

INDIAN OPINION

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NOTES AND NEWS

The Late Mr. Dayaram Gidoomal
THE very sad and sudden death of Mr Dayaram Gidoomal, which took place at Capetown on Friday, Oct. 23, after a very short illness, removes from the life of the Indian community of the Union a patriotic and a generous hearted fellow-countryman. The late Mr. Gidoomal came to this country in 1907 at the age of fifteen with his uncle, the late Mr. C. P. Luchhiram, who was also a prominent Indian merchant and had won the esteem of his countrymen through his public-spiritedness. He opened a silk merchandise business in Johannesburg in 1918 which has developed into the now well-known firm of Japan Bazaar, of which he was the senior partner. Japan Bazaar has its branches in Mombasa and Nairobi in East Africa, in Kobe and Yokohama in Japan and in Hong Kong in China. The late Mr. Gidoomal was one of the prominent leaders of the Transvaal Hindu Seva Samaj to which institution he donated liberal sums. He took keen interest in public affairs in South Africa as well as in the struggle for freedom in India and never hesitated to open his purse liberally in any deserving cause. Unlike many men of fortune the late Mr. Gidoomal did not wear an air of arrogance which usually comes in its trail. He was humble and a lover of the poor. By his business acumen and his general knowledge of the world he had come into contact with many Europeans as well as Indians by whom he was liked and respected. He leaves behind his sorrowing widow, three sons and four daughters and two brothers to mourn their irreparable loss. The death of Mr. Gidoomal is a loss first to his family, then to his firm, the Japan Bazaar, then to the Hindu community and last but not least to the Indian community of the Union for we have but few such noble hearted and public-spirited men in our community who alone are fit to guide the destiny of their people. We extend to the bereaved family and to the members of the Japan Bazaar our deepest sympathy.

Welcome Back Home

The South African Parliamentary delegation, headed by Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr, Minister of the Interior, which is on its way back from its "goodwill mission" to India will arrive in the Union early next week. We extend to the members of the delegation a hearty welcome back home. At a banquet given in honour of the delegation on the eve of its departure from the Union Mr. Hofmeyr said: "We expect to bring back nothing with us save a deeper knowledge and a more sympathetic understanding." From reports appearing in the recent exchanges from India we find that the country has not fallen short in extending its traditional hospitality to the delegation. On that score, therefore, at any rate, they could not have had any disappointment. It was difficult for them to see everything in that great and vastly populated land in the very short space of time at their disposal. Still, we have no doubt, they will have seen much and learnt much; and let us hope they are returning home with a deeper knowledge and a more sympathetic understanding of that country and its people and that it will stand them in good stead in the fulfilment of their responsibilities in the just and equitable settlement of the Indian problem in South Africa.

Colour Bar In Child Welfare?

Mrs. John Murray who presided at the monthly meeting of the Pretoria Child welfare Society in giving a report of the national conference said she felt that the society should make some effort to co-operate with the natives, Indians and coloured people in child welfare work. These sections of the community should be asked to form auxiliaries, with a European in the chair, who would represent them on the Child Welfare Committee. It was felt that the time for coloured representation on the committee was not yet ripe Mr. Watson was asked to make inquiries.

While we appreciate the sentiment expressed by Mrs. John Murray that the Society should make some effort to co-operate with the natives, Indians and coloured people in child welfare work, speaking on behalf of Indians, we

must confess, we do not agree with the Society that the time for their representation on the committee is not yet ripe. In Durban the Indian Child Welfare Committee cooperates with the European Society by direct representation and we do not see why Pretoria should be so conservative. Surely there need be no colour bar in matters of health?

From Pillar To Post

It is the fate of the coloured people in this country to be kicked from pillar to post. The possibility of a coloured township being established next to Maraisburg elicited a strong protest from the Maraisburg Property Owners and Tenants' Association at a meeting in the Maraisburg Town Hall recently. The meeting resolved unanimously: "That this public meeting of Ward I, strongly objects to the Council purchasing portion G of the farm Paardekraal, for purposes of establishing a coloured township, and thinks that a more suitable site should be found by the Council." Mr M. J. du Plessis said that he was certain that there were other sites available and that it was not necessary to establish a coloured township next to Maraisburg. They could not afford to establish a coloured township in a place which would be surrounded by Europeans. Councillor J. M. Vermooten pointed out that the coloured people, living under the present unhygienic conditions in Maraisburg, were a menace to the health of the European community. "The question must be faced," he said. Somewhere a township must be established. The Government compels us to find room for the coloured people. If we do not chose a site the Minister of the Interior will chose one and we shall have no say at all. It was suggested that the township should be placed some distance from Maraisburg and that suitable transport facilities into the town be provided. Another suggestion was that Johannesburg and Roodepoort-Maraisburg combine to establish a coloured township near Canada Junction. An addendum to the resolution was unanimously carried that the Roodepoort-Maraisburg Town Council be requested to ask the Johannesburg City Council not to extend its coloured township on the west side, as it would constitute a menace to the white population of Maraisburg.

Johannesburg City Slums

Mr. M. J. Adams, a well-known member of the Capetown City Council, who visited Johannesburg and Pretoria recently told a representative of *The Star* what he thought of the City slums. "I found that slum conditions in this City are very much worse than I thought they were," said Mr. Adams "One hears from time to time that housing conditions in Johannesburg are better than in other large cities in the Union. But my personal visits have convinced me that conditions are very bad indeed. I consider them worse than anything we have in District

Six, Capetown. I do not think I have seen anything in Capetown worse than Prospect Township and some of the areas in the Malay Location." As chairman of the Citizens' Housing League Utility Company, and as one with great experience of housing requirements, Mr. Adams added: "Housing is one of the most important items in the social welfare of the people and if I may make a suggestion to the Johannesburg City Council, it is to get on with the job. It will cost a lot of money but it will be well worth while in the end."

Indian Opinion

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30TH, 1936

The Making Of True Leadership

THE world to-day is wanting in true leadership. It is being torn to pieces without it. There is much of dictatorship but a dictator is not necessarily a true leader. Sir Abe Bailey describes these dictators with titanic powers as champion abusers. This is too true at least in the case of Mussolini, the Italian dictator, and Hitler, the German dictator, in so far as the latter's treatment of the Jews is concerned. Dictators such as these will perhaps bring the world to an end. A true leader has firmness but not the arrogance of the dictator. Sane leadership alone can bring peace and harmony to the unsettled world. Looking around the world one does not find peace anywhere. Europe is seething with unrest. There is unrest in Asia, there is unrest in Africa. Distrust, disunity and strife seems to be the order of the day throughout the world. Sources from where a true lead may be expected seem also to be bankrupt. The heads of the Christian Church have begun to preach that man-slaughter under certain circumstances is permissible—a doctrine wholly opposed to the teachings of Christ.

