

INDIAN OPINION

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NOTES AND NEWS

Stanger Indians Appeal For Girls' School

IN a memorandum addressed to the Secretary of the Natal Education Department the parents of the Indian children in Stanger have appealed for the establishment of an Indian girls' school here. "At present," states the memorandum, "the Indian girls are not the equal of Indian boys from the educational point of view with the result that the boys are marrying coloureds and others, and this is to be deplored. We feel that the Government should come to the aid of the Provincial Education Department in encouraging the education of girls on the lines suggested and in establishing separate girls' schools where necessary. Owing to the lack of facilities and the need for separate schools many girls have hitherto received no education at all. Many of them have been withdrawn from school on reaching a certain age with the result that they are illiterate in comparison with the boys. The latter are inclined to look down upon the girls owing to their inferior education. This creates a serious social problem which must be faced."

While we fully agree with our brethren in Stanger that the Government should provide educational facilities for Indian girls we are not inclined to agree with them that illiteracy is the cause for Indian boys marrying coloureds and others. To prevent this from happening the responsibility lies on the heads of the parents more than anybody else who alone can mould the moral character of their children. Literary education may bring enlightenment but it does not necessarily mould one's character. The moulding or marring of the character of the children lies entirely in the hands of their parents and their home environments.

Effects Of Sugar Industry Act

Owing to the quota system under the new Sugar Industry Act several small Indian cane farmers in Natal are perturbed over the loss they would have to sustain through the factories refusing to accept their cane. A mass meeting was held recently at Stanger when it was decided to make urgent representations to the Government. A statement of the

Minister of Commerce and Industries made during the second reading of the Sugar Act in justification of the exclusion of non-European planters from having a vote in the affairs of the industry was quoted at the meeting which is worthy of note. This is what the Minister then said:

"Now, to take into consideration the non-European producers (their inclusion) for the purpose that we expressed in this sub-section of securing the agreement of the planters in the terms that we laid down here would have been a practical impossibility, and I was satisfied that it could not be done. I am satisfied, too, and I have discussed this with the industry; as a matter of fact, I put it to them from the very commencement that in whatever they submit to me they must secure that interests of the planters, particularly the small planters, and the planters who are non-European, and I am satisfied that the industry will do that. They have given me an assurance and I will see to it that it is done.

"I am prepared to give an assurance in emphatic language, and I will see that in every instance where an agreement or an amendment is entered into, that the Government will ensure that in any matter affecting the interest of the non-Europeans they or their representatives will be consulted.

"I think, sir, that this assurance that there is no colour bar intended should be sufficient. Nothing was further from my mind. I was dealing with a practical question, and that was the only practical way that it could be dealt with, but I will see to it that their interests shall be fully protected, and that they shall not suffer in any way because of their exclusion here. I hope the House will accept this assurance. It is difficult to amend it at this stage."

The time has already arrived for the Minister to fulfil his promise to protect the interests of the small Indian planters who are threatened with being ruined.

Hostel For Delinquent Indian Lads

At the instance of Mr. Fannin, the Magistrate of Pinetown and Mr. Maurice Webb, chairman of the Indo-European Council, Mr. M. A. Motala has made the generous offer of a homestead with eight acres of land near Pinetown for the purpose of a hostel for delinquent Indian lads between the age of 10 and 16. A grant of £250 has been received from the funds in the hands of the Immigration Department, which will be utilized in renovating and furnishing the hostel, and the Government have agreed to grant a subsidy of 2s. per day per child. We heartily congratulate Mr. Motala for his generous act.

Who Will Be The New Agent-General

The Hon. Rao Bahadur Pannir-Selvan, a former member of the Madras Government, was one of the names mentioned as being the new Agent-General for India to succeed Sir Syed Raza Ali, whose term expires in February 1938. Another name mentioned is that of Pandit Hridaynath Kunzru of the Servants of India Society. Neither of these, however, have yet been confirmed by the Government of India.

Mahatma Gandhi Appeals For Abandonment Of Terrorism

According to a London message, Mahatma Gandhi has taken an important step calling for abandonment of terrorism as an instrument of political agitation. The first result has been the decision of 250 hunger strikers imprisoned on the Andamans to give up their strike, only seven decided to continue. Mahatma Gandhi's appeal is interpreted in some quarters, says the message, as a sign of the readiness of Congress to help the Government of India in measures with which the Congress agrees, and of a new spirit entering into the Administration of India's affairs as the Indian peoples accept the opportunity under the India Act to manage their own affairs.

Indian Troops For China Provokes Protest From Congress President

The departure of two battalions of Indian infantry from Calcutta for China, states a message from New Delhi, has provoked violent criticism of the

Government of India by the president of the Congress, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who characterises the dispatch of Indian troops abroad, without reference to the wishes of the Indian people and "for the benefit of British Imperialism," as an affront to the Indian nation. He protests against the use of Indian troops as "campfollowers of Imperial Britain being ordered to fight her battles and preserve her interests, and ends with the threat: "To-day we can protest only, but our protests will have the full strength of the Congress behind it if this policy continues." The Viceroy evidently anticipated Congress opposition, the message further states, for a few days ago he summoned representatives of the different political parties to a conference at Simla and explained the Government's intention to send troops to China "to protect Indian interests there."

Slums Act

We were not far wrong in our criticism of the working of the Slums Act

when we said that the object seemed to be to segregate the non-White communities rather than to clear the slums. This is amply borne out by the discussion at the Johannesburg City Council meeting on the proposal of the Public Health Committee to reserve the Claremont area for Asiatic occupation, Mr. Lionel Leveson, Chairman of the Public Health Committee said, "We may as well drop the whole problem of slum clearance as leave the question of Indian occupation unsettled." He is further reported to have said: "The policy of the Health Committee is a policy of separation between black and white." Mr. Maurice Freeman, M.P.C., an ex-Mayor of Johannesburg, who was once an advocate of fair and just treatment towards Indians, is reported to have said: "By this means," meaning segregating the non-Whites, "we can do something to prevent the endless infiltration of coloured and Indians into white areas." Quite obviously Mr. Maurice Freeman has not learnt a lesson from Nazism.

taken of the general public outside these places. But in reality it is the other way about. Segregation in itself is bad enough but the regulations applying them, which have all along been opposed by Asiatics are even worse. They are most humiliating, they treat the residents of such places almost as prisoners placing unnecessary and unnatural restrictions on their ordinary freedom and liberty. There is absolutely no reason why there should be a different set of laws applicable to the residents of these Bazaars than those applicable to the general public. This is a question which needs to be settled once and for all in regard to all the existing Bazaars for the peace and happiness of the occupants thereof.

