

INDIAN OPINION

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NOTES AND NEWS

Jews Must Become Christians

To Join Nationalist Party!

THE *Star* representative at Frankfurt says:—In an interview, Dr. Malan explained the Nationalist Party's attitude towards Jews becoming members of the party. The Nationalist Party, he said, stood for Christian National principles as laid down in the party's constitution. If Jews or anybody else subscribes to those principles they could become members of the Nationalist Party. "The principles are there, and it is for them to decide," said Dr. Malan. Speaking at Parys, Dr. Malan was reported to have said that if Jews were prepared to become Christians and lead Christian lives they would be allowed to join the Nationalist Party. "The logical conclusion one can come to from this is that if Dr. Malan's Nationalist Party ever happens to come into power all non-Christians would have to be converted to Christianity. Apart from the absurdity of the whole thing the doctrines preached by Dr. Malan are positively not in keeping with Christ's teachings and are, therefore, unacceptable to all true Christians. What hope has he then of attracting others to that faith? One thing, however, is clear and that is that Dr. Malan is trying to outdo Hitler.

Not A Bed Of Roses

The size of salaries to be drawn by Congress Ministers is proving a controversial issue, says a New Delhi message. The Congress president has issued an edict laying down the principle that salaries should not exceed 500 rupees (£38) a month, but dissatisfaction is expressed in some Congress provinces with this "order" on the ground that the salary is inadequate, even with the strictest economy. In order to relieve the strain on Ministers' pockets the Madras Ministry has provided each Minister with a car, but this has not prevented jealous eyes being cast on the Ministers of non-Congress provinces, where the salaries are generally 2,500 rupees, plus allowances. The irony of the situation is that Congress laid down as far back as 1928 that salaries should not exceed 500 rupees when they came into power.

One thing is, of course, certain that if the Congress Ministers are imbued with the spirit of serving their poverty-stricken country and to lead it to better conditions than those that have existed all these years and which has been the cause of all this discontentedness, and if they wish to set an example to the present Government, then they will have to revolutionize the whole system by performing their duties as servants of the people. They must understand that the ministership is not meant to be a bed of roses for them.

Asiatics Refused Trading

Licences In Transvaal

At the monthly meeting of the Lichtenburg Town Council an application by A. M. Nanabhay for a general dealer's licence was refused, as was an application by M. Khan for the change of ownership of a fresh produce dealer's licence. Another application by E. A. Godenwalla to transfer his fresh produce dealer's business to M. A. Patel was also refused. All three applicants are Asiatics. An application for a fresh produce dealer's licence to Mr. C. J. Botha was granted.

Fifth Application Succeeds

After four unsuccessful applications for a general dealer's licence, restricted to the sale of leather goods, Magan Jivan trading as M. V. Riga and Co., was granted a licence by the Ladysmith Town Council sitting as a Licensing Appeal Board. Mr. Milburn, Borough Licensing Officer, had refused the application on three occasions on the ground that there was no necessity for granting it. The Council reversed this decision on the application of Mr. H. L. Kidman, acting on behalf of Riga and Co. In the previous appeal in February last the Council had refused the licence, and had upheld the decision of the Licensing Officer.

Racial Prejudices Condemned

From Pulpit

After all the doctrines of race prejudice and hatred we hear from the various politicians of South Africa the following from the pulpit at the Metho-

dist Church, Pinetown, from the Rev. Henry W. Goodwin, is very refreshing:

"It is a fundamental truth concerning mankind that we are all of common origin. Believe it or not, all the existing racial, social and caste divisions and distinctions, are artificial human inventions, essentially anti-Christian.

"We do not find it at all convenient to accept the fact of our common origin. We have been fed so long upon race pride, race prejudice and so-called patriotism, that we have become accustomed to think of ourselves as belonging to God's Royal Family, and to regard others as having been made of a commoner clay and cast in a coarser mould. It has ever been so but it is all wrong.

"Happily there are signs of an approach towards a more Christian spirit but we have still a long way to go."

"Springing from the same stock as all other humans, we are necessarily related to them by the ties of blood. It follows, therefore, that those who comprise the different nations of the earth are not natural enemies but natural friends. Because of common relationships there are common interests. That is why the well-nigh universal competitive spirit has brought such disaster.

"If we are honest, we must admit that the recent legislation, with regard to the non-European peoples, forced through the last session of Parliament constitutes yet another violation of the fundamental principles of Christianity.

"Our only hope is to resolve, first to be Christian in all our relationships, internationally, inter-racially, industrially, politically. This meant a bloodless revolution. But it can be carried through, if only those who profess and call themselves Christians will rise up in their united strength."

Indian Opinion

FRIDAY, AUGUST 6TH, 1937

Where Will It End?

THE spirit that pervaded throughout the European world, in fact the whole world, after the termination of the disastrous war which broke out on the 4th of this month, twenty-three years ago, made one to believe that the lesson derived from it had gone home deep into everyone and that war as a means of settling disputes between nations had ended for ever. The League of Nations had come into existence and it was expected that that august institution would settle all future disputes in a spirit of give and take. Conferences were held with a view to advocating disarmament. But has the world gone further in achieving that goal even by an inch? There is not the slightest evidence to show that it has. We have vividly witnessed in the years that have passed since that ghastly war, that the spirit that led to it has, far from being subdued, grown all the more venomous. We have seen wars in the Far East and South America, a horrifying spectacle of human slaughter in Ethiopia and a bloody civil war is raging in Spain and China and Japan are at each other's throats to-day. The pious ideas of disarmament have been thrown overboard and every nation is engaged in an armament race.

