

INDIAN OPINION

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NOTES AND NEWS

Is Dr. Malan Not A Race Hater?

ADDRESSING a meeting at Messina, South Africa's most northern town on the Limpopo River, Dr. Malan is reported to have said:—

"Let me say at the outset that I have no quarrel with the English-speaking people, notwithstanding the fact that I am represented throughout the length and breadth of the country as a race-hater. If there is one thing on which I can pride myself it is the fact that throughout my public career and during the nine years I was a member of the Cabinet I have made no enemies of the English officials under me. During those nine years I was in constant and close touch with numbers of Englishmen and the relations between us was always most friendly and cordial. When I had to give up my portfolio my English-speaking officials came to me and told me they were sorry to lose me. They gave me the assurance that I had always been fair and just towards them and not one of them could accuse me of favouring the Afrikaans-speaking officials. I emphasise that I have no quarrel with the English people."

Dr. Malan says he has been represented throughout the length and breadth of the country as a race-hater. He denies the charge and declares he has never been a hater of the English people. But are the English and the Afrikaans the only "races" in South Africa. Are not the Natives, Asiatics and Coloureds also "races?" Dr. Malan cannot say he is not a hater of these races. Therefore he is still, after all, a race-hater. The following utterance made by Dr. Malan at the same meeting substantiates this point. He is reported to have said that unless the country elected a Government that was willing to introduce legislation sympathetic to the white people it was inevitable that the black and coloured people would oust the whites from the sphere where manual labour was required—a process which would increase the poor white population and reduce many to the economic and social level of the native."

Blessings To Delegation

The Star (Johannesburg) in an editorial note after suggesting that the personnel of the South African delegation to India might have been strengthened by a few more distinguished personalities and made more representative, the paper wishes the delegation godspeed, and expresses the hope "that the visit may result in an increased measure of sympathy and understanding between the two countries, and above all, an increased measure of understanding within this Province in the treatment of the local Asiatic community." We fully endorse the sentiments expressed by our contemporary.

South Africa Wants No Honours

As a result of rumours that the Union Government was contemplating asking parliament to rescind the resolution banning the acceptance of titles by South Africans, which was passed in the early days of the Nationalist Government regime, Reuter's Pretoria representative approached the Prime Minister regarding the Union Government's intentions and was authorised by General Hertzog to state that the rumours are without any foundation. The Union Government has no intention of departing from the resolution which was passed by Parliament requesting the King not to bestow titles and honours on South Africans.

Indian Awarded The Erichsen Prize

The University College Hospital, the Medical School of the University of London, has awarded the Erichsen prize for 1936 to Mr. M. A. H. Munshi, an Indian Medical student, the son of Mr. Abdool Munshi, a well-known Indian merchant of Johannesburg. The award was made on the recommendation of Holme lecturer in clinical surgery and the Director of the surgical unit. Mr. Munshi received his education at the Aligarh University in India, and is now a medical student at the London University. He is 24 years of age and has been promised a position in the Indian medical service when he qualifies.

We heartily congratulate Mr. Munshi on being the first South African Indian

to win the Erichsen prize. We wish him every success.

Manmohan Singh To Race

After a lengthy search, Manmohan Singh, the Indian airman, has secured a Miles Hawk plane and has entered for the London-Rand Air-Race after the scheduled date by paying double fee.

We congratulate Mr. Manmohan Singh and wish him every success.

Indians In Kenya

The Tribune (Lahore) writes: Statutory discrimination is undoubtedly worse than administrative discrimination, and from that point of view the declaration made by the Colonial Secretary in Parliament on July 9 is certainly welcome. "I want to make it clear," said Mr. Ormsby Gore, "that there is to be nothing in either Order imposing any legal disabilities against Indians or against any person on the grounds of race, colour, creed or anything else." But he added in the same breath:—

"Equally, I want to make it clear that the existing administrative practice, which was first laid down by Lord Elgin, is to be continued. I wish that to be understood clearly both in India and elsewhere. The existing administrative practice of the Kenya Government which has been followed since 1908, will continue. In the area demarcated as the European area, not by law and not by anything in the Order-in-Council but as a matter of administration, that practice will continue in future as in the past. There will be no legal colour bar."

"This undoubtedly sets at rest the apprehension that the position of Indians would further deteriorate as a result of the Orders in Council, which His Majesty's Government are about to issue. But the position of Indians is bad enough. Administrative discrimination has in the present case practically the same effect as statutory discrimination. The distinction between the two is a distinction without any substantial difference."

Indian Opinion

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4TH, 1936

Mr. Hofmeyr's Advice To Indians

THE Union Parliamentary delegation headed by Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr, Minister of the Interior, is now on the waters Eastward bound. We wish the members of the delegation godspeed and hope they will, in the words of Mr. Hofmeyr, "bring back with them a deeper knowledge and a more sympathetic understanding" of India and its people and that it may result in an improvement in the treatment of Indians in South Africa.

At a farewell banquet given in honour of the delegation by the Indian community in Johannesburg, Mr. Hofmeyr gave some friendly advice to Indians which must be taken note of with appreciation. Whether Indians in South Africa were born here or not, whether it was a land of their birth or adoption, they should make this the land of their service and development, said Mr. Hofmeyr. They had in the first instance to regard themselves as citizens of South Africa which, however, did not mean, Mr. Hofmeyr said, that they should not at times think gratefully and wistfully of their Motherland. Mr. Hofmeyr was disturbed by the lack of unity and solidarity in the Indian community and by the gap which was evidenced from time to time between the richer and the poorer sections of the Indian community. Mr. Hofmeyr said he was genuinely anxious to see progress and development, especially as far as those less privileged sections of the Indian community were concerned and that as far as he was concerned he was anxious to do what he could to help.

If there is one person in the Union Cabinet whose sincerity we do not doubt it is Mr. Hofmeyr. It is because of that that we value his good advice to the Indian community. We know very well that if Mr. Hofmeyr could have his own way there would be very little cause for complaint with regard to the status of Indians in South Africa. We are not unmindful of the knocks he is having to suffer for his liberal views. It has often occurred to us that Mr. Hofmeyr is too good a man to be in the Cabinet for long and indeed the Indian community has been very fortunate in having him as the Minister of the Interior. We sincerely hope he will not have to vacate that position for a long time to come.