These thoughts have occurred to us from some of the utterances of Dr. Malan, leader of

the Republican Nationalist Party. Dr. Malan has no time for non-Europeans. He has made no secret of the fact. He, therefore, does not expect us to agree with him in all that he does and says. His republican propaganda means nothing to us for there is no place for us in the Republic of his dream. But even the worst person is capable of saying good things and some of the principles enunciated by Dr. Malan are certainly worthy of note. Dr. Malan would make the best ruler if he were to only adhere to those principles in the same manner as he enunciates them. At a reception in his honour at Pretoria Dr. Malan enunciated what he regarded as the most important principles a leader should adopt if he wanted to lead his people successfully. This is how he puts them:

(1) If you want the people to trust you you must trust them. It meant that the ideal leader must read deep into the people's soul, that he must always think of their past and of their destiny.

(2) You must not take advice from your political opponents, but only from your friends.

(3) The leader must remember that he should pay due regard to people's ideals and their unity. He must not interfere with what they held sacred but must cherish it and help it along.

If Republic was established, Dr. Malan said, they were not going to do injustice to any one section of the people.

We must add to this list one rule for a true leader given by Sir Abe Bailey which is as follows:

"Failure consists not in falling down, but in continuing to lie down when you have fallen."

We must thank Dr. Malan and Sir Abe Bailey for these golden rules that go to make good leadership. Whether Dr. Malan follows these rules or not we would commend them to our own brethren as worth being imbibed by those who have the responsibility of leading the community. We have spoken of the world lacking in true leadership. We Indians in South Africa form part of the world and we must also plead guilty to the charge. The present lull in the community is by no means a good sign. Our political body which became disorganised over the marriage of Sir Syed Raza Ali, the Agent-General for India in the Union, still remains in the same state while our opponents are actively forging weapons to bring about our annihilation. There is much that we can learn even from our enemies. Shall we set about doing so? If not they will surely have the better of us.

Our Special Number

As usual we propose to bring out a Special Number to commemorate our Hindu New Year. We have endeavoured each year to make the Number more interesting than the previous one and it shall be our endeavor to do so this year. The Number will be profusely illustrated and will contain interesting articles on general topics. The South African Delegation's visit to India will be made a special feature. We shall be grateful to our readers for messages, articles or other interesting matter that they may choose to send. These must, however, reach us not later than Monday, Nov. 9. The price of the Special Number will be 1s. It will be sent free to those who have paid up their due subscriptions. There will be no issue of "INDIAN OPINION" on Nov. 6 nor will there be any on Nov. 20.

ASIATIC LAND TENURE ACT

FEETHAM COMMISSION'S FOURTH REPORT

THE fourth part of the Transvaal Asiatic Land Tenure Act Commission, dealing with the Krugersdorp area, has now been published.

In the Krugersdorp Municipal area, it is recorded, there are 222 non-Europeans, of whom 194 are Indians, occupying proclaimed land.

The Commission states, it found four general grounds of opposition to the exemption of land from the Gold Law restrictions against occupation by Coloured persons. There were police considerations, public health considerations, trade competition and sentimental or social objections.

The District Commandant of Police informed the commission that Asiatics were a very law-abiding community, and that the same might be said of

other Coloured persons except in one isolated instance. This referred to eight Coloured families who rented a collection of hovels and dealt in illicit liquor.

In regard to public health, it was gathered that housing conditions were satisfactory and that no overcrowding existed, but the Commission, from an inspection, considered that Coloured people in the area were not living under satisfactory conditions.

The Commission quotes the evidence of Mr. H. C. Tanner, a past chairman of the Krugersdorp Chamber of Commerce who said the Chamber was very averse to any increase of Indian trading. He contended that some traders had been forced out of business through Indian competition. Further evidence was that the great majority of Indian traders

in Krugersdorp relied in the main on European custom. In some cases all the customers were Europeans.

On the aspect of social objection it is recorded that the Dutch Reformed Church and the Chamber of Commerce stressed the undesirability of Coloured persons occupying land near the Church and near a European school. According to the Municipal Valuation Roll, land and buildings held by Asiatic companies in Krugersdorp in 1933 totalled £42,280, the number of stands being 61.

Numerous recommendations are made by the Commission for the exemption of specific stands from the operation of the Gold Law restrictions.

Further details of the report will be published in our next issue.

NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE

THE ONLY WAY FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE

"THE crying need of the hour is but national independence. It is the only basis for international peace," said Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, presiding at a public meeting held in Bombay to sympathise with the recent world peace Congress at Brussels.

Mrs. Naidu pointed out that the next war would not only turn the harvest fields of Europe into graveyards but would blow up all ideals of civilisation to annihilation and extinction. They met that evening, she said, to pledge themselves to strive for world peace. The only way of manifesting their desire for peace was through achieving freedom for this country. So long as India remained a slave country, the Indians, perhaps unconsciously, were contributing to the causes of war. A resolution expressing solidarity with the world peace Congress then in session at Brussels and pledging to further the cause of world peace was unanimously passed at the meeting.

Explaining the objects of the meeting she said that they were not to make speeches but to make a gesture of solidarity with the great International Peace Congress that was meeting at Brussels, representatives of 110 nations through 3,000 delegates who had come together by a common purpose, despite different creeds and divergent customs from different geographical areas to give their unanimous verdict against all wars of aggression, exploitation and annexation and to pledge themselves for the establishment of world peace.

Need Of The Hour

The crying need of the hour was peace. It was asked what sort of peace should this be? Mahatma Gandhi enunciated the gospel of "Ahimsa." He said that peace was not that of stone or that of the grave yard. It was not the negative peace that was meant by him. On the other hand, he wanted peace that was dynamic, that was creative of conditions of justice, equity and amity,—peace that destroyed all causes that bred war, injustice, lust for power to change frontier and exploitation of nations in the name of civilizing them. Mahatma Gandhi meant by peace that power which would destroy all these evils.

This was also a gesture of their solidarity against war of hatred and tyranny. But it was not enough to make a gesture alone. They must prove it by action, viz., by no longer co-operating with imperialism. Indians made this gesture with the tragic recognition of their helplessness.

The only way for the Indians to manifest their sincerity was by achieving freedom for this country. There was not a single man or woman who did not understand the results of war, namely, the extinction and annihilation of civilization.

What Great War Did

The terrible war of 1914 that shot up suddenly brought in its train misery and sorrow to millions of homes in many countries. It made many a widow, millions of orphans. In the wake of that European war, Science made a diabolical progress. The next war would not only make graveyards of harvest fields but would blow up all ideals of civilization to extinction and annihilation.

To ensure peace, the speaker continued, they had to destroy the weakness of the weak which was a temptation to the strong for exploitation and annexation. The Indians themselves were a contributory element to the "stronger" nations because they were weak. Men and women all over the country should pledge themselves to purge the country of this internal weakness among the people.

Concluding, she said that so long as India continued to live in her slave condition, unconsciously she was siding with those creating wars.

Referring to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's message to the Congress (Peace) she said that Indian nationalism aimed at attaining independence for this country. But India was not for aggressive nationalism of the type found in certain countries. Nationalism was narrow and defective. Yet Indians must pass through this narrow and dark gateway to the sunshine of liberty and freedom.

MAHATMA GANDHI ON HIS RECENT ILLNESS

Mahatma Gandhi writes as follows in *Harijan*, in regard to his recent illness:

I WOULD not tax the reader about my recent malaria fever except for the fact that friends are involved in the decision: have prayerfully made and which I hope God will let me fulfil.