One would have thought that the scientists would have engaged themselves after that Great War in research work that would help to end that war spirit from humanity. On the contrary, science has advanced towards forging weapons and machinery that will make the destruction of

human beings all the more easier. Only the other day there was a military air display, which cost Durban a little over a £1,000, when thousands of people watched amazingly what wonderful destructive ability these air planes possessed. Can there be anything more maddening? These are not life-giving or life-saving instruments but they are monsters that will destroy man and all his creation. We wonder if the spectacle really gladdened the hearts of those thousands who had watched it or did it make them shudder to think what was in store for them in the near future. These are but signs to show that science has not progressed to make the world happier than it was, but to increase its misery.

There are some who feel that there is not going to be another war, the like of which we have seen in 1914. How can they say so in the face of what is already happening in Europe and in the Far East is beyond us. Those who hold this view appear to be over-optimistic. We believe there is Nature's hand in this mad race of armaments in which the European nations are at present engaged and the deadly weapons and machinery that science is discovering. It is futile to believe that all this will just be allowed to rot. If humanity had advanced to that state of mind as to allow it to rot they would have utilised their energies in higher pursuits than forging these destructive weapons and in arming themselves. But quite obviously the European world has become unhinged. "Those whom the gods

wish to destroy they first make mad." It is their madness that is leading them to this path and the ultimate result will be that the very weapons they have forged and collected will be used for their own destruction.

It would be a miracle if better counsel prevailed upon them and they would put aside the idea of selfishness, narrowness and littleness. Then, indeed, the earth would become a paradise to-morrow. But things seem to have gone altogether too far for entertaining that hope. Bloodshed, the like of which the world has never yet seen, seems to be almost inevitable before it can come to its senses. The following words from *Unity* (Chicago), which are applied to America in comparison with Germany, are applicable to all the European countries as well as Africa: "What does it mean when we plant the national flag upon our altars and observe as holy days the national holidays of the State? What does it mean when, in peace or war, Congress passes laws which are described as prior in authority to God's laws, and the Supreme Court declares that, in any dispute between the voice of the Congress and the voice of the conscience, the former and not the latter must be obeyed? What does it mean when churchmen as chaplains put on the uniform and bless the arms of Caesar for the work of death? It means that we are already started in this country upon the business of substituting a religion of nationalism for the religion of Christ. Hitler is only doing *in extremis* and unashamedly what we have as yet only done timidly and hypocritically. But beware!—the virus is in us, for will not already a million men die for country where only one will die for God?"

INDIA AND THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE

MAY '37, the coronation month, when His Imperial Majesty George VI would formally assume the reins of the government of the vast British Empire on which the sun never sets, is a colourful and momentous month for the whole of the Empire. The circumstance, which led to the abdication of the throne by Edward VIII, now Duke of Windsor, who was to be coronated at this time in the moral course of events, and the enthronement of George VI, have attached unusual interest to the whole affair. Another event, probably more important not only to the empire but to the world as a whole, in the form of interesting deliberations of the Imperial conference will coincide with it. According to an announcement in the House of Commons by Mr. Baldwin, the Prime Minister, the Imperial conference would open on the 14th May. Several countries of the empire would participate in its deliberations.

India has also been invited to this conference. The Government of India has already announced the names of the delegates. Sir Mohammad Zaffer Ullah Khan, the Commerce Member, would be leader of this delegation. The delegation will have a number of other experts, who will be placed at their disposal by the Government of India to advise it and if need arises to work as members of the delegation. The agenda of the conference has been announced by Mr. Baldwin in the House of Commons. According to Reuter's message from London dated March 11, it is,

"The Prime Minister announced in the Commons that the Imperial Conference would open on May 14, and said that it would afford an opportunity for discussion of matters of common interest to the members of the British Commonwealth under the following heads—

1. Foreign affairs and defence.
2. Constitutional questions.
3. Trade, shipping and air communications and allied questions.

As regards the first the agenda would include an examination of the general situation together with any relevant questions.

The particular subjects proposed for consideration were certain matters relating to nationality, treaty procedure, international status of the members of the British Commonwealth and channel of communication between them.

As regards trade, shipping and air communications the following would be the main heads—

1. A general review of the progress of the Empire trade and questions arising therefrom;

2. A review of the work of the Imperial economic committee and other inter-Imperial economic organizations.

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By  
**PREM NARAIN AGRAWAL M.A.**  
In "Modern Review"  
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3. As general questions arising in the connection with the shipping policy including a review of the work of the Imperial shipping committee.

4. Civil air communications.

It has been generally agreed by His Majesty's government that any questions arising out of the Ottawa agreements could best be dealt with, as occasion offered, in separate discussions between the individual government concerned and apart from the Imperial Conference.

It was hoped that there would be an opportunity during the Imperial Conference for exchange of views of the subject of migration within the Empire."

With a view to bring the different units of the Empire together for closer co-operation and mutual benefit, such conferences have been organised from time to time. In the opinion of the British statesman, these conferences have proved of great advantage to both—England and her empire countries.

This forthcoming conference, therefore, is not the only and first of its kind. During the last fifty years or so several such conferences have been held. The Imperial conference owes its existence and its present developed form to a gradual process of evolution; it did not come into existence all of a sudden. The causes which are said to be responsible for its growth and its subsequent development have a very interesting and illuminating history to unfold. The first Colonial conference, as it was then known, was called by his Majesty's government in London in 1887. It was as late as 1907 when it was decided to change its name to Imperial conference and the first Imperial conference met in 1911.