We fully agree with Mr. Hofmeyr that Indians should make this the land of their service and development. It should, however, not be forgotten that Indians

have by no means played a mean part in the service and development of this country. Natal, where over three quarters of the Indian population of the Union has been cramped owing to the Provincial barriers, owes its prosperity to Indian labour. And be it remembered it has not been the fate of any other but Indians who were brought from India under the abominable system of indenture to work under the lash of their masters. Is it not the duty of a civilised people to be considerate to their descendants. What, however, is their position? They pay rates and taxes equally with their European fellow-citizens but they enjoy no citizenship rights. They are crying for want of educational facilities, housing facilities, employment facilities, trade facilities, owing to the harshness of the industrial laws to which they have to submit without having any voice in the making of those laws, and a new disability imposed on them is the introduction of a colour bar even in the Sugar Act. A means of earning an honest livelihood, that of growing sugar cane, has also been partially closed to them. In fact being voteless and voiceless a spoke is being put in almost every avenue in which they seem to be thriving, by the hue and cry of their petty European competitors who are able to make their voice heard by any and every means. Then again an Indian, no matter what his standing may be, wherever he goes he finds himself segregated from the Europeans. Should he desire to go to any place of entertainment, no matter how well he may be dressed, the colour of his skin will not allow him a place even next to the meanest white labourer. And as against all this there is the temptation placed before him under the Assisted Emigration Scheme of a £20 bonus plus a free ticket to the place of his abode in India in lieu of his renouncing the right of domicile in this country. A queer type of hospitality quite unknown to the Eastern mind. Now how can the Indian feel at home in this country? Where is the outlet for his enthusiasm and energy to make this the land of his service and development, when the whole atmosphere around him makes him feel he is an outcast?

But we have only spoken of the indentured labourer and his descendants. Take the Indian who is commonly known as the "vegetable Sammy" by the European housewife. Is his a mean

service in supplying fresh fruits and vegetables early in the morning in season and out of season and in all weathers to the Europeans at their very doors? Is that not money earned with the sweat of his brow? Is such earning to be grudged? Then again, is not the Indian trader doing a service to the country by daring to go into the wilderness and developing business there and supplying the needs of the poor consumers? Is it not only the petty competitor, who has the better of the Indian because of his vote, and is therefore able to shout and make his voice heard? The man in the street who always looks for cheapness is only too pleased to get his articles cheap no matter where he gets them. In fact it looks as though Indians are rendering better service in the development of this country than their European fellow-citizens, owing simply to the fact that taxation is imposed on them without representation. The lot of the Indian in this country is very strange. He is blamed if he is thrifty and industrious; he is blamed if he is extravagant and luxurious. In the first instance the charge against him is that he lives on the smell of an oil-rag. In the second: "how dare the Indian thrive while so many poor Whites are walking the streets." Yet it has been admitted by the greatest statesmen of the Union that as a law-abiding and peaceful community Indians stand second to none.

What we have stated above are plain facts. Nevertheless, we are prepared to admit that Indians have many shortcomings. But no community is ever perfect. We are inclined to believe that their shortcomings are to a large extent due to their unstable position in the Union caused by the restrictive measures passed against them. Having said this much we do undoubtedly feel that Indians should take to heart the friendly advice given them by Mr. Hofmeyr, especially in regard to the need for unity and solidarity in their ranks and the duty of the richer sections towards their poorer brethren. We profoundly appreciate Mr. Hofmeyr's assurance that he is genuinely anxious to see progress and development, especially as far as the less privileged sections of the Indian community are concerned and that as far as he is concerned he is anxious to do what he can to help. In view of this there is every reason to hope that measures like the Slums Act will be so administered as to ameliorate the conditions of the poorer sections of the community and not to add to their misery.

MR. HOFMEYR'S FRIENDLY ADVICE

MUST BECOME CITIZENS OF SOUTH AFRICA FIRST

FRRIENDLY advice to the Indian community in South Africa to get rid of disunion among themselves and tackle the development of social service, particularly with regard to the poorer classes, was given by Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr, Minister of the Interior, at the Transvaal Indian Congress banquet to the Minister and members of the South African Parliamentary delegation in the Langham Hotel, Johannesburg, on Friday Aug. 28.

At the same gathering Mr. Leslie Blackwell, K.C., M.P., declared himself a supporter of Mr. Hofmeyr's creed of Liberalism.

The members of the delegation who have left for India are Mr. Hofmeyr, General J. Kemp, Minister of Lands, who will join the party in India; Mr. P. I. Hoogenhout, Mr. P. F. Kincaid, Mr. J. G. Derbyshire, M.P., Mr. M. J. van den Berg, Mr. J. H. Grobler, M.P., Mr. Lief Egeland, M.P., Mr. N. J. Van der Merwe, M.P., Mr. C. J. Davies and Mr. C. V. Penzhorn, who is travelling with General Kemp.

Responding to the toast of the delegation, Mr. Hofmeyr expressed regret at the absence through illness of Sir Raza Ali, Agent-General for India.

As Minister of the Interior he had found that the members of the Transvaal Indian Congress were not hesitant in presenting to him the desires and the difficulties of Indians in the Transvaal. They had not always seen eye to eye, but he thought he could say that he had always sought to deal with the Congress fairly and frankly.

He had to keep all aspects of the problem before him and while he had not always been able to do as much as they would have liked, he was glad that their relationships had always been those of understanding.

Men had gone eastwards in the past seeking for fresh worlds to conquer for commerce and to acquire the learning and culture of the East. The South African Delegation was going eastward to carry South Africa's greetings and felicitations.

"South Africa has very often in history been the half-way house and the gateway to the East—the strategic key—it is increasingly becoming so again in our time. We are not going East either for conquest, for commerce or material advantage or for any exchange of anything except goodwill. We are taking with us nothing except the greetings and felicitations of the people of South Africa to an associated people.

"We expect to bring back nothing with us save a deeper knowledge and a more sympathetic understanding."

In the past the people of South Africa had had too one-sided a view of India and they still knew all too little of the



Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr

culture and civilisation of India. There was the other India, of which South Africa knew all too little. The India of age-old civilisation and culture, a civilisation of serene philosophy, wide culture and great literature.

He hoped they would return with a greater and deeper understanding of the people and problems of India, which today was carrying a very severe burden of poverty, of political strife and communal disunity. She was facing up with determination to her difficult tasks, which could only be accomplished by the qualities of wise patriotism, consummate statemanship and understanding.

South Africa First

Whether Indians in South Africa were born here or not, whether it was a land of their birth or adoption, they looked to them to make this the land of their service and development. They had in the first instance to regard themselves as citizens of South Africa. That, however, did not mean a snapping of the sentimental links which joined them to their motherland. It did not mean that they should not at times think gratefully and wistfully of that great land of theirs across the sea. It was only natural that they should want to send their greetings to that land and he and the delegation would be glad to take those greetings to India on their behalf.

"One parting word," said Mr. Hofmeyr in conclusion. "As Minister of the Interior I stand in a special relationship to the Indian community in South Africa and I wish to say something in a spirit of friendship and as a sincere well-wisher.

"I am glad to say that there has been of late evidence of the development of social service among the Indians here. But a great deal more can be done for the development of that social sense and that without regard to consideration of creed.

"I am genuinely anxious to see progress and development, especially as far as those less privileged sections of the Indian community are concerned. As far as I am concerned, I am anxious to do what I can to help."

South Africa Fortunate

Mr. Blackwell, proposing the toast of "India," said since his youth India was one of the countries that had fascinated him most. To him India was the India painted in words by Rudyard Kipling. He wondered how many people in Africa could even visualise what India really was.

