow or other gains the stamp of respectability, it will be the rage among boys and girls to satisfy their urge among members of their own sex. For me the use of contraceptives is not far removed from the means to which persons have hitherto resorted for the gratification of their sexual desire with the results that very few know. I know what havoc secret vice has played among school boys and school girls.

Undermining Purity Of Social Life

The introduction of contraceptives under the name of science and the imprimatur of known leaders of society has intensified the complication and made the task of reformers who work for purity of social life, wellnigh impossible for the moment. I betray no confidence when I inform the reader that there are unmarried girls of im-

pressionable age studying in schools and colleges who study birth control literature and magazines with avidity and even possess contraceptives. It is impossible to confine their use to married women. Marriage loses its sanctity when its purpose and highest use is conceived to be the satisfaction of the animal passion without contemplating the natural result of such satisfaction.

Warning To Youth

I have no doubt that those learned men and women who are carrying on propaganda with missionary zeal in favour of the use of contraceptives, are doing irreparable harm to the youth of the country under the false belief that they will be saving thereby the poor women who may be obliged to bear children against their will. Those who need to limit their children will not be easily reached by them. Our poor women have not the knowledge or the training that the women of the West have. Surely the propaganda is not being carried on on behalf of the middle class women, for they do not need the knowledge, at any rate so much as the poor classes do.

The greatest harm, however, done by that propaganda lies in its rejection of the old ideal and substitution in its place of one which, if carried out, must spell the moral and physical extinction of the race. The horror with which ancient literature has regarded the fruitless use of the vital fluid was not a superstition born of ignorance. What shall we say of a husband-man who will sow the finest seed in his possession on stony ground or of the owner of a field who will receive in his field rich with fine soil good seed under conditions that will make it impossible for it to grow? God has blessed man with seed that has the highest potency and woman with a field richer than the richest earth to be found anywhere on the globe.

Criminal Folly

Surely it is criminal folly for man to allow his most precious possession to waste. He must guard it with a care greater than he will bestow upon the richest pearls in his possession. And so is a woman guilty of criminal folly who will receive the seed in her life-producing field with the deliberate intention of letting it run to waste. Both he and she will be judged guilty of misuse of the talents given to them and they will be dispossessed of what they have been given. Sex urge is a fine and noble thing. There is nothing to be ashamed of in it. But it is meant only for the act of creation.

"Sin Against God"

Any other use of it is a sin against God and humanity. Contraceptives of

a kind there were before and there will be hereafter, but the use of them was formerly regarded as sinful. It was reserved for our generation to glorify vice by calling it virtue. The greatest disservice protagonists of contraceptives are rendering to the youth of India is to fill their minds with what appears to me to be wrong ideology. Let the young men and women of India who hold her destiny in their hands beware of this false god and guard the treasure with which God has blessed them and use it, if they wish, for the only purpose for which it is intended.

—:0:—

Poetry And Freedom

IN the course of her presidential address at the All-India Mashaira held at the Swadeshi Exhibition grounds, Lucknow, Mrs. Naidu said that love was the greatest attribute of poets and among several kinds of love, the love of freedom of one's own country was the greatest thing. Poets of all times were inspired by it. She recounted some of her experiences among the Zulus of South Africa who at their picturesque war dances and battles described the glories of their fathers and recalled to memory their heroic deeds in the cause of their freedom. She gave an instance how this love of freedom and of one's own country inspired the ordinary man of Italy. She said that while sojourning in Italy about 40 years ago she heard labourers and peasants singing songs about the freedom of Italy and the glories of ancient Rome. Coming to India she said that Indian poetry today had a sort of unreality about it. Poetry to her was the living voice of today and it should reflect our yearnings and desires, our pains and miseries, our struggles and sorrows. There was beauty everywhere, in the starlit sky, in the change of seasons, in the smell of flowers. But our people who were poor and lived a life of slavery could not appreciate those beauties. It was the duty of poets who heard the secrets of storm and knew the life of nature to evoke in the people a sense of freedom, for the soul of the free people could appreciate things better than those of slaves. Thus he should give us an idea of service and inspire us with a life that was full of sacrifice and a death that led us to victory. In the words of an Irish poet, poets were the makers of music and the dreamers of freedom. They dreamt of a better kind of society and a greater dignity of man. Poetry, therefore, should reflect hopes of nations and show faith so that we might win in the end.

LOVE, THE PRECIOUS FORM OF GRATITUDE

The following is the full text of Dr. Tagore's speech delivered in reply to the address presented by the citizens of Delhi recently:

IN this busy season when numerous important functions crowd your days you have against some obvious difficulties, created this opportunity to receive me in behalf of the citizens of Delhi. It is a matter of special gratification to me, because the obstacles have served only to offer emphasis to the sincerity of your love for your poet who by some lucky chance has been able to win recognition for his motherland from some of the proudest peoples of the world. I can only say in a brief sentence that I thank you from my heart.

