

INDIAN OPINION

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NOTES AND NEWS

Nationalists Demand Total

Segregation

At the Union congress of the Nationalist Party on December 16 at Capetown it was resolved to have a petition signed throughout the Union in an attempt to induce the Government to introduce legislation relating to the segregation of coloured people. In view of the political truce during December, the petition will be submitted for signature in January. It states that the adult European population of the Union regards the domination of the European race, in the spirit of guardianship, as of vital importance to the future of South Africa, and therefore asks that legislation be passed without delay:—(1) To prohibit all mixed marriages between Europeans and non-Europeans. (2) To make punishable as an offence all miscegenation between European and non-Europeans. (3) To put a stop to Europeans and non-Europeans living together in the same residential areas; and (4) To carry out economic as well as political segregation between Europeans and non-Europeans. Only Europeans over 21 will be permitted to sign the petition.

Women Demand Equality

Speaking at the annual meeting of the South African Association of University Women, Mrs. R. F. A. Hoernle, the president declared that in South Africa married women were classed, with minors, mentally disordered people and mentally defectives, as "persons under disability." The association's meeting was combined with a conference on the status of women and was held at the women's residence, Witwatersrand University. Mrs. Hoernle said: "Vassal, child, minor, inseparable part of the husband's personality—is this the right status for a modern woman, called upon to be the companion for man in the modern world and to guide her children into the complexities of our modern civilisation? The answer must be 'no.'" "We can claim at the present day that the restrictions and indignities which are legally enforced upon women and especially upon married women are no longer necessary and that they

hamper the well-being of the family and of the State." The replies of the South African Government to the League's request for information and comment on the status of women had been most meagre and inadequate. A strong national committee of women should be formed to formulate the views of all the women of South Africa for the League of Nations and also for the commission on the status of women in South Africa, which the Minister of Justice had promised to appoint.

Madness

It is madness, we think, for a woman to seek equality with man. She is in fact lowering her dignity in doing so. The growing consciousness in her that she is not a weakling and that she can be equal to a man is laudable. But is that only to be in so far as physical strength is concerned? In other words does the woman aspire after the brutal nature in the man? She will not profit thereby. God has created woman as the gentler sex and man is only honouring her by treating her as such. Once she denies herself that gentleness she cannot any longer expect the respect and honour that is her right to-day from man. In moral and spiritual strength woman is far superior to man and if she only develops that and does what God has ordained her to do without copying the weaknesses of man or submitting to them she will not only stand above man, but she will rule him and be the moulder of a nation. The present tendency of the woman in the West which is to a certain degree being copied by the East will, we fear, bring about her own downfall and with it the downfall of humanity.

Natives Claim Rightful Place

The African National Congress in Bloemfontein has resolved to make a determined effort to fight for a radical change in the basic principles upon which the Native policy of South Africa is founded with a view to having the whole of the present Native legislation changed. The Congress will struggle for the elevation of the African people from mere labourers to their rightful place in the national life of the country. The aim at citizenship in which

will be contained all those rights, privileges, duties and responsibilities, such as the franchise rights and the right to take part in the management of the affairs of the country. The Congress will also investigate causes of prevailing malnutrition.

It is significant that while Dr. Malan has waxed eloquent during the Voortrekker Centenary celebrations on making South Africa a White man's country and keeping the Native in his place the Native Congress should pass a resolution demanding their rightful place in the national life of the country. To keep a vast majority of the people under subjugation in order to establish one's own supremacy over them is an entirely unnatural thing to do. It is a lesson that Dr. Malan and those who think as he does badly need to learn.

Viceroy On The Federal Scheme

Lord Linlithgow, Viceroy of India, is reported by Reuter from Calcutta to have claimed that a federal scheme was "the best practicable solution of the great constitutional problem in India," when speaking at the annual meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce to-day. He said the dominant consideration held in view while framing the scheme was the Unity of India—the achievement of that unity he regarded as much more important to day than three years ago. This was partly due to the change in the European background and the relations of new ideologies to the ideals which remained the basis of British policy, but it was more important because Provincial autonomy worked so well. The experiment of Provincial autonomy had been introduced more than 15 months ago with the transfer of real powers to the Ministers elected by an electorate five times the size of any that previously voted in India. It had been a marked success. "I have no fear that given the same goodwill and the same co-operation, the federal scheme, manned by joint talent and the experience of British India and the Indian States, will not be as great and as significant a success as Provincial autonomy has been." No pressure to take a decision would be brought upon the Indian rulers of the Indian States by the Bri-

tish Government or himself. The darkening background of 1938 and the emphasis on totalitarian ideologies made no difference to the attitude of the British Government towards the Indian constitutional advance.

We hardly think Lord Linlithgow's speech will have the slightest effect on the people of India. The President of the Congress and the Congress itself have expressed in the most emphatic terms their disapproval of the Federal Scheme that is proposed to be forced upon the people of India. They have stated that India will accept no scheme in the framing of which she has had no voice. She will only accept a scheme which has been framed by the people of India, and should it be necessary to fight for it she will not be found wanting when the hour comes. But what is amazing is that with all this professed sincerity of the Viceroy himself and the British Government not a word seems to have been uttered by the former in regard to the ruthless repression of the people that is going on in the Indian States. It is by no means less in its brutality than the Nazis.