India's part in these conferences has been altogether insignificant. For several years India has had nothing to do with them as she was not invited to participate in its deliberations and when she was called upon to participate her delegates were not treated on a footing of equality with other fellow delegates from Dominions; their presence was rather ignored. The real gainers have been the Dominions of New Zealand, Australia, Newfoundland, Ireland, the Union of South Africa and Canada. As a matter of fact these Imperial conferences aimed at adjusting the relations between England and her dominions, and it was primarily with this end in view that they were called from time to time. Whenever the interests of England clashed with those of her dominions and they were found

to be adamant, such conferences were arranged in which it was mostly England that emerged triumphant. India could not go so far. In accordance with the provisions of the Statute of Westminster, the Dominions have advanced one step further, and now, they stand almost on an equal footing with England, being "autonomous countries in the British Empire, equal in status, in no way subordinate to another, in any aspect of their domestic and external affairs, though, limited by a common allegiance to the Crown, and freely associated as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations." India is not a dominion; in fact it is the status for which most of our liberal leaders are striving to attain.

Despite the fact that their status is better than that of our country, some of the Dominions not being satisfied, appear to be in favour of severing completely their relations from England, or at least to be in a position to look after their interests independently, irrespective of any consideration for England or her Empire. On the other hand, England is anxious as ever to continue her relationship with or possibly her hold over them, and to end the antagonistic feelings by mutual conciliation, she invites them to the Imperial conferences, where a very strong plea for a closer union within the empire based on some direct concessions to them, is advanced. Being satisfied for the time being with fresh privileges, the Dominions assume a friendly attitude, not to last long. What can the powerless delegation of India do, who, besides being nominated by the Government of India, have the Secretary of State for India to watch their actions? In comparison with the attitude of the India delegation, the attitude of the Dominion delegations is worth nothing. Their delegations have invariably put forward their demands and claims in the past in most definite terms and have cared very little for England and her susceptibilities when there were questions of their own interests. In presenting their plans, they have been most vigorous and fearless, and in point of fact, it was not they but England who had to yield ultimately. Our readers might be aware of the proceedings of some of the Imperial conferences or at least of the last Ottawa Conference. Those who are not acquainted, will get an opportunity in the next few weeks when it meets in London, and this will enable them to appreciate exactly where the empire stands.

(To be continued)

THE WORLD SITUATION

THE zigsaw puzzle of world politics moves merrily along. Preparation for the next war is now at the height of its intensity. Another world war is near at hand. Writes Dr. Lanka Sundaram in *The Mysore Economic Journal*:

The stage is now fairly well set for the next war. Everywhere in the world feverish preparation is going on in order that the citizen might face the consequences of war with equanimity. When the next occasion for armed intervention arises, there is every certainty that the whole world would be enveloped in it. The manufacture of gas masks by the million in every country worth the name is only a presage of the fact that in the event of another Armageddon arriving, the civilian population would not be left untouched. The citizen today is as gullible as a body, but the citizen of today would have to brave the horrors of the war of tomorrow. For all ostensible purposes, he is supposed to have acquiesced in the coming inevitable, but actually no decent-minded and responsible private citizen in any corner of the globe would come out in the open in defence of war, since such an eventuality would make him lose most and leave his masters, wherever they are, to reap the rich harvest of empty victory or the barren fruit of an ignominious defeat. till, the citizen is not at all being consulted in the present preparations for the next war, and even if he is consulted in such of the democratic countries of the world whether parliamentary systems of government still plod their weary way, he is fully unaware of the risks of war and the danger therefrom to the very foundations of civilization.

War in the near future is a definite certainty and the next war is bound to shake the foundations of civil society.

Almost twenty years ago this month, the U. S. A. entered the World War allegedly in defence of democracy. At the time when President Wilson marched his armed forces into the theatres of the Western Front it was under the definite assurance that in the event of an allied victory there would be a just peace. Allied victory there was, but when the Treaty of Versailles, including the now famous Covenant of the League of Nations, was drafted, all considerations of a just peace were swept overboard by the spokesmen of France and England, who had thus triumphed in their adversity by making the U. S. A. pull their chestnuts out of the fire. So much so, that with the establishment of the League of Nations, the U. S. A. felt herself unable to have anything further to do with the trammels of European politics and has deliberately stood outside the pale of this Geneva organisation for the establishment of collective security. Incidentally, the

tragic peace of Versailles cost the life of President Wilson, while years later the tragic deliberations of the World Disarmament Conference cost the life of its President, Arthur Henderson.

But the sacrifice of the blood of at least two staunch internationalists did not prevent Europe, and with it the world at large, from heading towards disaster once again. Statesmen came and went and sometimes went under. Stresemann and Austen Chamberlain, the authors of the famous Locarno Pact of 1925 are no longer with us. Aristide Briand, the author of the equally famous plan for the unification of Europe and the co-signatory of the Pact of Paris, otherwise the Pact for the Outlawry of War, is now in the Hades ruminating over the utter futility of idealism and humanity in the sphere of international affairs. A Curtius is now replaced by a Hitler in Germany; a pacifist Ramsay MacDonald has now turned turncoat; an internationalist-communist like Stalin has now become the principal instrument in the hands of European capitalism.

In fact, owing to failure of the League system, the world has now reverted to the once-discarded system of Balance of Power and secret diplomacy, to shatter which Woodrow Wilson shed his last ounce of blood.

It is a triumphant truism to say today that the causes of the present world discontents are directly traceable to the political testament of the Treaty of Versailles. But this bald statement of fact is in itself not sufficient to fully unravel the tangled skein of world polity which has during recent months assumed a very hideous appearance. Instead of a just peace, there was no doubt a regime of tribute collection from Germany and her allies in the Great War which prevailed as a cardinal point of international diplomacy during, at any rate, a period of fifteen years since the conclusion of the Paris Peace Treaty. Germany was shorn off her colonial possessions and made to pay reparations. The Ottoman Empire was parcelled out into numerous principalities, some of them autonomous under the surveillance of one or two of the original Allied and Associated Powers, while others were held as mandates of the League of Nations. The Austro-Hungarian Empire was split up into several parts, each subject to the theory of a sphere of influence suited to the urgent domestic and external needs of some of the principal European Powers. Numerous minority problems were brought into existence as a consequence of the creation by the Peace Treaty of several Central European Republics which knew no specific boundaries before the Great War. This is all true. But this is not enough to fully explain

the course of events in the world today.