On occasions like this the thought has often occurred to me that honour is for the dead and love is for the living. When life's reckoning has been made to the last penny, when all expectations have arrived at an inevitable finality, then only may popular honour come to the man who seems to deserve it; let it come after all deductions have been made and all items of merit survived the scurrying of time, then let it put a last label to the fortunate name giving it a documentary value of some description. Literary honour is like a tombstone with an authoritative inscription; it solemnly tries to keep fixed with its weight a specified seat for the dead whose movements are stopped for ever. But even then how numerous are the cases that have carelessly allowed the stones to crumble and the inscriptions to fade into ineligibility, in spite of the initial ceremony of a triumphant trumpet blowing.

The Best Gift.

Once in a far distant time I was young; I remember to have keenly enjoyed in those days any likely prospect of earning reputation from my contemporaries and from others who may gradually fill the auditorium of the future. It takes time for wisdom to

ripen and to enable one to realise that in return for any real service rendered, the best gift is not honour but love which is the most precious form of gratitude, which is not a mere repayment of debt but almost a blessing. Honour is burdensome I can assure you but love does not impose any obligations; it is free and therefore it gives freedom. Fortunately in my career as a poet I have often had my reward from my fellow-being not merely in the shape of loud applause but through a more intimate contact of spiritual nearness. This fact had struck me with a thankful amazement in those great countries of the west where I was necessarily an alien in language and tradition. The only advantage that I possessed was that I did not have to suffer there from the compelling limitations of being nothing better than a mere British subject; whereas I met all people there on the broad platform of common humanity in an unsullied atmosphere of freedom of fellowship. I have felt that they loved me, that I was their comrade, their fellow traveller in the path of life that they recognized me as their own and they helped me more than themselves by acknowledging my help. During that travel of mine, most memorable in my life it came to me with the force of a revelation the truth of the fundamental unity of man. I decided to cherish this truth in the heart of Santiniketan and in spite of the painful twisting of our heart's cords through the tension of unnatural relationship, we have been able to keep open in our institution the channel of inter-communication of hearts, the hearts separated by differing circumstances, racial and historical. I have constantly been helped in this task by the thought that this is the highest ideal of human truth as preached by India when she said *Atmaat sarva bhuteshu ya pasyati sa pasyati*. It has strengthened my conviction to know that such ideals carrying eternal and universal value have been established in human history

by those mahatmas, the great souls who never bent their knees to political magnates or votaries of wealth but have often risen from the races of ragged fraternity, obscured by utter indigence, stricken by mailed fists and hounded by wielders of kingly sceptre. And they have yet gloriously survived the evanescent glitter of their power of pomp by centuries of civilization. Delhi is the one great city which keeps in her ruins and rubbish heaps this lesson about the vastly different values of facts, one of which is represented in the history of those who have offered us the elixir of life everlasting and the other of those who have the invincible power to smite us to the dust through all the various mediums of devastation. Today our salutations are for those great saints, Kabir, Nanak, and Dadu, who realized God's love in man's love while the incessant stream of countless salaams laving the foot of the thrones, carrying on its glistening waves the abject humiliation of ages, has vanished into the void and those thrones burst like bubbles. Let us know for certain that the record of our own history of modern India is also being kept in Time's archives and the names that will ever shine in its pages are some that are hushed to-day in awesome silence and others execrated by the mighty.

My friends, let me conclude this address by requesting you not to burden me with honour, which so often is heavily padded with a great proportion of unreality, but garland your poet with love—no more hand-clappings, but warm hand-clasping; bring the healing balm of sympathy to alleviate the intolerable weariness of the last few miles of my life's journey. Now when the lonesome toil of nearly forty years of my mature days has approached its end, do not dismiss me off cheaply with promises of memorial meetings when I am no longer amongst you, offer me succour even now when I sorely need it and leave my memorial in my own hands and Time's judgment.

LORD WILLINGDON ON INDIANS OVERSEAS

In his farewell speech before the two Houses of the Central Legislature Lord Willingdon ex-Viceroy of India is reported to have made the following reference to the question of the Indians Overseas:—

THERE is another aspect also of our external affairs, which has been mentioned regularly in almost all my addresses to Hon'ble Members, namely, the position of Indians overseas. It is a subject which arouses the keenest interest throughout India as touching national self-respect; it is a

subject on which all sections of official opinion, both inside and outside the Central Legislature, are equally and if I may say so, rightly sensitive.

It is not my purpose to-day to recapitulate, in details, the issues affecting Indian interests that have arisen during my term of office in different parts of the British Commonwealth of Nations, the steps that my Government have taken to protect those interests or the outcome of those efforts. The spokesmen of my Government in both the Houses have, from time to time,

stated what we have striven for and what we have achieved. If success has not always been equal to our expectations it has not been for want of earnest and strenuous endeavour. And, let me add that the powerful support of the Secretary of State for India has, throughout my five years of office, been unfailingly and wholeheartedly given to our advocacy of the Indian cause. Unanimity between Indian and official opinion has happily been the keynote of this particular chapter of our history. May this always be so.