Indian Opinion

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 3RD, 1937

Germiston Asiatic Bazaar

THE police action at the Germiston Asiatic Bazaar on Aug. 15 in entering the apartments of married men and women in the early hours of the morning and taking the womenfolk into custody without the least consideration for their little children smacks of Nazism, though, perhaps, it might be in a milder form. The police are blame-worthy to the extent that they entered private dwellings without warrants and violated the elementary rules of modesty by entering into the private apartments of married people.

This is a thing which the police can dare to do in this liberty-loving country only in the case of non-Europeans who, it would appear, can be treated in any way, because they cannot raise their voice and if they did it would have no effect, for between the word of the non-White and the White man, the word of the latter is invariably accepted as gospel truth.

But the Germiston Municipality is more to blame for

placing powers in the hands of the police to arrest women who were lawfully married. The Court has found the regulations under which the arrests in question had been made to be *ultra vires*. The case was so clear that it could not have done otherwise. But the wonder of it is that the Municipality did not know that there was nothing in the law to prevent marriages between Asiatics and Coloureds. And assuming there was and such a married couple came to the Union from a place where such marriages were not prohibited, even then, under the present regulation, such a couple could not reside together in the Germiston Asiatic Bazaar! Quite obviously the Germiston Municipality did not require the aid of the Union Parliament to settle the question of mixed marriages!

These Bazaars and Locations for non-Whites must indeed be considered heavenly places if the authorities are going to take more care about the morals of the residents therein than is being

Autocratic powers placed in the hands of local authorities are leading our people to unnecessary expenditure and waste of time and labour. In the present instance who is to compensate the people who were dragged to Court, for the fault of the Municipality, for the financial loss they have suffered in defending their case? And this is in store for the Asiatic who wants to get justice, in almost every walk of life.

There is no wonder if the feelings of the Indian community are roused throughout the Union over the police action in the Germiston Asiatic Bazaar. The Congress leaders have advised the people to offer Passive Resistance if such a thing happens again. Yes, Passive Resistance is the only weapon for the people who consider their honour and self-respect above everything else. The weapon is not only meant for those who have no financial interests at stake. It is meant for the poor as well as the rich. If the happening at the Germiston Asiatic Bazaar is to act as a dose to awaken us from our slumber, then it has, undoubtedly, come as a blessing in disguise.

The days for Passive Resistance, namely, to bear the Cross, for the

Indians in the Union, are long overdue, but it is the leaders, and not the people, who are lacking the consciousness. The incident at Germiston should be provoking

enough to awaken that consciousness in them and to make them think calmly and seriously what our position in the Union is to be. Unless there is harmony and unity

among the leaders themselves, there is no hope at all of the position of the Indian community improving and such instances will continue to multiply.

SLUM CLEARANCE OR SEPARATION BETWEEN BLACK AND WHITE?

MR. LEVESON MAKES IT CLEAR

THE proposal of the Public Health Committee to reserve the Claremont area for Asiatic occupation and to separate the non-European and European areas by reserving certain strips of ground in Newlands as park strips as a buffer area between those areas, and to ask the Minister of the Interior to permit Asiatics to acquire freehold of stands in the remaining portion of Newlands, south of Main Road, recently came before the Johannesburg City Council for discussion and the Health Committee's recommendation was passed by 20 votes to 8. It will amuse the reader to know how some Councillors were fighting hard even against this rottenest part of the City being disposed for the non-Whites.

"The scheme," said Mr. Tigby, "is an attempt to foist non-Europeans on the western suburbs and to displace many European property-owners who do not want to go. I, for one, and almost all the residents of the adjoining areas with me, will fight for the existence and continuity of European residence in the western suburbs."

Mr. Tigby said the European residents of Newlands and the adjoining areas were solidly against the scheme. They did not see why they should have more non-European areas adjoining theirs. It was a mistake to think that the residents of the area south of Main Road would be satisfied to be displaced and pushed north, still farther from the centre of the town.

"If the Public Health Committee imagines that the Indians will leave the areas they occupy to-day to move farther out of town to Claremont, it is very much mistaken. If this plan is accepted you will have a larger area occupied by Indians."

Mr. Kroomer feared the cost of the scheme would be too big and said by approving the scheme the Council would be giving the Chairman of the Public Health Committee a blank cheque.

Mr. S. F. du Toit said at Claremont he knew of an old resident who had been there 30 years, a pioneer who had bought land and paid rates and taxes regularly in good faith hoping to sell the ground at a little profit. Now in his old age with the Council having pur-

chased the major part of Claremont for an Indian township he was faced with the prospect of seeing the loss of his savings and the depreciation of his only investment.

Mr. E. T. Howarth sounded a consoling note to the oppositionists by saying that for years the north-western area had been "turning slowly black." If the Council accepted the proposal all it would do was to accelerate the event. It was true that some Europeans would have to leave the area south of Main Road, but the committee would do its best to provide them with ground near by in a better position. Mr. Tigby had spoken of the injustice of moving a few European residents. What in logic would he have to say to moving the 42,000 natives who lived in the western area. It would be an impossible task. He had no hesitation in saying that the new scheme, with the creation of park strips between the non-European and European suburbs, would in effect do nothing but improve the state of affairs for the European residents of Newlands and the adjoining areas.

Mrs. S. Wordingham said she had been told that the principal of the proposed Indian college considered Claremont unsuitable, and would, therefore, refuse to establish his college there. Moreover, the whole of Claremont would be required if, as was stated, there were to be from three to four thousand boys at the college.

With the exception of the proviso relating to the establishment of the Indian college at Claremont, she said, she agreed with the proposals.