"I think that South Africa is indeed fortunate," continued Mr. Blackwell, "to have at the head of the delegation to India the person of Mr. Hofmeyr. I want to say this particularly since I see the first whisperings of a heresy hunt against Mr. Hofmeyr in certain parts of South Africa by the forces of reaction.

"Far more people in South Africa stand behind Mr. Hofmeyr in his creed of Liberalism, in his desire to be fair to the under-dog and to do justice to all sections, than he has ever dreamed.

"I am proud to align myself as one of his lieutenants, if he will allow me, in this creed of Liberalism. If we take this touchstone of Liberalism we cannot be far wrong.

"The result of this visit can, I believe, do nothing but good. It will bring South Africa nearer to India and India nearer to South Africa."

Acting Agent General's Speech

Mr. C. S. Ricketts, acting Agent-General for India, proposing the toast of the delegation, said he was discharging a duty which normally would have been performed by Sir Raza, who, unfortunately, has had to proceed on leave for reasons of health. "The idea of a banquet to the members of the delegation was Sir Syed Raza's and I am asked to tell you," said Mr. Ricketts, "that it is a great disappointment to him that he is not present here to-night."

"You are going to a great and wonderful country," he said, "a country which is the home of hospitality, a country which unfortunately is also the home of poverty.

"I am not going to fall into the folly of trying to give you a picture of all that you will see. It is sometimes—indeed more often than not a handicap being an official, for it is not always possible to say all the things that one would like to say on an occasion like this. For instance I should like to be able to tell you all that is contained in the official papers in the Agency regarding the visit of the delegation to India. But alas! were I to do that I should probably return to India on the same boat on which you ladies and gentlemen are embarking on Tuesday. I can tell you

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OVERSEAS INDIANS RECIPROCITY BILL

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor-General has accorded sanction required by Section 67 (2) (d) of the Government of India Act to the introduction of the "Overseas Indians Reciprocity Bill" in the Legislative Assembly. Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, M.L.A. Deputy Leader of the Congress Party in the Assembly, will accordingly move his bill during the forthcoming session of the Assembly.

Text Of Bill

The Overseas Indian Reciprocity Act—An Act to safeguard the rights and interests of Indian Nationals abroad.

Whereas it is expedient to safeguard the legitimate rights and interests of Indians in countries outside India, it is hereby enacted as follows:—

(1) This Act may be called the Overseas Indians Reciprocity Act.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India.

2. In this act unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context—

(1) "State" means a foreign state or a colony as defined in the General Clauses Act (Act No. X of 1937) but does not mean any state under an Indian Prince or Chief in India.

(2) A "notified state" means a state in respect of which a notification has been published under Section 5 and has not been withdrawn under Section 5 of this act.

(3) British India included Burma.

(4) British Indian Subject includes an Indian settled or domiciled in a State.

(5) European British subject means an European British subject as defined in the Criminal Procedure Code, 1898.

3. Whenever British Indian subjects are subjected, directly or indirectly, to any disability, restriction, condition or liability in the matter of taxation or entry into a state, or in regard to the holding of public office or property of any kind, the carrying of any profession, trade business or occupation or the employment of servants or agents, or in respect of residence or travel within the boundaries of a state or in any part thereof to which the subjects of or European British subjects in, that state are not actually subjected, the Government of India shall, on being satisfied about the imposition and existence of such disability, restriction, condition or liability, publish a notification in the Gazette of India specifying the name of the state concerned along with the nature of such disability, restriction, condition or liability.

4. Subject to the provisions of this act a subject of a notified state,

(1) may not hold any public office, and if employed in any such office he shall be removed therefrom,

(2) shall not engage in any trade, profession, business or occupation,

(3) may not be granted a certificate of naturalisation and shall not be entitled to the benefit of the Chapter XXXIII of the Criminal Procedure Code or Act IX of 1874 as distinguished from Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code, notwithstanding the provisions of the Indian Naturalisation Act, (No. VII of 1926,) the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, (No. XII of 1923), and the European Vagrancy Act (No. IX of 1874).

(b) No bounty or subsidy may be granted out of public funds to any subject of a notified state or to any company, firm or partnership in which a share or interest is held by such subject.

5. The Government of India may by notification in Gazette of India

(a) impose on the subjects of a notified state any disability, liability, condition or restriction in the matter of taxation, entry into British India or holding of any property.

(b) order such subject to leave British India and

(c) prohibit the entry of goods of any kind from a notified state into British India.

And it may similarly rescind any such notifications or add to, amend or vary its terms.

6. When the Government of India is satisfied that the grounds which gave occasion for a notification under Section 3 of this Act have ceased to exist in respect of any state it may publish a notification to that effect in the 'Gazette of India' and such state shall not be regarded as a notified state after the publication of the latter notification.

7. The disabilities and restrictions mentioned in Section 4 above shall come into operation only after six months from the date of publication of the notification under Section 3.

8. (1) The Government of India may exempt the subjects of a notified state from all or any of the disabilities and restrictions specified in Section 4 above by publishing a notification in the 'Gazette of India.'

(2) No notification shall be made under Sub-section (1) unless it has been laid in draft before both chambers of Indian Legislatures and has been approved by both chambers.

9. A local Government may, in special cases and for reasons recorded by it, exempt any individual subject of a notified state from any disability, restriction, condition or liability.

10. A district Magistrate may direct any person who may be acting in contravention of or who has omitted to comply with the provisions of Section 4 or any notification under Section 5 to abstain from or to do such act within

a specified period as the case may be, in conformity with the requirements of the said section of notification.

11. A subject of a notified state or any person who has failed to carry out a direction under Section 10, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or with fine or with both if he has intentionally committed any breach of Section 4 or of any notification under Section 5 unless he is exempted under Section 8 or 9 of this Act.

12. The Government of India may, by notification in the "Gazette of India," and after laying the draft for consideration before both chambers of the Indian Legislature make rules for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this Act.

Statement Of Objects

In the course of the statement of objects and reasons of the Bill, Mr. Pant says that the number of Indians overseas is considerable, being no less than 25 lakhs. They have built up large interests abroad, mostly in countries which at present form part of the British Empire. Indian subjects migrated to these States at their instance and on their invitation and the latter owe their progress and prosperity to the Indian industry and enterprise to a large measure.

The questions concerning Indian Nationals in foreign lands are of manifold character. Their grievances have been a constant source of embarrassment and concern to the people of India, having aroused intense public feeling here on many an occasion. The treatment meted out to Indians is hardly fair anywhere, while in the British colonies it is particularly galling and irritating. The disabilities and hardships of Indian settlers have grown more onerous and acute with the influx of Europeans and consequent increase in the number of white settlers in colonies. The progressive deterioration of their civic status is similarly due to the growth of European interest with the full backing of their dominant political power. The Government of India has patiently pursued the unobtrusive and unoffending course of negotiation and representation with all the arts of persuasion they could devise, but the results have been utterly inadequate, if not adverse. New measures and subtle devices have been introduced recently in Zanzibar, Kenya, Iraq, the Union of South Africa, British Guiana, Fiji, Malaya and other places which have rendered the unenviable lot of Indians in these countries well-nigh intolerable. The situation has become veritably grave and calls for immediate and effective action. This Bill is an attempt in that direction. In view of

the ceaseless inroads on the legitimate interests of Indian settlers, the impudent challenge to the national self-respect of the people of India and the futility of the methods adhered to so far in spite of grave provocation, there is no other way out of the impasse and such a measure has become inevitable.