To The Whites

To men of my own civilization, throughout the Empire, who influence opinion or guide policy I venture to make an earnest appeal. That splendid political organization, the British Commonwealth of Nations, in which we all take just pride can endure only if all its constituent parts have faith in one another. The measure of the permanence of their mutual association

will depend on their mutual contentment. India has the pride of an ancient civilization. She is, therefore, quick to resent any kind of discrimination against her sons and daughters who have settled in other parts of the Empire. She is confident of a future destiny, no less glorious than her past and, therefore, impatient of delay in the removal of disabilities on Indians where these exist. Equality of status is their due; its progressive realization is the

aim of the Government of India and, if I may say so, an obligation on all statesmen throughout the Empire who desire its solidarity. I am confident that, in the pursuit of their aim, the Government of India will never falter. May those whose obligation it is to ensure its speedy fulfilment be given the vision and the strength to work for prompt and generous fulfilment of their duty.

South African News In Brief

"S.A. Most Prosperous Land In The World"

SOUTH AFRICA is the most prosperous country in the world according to Mr. W. S. Thompson, a prominent Canadian business man who has arrived in Cape-town in the *City of Paris* on his second visit to South Africa. He is delighted to be back in a country that he says all Canadians envy. "You people did not feel the depression," he told a representative of *The Natal-Advertiser*. In Canada, though conditions have improved greatly, there is still an immense amount of unemployment and the taxes have just been increased by 3½ per cent. We have to pay £250,000 a week to write off the deficit of the nationally-owned railways and millions are being spent on unemployment relief. A few years ago our taxes were negligible. Now we have an income tax of 23 per cent. Mr. Thompson, who is president of the Supersilk Hosiery Mills, Ltd., of London, Ontario, has come to South Africa to push silk stockings.

Proposed Ban On Kafircorn Malt

A proposal emanating from the Rand that the brewing of Kafir beer from Kafircorn malt be prohibited finds no support in the Western Transvaal, and the Potchefstroom Agricultural Society is organising Kafircorn producers with a view to a united protest against the proposal. The Western Transvaal produces 600,000 bags of Kafircorn annually, and of this about 500,000 bags go to the Rand. The loss of this trade would be a serious blow. It is contended against the proposal that Kafir beer is essential for the Native and that its use turns him away from unwholesome concoctions, which he will otherwise drink.

Durban Native Riots Inquiry

Major Maynard Page, Chief Magistrate of Johannesburg, has agreed to the request of the Minister of Justice, General Smuts, that he should undertake an inquiry into the native disturbances in Durban on April 1 when the South African Police took over the policing of the city. The terms of reference were

posted to him last Thursday. They are: that he should inquire generally into the circumstances leading up to and surrounding the native disturbances; that he should inquire particularly into the allegation that the disturbances were fomented by Europeans; and that he should recommend what steps he considers should be taken to deal with the situation arisen. The terms of reference are wide as the Minister takes a serious view of the matter. Major Page will begin his investigation as soon as possible. He will be given the usual departmental assistance but will be the sole commissioner.

Bantu Ex-service League

The first congress of the Bantu ex-Servicemen's League was held at Kingwilliamstown on Monday May 25, delegates being present from the Transkei, Border and Eastern and Western Provinces. One resolution passed expressed concern at the Italian conquest of Ethiopia and appealed to the League of Nations to bring about an amicable settlement of the Abyssinian crisis in the interests of Christian civilisation and justice. The Congress resolved further that the utilisation of Black troops by Italy "should serve as an object lesson to the Empire defence authority to train Africans under their influence for the defence of the Empire against the living menace along our borders." Other resolutions included a request for the issue of war service medals to members of the Native Labour Contingent who served during the Great War and the exemption of all Bantu ex-soldiers from the payment of poll tax.

Assizing Of Weights And Measures

All persons in the Magisterial Districts of Umzimkulu, Ipolela, Underberg and Impendhle, having weighing or measuring instruments, weights or measures in use in trade, are required, according to a notice in the recent *Government Gazette* to produce same in order that they may be examined and assized on or before the 30th June, 1936.

City Indian Police

A letter has been sent to the Town Clerk by the Durban Indian Municipal Employees' Society asking that the retrenched Indians from the Police Force should be employed in other departments instead of being given pensions or gratuities.

Motor Cars In The Union

No fewer than 4,016 new motor cars were purchased in the Union during last March. Of this large figure the Transvaal accounted for 1,802, the Cape Province for 1,298, Natal for 534, and the O.F.S. for 382. This gives Johannesburg the remarkable average of over 25 new cars bought every day in March. Of the 4,016 sold in March, no fewer than 3,357 were American.