What actually the Treaty of Versailles has done was to gradually pave the way for a triumphant Germany under the *Reichsführer* Hitler, who is out to wipe out the so-called "War-guilt" theory which he alleges the world Powers have foisted upon his adopted land. In an atmosphere of feverish defence preparations in several countries in Europe, notably in France and the U.S.S.R., during the past twenty years, it was only logical that Germany, which consider these two countries to be her logical, potential enemies of the future, the one on historical grounds and the other on ideological grounds, should have started upon a gigantic scale of re-armament, which is bound to stagger even the most pronounced of sadists in the world today. European polity runs in a vicious circle, one incident leading on to another, and each in its turn, having a transverse movement which makes it impossible for any one to indicate which is cause and which is effect. For all ostensible purposes events on the Continent are closely contemporaneous and interspersed that it is definitely impossible for any one to judge the causation thereof and to fix responsibility on the shoulders of one particular party to any dispute or diplomatic *démarche*.

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ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Time To Lay Aside Prejudices

TO THE EDITOR "INDIAN OPINION"

SIR,—The greatest nation has been the cause of controversy for years past. The greatest controversy of all time is now just beginning and will bring upon the world such tribulation as was never before known, and that will settle the question as to who shall rule the world. To-day the world conditions have reached such an acute crisis that the thoughtful person must lay aside religious and political prejudice and give calm consideration to what is involved. Out of all the world confusion came the League of Nations which failed miserably to enforce its decisions. It has left no beneficial results to the human race.

Everywhere the multitudes are in perplexity; they look to the future with dread and fear. Never before was known such selfishness amongst men.

Yours etc,

SOONDRA APPAVOO.

S. RHODESIAN HINDU SOCIETY

SECOND CONFERENCE

The second session of the conference of the Southern Rhodesian Hindu Society was held on July 12, at Bulawayo. Mr. N. D. Mehta of Salisbury, who presided, said in the course of his presidential address:

“WE all know that our existence in this Colony is the outcome of the utter exploitation of the masses by the foreigners in our country. India is a land of great resources which attracted other people, and, but for the reason mentioned, it would not have been a misfortune for us to come over to other countries to make our living.

“When the world is engrossed in problems of schemes and plans to increase individual efficiency, and particularly when India is undergoing such a tremendous ordeal, what are we, a handful of Hindus doing here? We are fast being dragged, more than necessary, in the floods of western culture without knowing its advantages or disadvantages; still worse is expected of our future generation in this respect, if we will not take steps immediately.

“The aim of this association should be to keep the torch of Aryan culture aflame, so that the future generation may take some guidance from it. The success of this conference depends upon how far we march towards this ideal.”

After referring to the ancient history and culture of India and the present situation, the speaker said:

“If we look to the people of all denominations in this Colony, everyone of them is trying to preserve its traditions, and side by side are progressing towards a greater social, economic and political freedom. How are they achieving this ideal? They have organisations, social, economic and political, which

may train them up in all the branches of man's activities which the modern civilization and progress affords to mankind. There are educational organisations other than Government ones, which provide the youths with sufficient food for their mind and brain, and which keep them away from the destructive angles of their surroundings. There are athletic and cultural institutions which build their children to be strong-willed citizens of their country. They have also organisations for their womenfolk, who are the mothers and a specimen of character before a growing child. These important organisations include also the most important one viz., an economic one, through the principles of which the standard of trade and business morality has been much raised with the consequent benefits of prosperity and happiness.

“To-day we are to keep our eyes open and see carefully what we can do for ourselves. Social and economic freedoms precede the political one. All the virtues, civilisation and culture can be easily developed through social economic freedom. According to Vedic Dharma, social purification and religious duties are undetachable. Our fall, rather our degeneration, has taken us so far as to detach religion and our social structure from each other.

“In conclusion, I would like to remind all the enthusiastic Aryans present here that, when the races of the world were in darkness, light went out from India which produced prophets after prophets and statesmen after statesmen. Indians were the fifth human race and the only great ancient race of the world; but it is humiliating that such a race should remain in bondage. I call upon

you in the name of Hinduism and Aryan culture, to bear the burden of responsibility which we all owe to our future generation and the Motherland. There cannot be a man without a sense of freedom, which is the instinct which differentiates men from animals and without which life has no value. May the Almighty put a spark of instinct for freedom into every heart and keep it ever burning so that the spark through its successive stages would encourage the human soul to be ever active on its path of Great Freedom after ascending through subsequent steps of this worldly human freedom—in other words, transmission of the human soul to the all-pervading Matter of Energy.”

Lectures

Lectures on various subjects were delivered by Messrs. C. C. Patel, Waghmaria, V. S. Naidoo and K. R. Vashee.

Resolutions

Important resolutions to safeguard Hindu traditions in the midst of Western atmosphere were passed.

Elections

The following office-bearers for the ensuing year were elected:

Mr. N. D. Mehta (Salisbury), President;
Mr. M. M. Patel (Salisbury), Secretary;
Mr. H. N. Patel (Salisbury), Treasurer;
Mr. Waghmaria (Bulawayo), Auditor.

The conference came to a close with a Vedic prayer and with a vote of thanks to the chair, the reception committee and the past officers.