No Colour Bar In Social Service

Speaking at a Goodwill Club luncheon in Johannesburg Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr, M.P., made a strong appeal to the South African women, who he said were a tremendous asset in our social welfare work to see that the colour bar in some social service was not extended. The general position of non-Europeans under the Union's social welfare policy was unsatisfactory, which was more important when they recognised that the non-Europeans were the poorest, the least privileged and the most in need of help. The argument was constantly being used that nothing more could be done for them because more was being spent than they produced in taxation. "No civilised nation," said Mr. Hofmeyr, "expects its poorest class to pay for its own social services. The poorest classes should be benefitted at the expense of those who are able to bear the burden. The present position is not satisfactory and there is a danger of its becoming worse."

"Indians Suffer From Inferiority Complex"

Indians in South Africa suffer from an inferiority complex, Mr. B. Rama Rau, Agent-General for India, said on Friday, December 16 when he opened the ninth bazaar and industrial show organised by the Hindu Young Men's

Association, Maritzburg, in aid of their free school. This complex, said Mr. Rama Rau, was caused by the peculiar conditions under which Indians were brought up in this country. He thought it could be overcome by a knowledge of the Indian languages. A knowledge

of India and its vernaculars were very important influences on the character of the South African Indian. "We have a great many things to be proud of in India and it is very necessary that young Indians should know what India has achieved in the past," he said.

Indian Opinion

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 23RD, 1938

The Festive Season

THE Christian world will be celebrating the festive season in an un-Christian atmosphere. What is going on in Europe to-day can by no means be identified as Christian. There is bloodshed and terrorism everywhere and preparations for bloodshed are being made at feverish haste on a scale which baffles the human mind. There are cries in the wilderness for moral and spiritual rearmament in place of military rearmament. But the senses of those concerned are warped to be able to listen to or understand that simple truth. "If the mad race for armaments continues, it is bound to result in a slaughter such as has never occurred in history. If there is a victor left the very victory will be a living death for the nation that emerges victorious." This is prophesied by Gandhiji. "There is no escape from the impending doom" he says "save through an unconditional acceptance of the non-violent method with all its glorious implications." These are words which need to be pondered over prayerfully especially during these holy days, if there is any sacredness attached to them and are not meant merely for eating, drinking and merry making.

In South Africa we have just witnessed the Voortrekkers' Centenary celebrations which were unsurpassed in the history of this country. We are not prepared to believe that there was much sacredness attached to them. From the beginning to the end there was a deep-seated feeling of bitterness. It was openly expressed against the coloured races. The great occasion was to celebrate the victory of the white race over the black race. Speeches were made by Dr. Malan and others which were full of bitterness against the black and coloured races and emphasising the resolve that this must remain a white man's country and that the black man should be kept in his place. Sentiments such as these are not Christian and even the heathen whom the white man

claims to have civilised and to whom he has given the Bible is utterly amazed to see that those who have brought the message of Christ to him are actually acting quite contrary to His teachings. If there is any lesson that the black and the coloured man has learnt from the recent celebrations it is not that he should feel proud of being an inhabitant of this glorious land but that he should safeguard himself against the bitterness against him for the sin of wearing a darker skin for no fault of his. If there is to be peace on earth—and this great festive season is celebrated for no other reason but to express our thankfulness to Him Who bore the Cross so that we may all live on this earth in peace and prosperity—"these imperialistic ambitions and exploitation of the so-called uncivilised or semi-civilised nations of the earth must be given up" says Gandhiji.

It is true that during the festive season a few crumbs will be thrown to the poor and some amusements will be provided for those sections of the population whom the white man seeks to keep in their respective places. But boasting of that in itself will not suffice. If we are to take this festive season more seriously, as indeed we should, then the only way to celebrate it would be by a complete change of heart and by a sincere and honest attempt to adhere to the great principles laid down in the Bible to "do unto others as ye would that they should do unto you," and "love thy neighbour as thyself." This leaves no room for racial antagonism. You cannot have the Bible in one hand and the dagger in the other. It is in this spirit that we have to view all our problems large or small and that alone will bring back to us peace, prosperity and happiness which seem to be fast vanishing from the earth. With these sentiments we wish our readers every happiness during this festive season.

DEFENCE OF JAPANESE AGGRESSION

REPLY TO DR. TAGORE

THE following letter has been sent to Dr. Rabindranath Tagore by Poet Yone Noguchi in reply to the former's rebuke to Japan for its war on China:

Dear Tagore,—Your eloquent letter, dated Sept. 1, was duly received. I am glad that the letter inspired me to write you once more.