It went against the grain for me, a confirmed believer in nature-cure methods, to go to Wardha and seek admission to the hospital. Left entirely to myself, I would have treated myself in accordance with nature-cure methods as far as possible. But I could not do so without offending the friends who happened to be near me at the time. I knew Jamnalalji too had a special responsibility, in that I had settled in a village near Wardha, his permanent place of residence. With the choice of the village he has had nothing to do. It was entirely Miraben's and it was made because Segaon was predominantly a Harijan village and far enough from Wardha and yet not too far. I was drawn to the village in accordance with a certain declaration I had made when Miraben went to Segaon. Jamnalalji to an extent and Sardar Vallabhbhai altogether were against my settling in a village as yet and then in Segaon. But I bore down their opposition when I told them that I was bound by the declaration to which I have referred to settle down in Segaon. No doubt the promise was agreeable to me for my heart was in the village. Having gone to Segaon it was my intention not to stir out of it for full three seasons i.e. one year. Unfortunately there are obligations undertaken before the decision to settle in Segaon, which I shall have to fulfil and which will disturb the unbroken year's stay. I urge friends, therefore, not to make inroads upon the period. For me it is my *sadhana*. I set the greatest value upon the village problem. It may not be put off except at the cost of our very existence. India lives in her villages, not in her cities. I am supposed to guide and direct the Village Industries Movement to which at Bombay an autonomous existence was given by the Congress. I am incapable of guiding any movement in which I do not plunge myself actively and directly. Maganwadi, though a village, it being in a large village, was not good enough for my instruction and inspiration. I needed to be in a real village presenting the problems that face one in the generality of villages. Segaon is one such village.

If then I may not leave Segaon in order not to interrupt my instruction and first hand experience, I may not

also leave it for health reasons. Segaon like most villages has its full share of malaria and other diseases which villagers suffer from. Of its population of 600 there is hardly anyone who has not suffered from malaria or dysentery.

Deepawali Cheer For The Poor

The following appeal is made to the public by the Vedic Educational Society, Durban.

IN a few days time, the Hindu World will be plunged into feasting and merry making. Deepawali is the greatest national festival of the Hindus. It is an occasion when the corroding cares of this world and the dreary despairs of social and domestic life are all banished and dispelled, and in its stead an atmosphere of peace and rejoicing is allowed to pervade and permeate the homes. While this is true with many homes blessed with the gifts of nature, yet at the same time there are quite a number of families to whom Deepawali means nothing beyond another gloomy and cheerless day with dismal and melancholy forebodings. Starvation and misery stares the homesteads of many poor Hindus. What could Deepawali mean to them? No new clothing, no sumptuous feasting, no toys and fireworks for their children—not even a feeble oil lamp to mark the occasion. Instead of all these they must share the perpetual misery with no ray of hope, with no "Deepawali Father."

It is to brighten these homes to an extent possible, the Vedic Educational Society, has embarked upon a timely scheme to play the part of a "Deepawali Father" by providing poor homes with a Deepawali Cheer in the form of Deepawali hampers.

No Hindu, it is hoped, will hesitate to support such a deserving and urgent cause, and the Society appeals to the Hindu community to share with it, the true spirit of Deepawali rejoicing by brightening the gloomy homes of the less fortunate Hindu families.

As there are only a few days left, it is hoped that those desiring to assist in this charitable work will forward their contribution to the Secretary, 109, Victoria Street, Durban. All gifts received will be publicly acknowledged through the press. No gift is too small for such a cause. Every penny could purchase something.

Of the record of nearly 200 cases that have come under my observation or Miraben's, most are those of malaria and dysentery. The simple remedies at our disposal with dietetic control have served their purpose effectively.

The villagers do not go to hospitals, they cannot even go to dispensaries. They usually resort to village quacks or incantations and drag on their weary existence. I claim to have some workable knowledge of common ailments. I have successfully treated myself often enough without the assistance of medical friends though they have been ever ready to help me in my need. If I was not a "Mahatma" so-called, no one would have known anything of the recent attack of malaria. I rarely have fever. The last attack I had was nearly 12 years ago and I had treated it myself. There is all the greater reason for me now, if I have another attack of malaria or another ailment, not to stir out of Segaon in search of health; and if I must have medical assistance, I must be satisfied with what I can get without fuss and without having to leave Segaon. I am fatalist enough to believe that no one can put off the hour of death when it has struck. Not the greatest medical assistance available has saved kings and emperors from the jaws of death. One like myself struggling to become a humble village servant surely ought to be satisfied with remedies easily accessible to villages. By leaving my village in search of health or the like I deny myself the opportunity of knowing what village life can be when one's health is in peril.

My Malaria has quickened my resolve to study the problem of making Segaon Malaria-proof. All round me the fields are water-logged. The crops are rotting. The ground is unwalkable unless you are content to wade through knee-deep mud. Fortunately a *pukka* road was built for my convenience through Jamnalalji's fields which keeps Segaon somewhat accessible to people from Wardha. The road has proved a great convenience for man and beast. If I had listened to friends' advice to postpone settling in Segaon till after the rains, I would have missed the rich experiences I have gained during the heavy rains of the past two months. Everything I have seen here to therefore convinces me that, if I am to make any approach to the village life, I must persevere in my resolve not to desert it in the hour of danger to life or limb. And I ask all the friends to help me in carrying out the resolve and pray with me that God may give me the strength to do so.

LIES AND MISREPRESENTATIONS ABOUT INDIA

Mr. Mahadev Desai, Mahatma Gandhi's secretary, writes as follows in *Harijan*:

I HAVE several foreign letters giving us an idea of how the press in these days can be as an engine for the propagation of falsehood as of truth. Thus a German friend writes: "Now I read in a newspaper that in India another leader is gaining many followers and that he is believing in violence in contradiction to you." A friend from Washington says: "A few weeks ago our newspapers carried the report that Gandhiji and Jawaharlal Nehru had fallen away from each other. It was pointed as an illustration of inner division among the Indian people. If you could send me a word about the facts I would appreciate it. Very often the newspapers are more interested in points of view than in true portrayal of facts." Another correspondent from America (New York) says in a letter to Gandhiji: "One of our magazines *Time* with a circulation of 500,000 or more, printed a picture of you, which gave the impression that you were emaciated and gaunt. Then within a day or two they broadcast over the radio something you had said, and the individual who took your part spoke as one on his 'last legs.' Your speech (when the correspondent saw Gandhiji last year here in Maganwadi) was so pure, measured and unwearied and your physical body so excellently preserved despite your 67 years that I wrote to the magazine protesting against both the picture and the broadcast." This very journal *Time* wrote a long article recently on Sir Samuel Hoare, and reproduced therein the following conversation supposed to have taken place between Sir Samuel Hoare and Gandhiji: "At his first encounter with Mahatma Gandhi, ... Sir Samuel declared bluntly that he would give India just so much additional freedom and no more." "If this displeases you, Mr. Gandhi," said the Secretary of State for India, "I shall not take it in the least amiss if you prefer that we do not meet again." And then to add colour to this romance, the writer of the article adds: "Recently when Sir Samuel's policy of making peace between Italy and Ethiopia crashed and he resigned as Foreign Secretary, Mr. Gandhi was prompt with a letter of personal sympathy to No. 18 Cadogan Gardens." (We know the distinguished gentleman's address for the first time from this cutting!) And the *Literary Digest* wrote a most tendentious article on the Lucknow Congress and described a scene in which Pandit Jawaharlal and Babu Rajendra Prasad were represented as shouting at each

other and almost came to blows in open Congress.