TRAINING OF MATERNITY NURSES

AN extensive district maternity and nursing service is being organised on the East Rand. The service is being organised by the Boksburg-Benoni Hospital in conjunction with the municipalities of Germiston, Boksburg and Benoni. The scheme will embrace these three districts. Under this scheme a qualified midwife and nurse attached to the Boksburg-Benoni Hospital will be stationed in each town. She will have under her as many pupil midwives as may be found necessary to cover the district. This hospital staff in each town will work in the closest co-operation with each medical officer of health and his department. Through

the public health department in each town, as well as through the hospital itself, contact will be made with expectant mothers. A complete ante-natal and post-natal service will then be provided. Patients will be visited regularly before and during confinement and assisted with advice, nursing and treatment when necessary. After the birth mother and child will be under the constant care of the district midwives. A feature of the scheme is that it will apply equally to non-Europeans and Europeans. A non-European maternity ward with 35 beds is being built at the Boksburg-Benoni

Hospital under the hospital's new building programme. The scheme will thus make available for all sections of the community in the three towns unable to afford a doctor or a nursing home, the best expert attention and care. The scheme is absolutely free to the patients and it costs the municipality nothing. The hospital gets the usual subsidies from the Provincial Administration. The purpose of the scheme as far as the hospital is concerned is to provide training for pupil midwives. The hospital is now a recognised training centre for midwifery and the new service will give pupils the widest possible experience.

Things In General

Indian Character

COMMENTING on the recent offensive remarks of Lord Baden Powell about Indian character, which have caused a great deal of resentment in India, the *Indian Social Reformer* writes: "The average Englishman, though he may not give expression to his opinion, holds the Indian people more or less in the estimation indicated by Lord Baden Powell. He is unable to think of any reason other than want of character, 'guts,' perhaps, is what he would call it, why three hundred and fifty million people should acquiesce in the rule of his nation which is not quite one-seventh their number and which, besides, is not remarkably more gifted either intellectually or even physically than themselves! This is rather a bitter pill for us but there is no help but to swallow it with as good grace as possible."

Hindu Youth Club

Under the auspices of the Hindu Youth Club, Durban, Pandit Rishiram, the notable Vedic Missionary, delivered a lecture on Sunday, July 25, at the M. K. Gandhi Senthamil School hall, May Street. There was a large gathering of old and young present and Dr. Naicker was in the chair. The lecturer chose for his subject, "Training for Youths." He gave a very interesting and educational lecture, and outlined certain principles and suggestions which are very necessary for proper manhood. In short, he said to the youths that they should strive for an ideal and elevate themselves by exertion, and not wander along aimlessly and thoughtlessly. The Hindu religion, he stated, was not a founded religion, but a religion based on facts. At the termination of the lecture, a number of questions were put, and the Pandit gave suitable answers. Mr. J. B. Chetty, the Vice-President of the Hindu Youth Club, in moving a vote of thanks to the learned lecturer, exhorted the youths to conscientiously put into practice the advice and suggestions put forward by the visitor, and said that success was bound to come if this was done, and they would be happier. He also expressed the hope that those young men who dabbled in communism and atheism would refrain from doing so, for this was unnecessary in this country where they were already beset with so many hardships. Among those present were the following: Messrs. R. B. Chetty, V. S. O. Pather, Manilal Gandhi, B. M. Patel, Choonilall, Desai, P. G. Naicker, P. T. Pillay, Sorabjee Rustomjee, Parmasir, S. Cooppan, T. M. Naicker, M. Y. Nainaar, N. V. Appavoo (De Aar) and M. B. Naik.

Dr. Malan's Views On

White South Africa

At a meeting at Kroonstad, Dr. Malan is reported to have said that perhaps the most important question with which South Africa would have to deal, and that, without delay, was whether this would remain a white man's country or not. It was unthinkable to give the natives equality with the whites, for that would mean complete native domination in South Africa. Equality would mean the taking on of native labour and the exclusion of the whites who would be thrown out of employment and would have no choice but to become poor whites or live as kaffirs. Equality would mean that native children and white children would be taught together in schools. It would mean that white and black, white and coloured and white and Asiatic would work shoulder to shoulder in the same factory for the same wages and belong to the same trade unions, living in houses side by side with their children, playing and growing up together. "Under these circumstances," he said, "it is absolutely impossible

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for South Africa to remain a white man's country, at least for the great proportion of the nation."

Dr. Malan On Government's

Impotency

In the course of a speech at Boshof during his recent tour of the Free State, Dr. D. F. Malan is reported to have deplored what he termed the impotence of the Government in regard to the lack of measures to prevent mixed marriages, to prevent Europeans from working for Asiatics, and to prevent white children from being taken into the houses of natives and coloured people and brought up there. The reason why nothing had been done in this regard was because Mr. Pirow had been knocked out by Mr. Hofmeyr. "Mr. Pirow is a lion, and a strong one, but he is only a circus lion led around on a lash by Mr. Hofmeyr, who has done the smartest bit of work ever completed by a politician in making Mr. Pirow work for him. Mr. Pirow runs beautifully along the path of Imperialism, but, though he is a lion, Mr. Hofmeyr is his tamer."

Natal Clothing Factory

Representatives

The Indian section of the Natal Clothing Industry was given direct representation on the Industrial Council when Mr. A. Haffeejee had been elected one of the three members of the Natal Clothing Manufacturers' Association. The other members elected to represent the association were Mr. E. T. Weston and Mr. E. R. Savage. (Alternates, Mr. A. Milner, Mr. A. Levy and Mr. F. MacDonald). The meeting, which was held on Thursday, July 22, decided to re-elect Mr. Weston and Mr. Savage, chairman and vice-chairman of the association, and to appoint Mr. A. Milner, Mr. F. MacDonald and Mr. A. Haffeejee as members of the executive.

Shri Krishna's Birthday

The celebration of Shri Janmanawami, birthday of Shri Krishna, will take place at the Shree Vishwaroop Temple, Tongaat, on Saturday, August 28. All Hindu devotees are requested by the president to attend.