No one in Japan denies the greatness of China,—I mean the Chinese people. China of the olden times was great with philosophy, literature and art,—particularly in the Tang dynasty. Under Chinese influence Japan started to build up her own civilisation. But I do not know why we should not oppose the misguided government of China for the old debt we owe her people. And nobody in Japan ever dreams that we can conquer China. What Japan is doing in China, is only, as I already said, to correct the mistaken idea of Chiang Kai-shek; on this object Japan is staking her all. If Chiang comes to senses and extends his friendly hands for the future of both the countries, China and Japan, the war will be stopped at once.

I am glad that you still admire Kakuzo Okakura with enthusiasm as a thinker. If he lives to-day, I believe that he will say the same thing as I do. Betraying your trust, many Chinese soldiers in the front surrender to our Japanese force, and join with us in the cry, 'Down with Chiang Kai-shek!' Where is Chinese loyalty to him?

Chinese, Born Propagandists

Having no proper organ of expression, Japanese opinion is published only seldom in the west; and the real fact is always hidden and often camouflaged by cleverness of the Chinese who are born propagandists. They are strong in foreign languages, and their tongues never fail. While the Japanese are always reticent, even when a situation demands their explanation. From the experiences of many centuries, the Chinese have cultivated an art of speaking, for they had been put under such a condition that divided their country to various antagonistic divisions; and being always encroached by the western countries, they depended on diplomacy to turn a thing to their advantage. Admitting that China completely defeated Japan in foreign publicity, it is sad that she goes too far, and plays trickery. For one instance, I will call your attention to the reproduced picture from a Chinese paper on page 247 of the *Modern Review* for last August, as a living specimen of 'Japanese Atrocities in China: Execution of a Chinese Civilian.' So awful pictures they are,—awful enough to make ten thousand enemies of Japan in a foreign country.

But the pictures are nothing but a Chinese invention, simple and plain, because the people in the scenes are all Chinese, slaughterers and all. Besides anyone with commonsense would know, if he stops for a moment, that it is impossible to take such a picture as these at the front. Really I cannot understand how your friend, editor of the *Modern Review* happened to publish them.

China Of Corruption And Bribery

It is one's right to weave a dream at the distance, and to create an object of sympathy at the expense of China. Believe me that I am second to none in understanding the Chinese masses who are patient and diligent, clinging to the ground. But it seems that you are not acquainted with the China of corruption and bribery, and of war lords who put money in a foreign bank when their country is at stake. So long as the country is controlled by such polluted people, the Chinese have only a little chance to create a new age in their land. They have to learn first of all the meaning of honesty and sacrifice before dreaming it. But for this new age in Asia, Japan is engaging in the war, hoping to obtain a good result and mutual benefit that follow the swords. We must have a neighbouring country, strong and true, which is glad to co-operate with us in our work of reconstructing Asia in the new way. That is only what we expect from China.

Japan's And Chiang's Militarism

Japan's militarism is a tremendous affair no doubt. But if you condemn Japan, because of it, you are failing to notice that Chiang's China is a far greater military country than Japan. China is now mobilizing seven or eight million soldiers armed with European weapons. From cowardice or being ignorant of the reason why they had to fight the Chinese soldiers are so unspirited in the front. But for this unavailability you cannot forgive Chiang's militarism, if your denial is absolute and true. For the last twenty years Chiang had been trying to arm his country under the western advisers; and these western advisers were mostly from Italy and Germany, the countries of which you are so impatient. And it should be attributed to their advice that he started war; though it is too late to blame the countries that formally provided him with military knowledge, it is never too late for him to know that the western countries are not worthy of trust. There is no country in the world that comes to rescue the other at her own expense. If you are a real sym-

pathiser of China, you should come along with your programme what she had to do, not passing idly your condemnation of Japan's militarism. And if you have to condemn militarism, that condemnation should be equally divided between China and Japan.

It is true that when two quarrel, both are in the wrong. And when fighting is over, both the parties will be put perhaps in the mental situation of one who is crying over spilt milk. War is atrocious,—particularly when it is performed in a gigantic way as in China to-day. I hope that you will let me apply your accusation of Japanese atrocity to China, just as it is. Seeing no atrocity in China, you are speaking about her as an innocent country. I expected something impartial from a poet.

I have to thank you that you called my attention to the 'modern intellectual's betrayal of humanity,' whatever it be. One can talk any amount of idealism, apart from in reality, if he wishes, and take the pleasure of one belonging to no country.

But sharing patriotism equally with the others, we are trying to acquit the duty of our birthright, and believe that it is never too late to talk Heaven when immediate matter of the earth is well arranged.

No Bartering Of Homeland

Supposing we accept your advice to become a van-guard of humanity according to your prescription, and supposing that we leave China to her own will, and save ourselves from being a 'betrayal of the intellectuals,' who will promise us with the safety of Japanese spirit that we cultivated with pairs of thousand years, under the threat of communism across a fence? We do not want to barter our homeland for an empty name of intellectuals. No, you must not talk nonsense! God forbid!

Admitting that militarism is criminal, I think that, if your humanity makes life a mutilated mud-fish, its crime would never be smaller than the other. I spent my whole life admiring beauty and truth, with one hope to lift life to a dignity, more vigorous and noble; from this reason, I knelt before the Kalighat, Calcutta, because Kali's smeared face in madness, with three wild eyes, promised me with a forthcoming peace. And also at Elephanta Island, near Bombay, I learned from the Three-headed-Siva a lesson of destruction as inevitable truth of life. Then I wrote:

'Thy slaughter's sword is never so unkind as it appears.