The Deputy-Mayor, Mr. J. S. Fotheringham, contended that the Council, if it wished to reserve a portion of Newlands for Asiatics, should go the whole hog and reserve the whole of the suburb for that purpose, providing the affected European residents with suitable lands elsewhere. He said he would be unable to vote for the committee's recommendations.

Mr. Maurice Freeman, M.P.C., said that opposition to the scheme was due largely to misunderstanding. They did not propose to expropriate. All they were asking for was the power to nego-

tiate with the owners of the properties affected. In those negotiations no injustice would be done.

"We are not out to harm any single individual, nor to reduce by a penny the savings put into their homes by any of these people."

He would yield place to none in supporting the principle of segregation of black from white, but he proposed to do this in the north-western areas by taking the small section of Europeans out of an area predominantly black, not by keeping them there.

"By this means, too, we can do something to prevent the endless infiltration of coloured and Indians into the white areas."

Mr. Lionel Leveson, chairman of the Public Health Committee, said, "We have attacked the problem under four heads. With the aid of the Native Affairs Committee, we have achieved miracles in the clearance of native slums. The Council has agreed in the past year to spend close on £2,000,000 on European housing. That, we hope, will solve that part of the problem for many years to come."

In the Coronation Township we are to spend £700,000 to house coloured people. That, we hope, will solve the coloured problem.

"But the problem is not solved as long as we leave one door open. That door is the Indian problem. We may as well drop the whole problem of slum clearance as leave that door open. It is essential that this question of Indian occupation be settled too."

"Let me disabuse the minds of the people of Newlands of any idea that they will receive anything but justice. They will be not only justly, but even generously, treated."

Mr. Leveson said only 150 European families were actually affected, and not 2,500, as stated.

"The policy of the Health Committee is a policy of separation between black and white, and as far as the west of Johannesburg is concerned, we desire to create an avenue of traffic for Europeans which will be free from natives. This we can achieve under the present scheme."

CONGRESS MINISTRIES

SINCE the Working Committee and other Congressmen have allowed themselves to be influenced by my opinion on the office issue, it is perhaps due to the public for me to explain my conception of office acceptance and what is possible to do in terms of the Congress election manifesto. I need offer no apology for crossing the self-imposed limit in the conduct of *Harijan*. The reason is obvious. The Government of India Act is universally regarded as wholly unsatisfactory for achieving India's freedom. But it is possible to construe it as an attempt, however limited and feeble, to replace the rule of the sword by the rule of the majority. The creation of the big electorate of three crores of men and women and the placing of wide powers in their hands cannot be described by any other name. Underlying it is the hope that what has been imposed upon us we shall get to like, i. e. we shall really regard our exploitation as a blessing in the end. The hope may be frustrated if the representatives of the thirty million voters have a faith of their own and are intelligent enough to use powers (including the holding of offices) placed in their hands for the purpose of thwarting the assumed intention of the framers of the Act. And this can be easily done by lawfully using the Act in a manner not expected by them and by refraining from using it in the way intended by them.

Thus the ministries may enforce immediate prohibition by making education self-supporting instead of paying for it from the liquor revenue. This may appear a startling proposition, but I hold it perfectly feasible and eminently reasonable. The jails may be turned into reformatories and workshops. They should be self-supporting and educational instead of being spending and punitive departments. In accordance with the Irwin-Gandhi Pact, of which only the Salt Clause remains still alive, salt should be free for the poor man, but it is not; it can now be free in Congress Provinces at least. All purchases of cloth should be in khadi. The attention should now be devoted more to the villages and the peasantry than to the cities. These are but illustrations taken at random. They are perfectly lawful, and yet not one of them has as yet even been attempted.

Then the personal behaviour of ministers. How will Congress ministers discharge themselves? Their Chief, the President of the Congress, travels third class. Will they travel first? The President is satisfied with a coarse khadi *dhoti*, *kurti* and waistcoat. Will the ministers require the Western style and expenditure on the Western scale? Congressmen have for the past seventeen years disciplined themselves in rigorous

By

MAHATMA GANDHI

In "*Harijan*"

simplicity. The nation will expect the ministers to introduce that simplicity in the administration of their provinces. They will not be ashamed of it, they will be proud of it. We are the poorest nation on earth, many millions living in semi-starvation. Its representatives dare not live in a style and manner out of all correspondence with their electors. The Englishmen coming as conquerors and rulers set up a standard of living which took no account whatsoever of the helpless conquered. If the ministers will simply refrain from copying the Governors and the secured Civil Service, they will have shown the marked contrast that exists between the Congress mentality and theirs. Truly there can be no partnership between them and us even as there can be none between a giant and a dwarf.

B. W. CANEY

—Jeweller—

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Lest Congressmen should think that they have a monopoly of simplicity and that they erred in 1920 in doing away with the trousers and the chair, let me cite the examples of Aboobaker and Omar. Rama and Krishna are prehistoric names. I may not use these names as examples. History tells us of Pratab and Shivaji living in uttermost simplicity. But opinion may be divided as to what they did when they had power. There is no division of opinion about the Prophet, Aboobaker and Omar. They hid the riches of the world at their feet. It will be difficult to find a historical parallel to reach their rigorous life. Omar would not brook the idea of his lieutenants in distant provinces using anything but coarse cloth and coarse flour. The Congress ministers, if they will retain the simplicity and economy they have inherited since 1920, will save thousands of rupees, will give hope to the poor and probably change the tone of the services. It is hardly necessary for me to point out that simplicity does not mean hoddiness. There is a beauty

and an art in simplicity which he who runs may see. It does not require money to be neat, clean and dignified. Pomp and pageantry are often synonymous with vulgarity.

This unostentatious work must be the prelude to demonstrating the utter insufficiency of the Act to meet the wishes of the people and the determination to end it.

The English Press has been at pains to divide India into Hindu and Muslim. The Congress majority provinces have been dubbed Hindu, the other five Muslim. That this is demonstrably false has not worried them. My great hope is that the ministers in the six provinces will so manage them as to disarm all suspicion. They will show their Muslim colleagues that they know no distinction between Hindu, Muslim, Christian or Sikh or Parsi. Nor will they know any distinction between high caste and low caste Hindu. They will demonstrate in every action of theirs that with them all are the sons of the soil among whom there is no one low and no one high. Poverty and climate are common to all without distinction. The major problems are identical for all of them. And whilst, so far as we can judge from actions, the goal of the English system is wholly different from ours, the men and women representing the two goals belong to the same human family. They will now be thrown together as they never have been before. If the human reading that I have given to the Act is correct, the two parties meet together, each with its own history, background and goal, to convert one another. Corporations are wooden and soulless but not those who work them or use them. If the Englishmen or Anglicized Indians can but see the Indian which is the Congress viewpoint, the battle is won by the Congress and Complete Independence will come to us without shedding a drop of blood. That is what I call the non-violent approach. It may be foolish, visionary, impractical; nevertheless it is best that Congressmen, other Indians and Englishmen should know it. This office acceptance is not intended to work the Act anyhow. In the prosecution by the Congress of its goal of Complete Independence, it is a serious attempt on the one hand to avoid a bloody revolution and, on the other, to avoid mass civil disobedience on a scale hitherto not attempted. May God bless it.

ASIATIC BAZAAR REGULATIONS

GERMISTON COURT'S DECISION

JUDGMENT was given by Mr. C. Willman, in the Magistrate's Court at Germiston on Thursday, August 26, in the case in which a coloured woman, Martha Stevens, was charged under the Germiston Asiatic Bazaar Regulations with unlawfully being found in the Bazaar. The case arose from the police raid on the Asiatic Bazaar on Sunday morning, August 15.

Stevens was found not guilty and discharged.

The facts of the case were not in dispute, said Mr. Willman, and if one followed the literal definitions of the statute and regulations there would appear to be no defence.

Mr. S. C. Quinlan, for the defence, however, had submitted that in the circumstances of the case there had to be a wider reading of the word Asiatic, as defined in the regulations, and that the regulations should be found *ultra vires* when applying to the legal wives of Asiatics.

The accused was legally married to an Indian, and he accepted that if the regulations required that husband and wife must live apart, they would be contrary to public policy. Marriage between Asiatics and coloured persons was not prohibited in the Transvaal, and the natural consequences of marriage could not be altered by regulation.

The present case differed from the test case relied on by the Crown, in that Germiston was covered by the provisions of the Gold Law. The statute laid down that no coloured person might occupy land except in a bazaar, location, mine compound or such place as the Mining Commissioner might permit. In the present case, there was no evidence whether any application had been made to the Mining Commissioner, nor was the Commissioner called.

Wide Discretion

The law gave the mining Commissioner very wide discretion indeed. If the interpretation of the regulations pressed by the Crown was upheld then that

discretion of the Commissioner would be fettered. The Crown's interpretation would force Asiatics, married to coloured people, to live outside the Bazaar, and the commissioner would practically be forced to issue a permit. The strict interpretation of the regulations, would have the effect of depriving the commissioner of his discretion, given him by statute, and this no regulation could be allowed to do.

Mr. Willman said he had, for these reasons to read the definition of Asiatics in the regulations to include the lawful wife of an Asiatic. For that reason, no offence had been disclosed, and he found the accused not guilty and discharged her.

Four other coloured women were brought forward, and the prosecutor, Mr. R. C. Murray, said that as he was satisfied that they were legally married, and in view of the judgment just given, he would withdraw against them.

Two other women were remanded to September 9.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

HINDU YOUTH CLUB AND COMMUNISM

TO THE EDITOR "INDIAN OPINION"

SIR,—Under the caption "Hindu Youth Club and Communism," your esteemed journal of August 13 published a letter by Mr. Guruduth Varma who has seen fit to attack my remarks at the Gandhi Senthamil School Hall, when I was called upon to move a vote of thanks to Pandit Rishiram. As I am now in Port Elizabeth, I was unable to write earlier. I trust that you will give my reply to Mr. Varma due publicity in the columns of your valued paper.

It is one thing to study impartially, as a branch of study, communism and atheism, and quite another, something totally different in fact, to dabble in communism and atheism as a novelty and to read up some nonsensical literature, and, armed with this sparse information, go about pretending to be saviours, inculcating atheistic wisdom and communistic propaganda among the needy Indian people. What is this "Purified Atheism"? No, Sir, let my friend remember that high sounding names cannot shield hypocrisy.

It is a pity that we have some young men who are not ashamed of themselves in telling the whole world of their utter ignorance and stupidity about their own religion. It would be more

profitable for my precocious friend to attend Pandit Rishiram's lectures and Bhagavad Gita classes than to engage into senseless press controversies over anti-atheistical subjects, which do more harm than good to humanity. 'Capitalist', 'communist', 'atheist', 'Utopia', but we have to be careful of these sensational names, lest we let their influence overcome us and make for us a cloak to hide our laziness and stupidity in.

Does my friend, who claims to be the "seeker of truth" know of the conditions prevailing in Soviet Russia as far as the worker is concerned. Does he know what "wonderful freedom" is being enjoyed by the masses of Russia, that no man's life is safe there even for a few minutes, that Stalin is the world's most despotic ruler, that communism has failed and is still failing in every way in the country which was going to show to the world the power and wonders of communism.

I again say, and say it with all the vehemence at my command, atheism and communism should be left well alone. Mr. Editor, I wish to make it clear that I have no desire to enter into any controversy over these aforesaid branches of study, my friend's interest

in which, I hope, will be only a passing craze.

I am,

Yours etc.

J. B. CHETTY.

Unselfish Contribution

SIR,—Dwelling in a pensive mood one very renowned thought of Shakespeare flashes upon my inward eye:—

"The evil that men do lives

after them,

"The good is oft interred with their bones."

How many of us, so much concerned about ourselves, do ever reflect upon the hour, the day, the month of our very mundane and materialistic lives and see the glories of the related world.

The ordinary man has not yet realised his relation with his neighbours, his friends, and above all, his world. The man of to-day is simply a *f. s. d.* man. I say this because he is not concerned about anything else but merely making money in a peevish way. He thinks he is doing everything he can to better his own condition. Ah, the poor fool, he does nothing for himself and far less anything for the world, which world is but his town and neighbourhood.

The clever fool would do nothing, because he asks himself the question—'what will I gain by it'?

Good must give birth to good and evil must doubtlessly give birth to evil. If we think good, it happens good; if we think bad it happens bad. For the proof of this state of affairs, readers of the OPINION, I am sure, would never have failed to observe it. Within the last few months the South African Indian community has lost three outstanding men, namely, Mr. R. C. Naidoo, Mr. B. M. Singh and Mr. K. K. Pillay.

Have we ever thought why these people have received the heartfelt sympathy of the community? If you just think for a moment you will know from the amount of wealth they have each left for their families that they must have been rather selfish. But I ask you not to judge them on these lines; ask yourselves the question, what have they taken with them into their graves? No, they have not taken anything with them but left all behind them. Now, have they just worked for the family—which is in a short way unselfish—or have they left behind them a monument of the highest order of public charity.

Look, look around you. Has not Mr. R. C. Naidoo left behind him his monument in the Umkomaas Indian School, which can never be washed away by a flood of forty days and forty nights? Those who knew his single handed struggle in the erection of that school will give him his due credit and merit. Every passer-by and traveller, I am sure, will be kindled with the memory of the noble work of Mr. R. C. Naidoo.

Has not Mr. B. M. Singh planted the key pillar to the Aryan Benevolent Home at Mayville? No beggar would at any time fail to look up to the Aryan Benevolent Home and say, "God bless Mr. B. M. Singh." It is the self-carved memorial of his, which will continue to be, for generations and generations to come.

Has not Mr. K. K. Pillay made an indelible impression of his ever-devoted interest in his community among the people of South Africa? He was forced to leave the province of Natal as he had fallen into heavy debts. He could have remained outside the province and lived much happier. But no, his strength of character did not allow him to do so. His community did not come to his assistance but individually he settled up his accounts and came to the assistance of his ungrateful community. The Greenwood Park Temple is the product of the work and unabating labours of Mr. K. K. Pillay.

Have not these three men contributed spiritually and materially and in three definite directions,—Mr. R. C. Naidoo in the educational sphere, Mr. B. M. Singh in the social world and Mr. K. K. Pillay in the religious zone? Now I ask the readers of the OPINION, 'what

have you contributed to the welfare of the community?' At all costs let this be an incentive for you to do so, however poor you may be. Remember, these three men were not wealthy when they started their career. They acquired wealth because they desired to acquire righteousness.

I am etc.,

GURUDUTE R VARMA.

Northern Districts Indian Football Association

The Sporting Editor, INDIAN OPINION.

SIR,—As one who is interested in Indian soccer, I am surprised to find that the administration of the Natal Indian Football Association, with its Headquarters at Pietermaritzburg, has fallen far below the usual standard maintained by this body in the past. The Natal Indian Football Association has always tried to do its best to promote sport in Natal and has always recognised its constituent bodies as a part of the Association. To day it seems to us in the Northern part of Natal that the officials who administer the affairs of the parent body, are of the opinion that the area of the Natal Football Association commences at Durban and ends at Town Hill, Pietermaritzburg.

As president of the Newcastle Indian Football Club, the finalists in the Natal Cup for the Northern section, I object most strongly to the manner in which my club was treated by reason of the cancellation of the match which was to be played on August 21 at Newcastle. No notification of this cancellation was given to the Northern Districts Indian Football Association, but it is understood that the Klip River Association was instructed not to travel. This alteration of the fixtures to suit the whims and fancies of a few who are in power does not enhance the "prestige" of the Natal Indian Football Association, as we hear so much to-day of the "prestige" being maintained.

We understand that the parent body has demanded an apology from the Northern Districts Indian Football Association for having submitted a memorandum to the press. To quote the parent body's Executive's resolution in the matter, it stated that it was "below their dignity to answer press reports."

Nothing appears so weak and even ridiculous as when a public organisation refuses to be criticised in the press, and when such criticism is made, for that public organisation, to victimise its critic by majority resolutions is, indeed, sad and shortsighted.

We are not concerned about the unreasonable attitude of the Natal Indian Football Association, for that is the affair of the Northern Districts Indian Football Association who, according to Natal's latest outburst, "From now on the N. I. F. A. does not regard your Asso-

ciation as one of its constituent members because your Association cannot go on flouting authority indefinitely."

We sportsmen at Newcastle and District will stand by our Association in this matter, and if the parent body deserves flouting, then we shall flout and flout until we can flout no more.

There is only one question we would esteem an answer to, and that is, what right had the Natal Indian Football Association to cancel the fixture on August 21 when the time limit to make reparations to them was fixed for August 23?

If their "prestige" is not affected would the officials condescend to answer through the medium of the press.

Does it enhance the "prestige" of Natal when a crowd of spectators were turned away from the grounds when they came to witness a fixture under their jurisdiction?

Mr. Editor, we ask for no concessions, but we do ask for a fair deal, and we refuse to be bullied by officials who, we are pleased to say, will hold office for one year only. May their successors look to consolidate soccer in Natal, and not by nonsensical resolutions destroy the prestige handed to them for care taking. The Northern Districts Indian Football Association, will, I hope, remain outside the select crowd, until Natal assumes its responsibility in a fair and impartial manner.

Yours etc.,

M. P. CHETTY (Senr.),
President,

Newcastle Indian Football Club

—:O:—

Social And Personal

MR. K. P. NAIDOO, B.A., who was in the teaching staff of the Ladysmith Government Indian School, has been suddenly transferred to Sastri College, Durban. Mr. Naidoo was very popular amongst his many friends. His transfer was so sudden that he could not have time to bid his friends farewell. Through the medium of this journal he wishes to bid *au revoir* to his many friends at Ladysmith. Mr. Naidoo left for Durban on Sunday last.

Mr. N. B. Naidoo has been appointed *locum tenens* the Ladysmith Indian School.

Mr. M. V. Naidoo, who is stationed at Ladysmith as a constable in the S.A.P., has received notification of his transfer to Pretoria, as Indian Interpreter. Mr. Naidoo was only 10 months in Ladysmith from Maritzburg, and had made many friends, all of whom will miss him. Mr. and Mrs. Naidoo and family will leave for Pretoria about the end of this month.

The Sporting World

TRANSVAAL TEAM FOR EAST LONDON TOURNAMENT

GREAT interest is being taken in the Transvaal over the Sam China Cup Tournament which will be held in East London from September 4 to 11. The Transvaal Indian Football Association's side has been weakened, because of some dissension. In order to meet the expenses the three Districts affiliated to the Transvaal Indian Football Association namely:—The Witwatersrand, Pretoria District and the East Rand District were taxed an equal sum of £25 each. Pretoria and the Wits paid up their levy, but the East Rand made a stipulation that unless a certain person was picked and given the captainship, they would not participate. The Transvaal Indian Football Association had a series of meetings to overcome the difficulty, but the East Randites were adamant. In the end the Transvaal Indian Football Association decided not to have any of the East Rand players but to select the team from the Pretoria and Wits. Districts. Although Mr. B. D. I. Sigamoney has not a strong eleven as the first one selected, yet he has under him a side that will go down fighting. If the right team is selected for the final match, then Natal will have to be on the look-out.

B. D. Sigamoney, the captain, born in Durban; and comes of a sporting family; emulating his father in his back play; represented Transvaal in the last tournament, and played an excellent game; played for Sastri College and Fort Hare; has been skipper for Wits, and Transvaal teams; loves sport.

Ganes Samuel, (goalie,) is a trier and knows no fear; keen and a live wire between the posts.

I. Layloo, an attacking back, who plays a sound game, first time Transvaal honours.

A. Poonen, a regular glutton for work; a grafter and a great spoiler; plays for Vredons.

Baw Kandasamy Moodley of Pretoria, an old and tried player; may not have the nip, but sound in judgment.

Davey Williams, plays for Vredons; a very fine young player; keen as mustard; knows no danger.

Vallay Govender, plays for Moons; A good sound half-back: Never gets worried or excited; simply carries on.

A. G. Naidoo, plays for Pretoria. Represented South Africa against All-India; good sound player, full of judgment.

Sunny David, plays for Pretoria; good sound forward.

M. Govind, plays for Swaraj, of Pretoria; a real hard worker with a good shot.

By "Rambler"

A. T. Padayachee, plays for Vredons; good hard player; represented Transvaal last tournament; good shot.

R. Poonen, plays for Dravidians; good centre-forward; first year.

Valoo Letchman Govender, plays for Vredons; a very brainy forward; built on the light side, but plays in great judgment. If given the opportunity to play regularly, great things may be expected from him.

Siva Ram Chetty, member of the Pretorians; a real hard worker; never tires, but is of the dashing type.

Govinee Pillay, plays for Stellas; a real hard worker and regular trier. Full of vim, and may sweep any back off his feet.

Bulton Naidoo of Pretoria, a useful little man.

Mr. Sooboo Pillay is a young manager, and he is one of the keenest young sportsmen in the Transvaal, enthusiastic and conscientious in his duties; is a product of Pretoria. He has under him a young team, and he will be able to do much with them.

At Currie's Fountain

Four fixtures were put down on Saturday, August 21, at Currie's Fountain, Durban. Little interest was shown in the matches, and it seems that enthusiasm is waning, especially among the seniors. The main fixture, which was to be played between Daffodils and Avondale, had to be abandoned, because Avondale failed to field a team. Thus Daffodils having a walk-over win. Apparently Avondale is satisfied with the League championship. Nevertheless, the few spectators who were present were disappointed, because both Daffodils and Avondale have a good set of players, and a fine match would have been witnessed, had Avondale turned up.

In the junior division, Victorians opposed Daffodils, and Sparks played against Shamrocks. The first match was better to watch than the latter. There were some rough movements and erratic play, but Victorians with their usual steady play and teamwork, overcame Daffodils by winning the match by 6-2 goals. Sparks, on the other hand, were defeated by Shamrocks by 4-0 goals. Gradually, more and more attention was given to the opponents' legs than the ball, and therefore, it should be the duty of the D.D.I.F.A.'s officials to prevent such occurrences among juniors. Strict measures should be imposed to stop such outbreaks.

In the juvenile division, Sastri College (A) met its sister team (B). As is always the case when a team meets its own team, little good football was played. However, at the end of the time, Sastri (A) won by 8-7 goals.

At Verulam

On Sunday, August 29, the Verulam Temple Juvenile F.C., and the Umhloti Indian School F.C. met the United Pals F.C. of Clairwood (A and B), in a friendly match, on the Verulam Indian Sports Ground. The Umhloti team took the field first against the United Pals (B), and the match resulted in a win for the home team by 3 goals to nil. The second match was between the Verulam Temple juveniles, and the United Pals (A). Both teams were equally well balanced. The match was exciting and thrilling, and the spectators highly appreciated the fine combinations of both the teams, and a good soccer match was witnessed. At interval the home team was leading by 2 goals to nil. On resumption, the visitors were playing more or less brilliant soccer, and within a few minutes were able to score 1 goal. The match ended in a win for the home team by 3 goals to 1.

At Mayville

A large crowd assembled at Mayville on Sunday, August 22, to watch some fine spirited soccer between Clare Estate and Westerners. It was a thrilling match, and with the encouragement of the crowd, the play was kept at a high pitch. The ground was not suited to Clare Estate players who are used to turf, and therefore many chances were foiled in front of the goal mouth. Westerners, however, had come out with all their reserve strength, and were successful to win the match by 1-0 goal after some really hard battle.

At Maritzburg

Asmal's XI (Ladysmith), met Rajah's XI (P. M. Burg), at Maritzburg on Sunday, the former winning the match by 2 goals to 1.

At Ladysmith

Dannhauser played local school last Saturday, and the match ended in a win for Ladysmith by 7-1 goals.

Tennis At Estcourt

On Sunday last, Siegetown travelled to Estcourt and after a hard game Estcourt won by 12 games.

India Letter

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

White Members Disrespect Indian National Anthem

AN incident rather unbecoming British chivalry took place in the Orissa Legislative Assembly when it first met under the new Congress Ministry. After the election of Mr. Mukunda Prasad Das as the Speaker, "Vande Mataram," the Indian National Anthem, was sung all elected members of the House standing. Mr. Minsfield, Chief Secretary to the Orissa Government and one or two other Government officials remained seated. Pandit Govadari Mishra immediately drew the attention of the Speaker to this fact and asked his ruling, whether it was permissible for Government officials to show this affront to the House. The Speaker promised to enquire into the matter and give a ruling after ascertaining the facts from the members referred to. The Speaker then announced his decision to accept Rs. 400 only per month as his salary. This announcement was greeted with cheers from all sections of the House.

227 Associations Declared Free

The first fruits of the Congress Ministries are the removal of bans placed on the Press and people. Bombay has given a lead in this respect. Orders have been issued by the Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi cancelling the ban on 227 Associations throughout the Presidency, which had been declared unlawful. Orders have also been issued refunding the securities of three presses, the *Advocate of India* (Bombay), and two presses of Ahmedabad. Further notices demanding securities, but which have not been deposited, have been cancelled in respect of eight presses and nineteen newspapers. The *Navajivan* Press and the paper of Gandhiji top the list.

The National Flag

"In the past there have been many occasions when the National Flag was trampled upon and torn off by the police and Government servants; I have seen it done in my own place. But standing here under the flag to-day, I publicly declare to all Government servants that they must change their attitude towards the National Flag and acquire respect for it," said the Hon. Babu Shri Krishna Singh, Premier of Bihar, hoisting the tri-colour in the Congress maidan at Kadambari.

Congress Cabinets

BEHAR

Mr. Shri Krishna Singh—Education and Local Self-Government (Chief Minister).

Mr. Anugrah Narain Sinha—Land Revenue, Finance and Development.

Dr. Syed Mahmud—Law and Order.

Mr. Jaglal Chowdhury (Depressed Class)—Agriculture, Labour and Unemployment.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

Mr. B. G. Kher—the Chief Minister, Education, Police Reform and Labour.

Mr. K. M. Munshi—Law and Order.

Dr. Gilder—Public Health and Excise.

Mr. Narse—Public Works.

Mr. Latthe—Finance.

Mr. Morarji Desai—Revenue.

Mr. L. M. Patel—Local Self-Government.

CENTRAL PROVINCES

Dr. N. B. Khare, Chief Minister—Home Affairs (which includes Police, Jails and general administration).

Mr. Mohammad Yusuf Shareef—Law.

Pandit Ravi Shanker Shukla—Education.

Mr. Durga Shanker Mehta—Finance.

Pandit Dwarka Prasad Mishra—Local Self-Government.

Mr. Purushotam Rao Gole—Revenue and Excise.

Mr. R. M. Deshmukh—Public Works Department.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY

Mr. O. Rajagopalachariar to be the Minister in charge of the Public and Finance Departments.

Mr. T. Prakasam to be the Minister in charge of the Revenue Department.

Mr. Yakub Hasan to be the Minister in charge of the Public Works Department.

Dr. P. Subbaroyan to be the Minister in charge of the Education and Legal Departments.

Dr. T. S. S. Rajan to be the Minister in charge of the Public Health Department.

Mr. V. I. Munisami Pillai to be the Minister in charge of the Agriculture and Rural Development.

Mr. V. V. Giri to be the Minister in charge of the Industries and Labour Department.

Mr. S. Ramanatha Pillai to be the Minister in charge of the Administration

Reports and Public Information Department.

Mr. K. Raman Menon to be the Minister in charge of the Courts and Prisons Department.

Mr. B. Gopala Reddi to be the Minister in charge of Local Administration Department.

ORISSA

Mr. Biswanath Das—Premier, Home Finance and Education.

Mr. Nityanand Kanungo—Revenue, Local Self-government, Public Works and Health.

Mr. Bodhrum Dubey—Law and Commerce.

UNITED PROVINCES

Mr. Pant Gobind Vallabh—Home, Law and Order and Finance.

Dr. Katju, Justice; Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai—Industries.

Mrs. Pandit—Public Health.

Pretoria Indian Women's Association

A correspondent from Pretoria writes:

JOY was brought unexpectedly into the homes of several people through the Pretoria Indian Women's Association, assisted by Mr. P. F. Kincaid, wife of the Commissioner for Immigration and Asiatic Affairs, who distributed warm blankets, clothes and groceries among the deserving and needy poor. Recently, Mrs. P. F. Kincaid, Mrs. B. Maharaj (president) and Mrs. M. Sigamoney made a tour of the destitute families in a car throughout the Indian Bazaar, Claremont and Lady-selbourne and discovered ragged and semi-starved children and adults amongst the poverty-stricken families. They were given new warm blankets, and for the first time this winter, they knew what it was to sleep comfortably. Besides blankets they received jerseys, cardigans, stockings, dress materials, trousers, shirts etc., and they all expressed their thanks. The above association wishes to express its sincere gratitude to those gentlemen whose generosity had brought warmth and happiness to the poor and aged. The association is arranging a Bazaar in October to raise funds for Indian charities. So far many European friends have responded to its appeal most liberally and some anxiously wish to know in what way they might assist most materially. Contributions from Pretoria Indians and from readers of INDIAN OPINION for the forthcoming Bazaar, to alleviate the distress, would be much appreciated. The association will utilise all donations to the best advantage in providing comfort for those who are in so sad a plight.

Things In General

Parsee New Year

THE Parsee community will be celebrating their New Year on Monday, September 6. We wish our Parsee friends a very happy and a prosperous New Year.

Hindu Monk To Visit South Africa

Pundit Goswami, a Hindu monk, who is the head of the Guadia Mission in London, will leave next month for South Africa to establish branches of his mission in Capetown, Johannesburg and Durban.

Indian Storekeepers In Native Areas

Mr. H. Hosking writes to the *Natal Mercury*:—"May I correct my report of my remarks at the Waschbank Native Show which appeared in *The Natal Mercury* of August 30, in one slight particular? Towards the end of the report I am reported to have said, 'I would like to see all Indian storekeepers turned out and Natives trained to take their place.' What I did say was that 'the policy of the Union Government was to segregate the Native people into their own areas, and that where this was done I was of opinion that the Arab storekeeper in a purely Native area should be replaced by Native storekeepers; that so far the Natives have not taken to commercial life, but I felt that under Government supervision there was no reason why they should not make a success of Native stores if they were wisely guided.'"

Mr. S. Patchay In Port Elizabeth

A welcome reception was given by the Aryan Cricket Club, Port Elizabeth, to Mr. S. Patchay, the noted Psychologist, who is on a tour of the Cape Province. The meeting took place at the Gujarati Hall. Mr. Vaghmaria, the President introduced the guest to the audience. Mr. Patchay delivered a very interesting and inspiring address on the Vedic Religion in English.

Indian Pilgrimage To Mecca

A party of 40 Mohammedan pilgrims to Mecca will travel from South Africa in the Holland-Africa liner, *Bloemfontein*, which is to leave Durban on September 8. There will be 14 Indians joining the vessel at Durban, the others being Cape Malays. The party travelling in *Bloemfontein* will be able to spend the fast of Ramzan, from November 3 to December 2, in the holy city of Mecca. The *Bloemfontein* is due at Jeddah about September 28 and from there the party will have a day's journey by motor bus to Mecca. The pilgrims to join the ship at Durban are: Mr. and Mrs. E. Kathrada and child, of Verulam; Mr. and Mrs. Desai, of Northdene; Mr. and Mrs. Tayab Ahmed,

of Maritzburg; Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Salajee, of Umzinto; Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Chohan and child, of New Hanover; Mr. Sabjee, of Ohaka's Kraal; and Mr. M. A. Rawat, of Trunkspost.

Natal Indian Farmers' Union

The second annual general meeting of the above Union was held at Cavenish on Sunday August 29. The following office-bearers were elected for the ensuing year: Patrons: Messrs. P. S. Aiyar, P. Pillay and Tom Murugan; President: Mr. J. Khan; Vice-Presidents: Messrs. R. P. Reddy, P. M. Moodley, B. V. Reddy, J. G. Reddy, S. Rampersat, B. Ramall, O. P. Reddy, B. Govender, Veerasamy Govender, R. D. Chowthee and M. M. Govender; hon. secretary: Mr. R. K. Persadh; hon. treasurer: Mr. P. Pulehan; committee: Messrs. D. K. Mansingh, M. S. Reddy, M. A. Reddy, T. M. Moodley, S. M. Moodley, Moorgas Moodley, K. P. Peter,

M. K. Gandhi Library And Parsee Rustomjee Hall

Sixteenth Anniversary

The celebration of the Sixteenth Anniversary of the M. K. Gandhi Library and Parsee Rustomjee Hall, and the Sixteenth Annual General Meeting will take place on Monday, 6th September, 1937 at 7.30 p.m. in the Parsee Rustomjee Hall, 140, Queen Street, Durban.

A cordial invitation is extended to all. His Worship the Mayor and Mayoress have kindly consented to be present.

Ladies are specially invited to attend in large numbers.

S. J. RANDERIA,

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

D. Baijoolall, B. Bhimsen, Jamal Khan, N. Needhie, B. Govindasamy, K. M. Thambran, Vengetrayaloo Naidoo, Motah Govender, S. Ahmed and Najar Ali.

A New Store In Gatooma

The opening of the Eastern Silk Bazaar, the new store opened by Messrs. Bhana Kidia & Co., well-known firm of Gatooma, S. Rhodesia, was performed by the Mayor of the town, Mr. G. C. Elliot, on Sunday, August 22. There were many Europeans present, and a large number of prominent Indians from Salisbury, Bulawayo and other places were also present.

Arya Samaj (Cator Manor)

The fifteenth annual general meeting of the Arya Samaj, Cator Manor, will take place in its school hall, 107 Bellair Road, Mayville, on Sunday, September 12, at 1.30 p.m. All members are invited by the secretary to attend.

New Discovery For Birth Control

British scientists are working on a method of birth control by means of an injection into the arms. The preparation was discovered by a group of Oxford scientists and is stated to have been already tried out successfully on animals. Dr. Eric Matsner, a leading American surgeon, who attended the International Population Conference in Paris, is reported to have said, British investigators had the greatest faith in the discovery, which would make it impossible for a woman to have children over a regulated period of time. A minimum interval of 18 months between successive births materially decreased both infant and maternal mortality rates. Thus, instead of depopulating the world, birth control would increase the population, he said. More research would have to be carried out, said Dr. Matsner, before it could be considered practicable, but in course of time, if the public demand was what they anticipated, the preparation would be inexpensive. Their aim was not primarily the limitation, but the planning of the family so that the maximum number of children could safely be born and reared.

Pretoria Indian Cricket Club

The third annual general meeting of the Pretoria Indian Cricket Club will be held at the Tamil Institute, Cowie Street, Pretoria, on September 19, at 10.30 a.m. All members and intending members are kindly requested by the secretary to attend. The following business will be dealt with:—Minutes of last annual general meeting; secretary's annual report; treasurer's financial report; election of officer-bearers for season 1937-38; general.

Obituary

Death Of Mr. Harry Peters

The well-known Indian sportsman, Mr. Harry Peters, died recently in Johannesburg. Mr. Peters came to South Africa in 1887, and throughout his long stay in this country took a great interest in Indian sport. It was he who was instrumental in forming the Transvaal Indian Football Association, and he was for many years the association's president. He and his brother, Mr. A. H. Peters, of Maritzburg, presented the Natal Challenge Cup, which has been competed for by Indian soccer teams for the past 20 years. Mr. Peters was the uncle of Dr. Maurice Peters, of Maritzburg, and Dr. Beryl Peters, who will shortly leave Edinburgh for South Africa. At the time of his death, Mr. Peters was the hon. life-president of the Transvaal Indian Football Association. He leaves his wife, three sons and a daughter to mourn their loss. His only brother, Mr. A. H. Peters, was with him at the time of his demise. He was a man of a quiet disposition, charitable, and a devout Christian.

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નંગ ૧ ની શી. ૧-૦.

વહેલો તે પહેલો

જેમાં તમારા માનીતા ગવધયા જેવા કે પ્યાર, કબાલ, કાલુ કબાલ, ફકીરફદીન આગા ફેઝ, ભાઈ છેલા, જાનકી બાઈ, દુલારી, વીગરેના હિન્દુસ્તાની, ગુજરાતી, તઆતો ગઝલો, ભજનો અને અરબી રેકોર્ડોના સમાવેશ છે.

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