For Contravening Shop Hours Ordinance

Found guilty of contravening the Shop Hours Ordinance by selling goods outside the normal hours, an Indian general dealer and fruiterer, in Johannesburg, was fined £7 10s. in the Magistrate's Court. Accused pleaded guilty and admitted three previous convictions.

Political Prisoners On Hunger Strike

Nearly 200 Indian terrorist prisoners confined on the Andaman Islands have been on a hunger strike since July 24 and threaten to continue "unto death" unless the Government of India release all prisoners on the Andamans and allow them to return to India, cables the *Natal Advertiser*. New Delhi correspondent: The convicts recently petitioned the Government, pointing out that the State political prisoners confined in gaols in India have been released in those provinces where the Congress Party is in power. They demand similar freedom for prisoners on the Andamans. The Government of India rejected the application. It is pointed out by the Government that the prisoners on the Andamans are not persons detained by the State but are convicts convicted after regular trial for serious terrorist crimes. Individual prisoners desiring premature release or transfer to gaols in their own provinces can petition accordingly, but the Government will in no circumstances entertain mass petitions from convicted prisoners, particularly on questions of broad general policy. The convicts' petition coincides with the Congress Party's agitation for the release of all political prisoners.

Viceroy Receives Mahatma Gandhi

The Viceroy met Mahatma Gandhi at New Delhi on August 4. A communique issued after the meeting says the interview was held in response to an intimation by the Viceroy that he would welcome the opportunity of meeting Mahatma Gandhi. The Viceroy added that he had no public business to discuss, but was anxious to make Mahatma Gandhi's personal acquaintance. Mahatma Gandhi replied that he had already been intending to ask the Viceroy to grant him an interview to discuss the ban on the entry of Abdul Gaffar Khan into the North-West Frontier Province, as well as his own entry into that Province, since while there was no bar against his visit to the Province he did not intend to do so without the approval of the authorities. The communique adds that the Viceroy listened with interest to Mahatma Gandhi's views and undertook to communicate them to the Governor of the North-West Province. The interview was otherwise entirely general in character, the principal subject being rural uplift and improvement in the condition of the peasantry.

Durban Corporation Indian**Employees**

The unsatisfactory nature of the accommodation at the Magazine Barracks, where Indian employees of the Durban municipality are housed, is stressed in a memorandum to the Town Clerk from the Indian Municipal Employees' Society. 'Owing to lack of accommodation in the barracks,' states the society, 'several employees have to pay rent and live elsewhere, and as the matter of accommodation is a condition of service, the employees according to recommendation of the Indian sub-committee were to have a monthly allowance of 15s. but up to date nothing has been issued. The present hall is in a most unsatisfactory condition and not fit for meetings or for other purposes. Recently the Indian Technical Institute which conducted classes in the hall for the benefit of the female and male workers of the municipality had to vacate the premises owing to unsuitability. A large hall is most necessary. The society views with disfavour the system of barracks or tenement system, but has suggested that small houses with a piece of ground to each be erected for each family, which can be kept under proper supervision, ensuring cleanliness and safety from any outbreaks. This will give employees greater facilities to bring up their families under ideal conditions, instead of as at present, a number of families living in barracks. We suggest that the moneys on the estimates be utilised this year as a beginning.'

City Council's Decision

Durban City Council at its meeting has agreed to the early demolition of the wooden portion of the Indian magazine

barracks, where the Indian employees of the Corporation are housed, and to take steps simultaneously to proceed with the construction of the contemplated additional blocks, plan for which have already been prepared. It was decided that these new buildings should be for single men only and that Indian families should be housed elsewhere. The meeting also passed the following resolution:—

"That while the conditions of housing within the Springfield Estate are regretted, this Council is of the opinion that there are other areas which require prior consideration for clearance and improvement purposes, but that in the meantime steps be taken to provide the residents with a water supply.

"That the Council approves of the gradual elimination of existing buildings and the re-erection of suitable buildings to be constructed in accordance with suggestions put forward by the City Medical Officer of Health."

Indian Traders Organising**Against Rack-Renters**

At a well-attended meeting of Indian traders in the Malay Location (Johannesburg), an association was formed to protect their interests, and to oppose any unjustified attempts to raise the rents for shops.

Freehold To Be Granted In**Malay Township**

At a meeting of the joint sub-committee of the Johannesburg Municipal Health, General Purposes, Town-Planning and Parks and Estates Committee recently, it was agreed to recommend that the principle of granting freehold to the present tenants of the Malay Township be adopted, with the provision of certain safeguards which will be drawn up by the Council's officials.

Acting Senior Magistrate**For Durban**

Mr. O. van Breda, Magistrate of the First Civil Court, Durban, will act as Senior Magistrate until August 3, when the position will be taken over by Mr. M. J. Streak, at present Senior Magistrate of Maritzburg, who has been appointed as successor to Mr. H. H. R. Piers.

Muslims' Message To King Farouk

The following message has been dispatched by the Nizamia Muslim Society, Maritzburg, to the private secretary to King Farouk of Egypt:—"We the officials and members of the Nizamia Muslim Society, Pietermaritzburg, Natal, desire to send our most affectionate greetings on the occasion of Your Majesty's Coronation. It is the earnest hope and prayer of our members that with the blessing of Allah Your Majesty may long be spared to reign over Egypt."

Rhodesia's Mineral Production

Southern Rhodesia's mineral production for the first six months of 1937, at a total of £3,664,517, was nearly £140,000 more than that for the corresponding period of 1936. Production of gold during June was 66,330 ozs., worth £465,622. The total output of all minerals was to the value of £606,527, a slight decrease on the May figure.