This Bill is based on the recognised and accepted principle of reciprocity, while laying down a guiding principle for safeguarding Indian rights and interest against invidious discrimination, it leaves the Government and legislative bodies free to exercise unfettered discretion in deserving cases with due regard for special circum-

stances. Even in respect of offending states, it does not contemplate any action by way of retaliation except when the Government is satisfied as to the necessity and urgency of such a step, of which the Government alone is to be the sole judge. The existence of superior privileges for the benefit of foreigners which are denied to the children of the soil, is a degrading paradox and the withdrawal of such privileges from the colonial responsible for invidious discrimination against Indians in the Colony concerned should not be resented by any body, and, even this clause will not be put into effect till six months have elapsed from the

date of notification. Thus the Bill ensures a period of six months for further negotiations in every case, and if the delinquent state remedies the wrong and accepts a satisfactory solution during this interval it will not be affected in any way. Under the scheme of the Bill even discriminatory states can be granted complete exemption, if there are exonerating circumstances. Even when a State is truculent and recalcitrant, the Bill provides for the exemption of individuals. This measure is scrupulously just, if not generous, and must commend itself to all fair minds not only in this country but also in the colonies and foreign territories.

ILLITERACY AND EDUCATION

THE question of illiteracy in India has rightly exercised the minds of Indian and British thinkers alike.

Indian patriots and bureaucratic officials have alike suggested methods for raising the percentage of literacy among the millions of this country. There is a vague cognizance of this problem in local self-governing bodies. But it is taking them an incredibly long time to realize that simultaneously with primary instruction there ought to be some scheme of adult education as they have in Russia. For liquidation of illiteracy as well as for general efficiency our educational programme must take into account both the future and present generation of citizens. The parents must be educated so that they may co-operate in the education of their children and join the aggressive campaign against illiteracy. We are particularly fortunate in this age to suffer from no dearth of methods. Thus, methods for adult education can be found if the initiative and support are forthcoming from Municipalities and District Councils and through them from the various charitable trusts that exist everywhere. What with the radio which can carry the lesson of one teacher to ten thousand listening classes all over the land, and the cinematograph which can offer the wealth of concrete and vivid illustration to hundreds at a time, there ought to be no serious difficulty in the way of mass education. In many instances the educational work among adults will have to hinge on some sort of vocational training. Mere literacy, not being a marketable commodity, will have to be allied to something of definite value economically, if it is to find favour with adults busy keeping the wolf from the door.

By

CYRIL MODAK

In "The Indian Social Reformer"

Those who cannot read and write, ought to be taught reading and writing but those who can, ought to be able to get good reading material. The upkeep of up-to-date libraries in charge of trained, courteous, and honest librarians becomes an important item of responsibility for civic organisations. It is disappointing to find many a municipal library ill-furnished and ill-kept in the hands of some half taught relation of a member, ignorant alike of library methods and common civility.

As long as our teachers and our headmasters continue mechanically to weigh their success against examinations they will postpone the advent of civic efficiency. The measurement of character cannot be overlooked in any estimate of educational success. It is incumbent on schools to nourish and train moral qualities in every student who comes within their gates so that he may have the moral incentive to use all his powers for the service of his fellowmen. Teachers need not court disfavour by taking part flagrantly in politics. But they can prove their patriotism by spending their energy in the class-room and on the play-ground, at places of meeting and in private conversation to imprint on every single student, year to trying year, the character of a true and respected citizen. If we have fewer brilliant examinees it will do the country no harm as long as every one of them enters life with the determination to make his high principles felt in an unscrupulous world. We need men with character

enough to keep personal feelings out of public matters, to consider civic responsibilities as a sacred trust, and to mete out equal justice to friend and foe. We look to our schools and to our teachers to send out for the service of their motherland men and women, with keen mental and moral vision so that they may be able to see clearly in order to act effectively as citizens of this no mean commonwealth.

—oOo—

Indian Employees On Railways

A PLEA by the South African Indian Congress, on behalf of 400 Indian employees of the Railway Administration who had their wages reduced during the depression and have not yet had them restored, has been rejected. The management has given careful consideration to the terms of your communication," states the System Manager in his reply, "but regrets it is not prepared to consider any improvement in the wage scale applicable to its Indian employees at the present juncture." In its representation to the Administration, the Congress pointed out that the temporary deductions were restored to all Europeans, and from a given date certain classes of non-Europeans had their wages improved. But the Indian labourers, with a monthly wage ranging from 51s. 6d. to 42s. 10d., which was reduced by 6s. 6d. to 8s. per month, and who have had more than 15 years' service, have received no consideration." The letter added that most of the men had large families to support, and found that it was a big drain on their meagre earnings to have to pay for school fees and books for their children, while education was free to the European and coloured communities.

MR. HOFMEYR'S FRIENDLY ADVICE]

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however, that in the places that you will be shown, in the people that you will meet, and in the hospitality that you will receive, your expectations will not only be entirely met but greatly exceeded.

"The visit of the last delegation to India 10 years ago was as brief and hurried as yours will be. Nevertheless it did achieve something. The Capetown Agreement followed. And although Indians in South Africa—do not expect anything so great to emerge from your visit since it is one of good will and courtesy, they do feel that it is to such an occasion like the visit of your delegation to India that they can look for something."

"Relations between the two countries have been more friendly since the 1926 visit. Even if your visit achieves no more, I am confident that it will draw South Africa and India closer to each other. Relations will be more cordial, more friendly, more brotherly than at any time before.

"This will be no mean achievement.

Indeed with India travelling at great speed—it is only a matter of months now—along the road to complete self-government, it will pay you in South Africa to keep in with her.

"She is your nearest neighbour. Her ships can claim as 'home waters, the the same ocean which laps your shores. She is an old nation, you are a young nation. Together you have all the ingredients required for strength and greatness and together all the seeds of gigantic destiny." (Applause)

May I end by reading to you a passage from a speech delivered in London many years ago by one of India's most brilliant Viceroy. It is a passage which that eminent Indian administrator Sir Girja Shankar Bopai most forcibly used in his statement before the Select Committee on the Areas Bill in 1926. Addressing a distinguished gathering at the Mansion House London in 1904, Lord Curzon said:—

"If you want to rescue the white men's legations from massacre at Peking, and the matter is urgent, you request the

Government of India to despatch an expedition, and they despatch it; if you are fighting the Mad Mullah in Somaliland, you soon discover that Indian troops and an Indian General are best qualified for the task, and you ask the Government of India to send them; if you desire to defend any of your extreme outposts or coaling stations of the Empire, Aden, Mauritius, Singapore, Hong-Kong, even Tien-tsin or Shan-hai-Kwan, it is the Indian Army that you turn; if you want to build a railway to Uganda or in the Sudan, you apply for Indian labour. When the late Mr. Rhodes was engaged in developing your recent acquisition of Rhodesia, he came to me for assistance. It is with Indian coolie labour that you exploit the plantations equally of Demarara and Natal; with Indian trained officers that you irrigate Egypt and dam the Nile; with Indian trained forest officers that you tap the resources of Central Africa and Siam; with Indian surveyors that you explore all the hidden places of the earth." (Applause)

South African News In Brief

The Parsee New Year

ON Sunday the Parsee community will celebrate their New Year. We take this opportunity of heartily congratulating our Parsee readers and of wishing them every happiness and prosperity in the New Year.