But we have caught the contagion from the foreign press hollow. The lies I have cited read like innocent jokes beside an article in an Urdu paper called *Hamdam*, printed under a streamer headline—*Mahatma Gandhi Mussalman ho gaye* (Mahatma Gandhi has turned Mussalman)—and purporting to be the report of an interview between a Mussalman from Bombay (name given) and Gandhiji, in which Gandhiji not only eulogised Islam but deprecated Hinduism and Hindu gods and repeated the *kalema!* (Of course no Mussalman has interviewed Gandhiji during the last three months, and no such interview took place between him and anyone else.) This monstrously provoking lie has gone the round of the whole Urdu press and has been translated by Muslim papers published in Gujarati and other languages. The English press luckily has not thought this 'copy' worthy of circulation. A number of correspondents have sent me letters asking me how any paper can venture to publish stuff of this kind.

Amende Honorable

But there are cases, unfortunately rare, where editors of papers are ready to prompt amends. It will be remembered that Sjt. Natarajan drew attention to an article in Rev. John Haynes Holmes's *Unity* based on that canard published in American papers making out that Pandit Jawaharlal and Gandhiji were estranged from each other and that the latter lamented that the former had ruined his life work. Gandhiji repudiated this and expressed his amazement that a responsible editor like Rev. Holmes could allow himself to be duped like that. Gandhiji has now received from Rev. Holmes this generous letter which I publish as an example of journalistic rectitude:

"I have your letter about my *Unity* editorial in the June 1st issue and am appalled as well as unexpressibly grieved to learn that I have allowed myself to be misled. I had thought after years of experience with the press that I was immune to this sort of thing!

In this case I can only say that my editorial was based on a long and detailed despatch from India, which quoted you direct in sentence after sentence, paragraph after paragraph. This despatch was in one of our greatest and most authoritative newspapers, I think it was from the 'special correspondent,' and had every appearance of truth.

I used it in *Unity*, in all good faith, because I make it my business and delight to have *Unity* cover every scrap of information which we can get on you and your work, and because this particular report seemed to be important just because it was so sensational.

In an attempt to do everything in my power to rectify my grievous error, I shall do at least two things:

(1) First, I shall publish your letter in *Unity* at once with accompanying editorial, regret.

(2) Secondly, as soon as I return to the City (I am now at my summer house), I shall get the clipping in question, and take it to the editor of the newspaper which published it, and demand an explanation, and any correction that may be possible.

I hope from my very heart that you may understand, and forgive.

Now that I am writing, may I say that in the last month I have encountered rumours that you are coming to England this fall, and then to the United States? I have made no reference to these reports because I have been quite unable to get any even indirect confirmation anywhere, and because I feel sure that you would let me know of any plans of this kind. Please write me when you receive this note!

—0—

Social And Personal

MR. J. R. HARTSHORNE, formerly deputy Commissioner for Immigration and Asiatic Affairs and Secretary to the Transvaal Asiatic Land Tenure Act Commission, and now working on his own in connection with immigration matters, is expected to arrive in Johannesburg during this week from his recent short holiday trip to England.

Mr. and Mrs. David Jossie and son of Port Elizabeth wish to thank all friends and relations for the kind hospitality shown to them during their short stay in Durban and Johannesburg.

Mr. Justice Landsdown, of the Natal Division of the Supreme Court of South Africa, has been visiting Geneva and has now sailed for South Africa in the *Duilio*.

The appointment of Mr. Justice J. C. Curlewis as Chief Justice of the Union will, it is reported, shortly be gazetted.

COLOUR BAR IN CHURCHES

To The Editor "INDIAN OPINION"

SIR,—We, the undersigned officials of St. Aidan's Indian Mission, Durban, deeply regret that certain matters of internal and domestic concern regarding our Church, have been criticised by a person who writes under the nom-de-plume "A Christian."

We shall be most grateful if he will communicate with one of us in order that we may be of assistance to him and avoid further misunderstanding.—Yours faithfully, W. H. SATCHEL, Priest-in-Charge, J. M. SUNDRUM, Assistant Priest, J. MOORGAS and K. ABRAHAMS, Church Wardens, St. Aidan's Church; WM. SILAS SEETHAL and F. M. TRANDBOYEN, Church Wardens, Christ Church; L.

LAZARUS, Chapel Warden, St. Michael's Church.

—o—

Sir,—Your article and the letters appearing under the heading "Colour Bar In Churches" have proved very interesting, but as they have now led up to one particular religious section of the community, I do not wish to say anything on that subject. Rather has the last of the letters appearing under such heading brought to mind another matter connected with the St. Aidan's Mission, and that matter, Mr. Editor, I am certain, is of great importance to the general public. In this letter I shall confine myself to asking the Management of the

Mission an odd question or two, and I do hope that I shall receive some sort of an answer. Is the St. Aidan's School a Missionary institution? If not, is there any definite policy in employing teachers as regard their religion? Does religion play any part in the consideration of teachers for promotion? Is the St. Aidan's Hospital also a Missionary institution? Is there an admission fee here that *must* be paid to gain admission? What happens (in the event of their being such a fee) to urgent cases seeking admission without the necessary fee?

Awaiting enlightenment,—I am, Sir, Yours faithfully, "INTERESTED."

South African News In Brief

Road To Sastri College

The following letter over the nom-de-plume "Student" appears in the *Natal Advertiser*—

"I WISH to bring to the notice of your numerous readers the deplorable condition of the road leading to Sastri College. As many know, the College is situated in Warwick Avenue and has also an unhealthy piece of ground adjoining it Warwick avenue, from Cromer Road onwards to the College gates, deserves urgent attention. Since the College opened in 1923 no effort has been made by the Corporation either to macadamise or asphalt it.

"It is a well-known fact that Sastri College is the only proper secondary institution for Indians in South Africa, and therefore it ought to receive due consideration. During the wet season the hollows in the road are filled with water, which remains there for a long time before evaporating. Of course, there is no chance of it running into the drains; consequently mosquitoes are rife.

"As there are regular evening classes held at this College, vehicles coming to it have suffered much loss in damaged springs because of the very rough stretch leading up to the College gates. This stretch is approximately a hundred yards in length. Therefore I hope that the Corporation will give its attention to the urgent matter of repairing it

"STUDENT."

[Note.—The above matter was referred to some time ago by the Indian Social Welfare Committee and dealt with editorially in this journal. Will the City Council still persist in turning a deaf ear even though the matter is urgent from the point of view of public health?—Ed, I.O.]