Charges For Radio 'Phone To India

The Postmaster-General has announced that from August 1 the charge for a three-minute radio telephone call between South Africa and India has been reduced from £6 15s. to £5 12s. 6d.

World Boy Scouts

The Boy Scout world census figures for 1937, compiled by the Boys' Scouts International Bureau, reveal that the movement now has a membership of 2,812,074. The increase in two years is 340,060—the largest the movement has ever known.

India's Delegates To Geneva

India will be represented on the Assembly of the League of Nations this year by the Aga Khan, Sir Denys Bray, Roa Sahib, Pandit Dharam Narain and Sir Givind Balvant Pradhan will be the substitute delegate.

Thanks

Mr. Khandoo Toikam, of Sterkstroom O.P., wishes to thank all those friends and well-wishers who had kindly shown sympathy and rendered assistance in the recent death of his beloved father Mr. Toikam Dajee.

Social And Personal

It is officially announced that Mr. P. I. Hoogenhout, Secretary for the Interior, has been appointed permanent chairman to the National Roads Board, but will also retain his position as chairman of the Immigrant Selection Board. Mr. J. H. de Wet, who has been Under-Secretary for the Interior for some time, will succeed Mr. Hoogenhout as Secretary for the department. Both appointments have taken effect from August 1.

Mr. Justice B. A. Tindall assumed his seat as Judge-President of the Transvaal Provincial Division of the Supreme Court in Pretoria on August 3 in succession to Mr. Justice D. de Waal, whose resignation was recently announced.

Mr. Justice Schreiner took his place on the Bench of the Witwatersrand Division of the Supreme Court on August 3 for the first time as a permanent judge. He was welcomed by a full attendance of the Bar and Colonel C. F. Stallard, K.C., conveyed the respect and the confidence of the Bar to him.

India Letter

(EXTRACTS FROM A. I. C. O. FOREIGN LETTER)

The Viceroy Speaks

AGAINST the background of President Nehru's speech made at Calcutta on June 15 in which he said that the Congress policy of not working the constitution remained despite everything, the Viceroy issued his "message to India" on June 22. The Viceroy said, among other things: (1) The sincerity of people who hold that the constitution does not go far in the direction of complete self-government is above question. Yet every responsible person ought "to reach a right decision as to what may best be done, in the conditions of this time" to serve the best interests of India; (2) Assurances demanded by the Congress are not essential to the smooth working of the constitution... All Governors will be anxious "not merely not to provoke conflicts with their ministers, to whatever party their ministers may belong, but to leave nothing undone to avoid such conflicts"; (3) In the event of suspension of the constitution, it might be "beyond the power of any of us rapidly to reverse the circumstances that must then supervene."

Some Questions Answered By Pandit Nehru

During his recent flying visit to Moulmein, Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru was requested by U Tun Win, chairman of the Moulmein Nehru reception, to answer questions regarding Swaraj, Ministry and Congress and electoral position of Indians in Burma.

The following is the questionnaire with its reply:—

1.—Is it a fact that the following mandate was given by the Indian National Congress to Mahatma Gandhi to claim at the Round Table Conference Purna Swaraj, meaning 'Complete Independence,' to give the nation control over the army, external affairs, finance, fiscal and economic policy?

Answer.—'Yes.'

2.—Has this claim been granted by the Government of India Act?

Answer.—'No. Very far from it.'

3.—Would it be possible to attain Purna Swaraj by working the Government of India Act?

Answer.—'Certainly not. Therefore the Congress rejects the Act utterly.'

4. If it is not possible what is the object of the Congress Party entering the Legislative Councils?

Answer.—'To wreck the Government of India Act and work for a Constituent Assembly.'

5.—Will the Governor allow a party to form a ministry if its sole object is to wreck the Reforms?

Answer.—'In several provinces Governors have actually invited Congress leaders to form ministries in spite of the declared policy of the Congress to wreck the Reforms. The Congress refused to form ministries because Governors did not give assurances not to interfere.'

6.—Is it not the fact that a ministry in a democratic country accepts office to work the constitution?

Answer.—'It is an undoubted fact in a democratic country. This, however, does not apply to India, which, under British rule, is not a democratic country. The Act is not democratic.'

7.—Is it not your candid opinion that the rejection of the Reforms and acceptance of office are inconsistent?

Answer.—'They are inconsistent. But the fundamental inconsistency lies in the Act itself. The Act talks of responsibility but does not give it. Therefore, the Congress enters the Councils to destroy it, not to work it. A person may in theory accept office not to co-operate but to work for a revolutionary change as far as possible.'

8.—Would it be possible under the Government of India Act for the Governor to give a pledge that he will not exercise his powers of veto and certification?

Answer.—'Yes, many eminent jurists, including Mr. Berriedale Keith, have declared that Governors may give the assurance demanded by the Congress.'

United Provinces Administration Report 1935-36

According to 1931 census, the United Provinces has an area of 106,248 sq. miles and a population of 48,408,763. It has thus an area and population just a little more than that of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Only 11% of the population is classified as urban, which lives in 441 towns of 5,000 or more. The average of 400 souls for each village in a total of 105,640 villages gives only a bare idea of the extremely ruralised character of the province and the country. Only 8 in a hundred of the men and 1 in a hundred of the women in the province are classified as literate in an Indian language, while those literate in English are 1 in a hundred among men and 1 in a thousand among women.

The province spent in 1935-36 Rs. 38 million on education. Of this, 24% was spent on primary education and that makes out an expenditure of 3 annas (3d.) per head of the population in a whole year to remove the illiteracy of 92 in a hundred among men and 99 in a hundred among women.

The revenue of intoxicants went up by 4% from Rs. 13.4 million in 1934-35 to Rs. 14 million in 1935-36. The increase in sales of liquor was due to the new policy of auctioning liquor shops. As against this substantial encouragement to drinking, the Government spent Rs. 7,000 on anti-alcohol propaganda. The policing of the province cost nearly twice as much as primary education.