Death Of Mr. G. A. Bassa

The death occurred early on Saturday morning suddenly from heart failure of Mr. Goolam Ahmed Bassa, a well known Durban Indian merchant. The late Mr. Bassa came to South Africa from Mauritius in 1884. He opened up business in Newcastle and then established himself in Durban. The funeral which was attended by a large number of Indians, took place at the Brook Street Cemetery after prayers at the Grey Street Mosque. The late Mr. Bassa leaves behind him his widow and ten sons and two daughters. We extend to the bereaved our heartfelt sympathy.

Brutal Attack On Storekeeper At Verulam

At 1 a.m. on Tuesday, Mr Ismail Moosa Vawda, a storekeeper at Frosterley, ten miles from Verulam, was awakened by thunderous noises at the front door of the store. He went into the store from the sleeping quarters, and, just as he entered the store proper, the door collapsed under a hail of large stones. Over the remnants of the door rushed three Natives, who began assaulting the unarmed Indian with sticks. Mr. Vawda

was beaten unmercifully, but his shouts brought his Native assistant, armed with an assegai, running to help him. The three Natives stopped beating the unconscious form of Mr. Vawda and turned their attention to the Native assistant, who pluckily engaged all three, lunging and stabbing at them. One was severely wounded in the arm, and fled, and, with renewed savagery, the assistant attacked the other two Natives, who shortly afterwards also decamped. Mr. Vawda was seriously injured. Nothing was stolen from the store, which is now under police guard. Arrests are expected shortly.

Indian Female Teachers

Mr. John McLeod, of the Natal Education Department, said on Monday at the Education Enquiry Commission now sitting in Maritzburg that the number of Indian female teachers should be increased and this problem could be approached by augmenting the facilities at Indian girls' schools. The presence of Coloured teachers made Indians inclined to think that they were being deprived of employment. He favoured the introduction of a curriculum into Indian schools. If education did not induce better living methods it had missed its effectiveness. In the rural parts Indians should have practical agricultural instruction. Asked by Mr. Narbeth, Mr. McLeod said the better qualified Indian women teachers could attain a salary of £158 a year. Mr. Narbeth: Would not a well-qualified Indian woman be attracted by this scale of pay?—No. There is one moderately-

qualified Indian woman teacher in the Department.

A Verulam Function

A correspondent from Verulam states: The Verulam Indian Ratepayers Association held a farewell reception in honour of Mr. H. Sangmeister, the resident Magistrate, who is leaving for Umsinto on promotion, and Mrs. Sangmeister, at the Verulam Town Hall on August 29 at 3 p.m. The chairman, Mr. G. H. Kathrada, expressed the Indian community's regret in losing Mr. Sangmeister, who was so popular here. After being garlanded by Mr. M. Vawda, they were presented with a canteen of outlery. Mr. H. Sangmeister suitably replied, and the function terminated with hearty cheers.

Sugar Industry Agreement

It is stated officially that the new Sugar Industry Agreement, which is the outcome of the plenary conference of the Sugar Industry held last March, has been signed by all the parties concerned and is being submitted to the Government for approval in terms of the Sugar Act. Its publication in the Gazette is expected to take place very shortly.

Transvaal Tamil Benefit Society

The Transvaal Tamil Benefit Society sent a telegram to the Minister of the Interior (Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr) at Lourenco Marques wishing him and other members of Parliamentary delegation to India, bon voyage and a pleasant time in India.

The message expresses the wish for a better understanding between "our motherland" and South Africa. "God be with you until you return" the telegram adds.

Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr was given an official welcome at Lourenco Marques.

Acting Appointments

It is notified for general information that:—Mr. J. de Wet, Under-Secretary for the Interior and Mr. L. B. Stent, Departmental Chief Clerk, Department of the Interior, have been appointed to act as Secretary for the Interior and Under-Secretary for the Interior, respectively, with effect from the 1st September, 1936, during the absence of Mr. P. I. Hoogenhout, Secretary for the Interior, with the Union Government's delegation to India. Mr. J. L. Conway, Principal Immigration Office, Capetown, has been appointed to act as Commissioner for Immigration and Asiatic Affairs, with effect from the first September, 1936, during the absence of Mr. P. F. Kincaid, Commissioner for Immigration and Asiatic Affairs, with the Union Government's delegation to India.

"More Dangerous Than

Dr. Malan"

General Hertzog and General Smuts were described as "two Republicans more dangerous than Dr. Malan" by Colonel C. F. Stallard, M.P., last Tuesday. "I do not believe," said Colonel Stallard, "that Dr. Malan is half so dangerous as General Hertzog and General Smuts, with their slipping back piece by piece, bit by bit, by constitutional means, towards a republic. They will get us there as sure as I am standing here." The people, Colonel Stallard went on, would not get a republic unless they were united, and that was where the United National Party came in. They must have the assistance of the English speaking people to do so.

Young Muslim Debating Society

Under the auspices of the above Society, two interesting Educational Movie Pictures on Health and Hygiene with a running commentary thereon together with a Comedy Film, will be shown at the Muslim Institute Hall, Queen Street, on Sunday 6th September 1936 at 7.30 p.m. All are welcome. There will be a silver collection.

Entumeni Indian School

Entumeni Indian School was officially opened on Saturday. The school was tastefully decorated for the function and Mr. W. Saville, the Directing Manager of the Entumeni Sugar Milling Co., Ltd., presided. Mr. W. Saville, the owner of the Entumeni Wattle & Sugar Estates, in declaring the school open, said: "The establishment of a school is one of the most significant signposts of civilisation all over the world. It means success has attended any effort to open up and deve-

lop a district and, above all, it means confidence in the future. The Indian community is to be congratulated on its enterprise and energy, and I have no doubt this school will compare favourably with other institutions in the district, and that it will send forth future citizens well equipped with the predominant qualities of their race—thrift, industry and perseverance." Mr. P. S. Naidoo, the chairman of the school committee, thanked Mr. Saville for providing materials for the erection of the school and furniture for it.