Durban Parliament Debate

On Indian Education

At a meeting of the Durban Parliament held in the City Hall basement on Monday night Mr. Keith Burne moved that "education for Indians up to the age of 14 years should be compulsory and free, and a system of bursaries should be provided for Indians attending universities in South Africa." Mr. W. E. Dare moved that the motion be amended to read that entry should be provided for Indians, Europeans and Natives attending universities in South Africa." The motion, as amended, was carried. Mr. Keith Burne pointed out that Indians had done a lot for Natal, but very little had been done to help them. They had become permanent residents here but they had no chance to improve their standard of living. To increase their wages was no remedy. The only panacea was education. There were, he said, between 35,000 and 37,000 Indian children of school age, of whom 40 per cent. were brought up in enforced ignorance, although about one-fifth of Natal's taxes were derived from the Indian population.

Further Alleged Confession

By Sondweni

The preparatory examination of Tlmane Sondweni on allegations of murder and thefts was reopened on Monday on instructions from the Attorney-General before Mr. W. A. Burton, Assistant Magistrate. Sondweni was recommitted for trial and accepted short service. Sondweni is alleged to have confirmed the murder of an Indian storekeeper Suleman Ismail Kharwa at Moordburg, Tabamhlope, in May 1929. He told the Magistrate he was so worried when he made his previous statements that he did not mention this crime. He appealed to the Magistrate to plead for him as he is

filled with regret for the crimes he has committed and he would like to be given a chance to prove that he is genuinely sorry for what he has done.

"Youth And His Duty"

An interesting and instructive lecture on "Youth and his duty," was very ably delivered by Mr. A. Nathamuniar, a prominent member of the Indian community of Durban, on Sunday last, at the E. P. S. School Hall, Edendale Road, Pentrich, under the auspices of the Indian Young Men's Association. The lecturer stated among other things, that reforms were definitely essential in ceremonies of Indian festivals, marriages etc; He also spoke on charity, help for the aged and depressed people, unity and the abolition of caste distinctions, and urged that one and all whether rich or poor, should be treated as equal. He advocated the encouragement of vernacular education. Mr. Ragwan, the President, presided, supported by Messrs. M. S. Williams, K. Soobramoney, S. David, M. Coopunamy, K. Moothoo and B. Sookaloo and many others. A special general meeting of the Association was held, and owing to pressure of time many important subjects were adjourned to another meeting to be held on Sunday November 1, commencing at 2 p.m. at the E. P. S. School.

Natives Have Egyptian Blood

In Them

Dr. Ronald Elsdon-Dew, assistant pathologist at the South African Institute for Medical Research, has been carrying out blood group tests. More than 7,000 mine natives have been examined. In a paper which he recently read before the South African Association for the Advancement of Science, Dr. Elsdon-Dew brought to light the fact that there flows

in the veins of the natives of South Africa the blood of an ancient Egyptian race—invaders of Southern Africa more than 4,000 years ago.

Indian Schoolmaster's Book Of Poetry

The first book of poetry by a South African Indian will shortly be published. It has been written by Mr. Suleman Ismail, principal of the Indian School at Nigel, who earned the distinction of having one of his poems included in the King George Commemoration poetry book. Professor J. M. Watt, of the Witwatersrand University, has written the preface to the volume.

Victoria Falls

For the first time in history, the Eastern cataract in the Victoria Falls is reported to have dried up completely. People are said to be bathing in pools on the very brink of the precipice, over which thousands of tons of water per minute normally roar. The cessation of the flow, it is said, is due to the fact that the wet season's water ran away very quickly, and that a draught has ensued in the catchment area of the Falls, which covers 475,000 square miles. The normal flow of water over the Falls is due to 691,000 tons of water a minute. The mean October flow is 18,100 tons of water a minute.

Manchester's Concern About Japanese Competition

Manchester is much concerned about the competition of Japanese-made flags for the coronation in various parts of the Empire, notably South Africa. Japanese Union Jacks, it is stated, are being sold now in South Africa at prices lower than England can produce them in England.

Armistice Day

The British Empire Service League, at the request of the Maritzburg City Council, has intimated to the Colonial Born and Settlers' Indian Association (Maritzburg Branch), that the Armistice Day Service will take place on Wednesday November 11, at 10-45 a.m. The Association in the name of the Indian community of Maritzburg will associate itself in the service of placing a wreath in memory of the fallen. All Indian Bearer Corps are kindly requested to call upon Mr. K. Soobramoney, the Joint Hon. Secretary of the Association, at his Office, 137a, Retief Street, in order to make the necessary arrangements to participate in the procession from the City Hall Portico to the Memorial Arch.

The Sawoti Hindu Sabha

The opening of the private school at Farm Quembo under the auspices of the above Sabha was performed on October 21, by Mr. R. D. Chowthee. There was a large crowd present, prominent people having attended from Durban and the

surrounding districts. The school will be conducted by M. M. Gareeb Singh of Olirwood.

Saraswathi Anniversary Celebration

The annual celebration of Saraswathi, (Goddess of Education) took place in the Hindu Tamil Institute, Cross Street, Durban, on Sunday October 25. The stage was beautifully decorated and the photo of "Saraswathi" was prominently displayed. All available space was, as usual, filled by both sexes. The programme which included dialogues, short plays, humorous sketches and songs by scholars and talented artistes was a very appreciable one. The entire credit must be given to Mr. S. Mooniswami Pillay the Headmaster of the Institute, for his enterprise and unbounding energy in ensuring the success of the occasion. Music was provided by the Bharathi Orchestra, under the direction of Mr. A. Pillay, while melodious solo items and songs were rendered by Messrs. N. M. Pillay, Theorasamy Pillay, Aroomugam Pillay, P. Kathirval, A. Govindasamy, Mohamed Hoosen, R. Muthoo Pillay, P. V. Pather and P. Poobalan. An interesting and instructive lecture was also deli-

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vered by Mrs. R. Atheelutchmee on "Tamil Festivities." Thanks are due to the Institute officials for so ably organising the celebration. Thanks are also due to Messrs. K. N. Pillay, S. A. Pather and the assistant teachers, for rendering general assistance in bringing the function to a success. Sweetmeats were provided by Mr. Kuppie Murrie.

Fourth Annual Meeting

The fourth annual general meeting of the Colonial Born and Settlers' Indian Association (Maritzburg Branch), will be held on Sunday November 22, commencing at 2.30 p.m. sharp, at the H.Y.M.A. Hall, Church Street, Maritzburg. All members and intending members are earnestly requested to note the date and to attend same without fail.

"Deepawali Festival"

The annual celebrations of the Deepawali Festival will be performed at the Vishwaroop Temple, Tongaat, on Friday November 13, commencing at 10 a.m. The members of the Hindu community are kindly invited to participate,

Matrimony

On Sunday last at 392 Boom Street, Maritzburg, the residence of Mr. A. Poonsamy, a prominent official of the Colonial Born and Settlers' Indian Association (Maritzburg Branch), was the scene of an engagement between his only sister, Miss Ponimah (Anikelie) with Mr. S. Obinsamy, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Subban of Grangetown, Verulam. There was a large attendance of friends and relatives from the various parts of Natal. Immediately after the ceremony a sumptuous dinner was served to the guests. The City Indian Musical Club rendered songs and musical items. The marriage will take place at the bridegroom's residence on Saturday November 7.