Johannesburg Indian Social Welfare Association

A meeting of the above Association was held last month in Khan Bahadur Hajee Cassim Adam's Home, Adams Arcade, Johannesburg. Mrs. A. W. Hoernle presided. Sister Katz submitted a report of her work for the months of February and March which was very satisfactory. Mr. Saffery reported that the funds available at the Bank were approximately £180. 0. 0. Mrs. Hoernle said she had not an opportunity of making personal visits to collect money, but she hoped to do so soon, as additional funds were now urgently needed. Mrs. Rheinallt Jones reported that the South African Girl Guide Movement had now arranged for an Indian Branch of Girl Guides in South Africa to be directly under South African Headquarters, but was to use the Indian Handbook. The Rev. Mr. Sigamoney said that he thought that South African Indian Guides would prefer to wear ordinary navy blue uniform of South African Guides, but that a Durban Conference would go into the whole matter. Mrs. Rheinallt Jones promised to send a copy of the Indian Handbook to Mr. Sigamoney who would report after the Durban meeting.

Rhodesia Indians' Sympathy

Our correspondent at Salisbury informs us that on reading the sad news of the death of Dr. M. A. Ansari in INDIAN OPINION a meeting was held in the Hindu Society Hall on May 23, and it was decided to send the following message to the bereaved family:

"The Salisbury Hindoo Society at a meeting held on May 22, deeply mourns the death of a great Muslim Leader Dr. Ansari at the most critical period of India's march towards freedom and extends its heartfelt sympathy to his family and prays the Almighty to bestow peace upon the departed soul."

Slum Clearance In Vrededorp

A start has been made by the Johannesburg Municipality with the clearing up of Vrededorp.

Native Congress And I.C.U.

A public meeting will be addressed by the well-known Native leaders of Natal, the Rev. J. L. Dube and Mr. A. W. Geo. Champion General Secy. I. C. U. at the Bantu Social Centre June 2, in the interest of the Bantu public whether it would be better served by the Bantu following the policy of the Natal Native Congress as against that of the I. C. U. An Admission of 1s. is being charged to hear these two Native leaders.

Establishment Of A Vedic Temple

Mr. S. K. Maharaj, assistant secretary writes that the eleventh anniversary of the Arya Pratinidhi Sabha (Natal) was celebrated on May 10 at 21, Carlisle Street, Durban, when delegates from affiliated bodies throughout Natal were present, together with a large number of invited guests. A happy augury was the presence of Indian ladies in numbers which added to the occasion. The Sabha during its existence of eleven years had in mind the establishment of a Vedic Temple to propagate the ancient philosophy and literature, but owing to circumstances could not make the necessary headway. This anniversary has seen the dawn of a new era, and the site where the celebrations took place has been purchased for the erection of a temple. Two thousand pounds has been the figure for the property and it is pleasing to recount that over seven hundred pounds have been subscribed on the lists by well-known Indians. Mr. R. K. Kapitan the energetic and hard working president of the Sabha has been the principle figure in this movement and his initial instalment of one hundred pounds made the purchase possible. He subsequently added another fifty-five pounds to his contribution. Messrs. B. A. Megrajh £155, B. A. Parmasir £155, B. M. Patel £101, Raghonath Singh £101, and G. Merhoye £105. If this enthusiasm is maintained, then

the redemption of the site will be an easy matter. The Secretary Mr. Satya Dev. gave a brief outline of the Sabha's activities, in which he paid eloquent tribute to the many vernacular schools established under the jurisdiction of the Sabha and its affiliated bodies. Several speakers paid testimony to the great work being undertaken by the Sabha and wished them well, prominent among them were, Messrs. Ragoonath Singh (Ladysmith), R. B. Maharaj (Maritzburg), P. S. Aiyar, T. M. Naicker, Padam Singh and V. M. Naidoo.

Vedic Educational Society

In spite of the disappointing weather a very good gathering participated in the public meeting convened by Messrs. B. R. Singh, G. K. Padia and M. Hurbans, for the purpose of forming a body to study the Vedic religion; its culture and civilisation. Mr. B. B. Singh of Umgeni presided. Mr. B. R. Singh, one of the convokers spoke at length on the necessity for the formation of such a body, and asked those present for their co-operation and assistance. He pointed out that the objects of the Society will be to conduct Sunday prayer meetings; to organise vernacular evening classes, and to have lectures, debates and discourses on religious items. The meeting unanimously agreed to the suggestions and Mr. H. R. Jithoo moved, seconded by Mr. Nathalal Narsee: That this mass meeting of Hindus assembled at the Hindu Tamil Institute on Sunday May 24, do hereby resolve that a Society for the purpose of studying the Vedic Religion; its civilisation and Culture, be formed." and was unanimously passed. Mr. G. K. Padia moved seconded by Mr. M. Hurbans that the name of the body shall be the "Vedic Educational Society," this was agreed to unanimously. The next meeting of the Society will be held on Sunday May 31 at the Hindu Tamil Institute Hall at 3-30 p.m. for the adoption of the Constitution and Rules; Election of office bearers, and General. The *protem* Secretary elected was Mr. M. Hurbans. All Hindu brethren are kindly requested to be present.