Three Indian Cyclists In The Union

Have Done 33,000 Miles In Three Years

THE three Indian cyclists, Messrs. Kaikee Karas, Rustam Ghandi and Rutian Shroff who left Bombay on a world tour on April 30, 1933, arrived in Pretoria on August 20, after travelling 33,000 miles during the past three years. After travelling through North India, they cycled through Afghanistan—the first occasion on which this territory has been traversed on a cycle—Persia, Turkey, Bulgaria, Yugo-Slavia, Hungary, Austria, Czecho-Slovakia, Germany, Belgium, Britain and Ireland, France, Spain, Italy, Egypt, the Sudan and down the east coast territories through Southern Rhodesia and into the Union. On their arrival in Pretoria on August 20, they gave their greetings to General Hertzog, and then had a talk with the Minister of the Interior, Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr, who was very much interested in the visitors, and questioned them closely on conditions in India, and also on their tour. He inscribed on the autograph book: "As one who has in the past years spent happy days in cycle tours, and at the same time as the Minister standing in a close relation with the Indian community in South Africa, I am glad to express my good wishes to our plucky and enterprising cyclist visitors from India." The Prime Minister inscribed his signature and good wishes in their autograph book, which is a most interesting volume, and contains messages and signatures from world renowned figures, including kings and statesmen of various countries.

Newcastle Magistrate Honoured

By Indians

Mr. G. H. Whitelaw, Newcastle's retiring magistrate, was last Saturday morning garlanded on behalf of the Indian community by Mr. G. M. A. Vawda. The farewell ceremony took place in the court house, and Mrs. Whitelaw was also present. Speaking on behalf of the Indian community of the town and district, Mr. O. J. Christopher paid a tribute to Mr. Whitelaw's sense of fair play and

justice. He said, their community specially thanked Mrs. Whitelaw for the great interest she had shown in the Indian Women's Welfare Association, her assistance in this movement being invaluable. Mr. G. M. A. Vawda, in garlanding Mr. Whitelaw, wished them both many years of prosperity and happiness. He then presented Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw with a wristlet watch each on behalf of the Indian community. Mr. E. M. Ephraim associated himself with the expressions of good wishes. Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw briefly returned thanks for the words of goodwill and tokens of regard.

The South African

Youth Movement

The Durban Indian Branch of the South African Youth Movement has published its first Bulletin. Its purpose is to maintain contact and to strengthen the bond of unity among members and sympathisers. The circulation of the Bulletin will be as frequent as possible. The bulletin will also enable members, who through business and other reasons are unable to attend meetings regularly, to keep in touch with headquarters and to acquaint themselves with the various activities of the movement. Since May of this year the headquarters of the movement have been the St. Aidan's Hall, Short Street, Durban. Meetings have been held every Wednesday evening. Programmes have been varied, including games, amusements, entertainments, lectures, debates etc. Office-bearers for the current year, commencing from May, 1936, are Patron: Mr. S. Hampson, President: Mr. George Singh, Vice President: Mr. J. S. Gabriel, Secretary: Mr. Somasundram Cooppan, Assist. Secretary: Mr. G. S. Naidoo, Treasurer: Mr. R. Chellacooty, Assist. Treasurer: Mr. O. Joona, Auditor: Mr. R. L. Bhoodan. The roll of members which was 30 in May has increased to over 105. The Branch has entered into negotiations with the authorities asking for the use of the Durban Municipal Library. The Durban Branch European section has also taken up the matter and the result is awaited with interest. The Branch has opened its own small library and members are at liberty to take out books whenever they please. The Branch is holding a concert and variety show in the first week in October. An appeal is made through this bulletin to all Indian youths to join the ranks of the movement, and make youth force invincible. Let us rise above our petty differences and recognise above the mundane barriers of caste or creed the strength and truth of a universal brotherhood. It concludes with the following words of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's: "Any hindrance to Indian Unity is a hindrance to Indian Freedom."

India Letter

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT]

Nizam Of Hyderabad Celebrates Silver Jubilee

THE Nizam of Hyderabad, the richest man in the Empire and probably in the world, celebrates his silver jubilee of his reign over the largest State of India, beginning on Friday and continuing for a fortnight. The city is decorated like a fairy kingdom. The buildings are flagged and specially illuminated and court officials, merchants and landowners wearing coloured silks and decked with jewels, are already parading the streets. On Friday the Nizam will ride in a solid gold and silver carriage, drawn by four horses whose harnesses are studded with jewels, from the magnificent palace to the temple called "Heavenly Abode," where a blessing ceremony will be performed according to ancient Islamic rites. Fifty thousand poor will be given a magnificent dinner in a huge tent in one of the city's squares. The Nizam will also give 25,000 wireless sets to the poor in various villages of his domain. In the evening he will broadcast a jubilee address to his people from the Hyderabad broadcasting station. The jubilee was originally scheduled for February, but was postponed because of King George's death. The Nizam is an early riser and extremely hardworking. He gives audiences to everybody who wishes to see him, from the street sweeper upwards.

Mr. J. M. Sen-Gupta's Portrait Unveiled

"In the history of the growth of municipal institutions of this city, Jatindra Mohan's name would always retain an abiding place and when the history of Bengal or India is re-written, posterity will regard him as a great leader, a man of inflexible principles and capable of infinite sacrifices, whose toils and struggles ranging throughout an eventful political life for over a quarter of a century constitute the richest legacy for generations yet unborn." With these words the Mayor of Calcutta, Sir Hari Sankar Pal, unveiled the portrait of the late Mr. J. M. Sen-Gupta in the Corporation Council Chamber in the presence of a distinguished and representative gathering the like of which has been rarely witnessed on similar occasions in this city. It will be recalled that Deshpriya Jatindra Mohan was elected Mayor of Calcutta for five times after the death of Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das.

Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan Accepts Unionist Party Leadership

The Associated Press understands that Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan will resign

the Deputy Governorship of the Reserve Bank in autumn in order to take an active part in the election campaign in the Punjab under the new constitution. As regards the Education Ministership, Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan is unable to accept it, as he cannot be relieved immediately from the Reserve Bank. It is learnt that he had an interview with the Punjab Governor and that his Excellency is in possession of the views of the Unionist party and several of its members. It is understood the Unionist Party will resolve at Lahore to inform the Governor that whoever is selected from that party as Education Minister will receive its support thereby setting at rest the impression that the party is split on the question as to who will be the Minister.

Bengal Hindus Meeting

The following is the concluding portion of Dr. Rabindranath Tagore's presidential speech delivered in the meeting of Bengal Hindus in the Town Hall, Calcutta, recently:—"We, Hindus, must not grudge the favoured partners of our destiny the sudden shower of gifts, so long as it lasts; the only cause of anxiety lies in the sureness of the reaction that will follow when the saturation point is reached and yet satiety remains distant when one-sided game of indulgence crosses the bounds even of autocratic decency. The most ill-omened aspect of the problem, which frightens us, is when we realise the absurdity of bringing arguments to present the question, being perfectly certain that our rulers, long trained in parliamentary ethics, know better than ourselves that communal division in political organisation is fatal in its effectiveness." Meanwhile Dr. Tagore asked Hindu brethren never to lose temper and aggravate the injury into a suicide. "It is not difference in opportunities, which in itself is dangerous, but the mental attitude created through it, the attitude of exultation on one side that recklessly pushes its triumph with immediate impunity to ungenerous extremes and on the other side resentment rankling deep seeking to find outlets often in wrong manner and unreasonable excuses." Concluding Dr. Tagore said: "If the people that determine the fate of this country could win in our hearts the prestige of unswerving fairplay it will not only add credit to their civilisation, but to their worldly benefit in the long run."