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Obituary

The Death Of Mr. D. P. Gidoomal

The Johannesburg Station was crowded with prominent Indians of the Reef to pay their final tribute and respect to the late Mr. Dayaram Gidoomal who passed away at Capetown on October 23, after a short illness. The deceased was taken to his residence in Marshal Street where prayers were offered. The funeral procession which was attended by a large number of Europeans and Indians, was about half a mile long which was evidence of Mr. Gidoomal's popularity. The funeral started from the residence at 11 a.m., for the Hindu Crematorium at Brixton.

A meeting of the Transvaal Hindu Seva Samaj was held in the Crematorium Hall to express their heartfelt condolence. Eloquent tributes were paid to the stirring qualities and the noble sacrifice of the late Mr. Gidoomal by different speakers including Messrs. D. U. Mistry (Chairman), T. N. Bhula (Durban), C. C. Palsania (Capetown), Nanabhai Chhitabhai (Pretoria), R. K. Kapitan (Durban), Morarji Desai, Manibhai Patel, Z. V. Parekh, P. S. Josei, D. V. Darji, Naranamsami and Gokul Kanji.

Messages of condolence were received from Kobe, Hongkong, India, East Africa, Southern Rhodesia, Lourenco Marques and all parts of the Union. Wreaths were sent by the following:—The staff, Japan Bazaar Head Office; The staff, J. Kewalram; The staff, Japanese Warehouse; Parsotam Brijlal, Govindbhai Ohhibabhai, V. Bhagabhai, Parsotam & Ohotubhai. The Transvaal Hindu Seva Samaj, Teikandas Bros., Dr. and Mrs. A. Abdur Rehman and Mrs. Z. Gool, J. R. Martin & Co, Haroomal Kuba, M. P. Moodley & Family, N. K. Gopal, S. R. Palsania & Son & Family, Born & Huges, N. Parbhoo, Y. C. Meer & Bros., L. Spitz & Scholtz, Krugersdorp and Roodepoort Hindu communities.

India Letter

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT]

Mahatma Gandhi's Message To Union Delegation

MAHATMA GANDHI sent the following message to Sir Purshotamdas Thakordas, President of the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association, to be conveyed to the Union Delegation on its arrival in India:

"You will please explain to the South African Delegation my sincere regret over my inability to welcome them in person. Apart from convalescence it is difficult for me to tear myself away from my new love-Segaon. I pray to God this visit may result in removing the cobweb of misunderstanding and bringing the two countries closer together."

To Combat Imperialism

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Congress President, in a statement to the press declaring September 27 to be observed in sympathy with the Palestine Arabs stated that this would be not only a day of sympathy for the Arabs in Palestine, but one of determination to combat imperialism.

What The Alien Bureaucracy Cannot Do

In reply to Mr. Anantasayanam Iyengar's question in the Assembly, Sir Frank Noyce said that the Government's attention was drawn to the press report that the Post Office refused to deliver a picture post card containing the picture of Mahatma Gandhi. The Post Office can refuse to deliver on the ground stated in rule 49 of the Indian Post Office rules. No distinction has been made between Mr. Gandhi and any other prominent leader of the Civil Disobedience movement. "I should, however, add that as that movement is not being actively pursued at present," said Sir Frank Noyce, "the postal officials have been instructed that no action need be taken in present circumstances to interfere with correspondence of the kind to which the Honourable Members question refers."

Protest Against Animal Sacrifice

Pandit Ramchandra Sarma has been fasting "unto death" in Calcutta as a protest against animal sacrifice in Kalighat temple in the name of religion. An order under Section 144, Cr. P. C. has been served directing him not to enter certain places. It will be recalled Pandit Sarma fasted last year for the same reason but at a later stage, on the intervention of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, suspended the fast.

India's Freedom Essential To Peace

"While we desire peace and try to check forces making for war, we feel that real peace can only come, when the causes of war are removed. The Peace Congress, therefore, must try to discover these causes of war and seek to remedy them. Otherwise, all its efforts will be largely wasted" This is what Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, President of the Indian National Congress has said in a message of greetings he sent to the recent World Peace Congress. "We need not touch upon those causes, which make for war in the world and which are at present agitating Europe, for you are acquainted with them. But I should like to emphasise," he goes on further to say, "that peace in colonial countries can only be established with the removal of Imperialist domination. Peace cannot be made an excuse for the continuation of that domination, for Imperialism is itself the negation of peace. Therefore for us in India, as well as for other countries situated like us, the first step must be political freedom to be followed, I hope, by social freedom. Thus we shall be able to build up, in our country in common with the rest of the world, an enduring foundation for peace, freedom and human progress. In India to-day, we suffer from all the ills of Imperialist domination and exploitation, and our energies therefore are directed towards the removal of these evils. The new Act which the British Parliament has passed with reference to the Indian Constitution is strengthening this Imperialist domination instead of weakening it. Therefore we have to combat it, and we should like our comrades of other countries to realise this present position in India and the difficulties we have to face. In the economic sphere, the distress of the peasantry as well as of workers and of large numbers of the middle class unemployed is acute. Thus the economic situation has reached a stage, when a mere political solution without a solution of the economic problem will bring little relief to people. Still the political solution must inevitably precede all other steps, and that political solution can only be the independence of India. The Indian National Congress stands for this independence, because it believes that only thus can it solve the social problem that confronts the country. But while our National Congress works for Indian independence, it does not believe in isolated and aggressive nationalism. It looks forward to a world order based on equity and co-operation between

nations. We trust that the World Peace Congress will work towards this end, so that the root causes of war might be removed, and an era of peace and progress dawns on this distracted world."

Need For Religious Outlook

"The Hindu religion is the greatest ever in the memory of man. For depth of vision, tolerance of other religions and worship in the cause of truth for its own sake, it has no parallel in history. We have a rich and precious inheritance which cannot be thrown away. If only Englishman had inherited our religion, they would be the proudest individuals living to-day," said Mr. Rajagopalachari, addressing the students of Trivandrum, (Madras) at a very crowded meeting in Y.M.C.A. premises, on "Students and Religion." He asked the assembly whether there was one boy among them who knew something about the Upanishads, as for instance the British average boy knew the scriptures. According to the lecturer, the need for a religious outlook among the students of to-day was a vital matter. Because of scepticism, it was wrong to think that their ancient saints and Rishis, real originators of the religion, were hypocrites. The Hindu religion stood the test of time and traditions were rooted far too deep in them to be easily shaken. It was essential that a thorough study of Hinduism was necessary before attempting to reform it and paving the way for social reform.

Rs. 52,000 For Ayurvedic Hospital

Mr. Gurusiddayya Tegurmam of Hubli has made a will giving a donation of Rs. 52,000 in aid of a Nature cure or Ayurvedic hospital and appointed seven trustees to manage the Trust.

Dignity Of Labour

To demonstrate the dignity of labour and also repudiate the charge usually levelled to the educated unemployed people that they are victims of superiority complex and are averse to so called low callings the General Secretary and the Secretary of the Educated Unemployed League have decided to take up the work of shoe-black in the streets of Lahore, according to the Secretary of the League. The main portion of the funds collected by this work will be devoted to the forthcoming All-India Conference of the Educated Unemployed to be held at Lahore.