Estcourt Indian School

The Estcourt Government Indian School, one of the up-to-date Indian schools in Natal, which was completed and occupied only about 18 months ago, is at present overcrowded, and the Provincial authorities have been approached with the object of building of an additional wing to cope with the increasing demand for admittance. So far, however, it is not known whether the authorities will agree to the request. There are some 166 pupils attending the school, with a complement of five masters. The limit of the school is about 150 scholars, which means that there is a surplus of 16. So crowded is the school that the masters' staff room has had to be turned into a classroom, which is causing a

great deal of inconvenience. Following in the footsteps of the Estcourt High School, the Indian School started an Agricultural Science Section about six months ago for the cultivation of vegetables, and its efforts have met with remarkable success. Each class has been allotted a plot of ground for growing vegetables, and these are hawked round town and sold, the proceeds being devoted to the funds of the section.

Indian Play At Maritzburg

"Ballidan" (self-sacrifice) and "Asiatic Bill Farns" (written by Mr. F. Satyapal, of Maritzburg) will be staged by the Clairwood Yuvak Arya Bhajan Mandal in the H.Y.M.A. Hall, Church Street, Maritzburg, on Saturday June 6. The performance will start at 8.30 p.m. This is the Mandal's first attempt to stage a play in Maritzburg and members have spared no effort to provide a first class entertainment. The Mandal's band will be in attendance and the "Master Shaik's" ancient dance will be a feature of the programme. The proceeds will be given to the Clairwood Yuvak Arya Samaj's Hindi School Land Fund. Tickets are obtainable at the Aryan Supply Store, Church Street, Maritzburg, and from Messrs. B. Ramoharan, Greyling Street, and F. Satyapal, East Street, Maritzburg.

Sastri College Dramatic Society

On Thursday, Saturday and Monday, June 4th, 6th, and 8th, the College will hold its third Annual Dramatic Festival. Three short plays will be presented each evening. They are: (1) A curtain-raiser "Augustus in search of a father" (Comedy). (2) "The Gods of the Mountain" (An Eastern Fantasy) and (3) An Eastern Comedy "The Dumb Wife of Bagdad". These plays will be presented in the College Hall, each evening, commencing at 7.45 p.m. These plays are exquisitely mounted and dressed, and all the three, are of course, in English. The first one is modern, the second ancient Arabic, and the third ancient Persian. The first two are being produced by Mr. C. R. Warriner and the third by Mr. H. S. Miller. The prices of admission will be 3/6 and 2/6 (reserved) and 1/6 and 1/- (unreserved). The 1/- seats will be in the balcony. Booking plans are now open for the reserved seats, and tickets may be obtained from Mr. M. H. Lindsay, the Treasurer of the Society, at the College, or through the College students. In 1934 and 1935 the College Plays aroused tremendous interest, in fact a mild sensation was created—everyone who saw them being amazed at the high standard of acting and production. This year's plays will be equal to, if not better than, previous productions, and packed houses are expected. All are urged to book early.

India Letter

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT]

Mrs. Naidu's 'Funeral Oration'

THE President, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, before bringing the recent Lucknow Congress session to a close thanked the Reception Committee and said, 'It is customary on such an occasion for some one to indulge in a funeral oration and who may be more fit for this task than Mrs. Naidu who, uninvited (laughter), proposed to tell you about this session and about the President of this Congress who has sat on high eminence these three days and is now going back to oblivion.' Mrs. Naidu said she had come to tell the funeral oration of old things that have taken long to die. In this city of old traditions and old forgotten kings, which is now the scene of *mushaira* and weeping for the dead, had been born a new vision. The President said he was going into oblivion. He may be hidden in the radiance of glory but he will illumine our paths to freedom. Only a few years ago in this city I saw the passing away of a great man who was the symbol of India's struggle for freedom, who with the last breath spoke of the freedom of India and his last charge to India was that they should never go back on their plighted word. To-day his spirit must rejoice that his son is carrying out the mandate that was a legacy for him. It was long overdue that the Congress and India should realise that she is only the unit of a great world scheme and an indivisible part of the great world scheme. If it is a funeral oration, it is a funeral oration for the dead yesterday but a welcome oration to tomorrow, to the dawn of which this President is the herald. We look on him for his courage, his great enthusiasm and his great idealism. We think of him with great international experience and vision. We are proud that he has been chosen unanimously by the nation as her guide to the dawn of freedom. His task has not been easy. It has been the task of trying to reconcile almost irreconcilable modes of thought and yet he has managed so to harmonise these views that this idealist, this man so implacable for freedom, so insatiate in his desire for freedom, has sweetness, grace, wisdom, statesmanship and forbearance to be able to hold together in friendliness elements that might have been hostile to one another and irreconcilable with one another. Therefore, I end with *adieu* to yesterday and welcome to tomorrow in which we do join together in our pilgrimage towards the dawn of liberty.

New Congress Working Committee

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has selected the following 14 to be the members of the Congress Working Committee: Treasurer: Seth Jamnalal Bajaj; General Secretary: Mr. Acharya Kripalani; Members: Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Babu Rajendra Prasad, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, Messrs. C. Rajagopalachari, Subhas Bose, Narendra Dev, Jairamdas Daulatram, S. D. Deo, Jai Prakash Narain, Bulabhai Desai and Achyut Patwardhan. So long as Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan is in prison Dr. Khan Sahib will act for him.