Creation is great, but destroying is still greater.

Because up from the ashes new Wonder take its flight.'

But if you command me to obey the meekness of humanity under all the circumstances, you are forgetting what your old Hindu philosophy taught you. I say this not only for my purpose, because such reflection is important for any country:

I wonder who reported to you that we are killing innocent people and bombing on their unprotected towns. Far from it, we are trying to do our best for helping them, because we have so much to depend on them for co-operation in the future, and because Bushido command us to limit punishment to a thing which only deserves it. It was an apt measure of our Japanese soldiers that the famous cave temples of the 5th century in North China were saved from savage rapacity of the defeated Chinese soldiers in flight. Except Madame Chiang with frustrated brain, no one has seen the 'ghosts of Chinese institutions and art, destroyed.' And if those institutions and art, admitting that they are immemorial and irreplaceable, had been ever destroyed, it is but the crazy work of Chinese soldiers, because they want to leave a desert to Japan. You ought to know better since you are acquainted with so many Japanese, whether or not we are qualified to do anything barbarous.

Japanese Militarism, Excusable Existence For Present Condition

I believe that you are versed in Bushido. In olden times soldiery was lifted in Japan to a status equally high

as that of art and morality. I have no doubt that our soldiers will not betray the tradition. If there is a difference in Japanese militarism from that of the West, it is because the former is not without moral element. Who only sees its destroying power is blind to its other power in preservation. Its human aspect is never known in the foreign countries, because they shut their eyes to it. Japan is still an unknown existence in the West. Having so many things to displease you, Japanese militarism has still something that will please you; if you come to know more about it. It is an excusable existence for the present condition of Japan. But I will leave the full explanation of it to some later occasion.

Believe me that I am never an eulogist of Japanese militarism, because I have many differences with it. But I cannot help accepting as a Japanese what Japan is doing now under the circumstances, because I see no other way to show our minds to China. Of course when China stops fighting, and we receive her friendly hands, neither grudge nor ill-feeling will remain in our minds. Perhaps with some sense of repentance, we will then proceed together on the great work of reconstructing the new world in Asia.

I often draw in my mind a possible man who can talk from a high domain and act as a peace-maker. You might write to General Chiang, I hope, and tell him about the foolishness of fighting in the presence of a great work that is waiting. And I am sorry that against the high-pitched nature of your letter, mine is low-toned and faltering, because as a Japanese subject I belong to one of the responsible parties of the conflict.

Finally one word more. What I fear most is the present atmosphere in India that tends to wilfully blacken Japan to alienate her from your country. I have so many friends there, whose beautiful nature does not harmonise with it. My last experiences in your country taught me how to love and respect her. Besides there are in Japan so many admirers of your countrymen with your noble self as the first.

Yours sincerely,
YONE NOGUCHI.

Post Tagore's Reply

"I am flattered that you still consider it worthwhile to take such pains to convert me to your point of view, and I am really sorry that I am unable to come to my senses, as you have been pleased to wish it," writes Dr. Rabin-dranath Tagore in the course of his reply to Mr. Yone Noguchi's letter.

Dr. Tagore adds: "It seems to me that it is futile for either of us to try to convince the other, since your faith in the infallible right of Japan to bully other Asiatic nations into line with your Government's policy is not shared by me, and my mistrust of a patriotism which claims the right to bring to the altar of its country the sacrifice of other people's rights and happiness, is sneered at by you as the 'quiescence of a spiritual vagabond.'

"You must forgive me if my words sound bitter. Believe me, it is sorrow and shame, not anger, that prompt me to write to you. I suffer intensely not only because the reports of Chinese suffering embitter my heart but because I can no longer point out with pride the example of a great Japan."

WHY NOT GREAT POWERS?

IN the criticisms on my recent writings on the plight of Czechoslovakia, I have observed one thing which demands an answer.

Some critics argue that if the non-violent remedy I have suggested for the Czechs is only for comparatively weak because small nations like them and not for the great powers like England or France or America, it cannot be of much value, if any.

Now if the critics will re-read my article, they will see that I have refrained from suggesting it to these big powers because of their bigness, in other words, because of my timidity. But there was a more potent reason for my not addressing them. They were not in distress and therefore in no need of any remedy. To use a medical expression they were not ailing as Czechoslovakia was. Any appeal from me therefore to the great powers would have amounted to an empty and unwanted sermon.

By

M. K. GANDHI. In "Harijan"

By experience I have also found that, people rarely become virtuous for virtue's sake. They become virtuous from necessity. Nor is there anything wrong in a man becoming good under pressure of circumstances. It would be no doubt better, if he becomes good for its own sake.

The Czechs were given a choice either to surrender peacefully to Germany's might or to fight single-handed and risk almost certain destruction. It was at this moment that it became necessary for one like me to present an alternative which had proved its effectiveness under somewhat similar circumstances. My appeal to the Czechs was in my opinion as appropriate as it would have been inappropriate in the case of the great powers.