Civil Liberties Union

Mr. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A. and Mr. S. G. Vaze, Vice-President and Secretary respectively of the Servants of India Society, replying to Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru's invitation to join the Civil Liberties Union have expressed their willingness to become foundation members and also to work on the National Council of the Union, the central All-India body consisting of about a hundred members. It is understood that several suggestions to draft constitution have been made by Mr. Vaze who desires that the Union "should address itself also to encroachment upon civil liberties in Indian States and those arising out of social and religious disputes between various classes of communities in the country." It is understood that several other leading members are also joining the Union.

Dr. Moonje's Military School

Dr. Moonje who, during his recent visit to Simla, met Lord Linlithgow, has now received the following letter from the Viceroy: "I listened with interest to the information which you gave me to day (10.7.36) about the efforts which you are making to establish the Bhonsle Military School and I have the greatest pleasure in sending you a donation of Rs. 250 together with my good wishes for the success of your public-spirited enterprise, to the importance of which I am fully alive"

"The Ansari"

The Ansari, a nationalist Urdu bi-weekly, which has been founded in memory of the late Dr. M. A. Ansari, will be shortly published from Delhi. Its outlook will be strictly nationalistic, and its aim will be to fight for the cause of the nation in general and of the Moslem community in particular. The paper will be edited by Mr. Hilal Ahmad Zuberi M.A., formerly editor of the bi-weekly *Aljamial*.

Sir Jagdish Prasad

The Hon'ble Sir Jagdish Prasad left Simla on a short tour to Bombay. On the way, he proposes to stop for a day in Bhopal. Advantage might be taken of his visit to Bombay to discuss matters connected with the reception of the South African delegation which is expected to reach Bombay on September 19. Mr. M. S. A. Hydari, Joint Secretary of the Education, Health and Lands Department, will be accompanying Sir Jagdish Prasad.

INDIA'S DEPRESSED CLASSES

THERE has been a good deal of discussion in missionary and other such circles following the declaration of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, one of the leaders of the Depressed Classes in India, that he was renouncing the Hindu faith, and that he was advising his followers to adhere to whatever religion might seem most likely to lift them out of their pit of misery and degradation.

It is best to be frank; and I am bound to say that when I heard of this, I said to myself: "Here is a new move of Dr. Ambedkar's to increase his political power and influence." Perhaps that judgment was unfair and uncharitable; but I still feel uneasy about the whole business. I know Dr. Ambedkar; as a man I like him. When a man has broken the chains of slavery as he has done, one is bound to respect him. In India, too often the strength of a political party is measured by the number of the religious community that it purports to represent. If Dr. Ambedkar honestly believes that the fifty millions of the Depressed Classes can best be helped by the formation of a great separate religio-political party, of which he might be leader, he is entitled to that opinion. But others are entitled to doubt it. The fact is that the millions of Hindu and Moslem peasants and workers, yes, even the millions of South Indian Christians, stand to gain by just the same social and economic reforms that the Depressed Classes need. It will be tragic if these millions are lined up behind several different and conflicting parties. The result will be that vested interests will still have things all their own way.

And in any case, though in community-ridden India this political and social issue is inevitably linked up with communalism, it has little or nothing to do with religion. Or rather, religion ought to be, not a cause of bitter conflict between deluded groups of poor peasants or town workers, but the real driving force that unites all in the struggle for justice, for brotherhood and for human well-being. As an experienced Anglican missionary, Rev. F. F. Gledstone, observes (writing in *The East and West Review*), "It would be most deplorable if the souls of fifty million people should seem to be set up for auction, with the various faiths outbidding one another."

That the Depressed Classes of India need help from whatever quarter it may come, no one can deny. And to many Western Christians it might seem that true conversion to Christianity would be the natural first step towards their complete emancipation. Indeed, in parts of South India such a process has been and is happening. As Mr. Gledstone points out, again and again:

By
HORACE G. ALEXANDER
In "The Indian Social Reformer"

"There has been some outstanding man among the humbler classes who has had true spiritual experience and deeper longing after God; he has searched after God and at last found in Christianity the God who satisfied his needs. He has drawn after him relatives and neighbours; religion, like most other things in India, is essentially social, and no good man would be satisfied till he had shared what he had found with his kinsfolk. Those of the same social status in their own and adjoining villages have seen among the Christians better health, greater cleanliness, educational progress, and then as they looked deeper, joy, love, pure worship, higher morality, something at least of spiritual uplift."

But, alas, that is only one side of the picture; and Mr. Gledstone is too honest to omit the other. If Dr. Ambedkar and other members of the Depressed Classes were invited to become Christians, very likely "they would be ready to read the Bible or listen to expositions of Christian teaching, and they would be ready to praise Christian ethic and the spiritual teaching of the Gospels, but—there is plenty of lofty teaching about love and righteousness in the sacred books of the Hindus; how does it work out in practice? And the shame and sadness for us Christians is that there are places, alas many places, in the parts of India best known to some of the leaders where Christianity does not seem to work. Out-castes who have become Christians do not appear to be any better than those who have not. It can be said there: 'We want our people to be clean, but these Christians are dirty. We want our people to give up drink, but these Christians drink. We want our people to learn morality, but these Christians are not more moral than others. We want our people to be united, but these Christians are full of parties and factions. What good would it do to us if we did become Christians?' It is a great call to the Christian Church to self-examination and repentance. Christ draws all men, but Christianity represented by us Christians does not draw."

And there is another side of the picture that we must not neglect. As I read Mr. Gandhi's periodical called *Hartjan* week by week, and get intimate pictures of the heroic and ceaseless struggle he and his Hindu followers up

and down are engaged upon, working both with and for the Depressed Classes in the struggle for emancipation, I realise that it would be a crime to do anything in antagonism to those efforts. Mr. Gandhi constantly preaches that just because the Hindus have been guilty of imposing "untouchability" on these millions of their neighbours, it is they who must especially do penance for this great wrong. Wherever it is possible, one would like to think that Christian workers are supporting and co-operating with these Hindu servants of their people. It is well also to remember that for every Indian "untouchable" who would claim to be a follower of Ambedkar there must be ten—perhaps a hundred—who would claim to be followers of Gandhi. And what of those who claim to be followers of Jesus Christ? The work that needs to be done is so great, so difficult, that all who really care about emancipation ought to work together, whatever name or sign they bear. Let us pray for a united effort.

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Magistrate Retires

Mr. F. W. Ahrens, the Magistrate, who has retired on pension on Saturday, August 29, and Mr. W. H. Hiles the Public Prosecutor, who has been transferred to Durban to the office of the Department of Labour, were each presented with a shaving set by the Indian community of Ladysmith. Among those who spoke in eulogistic terms of the good services of these two officials were Messrs. R. Singh, El-Haj E. M. Asvat and Mr. Naidoo.