New Viceroy's Feast To Poor

Thousands of poor people in Delhi were invited by His Excellency Lord Linlithgow to feast in honour of his arrival in the Capital and in connection with the Silver Wedding of their Excellencies. The feast was held at the following six places: Edward Park, Queens Garden, Subzi Mandi Municipal School, Paharganj Municipal School, Bara Municipal School and New Delhi Town Hall. The menu of the feast included 'Halwa', 'Puri' and vegetables for the Hindus and meat 'Pulao' and 'Puri' for the Muslims. The Christians were given the choice to eat at the Hindu or the Muslim stall. Admission was restricted by tickets, thousands were issued by the Municipal Secretary. The new Viceroy's feast is a burning topic of discussion among the poor classes in the city, and it is regarded as an indication of Lord Linlithgow's bid to capture the popular mind in India.

Dr. Moonje's Message To Their Excellencies

Dr. Moonje general secretary of the Central Hindu Military Education Society, had wired as follows to his Excellency the Viceroy:—'On behalf of the Central Hindu Military Education Society, which is organizing the Bhonsala Military School, the first non-official enterprise of its kind I offer my most respectful and hearty welcome to her Excellency Marchioness Linlithgow and to your Excellency wishing long life and health.'

Begum Mohd Alam To Contest Elections

Begum Mohammad Alam, wife of Dr. Alam may contest the future elections to the new Punjab Legislative Assembly under the Reforms from Lahore city constituency for ladies. It is learnt that a suggestion to this effect has been made to her from certain influential quarters and she is favourably considering the same.

Indian Mathematician To Visit America

Dr. T. Vijayaraghavan, Professor of Mathematics, Dacca University, left Madras for Bombay en route to England. From England he will proceed to Norway to attend the International Mathematical Congress at Oslo in July. He will then visit America, to which country he has been invited by the American Mathematics Society, and deliver a series of lectures on Mathematics.

Need For Future Of Indian Army

"For India as a whole and for the future of the army in India a system of sound education aiming at the development of character without over-emphasis of book learning is what is needed," observes General Sir Robert Cassels, Commander-in-Chief, writing to Dr. Moonje. His Excellency expressed pleasure at the progress made in the organisation of the Bhonsle Military School and has donated Rs. 100 as an encouragement. He further assures Dr. Moonje that the army authorities may be able to provide him with considerable assistance by way of advice as to the curriculum or by recommending experienced ex army men as instructors of physical training or even occasionally by training such instructors for the school.

Acharya Kriplani's Marriage

A notable inter-caste and inter-provincial marriage was performed at Allahabad last month, the parties to the alliance being Mr. B. Kriplani, general secretary, All-India Congress Committee and Miss Sucheta Mazoomdar, M.A. The bride is a professor of history at the Girls' College of the Hindu University, Benares, and the daughter of the late Dr. Surendra Nath Mazoomdar of the Punjab Medical Service. Acharya Kriplani hails from Sindh and Miss Mazoomdar is a Bengalee Kayastha (Bramho). The marriage was celebrated at Benares on April 18, according to Brahmo rites by Mr G. C. Banerji, retired district and sessions judge of Bihar and Orissa and father of Prof. A. C. Banerji of Allahabad. It was registered under the Civil Marriage Act on April 20 at Anand Bhawan, Allahabad, by the registrar of marriages, Prof. A. C. Banerji, among the witnesses to the marriage being Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. To celebrate the occasion, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, President of the All-India Congress Committee, gave a tea party.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

INDIAN EDUCATION IN NATAL

To The Editor "INDIAN OPINION"

SIR,—In the Northern districts of Natal there is a large Indian population, who earn their livelihood by finding employment in the very few industries such as coal mining. Those employed are mostly descendants of the ones who were specially brought out to serve in the plantations and mines. A large number of their children are now passing the Natal Std VI. examination but who fail to find employment in their own districts, owing to competition with European and Native youths. Could nothing be done by the Government to find employment for these Indian youths? To possess a Standard VI. certificate and to find no employment is displeasing. This is the period of adolescence and according to psychology, a child nearing this age should be trained to aim for something in life. This is a stage when physical and mental growth stand out conspicuously, and therefore hand and mind training should go hand in hand. In order to solve this difficulty it would be advisable to establish (1) technical and commercial schools (2) agricultural schools (3) trade schools, where training could be given in respect of a child's ambition. Schools of this type should be under the control of the Government with specially trained men at the head of affairs who could advise the parents as to the best training for their children. Suitable employment should be open to Indian youths in industries in their own districts. The educational standard of these youths should be taken in consideration in finding employment. In every district especially in rural districts as found in Northern Natal there should be an Indian Juvenile affairs Board on which the following should sit:—the local magistrate, a teacher, parents, representatives of industrial and farming interests. The aim of this committee should be to advise the employers as to the type of Indian youth available for commercial and industrial work. A committee of this type will serve many purposes: Firstly, it will point out careers open to the children; secondly, it will indicate the training required; thirdly, it will find employment for the trained children; fourthly, it will advise the employers of the type of training acquired by the youths; fifthly it will create a spirit of co operation amongst the members of the community. Up to the present some progress has been made in placing Indian youths in commerce but there are no apprenticeships open to them in industries. As far as agricultural training go the Indian youth has no opportunity at