My critics might have, however, well asked why I had gone out of my self-prescribed orbit to speak to a Western nation when I could not show cent per cent success of non-violence on the Indian soil,—more especially now, when I had begun to entertain serious doubts as to whether Congressmen were really living up to their creed or policy of non-violence. Indeed I had in mind the limitation and the present state of uncertainty about the Congress position. But my own faith in the non-violent remedy was as bright as ever when I wrote that article. And I felt that in the supreme hour of its trial it would be cowardly on my part not to suggest to the Czechs the non-violent remedy for acceptance. What may ultimately prove impossible of acceptance by crores of people, undisciplined, and unused till but recently to corporate suffering, might be possible for a small, compact, disciplined nation inured to corporate suffering. I had no right to arrogate to

myself any belief that India alone and no other nation was fit for non-violent action. I must confess that I have believed and still believe that India was the fittest nation to enforce non-violent action for regaining her freedom. In spite of signs to the contrary, I have the hope that the whole mass of people who are more than the Congress, will respond only to non-violent action. They are the readiest of all the nations of the earth for such action. But when a case for immediate application of the remedy presented itself before me, I could not restrain myself from suggesting it to the Czechs for their acceptance.

It is however open to the great powers to take it up any day and cover themselves with glory and earn the eternal

gratitude of posterity. If they or any of them could shed the fear of destruction, if they disarmed themselves, they will automatically help the rest to regain their sanity. But then these great powers have to give up imperialistic ambitions and exploitation of the so-called uncivilised or semi-civilised nations of the earth and revise their mode of life. It means a complete revolution. Great nations can hardly be expected in the ordinary course to move spontaneously in a direction the reverse of the one they have followed, and according to their notion of value, from victory to victory. But miracles have happened before and may happen even in this prosaic age. Who can dare limit God's power of undoing wrong? One thing is certain. If the mad race

for armaments continues, it is bound to result in a slaughter such as has never occurred in history. If there is a victor left the very victory will be a living death for the nation that emerges victorious. There is no escape from the impending doom save through an unconditional acceptance of the non-violent method with all its glorious implications. Democracy and violence can ill go together. The states that are to-day nominally democratic have either to become frankly totalitarian or, if they are to become truly democratic, they must become courageously non-violent. It is a blasphemy to say that non-violence can only be practised by individuals and never by nations which are composed of individuals.

RELIGION THE WORLD NEEDS

IV

THE trend of events in the modern world shows that the civilization of the Occident stands to-day almost on the brink of ruin. The inhuman atrocities that are being perpetrated in the sacred name of religion and culture, the violence and oppression that blacken the annals of every great nation of the world from day to day set us seriously athinking as to whether or not mankind is once again running along the downward curve of evolution. It is time that this universal message of the Vedanta must come, as it did in the past, to the salvage of humanity. Man cannot live by bread alone. Materialism can hardly bring abiding satisfaction to the human soul. It aggravates desires, and multiplies wants and misery, clash and conflict in life and society. Nothing but unending confusion is the offspring of this soul-killing philosophy of the West. But it is a hopeful sign of the times that already there are found persons shining on the intellectual horizon of the West, who are dreaming of a religious revival—the dawn of a New Faith that would usher in a period of universal peace in the world. "Out of the trouble and tragedy of these times and the confusion before us," says Mr H. G. Wells, "there may emerge a moral and intellectual revival, a religious revival, of a simplicity and scope to draw together men of alien races and now discrete traditions, into one common and sustained way of living for the world's service. We cannot foretell the scope and power of such a revival; we cannot produce evidence of its onset. The beginnings of such things are never conspicuous. Great movements of the racial soul come at first 'like a thief in the night,' and then suddenly are discovered to be powerful and world-wide. Religious emotion—stripped of corruptions and freed from its last priestly entangle-

By THE EDITOR

"Prabuddha Bharata."

(Concluded from last week)

ments—may presently blow through life again like a great wind, bursting the doors and flinging open shutters of the individual life, and making many things possible and easy that in these days of exhaustion seem almost difficult to desire." Moreover, he "finds to-day spreading over the surface of human affairs, as patches of sunshine spread and pass over the hillsides upon a windy day in spring, the idea that there is a happiness in self devotion greater than any personal gratification or triumph, and a life of mankind greater and more important than the sum of all the individual lives within it."