The peasantry was in a bad way and there was a substantial increase in the institution of ejection suits. Over 218,000 suits were instituted for the ejection of tenants unable to pay their rents to the landlord. According to estimates of the Report, every Indian directly working on land tills an average acreage of 3.3, while the British farmer has 26 acres, the Canadian 140 acres and the Japanese 4.2 acres. The Indian farmer's annual income is Rs. 196 as contrasted with Rs. 2,201 of the British and Rs. 352 of the Japanese.

The general cultural backwardness of the province is apparent in the publication of new books, which amounted to 3,425 for the year. Of these, only 161 were on historical and geographical and 34 on political subjects. Imperialism spends more on police than on primary education, encourages drinks and under it culture withers and the peasantry is reduced to dire poverty.

The Poverty Of India

According to 1932-33 income tax returns, only 2 persons in a 1,000 of the population in British India earn an annual income of Rs. 1,000 or more. These number 564,434 out of 272 million (Indian States excluded).

Indian Imports And Exports

Trade relations between India and countries to her near east and near west have, in recent years, either positively worsened or remained stagnant. So, of the total exports from India those to China have fallen from 4.2% in 1929 to .8% in 1936. There has surely been a great decrease of the Indian off-take from Java and Sumatra, but there is no reason why the trade between India and every other single country should equalise. There are far greater possibilities of both-ways trade between India and her neighbours, but these possibilities remain unexplored. This applies to the trade between India and the European and American countries also. Imperialism diverts colonial trade to such uses as are most profitable to it and universal relations of trade, and such other political and cultural relations as are consequent upon these, are either neglected or systematically destroyed,

The Sporting World

Boxing.

Boxing

A GREAT roar from 20,000 throats greeted the raising of Freddie Miller's hand in the ring at the Wanderers, Johannesburg, last Saturday evening after his hectic 10-round battle with Petey Sarron, the world's featherweight champion, whom he defeated on points. Miller thus avenged his defeat by the present champion in 1936 when the latter deprived him of his title. The fight last Saturday night was a bitter one, neither boxer giving any quarter, but despite the terrific pace at which the bout was fought, both appeared as fresh at the end of the 10 hard-hitting rounds as at the beginning.

Eliminating Bout For World Boxing Title

The British Boxing Board of Control (London) has decided to recognise the Louis-Farr fight as an eliminating bout for the world title fight, the winner to meet Schmeling for the title proper.

Soccer.

Avondale Vs. Collegians

Avondale met Collegians on Saturday last on the main ground for the only senior fixture for the afternoon. Avondale had no difficulty in winning the match by 4-1 goals, Collegians consisting of young players who learn to combine and discard selfishness so apparent among the half-backs and forwards.

College A Vs. Victorians

The centre of attraction was the match between College A and Victorians played on No. 1 Ground. Both rival teams displayed good passing and many narrow escapes on both sides were witnessed. In the first half Victorians led by 2-1, but on resumption in the second half College A turned the tables and came out victorious by 5-2 goals. The College boys played well especially the forward line which netted some excellent goals. College A now holds the League championship in the junior division.

The other match in which Sparks opposed Daffodils was won by the former by 8-2 goals.

Soccer At Sezela

Many residents of Sezela watched the soccer match played by Indians, in which Sezela (first division) beat Glenwood

By "Rambler"

Park (first division) by 2-1. In the match between the second division teams, Sezela beat Glenwood Park by 4-1. This is the sixth time that Durban teams have met Sezela teams and failed to win.

Vredons Vs. Dravidians

The final for the League Cup in the Witwatersrand Indian Football Association was staged on Sunday last between the Vredons and the Dravidians football clubs.

Wits. F.C.

On Monday (Bank Holiday), a representative side from Pretoria district met a side from Wits. The following was the Wits side:—Goal, Ganese Samuels (Stella); backs, B. D. J. Sigamoney (Vredons), capt., Willie Richards (Dravidians); half-backs, M. P. Pillay (Vredons), Robert Chetty (Dravidians), Davey Williams (Vredons); forwards, Bala Moodley (Moonlighters), A. T. Padayachee (Vredons), Ruthnum Poonen (Dravidians), Turzun Naidoo (Vredons), Ranjit Singh (Shamrocks). Res.: Fovinee Pillay, A. Poonen, James Thomas; manager, Mr. B. D. Pavadai; referee, Mr. C. S. Moodley.

Soccer Tourney

The biannual South African Indian soccer tournament is to take place this year at East London during September. The Sam China Cup is the most coveted trophy among Indian soccerites of South Africa. The following centres have signified their willingness to participate:—Transvaal, Natal, Eastern Provinces, Griquas, Western Province and Frontier.

The European Football Association, a East London has made a sporting gesture by placing their grounds at the disposal of the authorities on which to play the tournament.

Athletic

Marathon For Non-Europeans

Entries are still being invited for the Suncrush Marathon, a race, arranged on the same lines as the Comrades Marathon, for Coloureds and non-Europeans. Intending competitors or anyone desiring information in regard to this Marathon should communicate or call upon the Secretary, 463 Burger Street, Maritzburg. Donations will be welcomed by the Secretary, who will acknowledge receipt of same through the Press.

Parachute Jump Of 6 Miles

Leaping from an aeroplane at a height of 32,000 feet—more than six miles, and nearly 3,000 feet higher than Mount Everest—a Soviet Army parachutist landed 30 minutes later and upset the world record. The previous highest jump was 24,426 feet by a Russian airman. The latest feat was accomplished above Leningrad (cables the London News Chronicle correspondent) and the parachutist, K. F. Kaytonov, carried oxygen equipment.

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