JOHANNESBURG INDIAN SOCIAL WELFARE ASSOCIATION

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

THE following is the second annual report, from September 30th 1935 to September 30th 1936, of the Johannesburg Indian Social Welfare Association:

Clinic

During the year 560 patients received treatment at the Clinic. This number includes 79 children who were vaccinated by the Association's doctors and 42 anti-natal cases.

Those who cannot afford to pay receive free treatment and medicine, the others pay 2/6 which covers the cost of medicine if required. 384 more than half the number of patients treated, paid for the attention received. £48 was received in fees.

Visits

Miss Katz, the Welfare Worker, who is a trained nurse of considerable experience overseas, follows up all cases treated at the Clinic. She visits them in their homes to see whether they require further treatment, and that they are following the treatment prescribed at the Clinic. In addition to this she visits the homes of the poorer members of the community, and advises them about simple hygiene, dresses wounds, and generally looks after their health. The conditions she has found and described are appalling, due to extreme poverty and consequent overcrowding and unhygienic conditions, sometimes as many as seven people live in one room, the cooking being done on an open brazier. These conditions can only be regarded as a serious menace to all sections of the population.

The numbers of cases which Miss Katz visited in their homes during the year was 2980, an average of approximately 260 per month.

Red Cross Classes

During this year Miss Katz started classes in first aid under the auspices of the Red Cross Society. Twelve girls passed the Society's test on completing the course. Miss Katz is arranging to have another course this year and she anticipates a far larger enrolment than previously.

Indian Girls' School

Realising the need for educational facilities for young Indian girls, the Association assisted in starting a girls' school in Vrededorp. After negotiations extending over a considerable time the Education Department was induced to open the school in March. The school opened with 59 pupils and two teachers,

but by September these numbers had increased to 99 pupils and three teachers. It is anticipated that the enrolment will increase sufficiently before long to justify the appointment of a fourth teacher.

At present classes are held in the Ebenezer Church, but this building is far too small, and it will be essential within the near future to move to larger premises. This is a matter which will have to occupy the attention of the Association immediately.

School Clinic

The Association has opened a Clinic at the Girls' School where the children are examined from time to time. When any children are found to require special treatment or medicine, they are sent to the Association's general Clinic in Crown Road. Dr. Sash, is the visiting doctor at the school Clinic.

Rand Aid Association

For the relief of poverty the Association co-operates with the Rand Aid Association, to which body the Association makes an annual grant of £150, of which unfortunately only £75 could be paid during the past year. Miss Katz investigates all cases which she hears are in need of assistance, and if she finds they are genuinely in need of help she reports them to the Rand Aid Association. They are then given weekly rations. At present the Rand Aid Association is supplying rations to from 40 to 50 families per week. Miss Katz keeps in touch with all families receiving assistance from the Rand Aid Association and if she finds they are no longer in need of it, she reports accordingly. It is gratifying to record the splendid spirit of co-operation which exists between the Rand Aid Association and this Association.

Help Given To The Needy By The Association

The Rand Aid Association supplies rations to those people only who have been resident in Johannesburg for more than two years. Many cases come to the notice of Miss Katz of families who are desperately in need of help but who have not lived in Johannesburg for two years. In these cases Miss Katz supplies food with money allowed to her for this purpose. From eight to ten families have been assisted weekly in this way.

Clothing of various kinds were given during the year to 72 adults, 52 children and 34 babies, a number of poor families were supplied with soap and oil. The clothes are obtained through the good offices of friends of the Association,

Prisoners' Aid Association

Miss Katz discovered several families who were quite destitute owing to father being in prison and the mother being unable to find work. Miss Katz was able to get grants of £1 per month for four families, but the Prisoners' Aid Association has intimated that it cannot give further grants unless this Association is prepared to support it financially.

This is a matter which will have to be considered at the earliest possible opportunity.

Destitute Juveniles

Miss Katz found that a number of widows with large families were unable to support their children. The Juvenile Court is now assisting 15 of these families which have a total number of 72 children. All cases of destitution of this kind are only relieved on the advice of Miss Katz. The relief given varies from 10/- to 12/6 per child per month.

University Dental Clinic

Arrangements were made with the University Dental Clinic to have poor Indian patients attended to free of charge. Miss Katz personally took 69 patients to the Clinic for treatment.

Muslim Boys' Hostel

Miss Katz has continued to visit the Muslim Boys' Hostel regularly and to look after the general health there. She arranged for an outing for the boys and took more than 50 of them to *The Star* one afternoon when they were shown over the printing presses. Afterwards they were given tea and cake by the Management of *The Star*. This outing was made possible by Mrs. Rothkugel of *The Star* who also made arrangement for other parties of Indian boys and girls to see how a newspaper is produced.

Recreation For Indian Girls

The secluded lives which many Indian girls live and the lack of healthy exercise which is their lot was the cause of concern to many members of the Association. After considerable thought had been given to the matter, a tennis club was started for Indian girls. The Club has a membership of 40, and tennis is played on courts belonging to the Indian Sports' Association and Rangers' Club. The rental for these courts is being paid by Mr. Jajbhay and Mr. Ernest.

The girls are being coached by European ladies who very kindly offered their services.

Finance

Like nearly all charitable institutions, the Association has been severely handicapped by the lack of funds. The balance sheet shows a deficit, which, though not large, by no means indicates the extent to which the Committee has been prevented from carrying out its programme for the relief of the distress amongst Indians.

The deficit is due partly to the fact that the Association was compelled to buy a new car for the use of the Welfare Worker, but in order to carry out the programme for next year, an additional income of at least £200-0-0 will be required.

It should be mentioned that the bulk of the income of the Association comes from Indians themselves.

Acknowledgments

It is impossible to thank individually all the persons from whom the Association has received help from time to time, but it is quite certain that without the honorary assistance given by doctors, the donation of clothing, food and furniture, and the time and trouble taken by both European and Indian ladies, the Association could never have carried on as it has during the past year.

Special acknowledgment must, however, be made to the following:—

(a) The Indian Merchants who have continued to give so liberally to the

funds of the Association; (b) Doctors Booker, Thompson and Sash whose honorary services have been invaluable; (c) The South African Institute of Race Relations for valuable services; (d) Miss E. Katz who has worked devotedly for eighteen months with only a very short period of leave; (e) The Muslim Association for its offices for the monthly meetings of the Association; (f) The Indo-European Women's Association for financial and personal help; (g) Mrs. R. F. A. Hoernle, the President, who worked indefatigably until her departure overseas, and Mrs. J. A. Richey, the acting President, who apart from giving a great deal of time collecting funds, donated a table, chairs and other equipment for the Clinic.

The Sporting World

Boxing.

Loughran's Colour Bar

"I WILL never fight a negro unless the world title is at stake," said Tommy Loughran, former light-heavy-weight champion of the world, in an interview in London. He recently declined £7,000 and 27½ per cent. of the gate to fight Joe Louis in Philadelphia. "There is nothing personal about it," said Loughran. "I have always refused to fight coloured men."