Swami Vivekananda with his characteristic insight into the future proclaimed many years ago that from India such a tide of Universal Religion would sweep over the whole world. "It would be a religion," he said, "which will have no place for persecution or tolerance in its polity, which will recognize divinity in every man and woman, and whose whole scope, whose whole force will be centred in aiding humanity to realize its own true divine nature..... It must be one which will have no location in place or time; which will be infinite like the God it will preach; and whose sun will shine upon the followers of Krishna and of Christ, on saints and sinners alike; which will not be Brahmanic or Buddhistic, Christian or Mohammedan, but the sum total of all these and still have infinite space for development, which in its catholicity will embrace in its infinite arms, and find a place for, every human being." It is but

natural that the man whose life will be moulded in the light of such a lofty idealism, shall entertain deepest regard for every faith, and feel no scruple in going to the mosque of a Mohammedan or the church of a Christian. He will delight in taking refuge in Buddha and his Law and sit in meditation with the Hindu in the forest or in the temple to visualize the supreme light of wisdom that illumines the hearts of all. To him the Bible, the Vedas, the Koran, the Avesta, the Holy Granth and all other sacred books are so many pages, and an infinite number of pages yet remain to be unfolded. This is the religion the world needs, and nothing else fulfils the manifold needs of mankind than this Universal Religion of Vedanta—the crowning glory of human thought which has become vivid as a beacon at the present age. It stands as a living faith embodying the varied aspirations of humanity and furnishes the much needed forum where all religions can meet and shake hands in a spirit of love and fellowship and build up a synthetic culture on the solid foundation of a universal spiritual idealism providing infinite scope and opportunity for the growth of individual minds according to their distinctive traits and lines of evolution. "May he who is the Brahman of the Hindus, the Ahura-Mazda of the Zoroastrians, the Buddha of the Buddhists, the Jehova of the Jews, the Father-in-Heaven of the Christians, give strength to us to carry out our noble idea! The star arose in East; it travelled steadily towards the West, sometimes dimmed and sometimes effulgent, till it made a circuit of the world, and now it is again rising on the very horizon of the East..... a thousandfold more effulgent than it ever was before." Will the world welcome it and thereby bring to an end the ever-recurring clash and conflict of ideas and ideals once for all?

Things In General

Marketing Of National Mark Produce

IN reply to a letter addressed by the Transvaal Indian Congress to the Department of Agriculture and Forestry a communication has been sent dated December 8; by the secretary of the Department which reads as follows:

"I note, you stress the apprehension of Indian distributors that 'the machinery of the National Mark Scheme may at some future date be utilised for eliminating Indian distributors...or to prejudice their security.' In reply hereto, I wish this fact to be understood: All that the National Mark Scheme can do and is expected to achieve, is, firstly, to encourage producers to supply to the market products of a defined and assured standard of quality, and thereby to make it possible for the buyer (distributor or consumer) to obtain what he requires with practically no risk or delay. And this, I maintain, must in the long run be of especial benefit to the distributive trade. It is quite clear therefore that the National Mark Scheme is not concerned, once the farmer has disposed of his National Mark produce, with its subsequent distribution—except in so far as the Department has to watch against any deceitful misrepresentation. The scheme is not intended to displace any class of person engaged in the distribution of fresh produce. I can therefore (with the approval of the Minister) give you the assurance that the Department has no intention, nor ever had, of using the National Mark Scheme in order to eliminate any existing channels for the distribution of fresh produce, still less of discriminating against any group of distributors."

[Note:—This sets at rest the doubt raised in these columns a few weeks ago. The only thing now remains is that the discrimination against Indians in the Newtown Market at Johannesburg should be removed which we hope the City Council will consider favourably.—Ed. I.O.]

The Mole And The Beam

The dictators never lose an opportunity to taunt the Western democracies, when these latter affect righteous indignation at the Nazi or Fascist oppression of the weak, on the by no means milk white record of European expansion in Asia and Africa. The *tu quoque* argument is difficult to answer and those who are touched to the quick find it convenient as a rule to ignore it. But they cannot be unaware of the fact, writes the *Hindu* (Madras), that subject nations everywhere are closely watching the dog-fight between the old

and the new Imperialisms and drawing their own conclusions all the time. The terrible persecution of the Jews in Germany, for instance, has excited universal sympathy. But Mr. Yomo Kenyatta, General Secretary of the Kikuyu Central Association, the most influential organisation that the natives of Kenya possess, pertinently asks whether in British colonies there is not ill-treatment of subject peoples going on to-day which is not less offensive. In Kenya it appears it is illegal for more than five people to meet together except for a religious purpose, and then a white missionary has to be present. The following incident reported by him is revealing:

A native friend of his, a Christian, went to church one day, and afterwards he invited four friends to his home to have tea before going to the evening service. While they were there a policeman called, and, seeing six people—including the woman who was serving the tea—arrested them and locked them up. At the court on the following day they were each sent to prison for two months and fined £7 10s. for having "illegally assembled."

How can Britain shut her eyes to these things and yet loudly vaunt her trusteeship of the natives?