present in Natal to acquire any knowledge of farming. Those pupils desirous of becoming farmers, should continue training in agricultural schools. These pupils must be given a thorough training in this science. A greater knowledge of farming methods learnt under good farmers, would enable them to acquire the practical side of their work. When such training has been completed the government should open up land and provide them with all the requirements so that they could carry on successful farming. The initial outlay of capital should be met by the parents or money should be advanced by the Agricultural Department and an agreement can be made by the young farmer to pay back his debts slowly over a good many years. The purpose of education as defined by some authorities is that it must make a man a useful member of the State. If so, then these points can be put into operation and the Indian children of Natal need not encounter so much hardship and poverty as is their lot today.

I am, etc.,

R. LOGANATHAN

Porbander Ghee And Hindu Maha Sabha

SIR,—I was much interested to read your leading article last week on "Porbander Ghee and The Hindu Maha Sabha." I am a regular consumer of Porbander Ghee and I have sufficient experience to discern between animal fat and non-animal fat made out of butter. I feel very much like challenging the Customs Authorities to prove that Porbander Ghee contains "Beef Fat" in the sense that it is objectionable to both Hindus and Mahomedans. While the merchants are protesting against the action of the Customs Authorities they have not yet demanded the publication of the report of their analyst. What is more surprising is that the South African Hindu Maha Sabha, who seems concerned about protecting Hindus from being polluted, has not taken the trouble of acquainting itself with the report or even to get the ghee analysed by their own private analyst. The Sabha offices have wasted a good deal of stationery in spreading their leaflets all over the Union. One would think that there is a sinister game behind this move to stop this universally used Ghee from being imported; so as to enable local big firms engaging themselves in manufacturing ghee from butter and other pro-

ducts and their agents to thrive. Is the Hindu Maha Sabha going to be a tool consciously or unconsciously in this game? The Sabha is advising Hindus not to use Porbander Ghee. Its objection seems to be only against that ghee. What about Calcutta Ghee. That ghee stinks so much that one could easily believe it to contain some sort of objectionable fat. But apparently the Hindu Maha Sabha has no objection against that ghee being used. Can't the Sabha act a little more responsibly? Did it not have any other more important subject to deal with than to engage in a move which would easily be interpreted as unpatriotic? This surely does not justify its existence.

I am etc.

HINDU.

— 00 —

Weddings

SINGH—SUTHCOO

THE marriage of Kumar Balmaackoon second son of Mrs. G. Ramsingh of Richmond to Kumari Prathima Devi youngest daughter of Mrs. N. Suthcoo of Karagola place, Overport took place on Saturday May 16. Pandit K. Ireeseparsad officiated. There were many guests, numerous presents for the married couple and musical entertainment was in progress during the night.

MAHARAJ—SINGH

The wedding of Ishwarlal second son of Mrs. Maharaj (Radha) and the late Mr. Ramlin Jaimungal (Puplie) Maharaj of 144, Oato Manor Road, Durban to the second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Singh of Escombe took place on Friday May 22 at the bride's residence. There were many relatives and friends at the marriage and many useful presents for the bride and the bridegroom. The guests were well catered and entertained during the night with oriental music and dance.

SINGH—SINGH

The marriages of Kumar Ramoharithar eldest son of Baboo Sewpaul Singh of Wiggins Road to Gungamoney Devi and Kumar Chatoor Theophil youngest son of Baboo Chatoorgoon Singh of 39, Trafford Road, Mayville to Chinthamoney Devi, both daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Sookdeo Singh of 202, Bellair Road, Mayville will take place at the bride's residence on Sunday May 31. The Nuptial ceremony commences at 6 p.m.

The Sporting World

Cricket.

Leicestershire v. All India

AT Leicester: All India, first innings, 426 (Amar Singh 77, Baqu Jilani 113. Leicestershire, first innings, 327. All India, second innings, 171 for six wickets, declared. Leicester, 47 for no wicket. The match was drawn.

Middlesex v. All India

At Lords: All India, first innings, 110 (Robin five for 18). Middlesex, first innings, 173 (Hulme 59; Nath six for 29). All India, second innings, 158. Middlesex, second innings, 96 for six wickets. Middlesex won by four wickets.

Boxing.