M. K. Gandhi Library And Parsee Rustomjee Hall Fifteenth Anniversary

The celebration of the Fifteenth Anniversary of the M. K. Gandhi Library and Parsee Rustomjee Hall, and the Fifteenth Annual General Meeting will take place on Sunday, 6th September, 1936 at 2.30 p.m. in the Parsee Rustomjee Hall, 140, Queen Street, Durban. A cordial invitation is extended to all. His Worship the Mayor and Mayoress and also Mr. O. S. Ricketts, O.B.E., the Acting Agent General for the Government of India have kindly consented to be present. Ladies are specially invited to attend in large numbers.

S. J. Randeria

Hon. Secretary, M.K. Gandhi Library and Parsee Rustomjee Hall Committee.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

COLOUR BAR IN CHURCHES

To The Editor "INDIAN OPINION"

SIR,—May I be allowed a few lines in your column to express my appreciation of your excellent Leader of August 21 in boldly laying bare and hollow excuses advanced by the clergy of different Christian Churches in vindication of Dr. Stanley Jones' exposure of the existing colour bar in Churches. One would feel relieved if it is only the "Language and Customs" and not the deeply rooted prejudice which necessitated such difference in the Church where it is more vocal than elsewhere. There are many educated Indians who speak excellent English and can intelligently follow intellectual sermons as

most of the Europeans, yet are they allowed free access to the Churches or are they directed to rear seats as in the trams by the Stewards or Wardens? Let us look at this question a little more clearly: Would the Revd. Lea who has some connection with the Indian Church of the Weslyans and who has also raised his voice in protest deny, that his fellow Europeans would be reluctant to take a rear seat in the Indian Church and would expect to be directed to one of the foremost seats and invade it if not offered.

St. Aidan's Mission is one of the oldest Indian Missions will furnish us with an

irrefutable argument to this question where a few European Mission Workers, in one of its Churches would regard it below their dignity either to sit in the body of the Church or to receive the Holy Communion after any one of the Indians had partaken. Europeans feel the right of monopoly, even in the Indian Churches.

I am sure, sir, you will not be surprised if I say that the Christian Church is the principal seat of the colour bar, though it sometimes raises its voice against colour bar but does not qualify it by deeds.

I am etc.,
A CHRISTIAN.

The Sporting World

Verulam Temple Cricket Club

AT the Annual General meeting of the Verulam Shree Gopalall Temple C.O. held at Mr Rawat's Hall on Monday August 31, the following were elected as office-bearers for the ensuing season:—Patrons: Messrs. Choonilall Raghavjee, T. R. Singh, Jata Jeewa, G. H. Maiter, S. Veloo, G. H. A. Kathrada and S. Sham; President: Mr. M. Juggath; Vice-Presidents: Messrs. B. Sham, S. R. Maharaj, S. Duncath, J. R. Singh and Nundlall Jata; Captain: Mr. B. Sham; Vice-Captain: Mr. J. R. Singh; Joint Hon. Secretaries: Messrs. S. Attwarie and R. L. Beharie; Hon. Treasurer: Mr. Vassenjee Jata; Hon. Coach: Mr. S. J. Morris; Hon. Auditor: Mr. S. Maharaj; Executive Committee: Messrs. Nundlall Jata, Y. S. Chinsamy, G. H. Bux, R. K. Pillay and Essery Pershad Juggath; Selection Committee: Messrs. M. Juggath, S. J. Morris and B. Sham; After the meeting light refreshments were provided by Messrs. Choonilall Bros.

Sastri College vs. Kearsney

Sastri College (A and B) teams travelled to Kearsney to play friendly soccer matches on Sunday. There was a high wind which robbed both sides of good chances. The match between the (A) teams was finely and cleanly contested. The College (A) team won through combination by 2-1 goals. Kearsney defended well, but were unfortunate not to equalise. The second match between the (B) teams showed that both sides were well matched, though on the whole, the College had the better of it. It ended, however, in a draw. The most outstanding feature was the hospitality rendered to the Collegians by Kearsney. The

By "Rambler"

Collegians thank Mr. Jungda of Chaka's Kraal, who entertained them. Once again Messrs. Jata Jeewa and Bux provided refreshments on return journey.

Dannhauser Indian Cricket Club

The following office-bearers were elected for the ensuing season 1936-1937, at the Second Annual General Meeting, of the Dannhauser Indian Cricket Club, which was held on Thursday August 27 at the Indian School:—Patrons: Messrs. Shaik Kader, S. G. Nawda, A. L. Ross, E. Bradley and Dr. S. R. Campbell; President: Mr. R. Loganathan; Vice-President: Messrs. Sheik Imam, D. R. Mistry, Mohamed Amoo, H. M. Vawda, D. I. Vawda, Y. O. Vawda and S. P. Tommy; Secretary: Mr. S. Rathra; Asst. Secretary: Mr. D. S. Maharaj; Treasurer: Mr. M. E. Vawda; Vice-Captain: Mr. M. N. Naiker; General Committee: Messrs. S. Bhayani, I. Adam and S. Sadanandan.

Five-A-Side Tournament

The Witwatersrand Indian Football Association, at its last council meeting, decided to run a five-a-side tournament during the Exhibition. Calling it the Empire Exhibition Five-A-Side Tournament, the competition will be open to any five affiliated to provincial associations, and who are affiliated to the South African Indian Football Association. Invitations will be extended to all the associations in Natal. To popularise the tournament, Mr. Sol. D. Royeppen has offered a trophy for the competition. It will be a trophy, to be completed every year in Johannesburg.

Jack Pillay's Challenge

Jack Pillay, the middle-weight wrestling champion of the Eastern Province wishes to challenge any 160 lb. wrestler for the middle-weight championship of South Africa and also for a side-stake of £50 (Fifty Pounds):—20 Nelson Street, Port Elizabeth.

Sporting Chips.

The Durban City Hall was virtually filled to capacity on Saturday night for the two "all star" wrestling matches. In the heavy-weight non-stop bout Johannes van der Walt (210 lbs.) gained a verdict over "Lightning" Joe Campbell (202 lbs.) when, following a fall to the South African after 41 minutes, the American injured his back and was unable to continue.

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Willie Smith, the South African feather-weight champion, boxing on Saturday night at Johannesburg with all his old skill and perfect judgement, out-pointed the tough, hard-hitting Frenchman, Maurice Holtzer, European and French feather-weight title-holder, over 12 of the most thrilling rounds ever seen at the City Hall.

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At Hove: All India, first innings, 309. Sussex, first innings, 479. All India, second innings, 239 (Dilwar Hussain 50, James Langridge seven for 47). Sussex, second innings, 71 for two wickets. Sussex won by eight wickets.

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A Meeting of the Springs Indian Cricket Club was held on August 21, and the following Officials were elected: Chairman, S. A. Changley; Secretary, R. D. Patel; Treasurer, M. M. Bulbulia; Captain, A. Sujee; Vice-Captain, A. K. Randerey.