A Wealthy Native In Durban

Mr. Israel Alexander, a wealth Native herbalist who lives in Durban in a £6,000 house has made plans for the erection of a block of flats for coloured people and shops for Natives on an adjoining property. As he is a native Mr. Israel has to get the approval of the Governor-General himself before he can acquire this land. And even before he approaches the Governor-General he must consult the Durban City Council, before which body his application has now been placed. Mr. E. B. Scott, the Town Clerk, has said that the municipal departments concerned have reported favourably on the application as the property would in no way be affected by the sale to the applicant, as he already lives there under conditions and standards approximating to European conditions, and is a man of ample financial resources and the district (Sparks Road, Sydenham) is mainly occupied by Indians and Natives. The Council's consent was now awaited before transmitting the application to the Governor-General. Mr. Israel's career, states the *Natal Daily News*, is the story of a Native who came from the raw life in the mountains of Basutoland to Durban where he set up in business as a herbalist. He employs 12 typists to look after his mail; sometimes he receives as

many as 500 letters a day. His trade is entirely with Natives. The interior of his home is luxurious with chesterfields, club easies, a grand piano, a cabinet radiogram, a marble shelf with porcelain ornaments, pictures by well-known South African artists, and chromium fittings. There is a nursery and schoolroom and a kitchen with many labour-saving devices, an electric stove and refrigerator.

League Of Nations Vice-President Resigns

Cardinal Hinsley, Catholic Archbishop of Westminster, has written to Viscount Cecil resigning the Vice-Presidency of the League of Nations Union. He considers that the Union has lost its essential all-Party and non-political character.

Social And Personal

THE Agent-General Mr. B. Rama Rau and his secretary Mr. Ridley paid a visit to Phoenix Settlement last Saturday and had lunch there. The Agent-General has left for Johannesburg whence he will leave for Capetown to be present during the Parliamentary session.

Mr. P. F. Kincaid, Commissioner for Immigration and Asiatic Affairs, and Mrs. Kincaid and their small son have gone to Capetown, where Mr. Kincaid will spend a few weeks' leave before taking up duty in Capetown for the duration of the parliamentary session.

Among the notable passengers to sail for India by the *Kenya* last Sunday were Mr. and Mrs. L. Bodasingh and Mr. and Mrs. R. Bodasingh and family. They are among the wealthiest cane farmers and property owners in Natal. They are going to India on a joy trip and will travel by first class or by special railway coach throughout India.

Miss Slatter of the Durban Indian Girls' School was a passenger on the *Kenya* which sailed for India last Sunday. Miss Slatter will visit India and thereafter tour Europe.

Mr. J. Ghengiah, the head teacher of New Guelderland Government Aided Indian School has left for East Africa on a short holiday per the *Kenya* on Sunday last.

Mr. and Mrs. V. S. C. Pather and their two children have gone to Port Elizabeth on Saturday the 17th. They are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Chetty.

South African News In Brief

Widows' Maintenance Grant And Old Age Pensions

APPPLICATION for the widows' maintenance grants and old age pensions for Indians are being dealt with by the Colonial Born and Settlers' Indian Association, which has been authorised by the Acting Chief Magistrate in Maritzburg to make representations to him which he will officially recognise. A deputation, consisting of Dr. M. R. Peters, the president, and Mr. K. Soobramoney the secretary, interviewed the Acting Chief Magistrate recently on the matter. The association therefore requests all indigent Indian widows with children of school-going age, Indian women over the age of 60 years, and Indian men over the age of 65 to report themselves at the association's office, 143, Relief Street, where their cases will be dealt with and forwarded to the Magistrate, for his attention.

Voortrekker Centenary Celebrations

Scenes unparalleled in the history of South Africa were witnessed at Blood River and Pretoria on Friday, December 16, when the Voortrekker celebrations reached a brilliant climax. The foundation stone of the Voortrekker monument near Pretoria was laid 100 years after the battle of Blood River. More than 100,000 people were present at the ceremony. 100 years ago on that day at the Blood River an eight-hour battle resulted in the defeat of the Zulu army of 10,000 by Andries Pretorius's band of 464 men and the triumph of the Voortrekkers' cause of making South Africa a White man's country.

Migration Statistics

Statistics of migration which have recently been issued show that there has been a net gain of 37,550 Europeans by migration during the last 14 years; immigrants by sea exceeded emigrants by 56,094, whereas emigrants via the land borders exceeded immigrants by 18,528. Although a loss to the Union, this is not a loss to South Africa. Non-European arrivals during 1937 numbered 5,097 (3,467 males and 1,630 females), and departures 2,922 (2,150 males and 772 females). Of the arrivals 41 per cent., and of the departures, 73 per cent., travelled via the port of Durban, and 46 per cent. of the arrivals and 8 per cent. of the departures via Komatipoort. Asiatics comprised the bulk of the non-European traffic, representing 90 per cent. of arrivals and 91 per cent. of departures. During 1937 there was a net gain in non-Europeans of 109 males and a gain of 600 females. Asiatic immigration to the number of 1,111—males 436 and females 675—stated their intention to settle in the Union, and 409 domiciled Asiatics—328 males and 81 females—left with the intention of not returning. The number

of settlers of other non-European races was 22, and 15 left the Union permanently. There was thus an increase of 709 in the non-European population by migration during the year. In the 14 years 1924-37 non-European emigrants exceeded immigrants by 12 332. The term "non-Europeans" in the statistics excludes Bantu.