Soccer.

"C. M. Francis" Cup Final (Germiston)

The above cup final was played at Germiston under the jurisdiction of the East Rand District Indian Football Association between the Greens F.C. and the Blues F.C. on Sunday, October 18, both clubs of Germiston, and ably refereed by the veteran referee Mr. D. Anthony, and resulted in a win for the Greens F.C. by 5 goals to 1. The match from start to finish was played in sporting and gentlemanly manner. Mr. C. S. Moodley, Vice-President of the T.I.F.A. in a brief speech referred to the day's clean soccer and the fraternal feeling displayed by both clubs, which should serve as an example to other soccer bodies. He congratulated the winners on their victory and duly presented the trophy to the winners. Mr. C. M. Moodley, captain of the Greens F.C., in receiving the trophy, suitably replied.

Northern Natal Indian Soccer Grievances

The Klip River Indian Football Association convened a meeting of all football organisations in Northern Natal, which was held at Newcastle on Sunday. The meeting was fully representative and was held in conjunction with the Northern Natal Tennis Union's second annual

By "Rambler"

general meeting. The Ladysmith spokesmen said that as the parent body conducted the affairs of soccer on a majority vote principle it was pugnacious for affiliated associations of the north to remain silent and urged that a central body should be formed to control cricket, football and tennis in Northern Natal and that direct representations should be made accordingly to the South African Board. Mr. O. J. Christopher, president of the northern association, differed from the views of the convenors and urged the meeting to be cautious in a move of this nature. Besides sentiment, he said, there were other things to lose if the northern section seceded from the Natal Indian Football Association. After further discussion, it was resolved not to secede but to request the Natal Indian Football Association to hold an inquiry into the grievances of the northern associations and that a report be issued on their finding.

Deepawali Sports

The eighth annual Five-a-side Football Tournament will be held under the auspices of the Malvern and District Deepawali Sports Committee, on Sunday November 8, at the Pinetown Indian Football Grounds, Moodie Street, Pinetown, at 9 a.m. sharp, for the Late J. R. Maharaj's Floating Trophy, (3 years in succession). Also including a Cup to the winners given away and a Silver Cup to the runners up, to be played on the knock-out system. Open to any Five in Natal, Indians only. Entrance fee 5/- (no refund). The trophy will be on view at Messrs. Kapitan's Balcony Hotel, c/o Grey & Victoria Streets. Entries close on

Friday, November 6, at 5.30 p.m. The above entries can be made at the under-mentioned places: Suburban Hairdressing & Shaving Saloon, Main Road, Malvern; Mr. M. K. Naidoo, Headmaster, Indian School, Pinetown; S. J. Maharaj, c/o Box Factory, back of 211 Grey Street, Durban; R. J. Maharaj, Hon. Secretary, c/o Indian School, or Box 34, Malvern.

Football At Tongaat

The Tongaat Estate Football Club entertained the Battling Moonlighters F.C., a combined team from Clairwood, Durban and Mount Edgecombe, on Sunday last at their ground. After a good afternoon's sport the Estate "A" lost 1-3 and the Estate "B" won 1-0.

Cricket.

Larwood Accepts India Offer

H. Larwood, the Nottinghamshire fast bowler, has accepted an invitation to coach in India during the winter, and sails at the end of the month. An offer has been made to Lilley, the Nottinghamshire wicket-keeper, to accompany him. Hendren, of Middlesex, declined a similar invitation, and Nicholas, the Essex all-rounder, who is said to have been approached, stated that he had heard nothing of the offer.

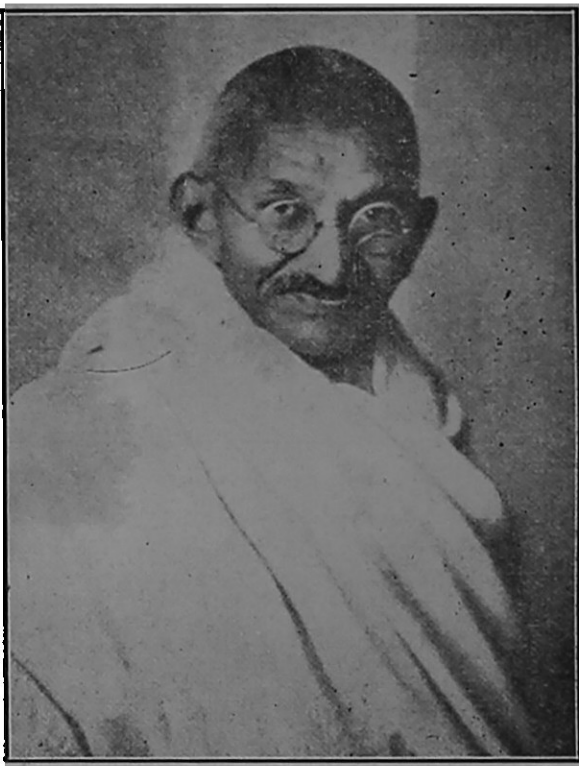
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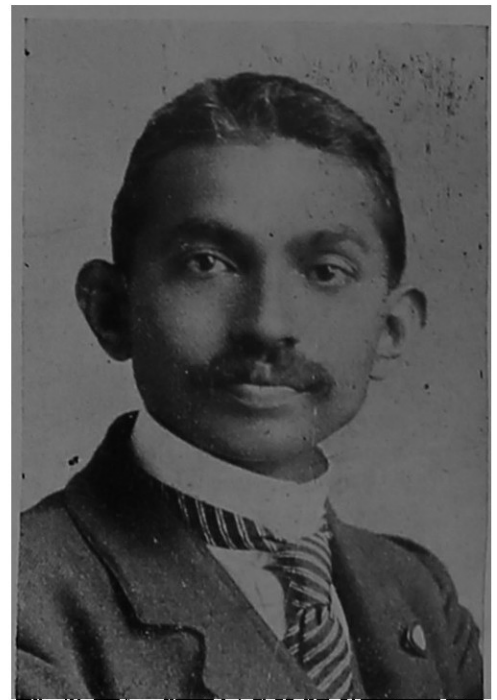
MAHATMA GANDHI
as he is at present.
મહાત્મા ગાંધીજી (હાલમાં)



Mrs. GANDHI
પૂજ્ય કર્સ્તુરબા



MAHATMA GANDHI at Balgaon Congress, 1924.
મહાત્મા ગાંધીજી ૧૯૨૪ ની બેલગામ કોંગ્રેસમાં



Mr. M. K. GANDHI
when he was in S. Africa in 1905.
શ્રી. મોહનદાસ કરમચંદ ગાંધી.
૬. આ. માં ૧૯૦૫માં



Mr. M. K. GANDHI
when he was practising
in 1902 in S. Africa.
શ્રી. મોહનદાસ કરમચંદ ગાંધી
સાથે આફ્રિકામાં પ્રેક્ટીસ કરતા હતા ત્યારે



Mrs. M. K. GANDHI in 1897.
પૂજ્ય કર્સ્તુરબા ૧૮૯૭ માં ૬. આ. માં હતા ત્યારે.