Non-European Boxing

A packed house witnessed the non-European boxing held at the Victoria Picture Palace on Wednesday night May 20. The chief bout was for the non-European welterweight championship between Mannie Dixon and Seaman Dave, that resulted in a win for Dixon on a technical knock-out in the seventh round, the referee, Jock Stevens, stopping the fight. The best bout of the evening was between Young Pothier and George Godfrey, which resulted in a win for the former. The following were the results:— Kid Vengan drew with Young Bennie; Young Hoosen beat Harry Singh on points; Seaman (Hetty) beat M. D. Chippe, who retired after the first round; Young Pothier beat George Godfrey; Mannie Dixon beat Seaman Dave on a technical knock-out in the seventh round.

Wrestling.

"Whiskers" Wins On A Disqualification

Harrismith had its first taste of all-in wrestling in the Town Hall, on May 21, "Whiskers" Blake won his fight against Lou Mazzoni, who was disqualified. In the second round he obtained a submission hold with a figure four scissors hold. In the third round Mazzoni was disqualified for using his fists. The crowd demonstrated against this decision with the result that "Whiskers" decided to continue. In the extra round Mazzoni was again disqualified, this time for using a strangle hold. The decision was again unpopular and Mazzoni was loudly applauded.

"Strangler" Lewis Wants To Meet Gama

The great Ed "Strangler" Lewis, the World's most famous heavy-weight wrestler is planning a world tour and while in India hopes to meet all of the great Hindu wrestlers, including the

By "Rambler"

famous Gama, who defeated Zbyszko a few years ago. Lewis plans to remain in India some time declares *The Pioneer*. Lewis has defeated Zbyszko many times, also the great Greek, London, the French Champion, De Glane and the Hindu wrestlers, Gobar Singh and Daula who have been in America. Lewis weighs 260 pounds and a match between Lewis and Gama would be of world-wide interest.

Soccer.

School's Football Tournament

The School's Five-a-side Tournament for the Jubilee Trophy presented by Mr. Kareem of Tongaat, was played on the Fairbreeze Schools Sports Ground on Thursday May 21. The tournament, while being open to three schools (i.e.) Tongaat, Esenembe and Fairbreeze, was competed for only by the scholars of Tongaat and Fairbreeze schools. There were ten teams in all and the matches were very keenly contested. The outstanding match for the day was the final between the Tongaat "A" and the Fairbreeze "P.S.C. Five". After a hard-fought battle, the P.S.Cs emerged winners by defeating their opponents by two goals to two minors. At the conclusion of the day's sports, Mr. M. Yusuf, while presenting the Trophy to the winners, congratulated them for their fine success, and as a word of encouragement to the others, asked them not to give up hope; but to try again till they succeeded. Other speakers were Messrs. E. J. Ochoonoo, R. Boodhai, S. V. Naidoo, A. M. Arbee and the Sports Masters of both the Schools.

Local And General

At a recent meeting of the Youth Club, Durban, the President, Dr. Naloker, delivered a very interesting and informative lecture on Tuberculosis. The Club's programme for the next three weeks includes lectures on various subjects by Messrs. Gilbert Reynolds, V. S. C. Pather and A. A. Peters. The Club's big entertainment, "The Big Broadcast," has been fixed for July 4 at the City Hall.

The Treasurers of the Nizamia Muslim Society acknowledge with many thanks the following donation to the Building fund: Mr. A. B. Shaib (Umlaas Road), £2.0.0; El-Haj, E. M. Asvat (Ladysmith), £1.1.0; Mr. A. G. Paruk (Camperdown), 10s. 6d.

The "naming" ceremony of the grand son of two great veteran footballers B. Subban of Durban and R. Papiyah of Johannesburg took place at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. R. Papiyah 26, Gold Street, Sophiatown, Johannesburg on May 17 and was attended by well known personalities and sportsmen. Music was rendered by Browns Musical Co. Mr. and Mrs. R. Papiyah and family thank the guests for responding to the invitation, and also, for the many beautiful presents for their grandson.

The Durban Football Association has sent an invitation to the Goanese Association at Lourenco Marques for a tour during this season. If this should materialise, it would give the necessary fillip to local Indian soccer.

The Verulam Grey Stars in future will be known as Verulam Temple Juvenile F.C. Officials of which body are: President: R. L. Beharee; Captain: M. Kader; Vice-Captain: K. Perumal; Secretary and Treasurer: M. Kis'nesamy; Manager: H. Andhee.

The Stanger Young Indian Football team travelled to Mount Edgecombe last Sunday, and played the Red Rovers Football Club. The home team won by 4-1.

The secretary and treasurers of the Verulam School F.C. is Sewlal and M. Harisunker respectively and not as reported recently.

The results of the match between Verulam Temple and Stanger Young Stars was 3-2.

Verulam Temple School Juvenile beat Ottawa School by 4-1.

Note:—Reports sent in should not be scribbled and written in pencil lest they be thrown in the W.P.B.

Obituary

Death Of Mr. A. Nana

The death took place last week at the very early age of 26 of Mr. A. Nana younger brother of Mr S M. Nana a prominent Indian merchant of Johannesburg. The funeral was attended by a large number of friends and relatives. We extend to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy.