

INDIAN OPINION

Founded by
MAHATMA GANDHI
IN 1903

No: 39.—Vol. XXXV.

Friday, September 24th, 1937.

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

NOTES AND NEWS

Durban City Clergy And Slums

SLUM clearance will be the subject of representations by a deputation of Durban clergy which, it is believed, will be asked to attend an open meeting of the Durban City Council. An ultimatum to the Council was delivered by the clergy recently declaring that unless the Council decided on a satisfactory clearance policy before December 15 this year, the clergy would approach the Minister of Public Health to appoint a commission of inquiry into the matter. On Tuesday afternoon the Works Committee of the Council decided to invite the deputation to wait on the Council, sitting in public, at its next meeting. With reference to slum clearance at Mayville, Mr. G. F. Westgate has notified his intention of asking Dr. S. Copley (Chairman of the Public Health and Slums Committee) at the next Council meeting what is the present position with regard to the Mayville Orient Lane, which two years ago was declared a slum area by the Council, and when is it proposed to proceed with the expropriation of the various properties with a view to carrying out the Council's contemplated improvement scheme for this year.

Decrease In Maritzburg's Asiatic Population

According to the annual municipal census the total population of the Borough of Maritzburg is 47,400, of whom 23,594 are males and 17,806 females. The total European population is 29,935, of whom 10,161 are males and 19,774 females. There are 865 Coloured males and 873 females, making a total Coloured community of 1,738. Asiatics number 6,650, males totalling 3,561 and females 3,089. There are 9,097 Native males and 3,079 Native females, a total of 12,077. Since the census was taken in 1936 the figures show a decrease of 2,447, or 5.58 per cent. of the total population. The greatest apparent drop, it is stated, is in the number of Asiatics from 8,140 to 6,650, giving a percentage of 18,304 per cent.

The Awakening Of The East

The Orient To-day, a weekly bulletin issued by the State University of Iowa, U.S.A., contains the following:—

The recent awakening of the East marks a new epoch in human history. It is perhaps true that more political, social and spiritual changes have taken place in the Orient within the last few decades than anywhere else in the world. Moreover, the "unchangeable" Orient is now passing through such vast transformations that their full significance is scarcely realised in the Occident. The fact is that Asia is being re-born. Its problems are as numerous as they are difficult and far-reaching in their effects. In dealing with this New Asia, one is compelled to discard his old yard-stick and make a fresh survey with a new measuring rod. The age of the fabled East is no more; we must learn to look realities in the face. Asia must be re-studied and re-considered in the light of the newer situation. The rise of Japan, China, and India has brought forth a host of problems which challenge our attention. They cannot simply be ignored out of existence.

Mahatma Gandhi On Prohibition

"India is not America," declares Mahatma Gandhi in reply to criticism, based on the American analogy, of the policy of prohibition. In an article in *Harijan* (his weekly journal) Mahatma Gandhi observes: "The American example is a hindrance rather than a help to us. In America drinking carries no shame with it; it is the fashion there to drink. It reflects very great credit on the determined minority in America that, by sheer force of its moral weight, it was able to carry through the prohibition measure, however shortlived it was. I do not regard that experiment as a failure. I do not despair. America is once more returning with still greater fervour and better experience in dealing with it. It may be that if India carries out prohibition, it will hasten the advent of prohibition in America. In no part of the world is prohibition so easy to carry out as in India for with us it is only the minority that drinks." Mahatma Gandhi suggests, says Reuter,

that it is quite possible to bring prohibition about in two years; but being unaware of administrative difficulties, he would put down three years from July 14, 1937, the date on which Congress took office in six Provinces, Salem, the district from which the Congress Premier of Madras, Mr. Rajogopalachariar hails, has been chosen for an experiment in prohibition. This is the first step towards the Congress ideal of prohibition for the whole Province, and ultimately for India as a whole.

Native Development Essential To South Africa's Progress

That Native development was essential to the progress of South Africa was stressed by Dr. Max Gluckman, who addressed the Association of University Women in the University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg. A creed that obstructed the progress of the African meant social inertia, said Dr. Gluckman, a force that was as real as physical inertia. Development of the Native, he continued, was against the social values of most of the Europeans in South Africa. The speaker added that the supposition that the farmers were the backbone of the country, and were therefore entitled to make endless demands on the Government, was incorrect. Such demands, if admitted, would cripple a country unsuited to agriculture.

United States Representation On League Committee

The United States has agreed to send a representative to the League Advisory Committee on the Chinese-Japanese conflict. The American Minister in Switzerland, M. Leland Harrison, will represent the United States, says a Reuter's message from Washington. The United States has informed the League that she will be unable to say to what extent she will be able to cooperate with the committee until she is informed in regard to the functions that she will be expected to perform. It is further specified that the American Minister will attend in the same capacity and for the same purpose as Mr. Hugh Wilson when he represented the United States in 1933 on the committee which dealt with the Manchurian crisis.

The Slum Menace

The *Natal Mercury* writes:—

Members of the Durban City Council can blame no one but themselves for the fact that a number of leading citizens have felt compelled to present to them an "ultimatum" in regard to slum clearance. For years the Council has merely tinkered with this urgent problem. Heedless of the warnings and appeals of at least two Cabinet Ministers, deaf to the rising clamour of the ratepayers—who are becoming afraid of an epidemic—and apparently blind to the sufferings and misery of the very poor, the Council has done little but nibble at housing schemes so ineffective that they have been outpaced by even the moral growth of the slums. It is not surprising that some ratepayers have at last lost patience; what is surprising is that they have been patient for so long. The demand to the Council for bold action which has been presented by a committee representative of the principal churches of Durban may be taken as a fairly good indication of the temper of the ratepayers generally.

Indians And Shop Hours Act

The South African Indian Congress supported by Indian retailers, has notified its intention to give evidence before the Shop Hours Inquiry Committee. The following points will be advanced for consideration:

1. That Friday night opening was of paramount importance to Indian consumers, who formed a very large section of the population of Durban and other Natal towns.
2. That any radical change in the present shop hours would effect the turnover of a large number of Indian retailers and others.
3. That stallholders in the Indian market trading in groceries and dry produce, should be allowed to remain open on Saturday afternoon. This would meet a definite need in catering for Indians and natives who had not the opportunity of purchasing their requirements in ordinary trading hours or on Friday nights.

Basic Alternative To War Fears

"The shadow of war darkens the world, which needs to return to a belief in the pledged word of the reign of law rather than that of unlicensed force," declared Mr. Cordell Hull in a speech at the peace conference at Boston on distribution. The American reciprocal trade treaty programme was the basic alternative to the policies of economic nationalism and economic isolation which bred the fear of war. World trade, as a supplement to domestic commerce, was the only means calculated to raise the standard of living throughout the world to a level which would discourage the recurrent preaching and acceptance of campaigns of imperialistic aggression.

Indian Opinion

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 24TH, 1937

Indian Social Service

DURING the past few years there has been a marked tendency amongst a few of our leaders to concentrate their attention towards the uplift of the poorer section of the Indian community. Notwithstanding the serious split in the ranks of the community, we are happy to note that the work in this direction has been carried on without any setback. The Indian Child Welfare Society, the Indian Benevolent Society and the Indian Social Service Committee have been rendering excellent services to the community, and they deserve of our warmest appreciation. Their services are all the more commendable because they are being rendered unostentatiously and without any expectation of their names being writ large in the daily newspapers.

We have had occasion to look into the admirable work that is carried on by these organisations, and we must frankly admit that we have been struck by the enormous demand that is made on the time of the voluntary workers. The records of the Indian Child Welfare and Benevolent Societies reveal appalling instances of poverty amongst our people. With the very limited resources at their disposal, these Societies hardly touch the fringe of the poor problem. One wonders how it has been possible for our poor to live all these years without any assistance from charitable institutions. The Union Government assists the mothers in giving grants to the children in deserving cases, whilst the Natal Provincial Council makes an annual grant of £50 each to the two Societies. The Department of the Commissioner for Asiatic Affairs makes an annual donation of £25 to the Indian

Child Welfare Society. This Society also receives an annual grant of £150 from the Community Chest. Mr. Wilfred Leuchars has given £350 during the last two years to both the Societies to alleviate distress amongst our people. We are informed that apart from these funds, the two organisations can tap no other resources for financial assistance.

We are afraid the wealthy members of our community are not doing their share in this laudable work. Year in and year after the Community Chest complains that the Indian community does not contribute sufficiently. The Chest makes a grant of £550 to the Indian charitable institutions, which sum includes £400 to the St. Aidan's Indian Hospital, but the contributions of the Indian community do not come anywhere near the amount. Two years ago Senator S. S. Brisker assisted in collecting from the Indian community, and he, too, was disappointed.

The Sastri College is always being pointed out as an example of liberal donation by the wealthy members of the Indian community. That is only an isolated example, built after seventy years of our existence in Natal. It certainly does not speak much of their generosity.

Our social services demand of our wealthy members a little consideration. The status of the Indian community will never be raised unless the uplift of our poor is complete. The uplift clause in the Capetown Agreement will ever remain a dead letter, until we prove to the Union Government that, in the matter of self help, the Indian community does not lag behind the Europeans.

PROVINCIAL BARRIERS TO INDIANS

AGENT-GENERAL URGES ABOLITION

ABOLITION of the Provincial barriers rule against Indian settlement was strongly advocated by the Agent-General for India, Sir Syed Raza Ali, in an address to the Indo-European Joint Council at Sastri College last week.

After referring to several avenues where Indian employment could be increased, Sir Raza declared that there was another way of relieving the pressure in Natal, where 183,446 out of the 216,928 Indians in the Union were centered. "This can be done by abolishing the Provinces barriers rule," he continued.

"The suggestion is by no means new and has been urged from time to time by thoughtful and far-sighted Europeans. If the question were treated on a purely economic basis, there is no doubt that the abolition of the obnoxious rule would be attended with beneficial result.

"The Cape is a huge province with extensive tracts of fertile land where Indians can be settled without arousing the hostility of those to whom they are unwelcome as competitors in trade. They would thus develop the agricultural resources of the Cape Province, and at the same time relieve the much talked of congestion in Natal.

"Quite a number of Indians who have aptitude for industrial labour can be taken to the Transvaal to work in the mines. Numbers of Indians were at one time employed by the Natal Coal mines and I am assured that there is an adequate surplus of efficient Indian labour which can have no difficulty in adapting itself to the mining conditions in the Transvaal."

The steady decline of Indians in various branches of industry could largely be traced to the Government's civilized labour policy, the Agent-General declared. They were being replaced by poor Whites, not only in those concerns directly run by the Government, but Municipal Corporations and all those bodies over which the Government exercised any influence were showing extraordinary zeal in employing a few Indians as possible.

"Unless a more serious effort is made to find increasing employment for Indians in various branches of industry, the position will become extremely serious," Sir Raza continued. "The gradual narrowing of spheres of employment for Indians and their consequent increased occupation in trade will create a most awkward problem, not only for the Indian community, but also for the Union Government.

"It is for the Union Government and every section of the community, particularly the White population, to con-

sider the problem and endeavour to find a satisfactory solution to it.

"Two of the most important branches of industry which can find scope for increased Indian employment are railways and factories. I would also suggest that practical steps should be devised to find more employment for Indians in agriculture.

"The Indian is a born agriculturist, and there is no reason why he should not be helped to settle on land. This could easily be done if the benefits of the Land Settlement Act were extended to him.

"Something can also be done to enlist more Indians in the police."

Agent-General Honoured

A pleasant function took place at the Marine Hotel last week when many prominent Indian and European guests assembled to bid *au revoir* to Sir Syed Raza and Lady Ali prior to their departure for Pretoria and Johannesburg. The tea party was given by Mr. Dada Osman and was held in the ballroom of the Marine Hotel, the tables being beautifully decorated. Seated at the top table were the guests of honour, the Agent-General and Lady Ali, Mr. Dada Osman (the host), Mr. J. J. L. Sisson, Mr. E. M. Paruk, Senator S. S. Brisker, the Mayor, Mr. Fleming Johnston, the Mayoress, Mrs. G. W. Cyrus, Councillor R. Ellis Brown and Mrs. Ellis Brown, and Mr. Leif Egeland, M.P. Mr. Dada Osman in his speech, which was read by Mr. M. C. Anglia, said that gradually the colour barrier was disappearing owing to a wider outlook on the part of God-fearing and liberal-minded Europeans who had realised that a young country like South Africa could not progress, unless the colour bar was banished. He also referred in glowing terms to the work performed by the Agent-General in the interests of his countrymen in South Africa. He concluded by expressing the hope that the Agent-General would consent to the extension of his term of office in order that there should be no break in the good work being performed by the Agency. Sir Raza Ali, replying, made special reference to Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr. Touching on the Indian franchise, Sir Raza said that he agreed with the Mayor that they should always remember that nothing could be achieved with undue haste, that it was necessary for the Indians to be united and that they should continue to persevere. He added that a vote should be given to the Indians on the basis of property, educational standard and other qualifications. Sir Raza paid a special tribute to Mr. Dada Osman for his long services to the Indian community and referred to Mr. Osman's early association

in forming the Natal Indian Congress in 1896 and his help to Mahatma Gandhi in the passive resistance movement.

Lecture At The "Left Club"

"The reason why it is not possible to give a fair and square deal to Indians in economic and political matters in South Africa is that their numbers still constitute a danger to European predominance," said Sir Syed Raza Ali, Agent-General for India, in a lecture on "The economic position of the Indian in South Africa" at the Left Club, Durban. Sir Raza dealt with the life of the Indians in the Union since their entry into Natal in 1860 up to the present day. He contended that they were slowly but surely being elbowed out of every industry in South Africa. "The Indian's presence is greatly resented, not particularly by the Europeans, but by certain classes who have embarked on trading operations in the country," said Sir Raza. "He is not welcomed as a trader and efforts have been made to paralyse his activities. In spite of the great handicaps he has no reason to be ashamed of what he has done towards the development of trade in this country. He has been losing ground steadily and during the last four years there has been a decrease of about 26 per cent. in licences. This is alarming, for practically the only employment left open for the Indian is trade."

Sir Raza Visits Greytown

The Agent-General, Sir Syed Raza Ali, accompanied by Lady Ali, visited Greytown on Friday last, and was the guest of honour at a dinner given by Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Lakhi at their residence in Cooper Street. About 70 people were present, including Mr. and Mrs. H. Abrahamson, M.P., the Mayor and Mayoress, Mr. and Mrs. C. Browning, the Deputy-Mayor, the Rev. Harper and Mrs. Harper, Councillor and Mrs. W. J. Newmarch and others. At the conclusion of the dinner a public meeting was held in the Town Hall. The Agent-General stated that the position had greatly improved since he first visited the Union in 1924. The educational facilities had also been improved, but the Natal Provincial Administration had not spent a farthing in trying to improve facilities for the education of the Indians. He felt that the Indians should be given the same facilities as Europeans. The Mayor, the Agent-General and Mr. Abrahamson were garlanded by Mr. M. E. Lakhi, and bouquets were presented to Lady Ali, Mrs. C. Browning and Mrs. H. Abrahamson.

On Saturday morning a garden party was held by the Mayor and Mayoress to afford the public the opportunity of meeting the distinguished visitors.

THE ROOT OF CULTURE IN EAST AND WEST

I

THE popular conception of a division between East and West has, in more recent years than ever, given rise to some disruptive forces that prove a bar to the movement of the human race towards a common historical objective. In spite of the prevailing forces that make for wars and discord among the different races of the world, there is growing today, among the Easterners and the Westerners as well, the consciousness of a common humanity and the sense of a common responsibility. Some of them declare that there is no such thing as inevitable racial characteristics and that if there are differences at all, they do not exist markedly at any given time. They rightly apprehend that there is always the danger of over-emphasis in making broad generalizations like that of East and West, because any fixity of racial characteristics is impossible in the very nature of things. The so-called fundamental differences between East and West are mainly due to the mental delusion both on the part of the Easterners and the Westerners. In an address delivered last year at the I. S. S. Conference at Sigtuna near Stockholm, Mr. A. C. Chakravarty observed; "I think there will be no difficulty, for instance, in admitting that racial differences are not permanent. Human races have migrated from time to time and they have mingled their blood, so that to claim any fixity for racial characteristics, created by environment, climate, or original stock is clearly impossible. We cannot find a scientific basis for a belief in permanent racial distinctions. The Aryans, if you can call them that, were the forefathers of my family and of many other families and groups of families. Some sections of the Indian population may be closer racially to some peoples in Europe than to some other Eastern peoples, but the nearest we can get to scientific knowledge in this matter is to say that there are certain peoples living in certain parts of the world now who have a common ancestry, in a very relative sense, but that history has played strange pranks with such origins. Not only do the facts of racial intermixture cut right across theories about 'the West' and 'the East,' but they also show up the falsity of geographical nationalism. Let us ponder on the implications of this problem. Shall some sections of the Indian and the German population unite in a racial movement and claim a separate territory of their own? Or, shall the people living within a particular geographical area and given a common general name in spite of their diversity of racial com-

By

THE EDITOR

Of "Prabuddha Bharata"

position, claim that the cultural, linguistic and other common elements should be enough to make them a true unit, an independent unit amongst many others which must make up the human civilization?" Mr. Chakravarty in his address faced the fundamental philosophic question which lies behind all these discussions about the human race. According to him, in spite of wars, floods and famines, and man's blind animal habits and tendencies, a certain unifying urge of the totality of the human species can be discerned more or less clearly in the history of Man. The human race has maintained a development—a development in humanity, and by evolving certain broad characteristics, has attained a deeper understanding of law and order in every aspect of life, scientific, moral, and social.

History like every other branch of knowledge should inculcate in us the moral and spiritual values of life. But the tendencies of aggressive nationalism and imperialism are now deliberately denying the fact that a common progress underlies all our racial history. It seems that the modern world with all its pride of knowledge is consciously overlooking the fundamental basis of all races, which is the goal of all human history. So it is worth-while considering the nature of the relationship that exists between the two great masses of humanity, which include the whole geographical area of the earth and are popularly known as East and West

II

Last February in a lecture delivered under the auspices of the Patna University at the Patna College, Dr. Gaultherus H. Mees historically traced the points of contact between the early cultures of East and of West. His observations on some of its main points, namely, art, religion, and science are worthy to be noted in this connection. As regards art, he said: "It is known that in 3,000 B.C. there was a fundamental cultural homogeneity between ancient Crete and other parts of the Mediterranean, and the Harapp-Mohenjo-dara culture, with Sumeria as a link between. Articles of stone found in these countries are very similar. In later times the difference between the products of art and the implements of Europe and of Asia became gradually greater.

"Also in dress there was not that wide divergence. The Greek and Roman

togas and robes were decidedly what we now might call Eastern. The same applies to many mediæval costumes in Europe. Also the music of the West and the East must have been very similar. I have been told that the Egyptians and the Greeks also had quarter notes like Eastern music. I am not a musician, and I hope it is true. At any case it is a fact that half a year ago I was deeply struck by a concert which was given by a German quarter on mediæval instruments, which formed the proto-types of the modern violin and cello. They played music of Europe of the 12th and 13th centuries, mostly religious, and you can imagine my amusement and joy when I found that this music was almost entirely what we call Eastern. And even more, I distinctly recognized some melodies which are now purely Indian!"

As regards religion, the learned doctor mentioned among many other things that some Eastern legends and stories travelled to Europe. The story of Buddha's life became in Europe the Christian legend of Barlaam and Josaphat. In the centuries before and after the birth of Christ the philosophical schools and orders at Alexandria formed a most important link between East and Christianity. Some authors assign an Eastern origin to the orders of the Essenes and of the Therapeutae. The Philosophy of Plotinus and his school of Neo Platonism was almost pure Vedanta. Actual contact as for instance between Tibet and the Roman Catholic Church was likely. Much might have travelled from Asia to Europe. It was equally possible that the Christian missionaries which travelled to China in the early centuries after Christ, left their stamp upon the rituals of the priest they contacted on the way. It was possible that the conformity had occult or collective-psychological causes. The Christian church owed also some of its rituals and objects of ritual to the East.

As regards science, Dr. Mees opined that in the early centuries and in the middle ages, East was in advance of West. In the middle ages the great Arabian doctors, mathematicians, philosophers, containing the ancient Greek, Alexandrian, and Eastern scientific traditions, knew more than their European colleagues and were to some extent their teachers. Some of the old Greek writers were known to Europe in translations from the Arabic into Latin, for the knowledge of Greek became once more a known and valued language.

Thus we see that from a historical point of view the contact between the early cultures of East and West was

not so little as to be overlooked. But in those early times East and West were too far away to be rivals economically or culturally. "It is science," said Dr. Mees, "since the beginning of the last century, as expressed and embodied in the achievements of communication and transportation, which has brought about a meeting on a larger scale and consequent friction between East and West. As it is the case with every new thing and every new power on earth, before it can prove a blessing to man, it must appear to be a curse when it cannot yet be rightly handled."

III

There are certain psychological laws which apply to all human beings. Although there may be some broad tendencies and attitudes which distinguish the Eastern peoples from the Western, it cannot be said that those characteristics are fundamentally oriental and are never to be found at all in the Western peoples. This mental outlook has divided humanity into two great masses, namely, East and West. It has resulted from the differences in psychological make-up of both the modern Eastern and Western races. Some time ago Prof. Gilbert Murray in an international series of open letters wrote to Dr. Rabindranath Tagore: "All generalizations about whole nations or groups of nations are superficial and inaccurate, even when made by scientific students without personal bias. And most of these actually current are made by prejudiced and utterly unscientific partisans. People talk loosely of the differences in character between 'Nordic' and 'Latin' nations, or, in still looser phrase, between 'East' and 'West', violently denouncing the one and praising the other. Even when there is no actual prejudice at work, the comparisons, though sometimes suggestive, are never exact. For one thing, neither side of the comparison is uniform: every German is different from every other German, every Italian from every other Italian: nor can you make any single statement that will be true of all Indians or of all Englishmen. And besides, the differences of habits and ways of thought between, say, one fairly typical Bengali and one typical Yorkshireman, are so infinite in number that they cannot be added together in a definite catalogue, and for the most part so utterly unimportant that they would not be worth cataloguing. I am always puzzled by the people who ask me, 'Do I like Indians,' or it may be Americans, or Frenchmen: and can only answer, as I would about my own countrymen, that I like some and do not like others.

"Yet the differences are there, and are felt though they cannot be analyzed. Indeed the mischief is that they are felt far too much; infinitesimal peculiarities are noted and interpreted as having some great moral significance. We are

accustomed to our own people and do not seek for profound, psychological explanations of their chance looks and ways. But when we meet a foreigner we feel a surge of curiosity and criticism rising within us. We want eagerly to know what this strange being is really like, and we have so little evidence to go upon that we exaggerate the importance of all we have."

It is only the people of a very narrow outlook, who stare at superficialities and fail to see the things which really matter. It is the psychologically unripe people who attach so much importance to the exterior of all things. In the pure realm of thought, it is wrong and unjust to set the superficial differences of East and West in hostile alignment against each other. The excess of egoism and the individualistic desire for superiority have led East and West to fight for nothing, when they are meant to work together on earth and to travel towards a common destiny of mankind.

IV

The meeting of East and West in the recent times may pave the way for a firm unity, if both stand on a common and universal culture of mankind. An intellectual allegiance to such unity is powerless against the surging tides of geographical nationalism. The people with whom the external, the non-essential differences have vanished and who can see behind the scenes the eternal march of mankind as a whole can really help in working out an international understanding of all races of men. But so long as weaker races suffer in their political and other relations with the stronger ones, it is idle to talk of any sympathetic understanding between the Eastern and Western peoples. Because there cannot grow a genuine relationship so long as there exists the ruthless exploitation of the one over the other. In his reply to Prof. Gilbert Murray, Dr. Tagore in the above-mentioned series of international letters rightly observed: "Towards those who are being exploited, there always is wont to grow up a feeling of contempt. For exploitation itself becomes easier, if we can succeed in creating a callousness towards those who are its victims. Just as whenever we go out fishing we are inclined to regard fishes as the least sensitive of all living creatures, so it becomes quite pleasant to loot the Orient, if only we can make our own moral justification easy by relegating coloured races to the lowest groupings of mankind.

"Thus modern Europe, scientific and puissant, has partitioned out this wide earth into two divisions. Through her filter, whatever is finest in Europe cannot pass through to reach us in the East. In our traffic with her, we have learnt, as the biggest fact of all, that she is efficient, terribly efficient. We may feel astounded by this efficiency;

but if, through fear, we bring to it our homage of respect, then we ourselves need to realise that we are fast going down to the very depths of misfortune; for to do such homage is, like the crude barbarity of bringing sacrificial offerings to some god which thirsts for blood. It is on account of this fact, and in order to retain her self-respect, that the whole of Asia today denies the moral superiority of Europe. At the same time, to withstand her ravages, Asia is preparing to imitate the ruthless aspect which slays, which eats flesh, which tries to make the swallowing process easier by putting the blame on the victim."

The only remedy for such a fever of exploitation and war-mindedness lies in linking together the forces of goodwill and mutual love in the different nations of the world so that they may encounter the forces that aim at disturbing the peace of mankind. For this purpose, those who are eager to bridge the gulf between East and West must possess the courage and the temper to live in accordance with the conviction of a common destiny of mankind. "We must begin, to think of the world," as Prof. Radhakrishnan observes, "not in terms of maps and markets but of men and women. We must not avoid the labour of imagination to understand the other man's point of view, look at things with the other man's eyes, even if we are not prepared to share his feelings. A character in one of Galsworthy's plays says:— if there was only one prayer for me to make, it would be this: 'O Lord, give me the power to understand.' The other races and the other peoples, however backward they may be, have also a place in the sun, a context in eternity. They are all fellow pilgrims on the onward journey, who are making the best of their circumstances. Each of us is a trustee for the health and happiness of humanity. We cannot exaggerate the magnitude of this trust, and it imposes on us the obligation to bear with each other's foibles, help each other over the obstacles and build the peace of the world."

V

The conviction of a common destiny of mankind, as we have said above, can grow if we turn our mind towards the ideal of the spiritual unity of man. We need to train our mind for the free acceptance of a common culture of mankind, which both the Eastern and the Western peoples have inherited from the immemorial past. We must rise above our differences that owe their origins to geographical phenomena and climatic conditions. We have to take our stand on the universal culture of man and seek our freedom in a world of ultimate spiritual value. The freedom of our soul is possible only in the consciousness of the spiritual kinship of man, in which is rooted the culture of both East and West. The citadels of exclusiveness will then be broken to pieces and individual enclosures will meet with complete destruction.

Things In General

Influenza Spreads In Capetown

EVIDENCE of the great increase in influenza cases in Capetown is contained in the bulletin of the Medical Officer of Health (Capetown), Dr. T. Shadick Higgins, for August. Dr. Higgins reports that in August 36 cases of influenza pneumonia were notified, and seven deaths; as compared with three cases and no deaths in July, and with 15 cases and four deaths in August last year. From all forms of influenza, 11 deaths were reported; whereas there was only one in July, and four in August of last year. The death rate as a whole, however, showed a decrease of 2.88 from the July figures; though infant mortality was greater.

Durban 'Flu Epidemic Of Mild Nature

"The outbreak of influenza in Durban, although it has been rife in some areas, is fortunately of a very mild nature, and is dying out," said Dr. G. H. Gunn, Medical Officer of Health, Durban. "But one curious aspect of the outbreak is the lingering of an attack, with the possibility of recurrence, and the weakening effect on the patient afterwards. I would advise all patients to go to bed, keep warm and take care when the change of weather comes."

Cato Manor Government-Aided Indian School

A very successful social gathering of the parents of the children attending the above school was organised by the headmaster and his staff on Saturday September 11. Every available seat in the school hall was occupied, there being nearly 400 parents present. The children rendered several items both in the open air and in the hall. The physical drill display by the boys on the school grounds attracted much attention. The songs, recitations, first aid, physical drill by the girl guides, an item by the scouts and the work done by the infants and talks by several children in standard VI on current events greatly impressed the large audience. The headmaster, Mr. B. Barnabas, explained at length the significance of a parent's day and appealed to all the parents for their co-operation. He also dwelt upon the various activities of the school and urged the parents to encourage their children to take part in sports and scouting. The time, he said, had now arrived for the establishment of a separate school for girls and he hoped that steps would be taken to bring this about. Mr. K. Baijnath, the president of the Ratepayers' Association and a prominent member of the Indian community, thanked the headmaster and his staff, on behalf of the parents for entertaining them in such a congenial manner.

He also stressed the necessity for closer co-operation between the parents and teachers and requested the parents not to be slow in affording any assistance that may be required by the school for their own children from time to time. Other speakers also endorsed his remarks. Tea having been served, the function came to a close.

Durban Indian Surf Life Saving Club

The fourth anniversary celebration of the Durban Indian Surf Life Saving Club was held at the Gandhi Library, Queen Street, Durban, on Thursday, September 16 at 7.30 p.m. Amongst those present were the Mayor and Mayoress and Pandit Rishi Ram. The president, Mr. V. S. O. Pather thanked the Mayor and Mayoress for responding to the invitation, and Pandit Rishiram for consenting to deliver a lecture on "Self-sacrifice." The secretary, in his report, stated that the last year was, to some extent, a progressive one. The membership had slightly increased to a total

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of 25 members. Applications had been received from intending members to join the Club, some of whom feel that they will not be accomplished swimmers, but one would appreciate that to teach them to swim at the Beach is not an easy task, said the secretary. He stressed the necessity of a Swimming Bath for Indians and stated that the Club rescued 20 bathers, including one European, from drowning. The Club rendered assistance to a European girl who was rescued by one who did not know how to treat a drowning person. Ten persons were also rescued from the Umgeni River by members residing there. One member with two friends rescued a European who fell over the wharf at the Dry Docks one Sunday at 12.30 a.m. The Mayor, who was asked to say a few words, said he was very pleased to hear of the good report of the Club. He asked the members to carry on the good work and gave the assurance that whatever assistance could be given by him would be gladly given. Pandit Rishiram was then asked to give his lecture. He said he was surprised to find such poor support from the Indian public. The cause was a worthy one, he said, and deserved every support. He praised the work of the Club and said he was very glad to find such a movement

in the City. He exhorted the members to carry on the noble work and said that one day the Indian public would realise the importance of the movement. The following are the office-bearers for the coming year:—Patron: Kunwar Sir Maharaj Singh, Life President: Mr. T. M. Naidoo, President: Mr. V. S. O. Pather, Vice-Presidents: Messrs. A. I. Kaje, H. Kisoan and S. S. Pillay; Hon. Secretary: Mr. C. N. Pather, Captain: Mr. B. H. Singh, Vice Captain: Mr. B. N. Singh Treasurer and Land Drill Instructor: Mr. A. A. S. Ephraim, Hon. Swimming Instructor: Mr. B. B. Singh.

Picnic At Umhlanga Rocks

A grand picnic party organised by Mr. E. David Chetty, of the Indian waiters of the Durban Turf Club, recently, enjoyed a very happy day in spite of the bad weather at Umhlanga rocks. The party included Messrs. E. David Chetty, A. Nagiah, Moonsamy, N. R. Moses, R. Moonsamy, S. Joe, V. R. Jack, O. V. Freddy, Joe Pillay, Sakisson, G. Rughnunen, R. Dick, S. P. Chetty, P. Solomon, V. Keitoh, N. N. Govender, O. C. Chetty, B. N. Lall, B. Harry, A. Jack, S. B. Jack, P. L. Jack, T. Ponsamy, B. Soona Jockey B, O. M. Moon, V. N. Alfred, Abie Naidoo and Ramdeen. Messrs. N. N. Govender, S. Joe, V. Keitoh and P. Solomon prepared lunch after which several sports were held. The chairman, Mr. E. David Chetty, presented the prizes to the successful winners. The chairman added that during the year very good services were given by the waiters, and the Durban Turf Club had given 8 dozen bottles of minerals and 3 bottles of Tomango for their use. He suggested that the next picnic be held at Howick Falls and in order to bring this to a success he promised a donation of £5, and thought the Turf Club would also assist. Mr. V. Keitoh gave a review of the year's work, and promised £2 10s. towards the oncoming picnic. Mr. N. R. Moses (Bus owner), promised that he would take the waiters to their desired place at his own cost. The treasurer, Mr. S. Chetty, said that he felt that had it not been for the good spirit shown by the waiters, the picnic would not have been a success. Messrs. A. Jack and A. Joe each promised two trophies and two silver medals. Under the guidance of Messrs. Tommy Ponsamy, O. M. Moon, Kai and Abie Naidoo, some very good music was played. The picnic terminated with a vote of thanks to the chair.

India's New Chief Justice

Sir Maurice Gwyer, the first Chief Justice under the new Indian constitution, has left London for India to assume his appointment.

Glencoe Indian School Society.

The Glencoe Indian School Society has much pleasure in acknowledging further donations from Transvaal, and also to thank Messrs. Ajodhya, Maganbhai and others for hospitality and help to the society's collectors:—

NEWCLARE: Madhoo Singh, Handat Sawh, Kalidas, Vanmare Gosai, Narian Gordhan, Par-sotam Unkar, Lalla Gosai, Chimna Bhanabhai, Ambarambhai, Vithal Naranbhai, Bhikhabhai Kusaldas, Daya Jaga, Bharat Laundry, Ismail Hassambhai, Hoosen Jawooden, S. B. Nana, and Patel's Cash Bazaar, 10s. 6d. each; K. Mangal-bhai, 10s. 10d.; Ebrahim Hoosen, 15s; B. Bhoola, A. R. Khan, Cassoojee, and Lai Thom, 10s. each; Soobramany and Lai Moon, 7s. 6d. each; Devchand Parshotam, Bhirgodi Davi, and D. Laljee, 5s. 3d. each; Bahadur Singh, Gordhan Narsi, G. Maharjin, J. Jackson, I. M. Haffajee, S. Bernstein and M. J. Docrat, 5s. each; Mani, Tommy Soobral, Mrs. Ratipal, Adoo Badal and Punki, 2s. 6d. each. VREDEBORG: Lakkan Jaggroo, Naran Bhagwan, Parbhoo Kallian, Nagar Kallian, N. K. Gokal & Co., V. Bhanabhai and Bombay Bazaar, 10s. 6d. each; Ramdayal Singh and Mrs. Kalichuran, 10s. each; Charity, Bakus Silk Bazaar, Hans Store, Standard Trading Co., M. H. Dawood, Lakkoo, Jogi & Co., S. Parotman and Govindjee Bros., 5s. each; Charity, M. E. Bubulia, A. Kadir, N. V. Pillay, V. N. Naidoo, Shamshoo-deen, Devilian, Mahaben Nankoo, Kewal Singh, Jawahir Singh, Rubar Saoooh, Nagdi and Lutchmi-nayr, 2s. 6d. each; Soobadar, 2s. Friend, 1s. 6d. BOKSBURG: L. Gungadin and Ramadeen, 10s. 6d. each; E. Ebrahim and Mrs. Lausu Kevi, 5s. each; Moula Bux, 2s. 6d.; Yadi, 1s. JOHANNESBURG, Hira Lall, Govind Naka, Fordsburg Trading Co.: H. Makan, G. Jinnabhai, G. H. Basa, B. N. Patel, Bagi Mai, Raha Singh, Ramlal Singh, Magan Bhai, Rajoo Dayal, Chutka Pune and Lal Beharic, 10. 6d. each; Z. V. Parekh, 10s.; Kal-yan Bros. and D. Fakira, 5s. 6d. each; Patidar Trading Co., Standard Tailors, M. Parag, J. Kali-das and Gurupursad, 5s. each; V. Paragbhai, H. D. Singh, M. Parsotham, C. Khoosal and Sew-nath, 2s. 6d. each. PRETORIA: Dawood Omar, 10s.; K. Singh, 5s. SPRINGS: K. R. Bhoola, I. M. Loonat, L. Poson, Bhaga Mooljee and Lone Thos., 10s. 6d. each; D. D. Desai, 7s. 6d.; M. E. Kajee, 6s.; A. I. Teladie and Ram Nankoo, 5s. 6d. each; Parag Singh and I. A. Lorgat, 5s. each. GERMISTON: Lalcharie Maharaj, 10s. 6d.; S. Singh and Bhika Gourie, 10s. each; Jimmy Chaitoo, 7s. 6d; Nirpath Gourie, Ramraj Singh, Nandkumar, G. Ramjas, Aromogun and M. Gov-ender, 5s. each. JBPPE: Chottibhai Nagyer, Val-labh Sona, Ukhabhai Bhana, Saliji Ismailjee, Bhana Makan and M. Govindjee, 10s. 6d. each; Bhoola Bhana, Bhana Bros., Daya Bhana, K. P. Bhagat, R. Parbhoo and D. Dhana, 5s. each. BENONI: A. Rehman Fozel and N. Parbhoo, 10s. 6d. each; Tolsee, Jivan Lal, S. S. Naicker, Mrs. Bhagoo and B. Singh, 5s. each; G. Naranjee, G. Lalo and M. Sonny, 2s. 6d. each; Rangsamy, 1s. JOHANNESBURG. B. Ookee, N. Narsee, and I. V. Parekh, 10s. 6d. each; S. M. Patell, 5s. 3d.; Naranrai, Thaker Nager, W. Motiram, Dayaram, Chibbha Bhai, Kandoo Daya, P. Nana and B. K. Patel, 5s. each; Daya Vallabh, 2s. 6d. DOORN-FONTEIN: Hari Gowan, 10s. 6d.; G. Vallabh, 5s. 3d.; Jasmal & Dayal, and Thakur, 5s. each; Gobina Nayar, 2s. 6d. ROODEPOORT: Hirabhai Kara, B. K. Patel, Jaffejee and A. Ally & Son., 10s. 6d. each; B. Narsai, Friend, E. I. Rawat and H. E. Chothia, 5s. each; A. Y. Ally, Wadee Silk Bazaar and N. M. Naik, 2s. 6d. each; E. E. Sec-dat, 1s. 3d.

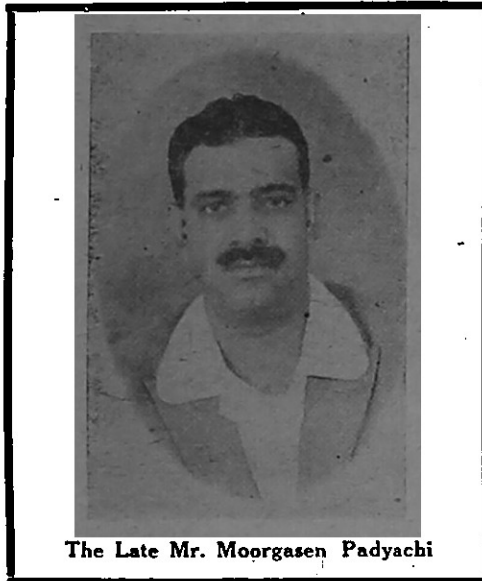
Nizamia Muslim Society

The half yearly meeting of the Niza-mia Muslim Society (Maritzburg), will be held on Sunday, September 26, at 2-30 p.m., at 464 Church Street, Maritz-burg. The business includes the pre-sentation of the reports of the joint secretaries and the treasurer. Members and well wishers are kindly requested to attend without fail.

Death Of Mr. P. Moorgasen

Padyachi

A well known member of the Indian community of Pretoria, Mr. P. Moorgasen Padyachi, passed away at his residence, 370 Asiatic Bazaar, through heart failure, at a comparatively young age of 42 years. He was very popular, philanthropic and public spirited, and was loved by every section of the Indian community in Pre-toria. In his passing away the Indian community has sustained a great loss. People from all over the Reef came to attend his funeral, which was the largest ever seen in Pretoria. Wires of sym-pathy from friends and relatives from all parts of the Union came and were read at the graveside. A service was conduct-



The Late Mr. Moorgasen Padyachi

ed by the members of the Tamil Vedio Young Men's Association. Among those who spoke, expressing their deep sym-pathy towards the bereaved family were: Messrs. V. A. Nayagar, Hardy (Assistant Superintendent, Asiatic Bazaar), P. M. Joshi, R. Mooloo, Nanabhai Sita, P. S. Veloo, Hajee Moosa Ebaahim, Solomon Ernest, G. Krishna Pillay, K. Moonsamy (Johannesburg), and Subya Nayagar. Mr. Moorgasen Padyachi leaves behind him a widow; 4 sons, 2 daughters, 3 brothers and 3 sisters to mourn his sad and untimely demise. May God grant strength to the bereaved family to with-stand the great and irreparable loss they have sustained, and may the deceased's soul rest in eternal peace.

The Late Mr. Nadasen Poonosamy

There passed away peacefully on Wednesday morning, September 15, at the Provincial Hospital, Port Elizabeth, Mr. Nadasen Poonosamy, also known as "Bikie Pon," second son of the late Mr. and Mrs. A. V. Lingham of 5 John Street, Port Elizabeth. The deceased recently underwent an operation and his death, which is untimely, removes from his family and the wide circle of relatives and friends, a promising and popular person. The remains were interred at the North End Cemetery. The deceased leaves behind a widow and two children. The funeral was well attended by friends

and relatives from all parts of the Union. Numerous telegrams and letters convey-ing deepest sympathy were received. Floral tributes were sent in by the be-loved wife Pappy, loving sisters Baby and Archie, brother Thumbie, and brother-in-law Johnny and sister-in-law Palambal and many others.

Death Of Mrs. Ruthnum Naidoo

The funeral of the wife of Mr. Joe Ruthnum Naidoo, Ida, took place last Monday, at the Brixton Cemetery. Ida Chebba was a very popular young wo-man, and her home was always open to friends. Her husband being a promi-nent Indian sportsman, she had to play the hostess on many an occasion. She had such a winning and charming way, that she drew most people to her. She was not ill, but died suddenly while having breakfast. Her popularity was shown in a marked way, for at the graveside were present Indians repre-senting all sections, Coloured and Euro-peans. She leaves behind, her husband and 3 children to mourn their loss.

Fall Of Britain's Population

In 100 Years

If the present trend continued in 100 years' time Britain's population might have fallen to 5,000,000—little more than half the present population of London—declared Sir Leonard Hill, well-known specialist in physical medi-cine, in his presidential address to the Sanitary Inspectors' Association confer-ence in Brighton. As it fell in numbers the population would become composed more and more of the aged, Sir Leonard continued. In every 100 people there were not 23 under 11 and 12 over 60. In 30 years' time the figures would be 10 and 24, and in 60 years four and 45. "What a dull world, when the play and laughter of children and the beauty of youth have largely been replaced by the infirmities of age," he said. "With its population reduced the British Empire might ultimately come to an end and England take the place of a small and happy country like Sweden or Switzer-land. But great will be the economic and social troubles ahead of us through a lessening of the proportion of children and in increase of the aged." At present, Sir Leonard observed, we were lowering by medical science the mortality rate in India and Africa and increasing the po-pulation, to which no limit was set by birth control. This policy must lead to great difficulties. While the white popu-lation was stationary and about to fall, that of the coloured races was increasing. While the birth rate of Great Britain was high up to the middle of last century, the death rate fell from 24 per 1,000 in 1810 to 11.8 in 1934. It was that fall in the death rate which had been the main cause of the astounding rise of the popu-lation in the 130 years of from 9,000,000 to 4,000,000, an increase of four and a half times.

India Letter

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

Salaries Under Congress Rule

ANSWERING questions by journalists at Bombay in connection with salaries under Congress rule, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is reported to have said that the question had been governed by the Karachi Resolution and the Executive could not vary that decision nor had they any desire to do so. The question before the Congress Ministers was not merely the question of reducing the salaries of other Government servants. Whether it was the British Government or the old Ministries, the problem with them was reduction by 10 per cent. or 15 per cent. The Congress had a different outlook in the matter. According to its outlook, the scale of salaries should fit in with the poverty conditions of India. The Congress president said that the general level of living in India was very low. The country could not afford to pay the monstrous salaries of Rs. 4,000 and Rs. 5,000. In Japan and other countries, which were infinitely better off than India, there were very few officers who were drawing more than the Rs. 500 limit, Admirals, Police Chiefs and other top-men being paid round about the Rs. 500 limit. While the ordinary police constable in Japan got Rs. 60 or Rs. 70 the Indian constable got Rs. 17 or Rs. 20. The police chief in Japan got Rs. 500, while in India he got Rs. 2,500 or Rs. 3,000. This gap should be done away with. The poverty of the country should be the background in fixing the salaries. The real way of solving the problem was to adjust the whole system. It was too big a task for the Congress Ministers, as there were other all-India aspects of the question. Hence they would have to make an empirical arrangement for the time being under the circumstances. Answering another question, Pandit Jawaharlal said the best way of strengthening the Congress Ministry was not to weaken it. It did not mean that the Ministry should not be criticised. There were two kinds of criticism. Hostile criticism would prove injurious and would weaken the Ministry. Constructive criticism was welcome. They should give suggestions to deal with the problems. We should not offer hostile criticism if we did not like a Ministry. We should end it. The whole approach to the question should be one of the approach of a comrade. It should be helpful and try to pull the Ministry up if it was weak. It was unfair to offer destructive criticism after the Congress had accepted Ministry. Congress had not been in office even a month. Its Ministers could not work wonders at once. Criticisms were offered

for not lifting bans on certain labour leaders and organisations. Some cases were tied up with all-India considerations and Provincial Governments could not act in such cases without referring to the Central Government. Congress Ministers would do everything in their power to implement the Congress principles and ideals in their actions. Cases arising out of emergency laws would receive early attention, but in the case of those under the Penal Code, which was a comprehensive and stiff code, there were several difficulties. His personal view of the Penal Code was that it was a bad law. It encouraged crimes. It required overhauling, it was an all-India affair. Provincial Ministers could not do anything in the case of non-political offences. Ministers had a difficult job. Yet they would do their best.

Sir P. C. Ray's Retirement

Sir P. C. Ray's retirement from the Palit Professorship of the Calcutta University is an event of outstanding interest in the world of education. It is not easy to fill the place left vacant by the eminent chemist and educationist, who for 20 years has occupied his position with distinction. Apart from his contribution to pure science and chemical industries, Sir Profulla has taken a prominent part in the public life of the country as patriot, reformer and social worker. It is well known that for the last several years he had not been drawing his salary at all, which, at his request, was being devoted to the cause of study and research in the College of Science. Growing years have made the retirement unavoidable, but the whole country will wish the veteran many years of well-earned rest and happy memories of a brilliant career of service and scholarship.

For Intending Indian Students For Manchester

The Associated Press of India has received the following communication from the hon. secretary, the Manchester Indian Association:—"In view of the difficulties experienced by Indian students in finding suitable accommodation and proper guidance on their arrival in England, it has been the policy of the Manchester Indian Association to offer all possible help, advice and guidance to all the freshers who come to Manchester for studies and for practical training. Students who intend sailing for the next academic session beginning in October are advised to communicate with Mr. J. S. Kasbekar, the Hon. Secretary, Manchester Indian Association, c/o The College of Technology, Sack-

ville Street, Manchester, informing the date and time of their arrival in Manchester either before leaving India or on their arrival in London. The Secretary will only be too pleased to give any further information required."

Indian Women's University

In the course of his convocation address to the Indian Women's University at Bombay recently, Dr. R. P. Paranjpye, Vice-Chancellor of the Lucknow University, said that whatever might have been the drawbacks of higher education through English and the neglect of vernaculars which had been the characteristics of the educational system for the last 100 years, the study of English language, literature, science, history and philosophy had been mainly responsible for the growth of the spirit of nationalism in India. The prevalence of this spirit had not always been an everyday affair to the extent one could wish, and it would be a great mistake to do anything which was cut off from the main spring of national progress. The speaker's ideal was that every educated man and woman, who was in a position to influence in any degree his or her fellows, should be effectively bilingual.

The Congress Goal

Reiterating that the Congress goal was complete independence at a big gathering at Poona recently, Mr. Abdul Kalam Azad said that acceptance of office did not mean its abandonment. "We are pilgrims on the path to freedom, journeying with relentless determination and if we falter on the road, tarry or even stop for a time, it is only to rest and recoup our energies so that we may continue the journey with greater vigour. Let none mistake the rest-houses on the road-side for the haven of freedom which is our goal."

Next Congress Session On Feb. 14, 15 and 16, 1938

The following has been issued by the All-India Congress Committee:—The Working Committee at its meeting in Wardha on July 5-8, 1937, substituted the following time-table in place of the one sanctioned by it at its meeting in March last: (1) The Congress will meet on February 14, 15 and 16, 1938; (2) the meeting of delegates to elect the President will be held on January 9, 1938; (3) The election of delegates will be held up to January 2, 1938; the last date for enrolment of primary members is September 30, 1937.

The Sporting World

Daffodils Win Thajmoon's Cup

ON Saturday, at Currie's Fountain, Daffodils met Shamrocks in the re-play for Thajmoon's Cup, and on this occasion made certain of the trophy by beating their opponents by four goals to nil. The score sheet was blank at half-time. On changing over, Daffodils began to exert pressure, and it was left to one of the backs to assist his forwards by opening the score. Daffodils then attacked strongly and dominated play. The curtain-raiser to this match was the semi-final for Sarojini Naidu's Cup, played under the aegis of the Schools Association. Sastri College were the superior side, the team combining well, whereas Port Shepstone School were individualistic in their efforts. College scored twice in the first half, and added another two goals in the second period, to which Port Shepstone replied with a solitary goal. On the No. 1 ground in the third round of the Junior Scobbell's Cup, Victorians outplayed Shamrocks to win by the big margin of 10 goals to 2. The losers played short throughout. In the same competition the "A" and "B" teams of Sastri College met, the former emerging winners by 3 goals to nil.

For the Raman Bros. Cup in the juvenile section, Sastri "A" beat their "B" team by 8 goals to 2.

Verulam Temple F.C.

In ideal weather, before a large crowd on Sunday, September 19, the Verulam Temple F.C. (A and B), met the Nightingale F.C. (A and B), of Mayville in a friendly match on the Verulam Indian Sports Ground. Both (B) teams took the field, and the game ended in a draw of 2 goals to 2. When the (A) teams took the field, a promising match was witnessed. Although both teams were well balanced, the visitors could not cope with the fine combination of the home team, and the match ended in favour of the home team by 2 to nil. On Sunday, September 26, the Verulam Temple F.C. (A and B), will meet the New Factory Indian F.C. (A and B), at the Kearsney Indian Sports Ground. Any supporters wishing to accompany the team from Verulam, are kindly requested to notify the secretary or treasurer a day before. The team will leave at 11 a.m.

Five-A-Side Soccer At Dundee

A five-a-side soccer tournament open to any Indian five in Natal will be held on the Dundee Indian Sports Ground on October 10, commencing at 8.30 a.m. Mr. B. Parbhoo of Johannesburg has presented a fine trophy. Entries close on October 6, with the hon. secretary, Dundee and District Indian Football Association, P.O. Box 71, Dundee. The entrance fee is 5s. per team.

By "Rambler"

Northern Natal Indian School Soccer

In conjunction with the senior tournament to be held at Dundee, the annual five-a-side tournament open to Indian schools affiliated to N.N.I.S.A. for Mr. M. Naicker's trophy, will be held on October 10, and the entries close on October 6.

Dannhauser Indian Cricket Club

The third annual general meeting of the Dannhauser Indian Cricket Club was held on Friday last at the Indian School hall. The secretary, Mr. Ruthra, stated in his report that, during last season the club did exceptionally well. It emerged successful in winning the Christopher's League Trophy, which is the only trophy for the Northern Natal Indian Cricket Union. Further, five players were selected to represent the Northern Natal Indian Cricket Union against Witwatersrand. The following office-bearers were elected for the ensuing season 1937-38:—Patrons: Dr. R. Campbell, Messrs. E. Bradley, S. C. Vawda, Sheik Kader and A. Ross, (re-elected); President: Mr. R. Loganathan, (re-elected), vice-presidents: Messrs. Sheik Enam, D. R. Mistry, I. D. Vawda, Y. C. Vawda, H. M. Vawda, S. P. Tommy and S. A. Gaffoor (re-elected); hon. secretary: Mr. S. Ruthra (re-elected); asst. hon. secretary: Mr. D. V. Moodley; treasurer: Mr. M. E. Vawda (re-elected); captain: Mr. C. R. Naidoo (re-elected); vice captain: Mr. H. Nanjee (re-elected); auditor: Mr. Y. A. Dawjee (re-elected); general committee: Messrs. S. A. Gaffoor, S. Sadanandan, (re-elected) and K. Nanjee.

Glencoe Indian Cricket Club

At the annual general meeting of the above club recently, the following officials were elected for the ensuing year:—Patrons: The Mayor, Councillor J. L. Botha, Messrs. Jamalodeen Ahmed, N. G. R. Naidoo, E. M. Hansa, A. O. Peer, J. J. Singh and J. O. Gill; President Mr. S. Maniokum (re-elected); vice-presidents: Messrs. C. Francois (Glencoe Hotel), I. A. Ameen, I. A. Moola, B. Narrandas, N. B. Naidoo, M. Ramdhanee, and G. A. Khakie; hon. secretary: Mr. Ram Naidoo; assistant secretary: Mr. J. K. Naidoo; hon. treasurer: Mr. A. R. Jamalodeen; captain: Mr. A. R. Jamalodeen; vice-captain: Mr. A. Bob Naicker; trainer: Mr. B. Narrandas.

Aryan Cricket Club

The annual general meeting of the A-yan C.C. (Port Elizabeth), was held in the Gujerati Hall, on August 22. The following election took place:—Chair-

man: Mr. N. M. Vaghmaria; secretary: Mr. D. M. Prag; assistant secretary: Mr. D. Nager; treasurer: Mr. T. K. Bhagattjee; captain: Mr. S. Naran; vice-captain: Mr. T. Bansda.

Dundee Indian Cricket

Friendly matches are invited by the Dundee United Cricket Club to be played at Dundee. Communicate with the secretary, P.O. Box 14, Dundee.

Dundee Indian Golf

Mr. A. N. Chinnah won the club championship and Mr. A. R. Paul's trophy, by beating Mr. C. Shunker by 5 up and 3 in the final. The following are the results of the quarter finals played in the morning of September 19: A. N. Chinnah beat R. Paul, 3 up and 1; C. Shunker beat J. B. Lallay, 4 up and 2.

Golf Open Championship

The Dundee golf club has received many entries for the forthcoming Northern Natal Championship to be held on October 3. Prospective entrants are reminded that the closing date is now altered to September 28. Among the entries is Jack Nathan of Country Club, Durban.

Farewell Reception

The Avondale Football Club held a farewell reception at the Pavilion, Currie's Fountain, in honour of Mr. V. M. Maistry, a life patron of the club, who will be leaving on Sunday for India on a holiday trip with his wife and son.

A Correction

Mr. George D. Katlayah of Doornfontein, Johannesburg, writes to us as follows:—

Sir,—In the INDIAN OPINION of Sept. 17, reference has been made to the Transvaal soccer team, that six players had been specially selected and sent down to East London for the final match against Natal. I wish to draw your attention that, that report is incorrect. The final team had been selected from the originally selected members who were to represent the Transvaal.

To Club Secretaries

Secretaries are requested to send in their reports for publication to reach us not later than Wednesday mornings.

—:0:—

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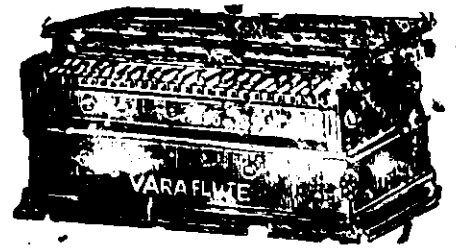
શું તમને સંગીતનો શોખ છે ?

જો હોય તો

હારમોનીયમ, તબલાં, રેડીઓગ્રામ, વારાલીન, ક્રેમોફોન, વિગેરે, વિગેરે
અમારે ત્યાંથી કિમ્પત ભાવે મળી શકશે.



સ્વદેશથી અમારે ત્યાં દરેક જાતની ટવીન, બ્રોડકાસ્ટ
મેગાફોન રેકોર્ડોના શીપમેન્ટો નીચમીત આવે છે.
ગ્રાહકોને હોલસેલ ભાવથી અમે માલ સપ્લાઈ
કરીએ છીએ.



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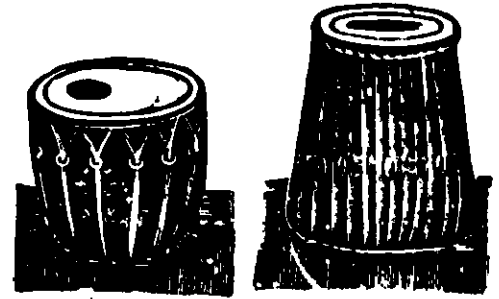


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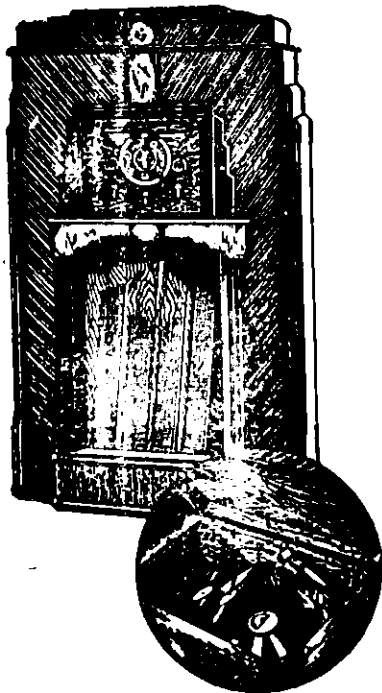
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