Progress Of Natives

At a congress of the Bantu Ministers' Association held in Durban on December 10, a resolution seeking business college facilities for Natives was passed. The Rev. S. D. B. Ngcobo suggested that the Association should stop laying emphasis on political agitation and support all agencies conducive to the survival and fitness of the Bantu race. The Congress also pledged itself to take immediate steps to improve health conditions in mission reserves and locations, the most essential need being a permanent supply of good water. It was agreed that drink was "a great and degrading evil which plays havoc with the home, people and church," and native ministers are determined to unite with the churches in an effort to withstand the drink menace.

Indian Teacher On Education Tour

An Indian teacher, Mr. C. Kistan, of Verulam, is on an educational tour of the Union, on a motor cycle. He intends to cover 3,000 miles in four weeks, visiting Ladysmith, Johannesburg, Kimberley, Capetown, Port Elizabeth, East London and Durban. In Maritzburg he obtained autographs of the Mayor, Mr. F. J. Lewis, and the Superintendent of Education, Mr. F. D. Hugo.

New School For Indian Infants And Girls

On representations having been made by the Indian Women's League, the Department of Education has favourably considered a request for a Government Indian School for mixed infant boys and girls in Durban, and the suggestion is put forward that the Carlisle Street School is suitable for such a school. The League has now received confirmation from the Education Department that from the beginning of the next school term, January 30, 1939, Carlisle Street School will be converted to an extension of Dartnell Crescent School for lower standards and for a mixed infant boys and girls school. The monthly scale of fees applicable will be:—Infant Classes, 6d.; Standard I, 6d.; Standard III, 9.; Standard IV, 1s. These fees are nominal and are much less than the fees charged by any other schools. Many parents without the means to pay higher fees will now no doubt take advantage of the facilities now offered.

Durban Indian Boy Scouts On 3,000 Miles Tour

One hundred and twenty Durban Indian Boy Scouts will leave on December 27 on a 3,000-mile educational and publicity tour of the Cape, Natal and Free State. Mr. H. S. Done, Divisional Commissioner for Indian Boy Scouts in Natal, and president of the Natal Indian Scouts' Association, will be in charge. The tour has been organised by Mr. K. R. Nair, organising secretary; Mr. B. Woodeeth, chairman of the committee; Mr. N. Gunga, treasurer; Mr. R. Regnath, general secretary; and Mr. H. W. Bristow, organising scoutmaster. The tour will last 25 days and will cover Maritzburg, Ladysmith, Harrismith, Bethlehem, Kimberley, Beaufort West, Worcester, Wellington, Capetown (ten days), Riversdale, Mossel Bay, George, Port Elizabeth, Adelaide, Alice, Kingwilliamstown and East London. Costs are being paid by the Scouts themselves—the whole trip will cost them £5 10s. each.

King Edward VIII Hospital Fees Increased

A new tariff of fees for King Edward VIII Non-European Hospital, Durban, has been gazetted. It will take effect from January 1 and will increase the present fees for Native adults by 1s. a day and for Indians by 1s. 6d. a day. The charge for Native adults will be 3s. 6d. a day and for children (under 18 years) 2s.; for Indian adults 5s. and for Indian children 2s. 6d. Discretionary powers are given to the Medical Superintendent to admit patients free or at reduced rates.

Nylstroom Magistrate Honoured

Mr. J. D. Pohl, assistant magistrate at Nylstroom, has left on a month's leave before taking up his appointment as private secretary to General Smuts early in January. Presentations of a gold watch to Mr. Pohl and a hand bag to Mrs. Pohl were made on behalf of the Indian community by Messrs. Mosam and Bodhanja.

Umkomaas Drift Indian School

Remarkable improvement in the standard of the school athletics was evidenced on Sunday, December 4, when the Umkomaas Drift Indian School staged their sixth annual school sports on their school ground. Mr. H. Hammond, Chairman, Umkomaas Town Board, made a short speech in which he welcomed the Indian Agent-General, Mr. Rama Rau, who later presented the prizes. Mr. Hammond congratulated the Umkomaas Drift Indian School Committee upon their work. The manager of the school, Mr. G. S. Patel, garlanded the Agent-General and

(Continued on page 477)

Doings In India

Mahatma Gandhi On Palestine And The Jews

"MY sympathies are all with the Jews, but their cry for a national home does not make much appeal to me," writes Mr. Gandhi in his weekly journal, *Hartian*, discussing the Palestine question. "Palestine belongs to the Arabs in the same sense that England belongs to the English, and it is wrong and inhuman to impose the Jews on the Arabs. The nobler course would be to insist on a just treatment of the Jews wherever they are born and bred." Regarding the Jews in Palestine, Mr. Gandhi declares that if they must look on it as their National Home, it is wrong to enter it under the shadow of the British gun. They can settle in Palestine only by the goodwill of the Arabs and should, therefore, seek to convert the Arab heart. "There are hundreds of ways for the Jews to reason with the Arabs if they will only discard the help of the British bayonet. As it is they are co-sharers with the British in despoiling a people who have done no wrong to them," continued Mr. Gandhi, advising the Palestine Jews to adopt Satyagraha (non-violent resistance). "Let the Jews who claim to be the chosen race, prove their title by choosing the way of non-violence for vindicating their position on earth," concludes Mr. Gandhi.

Mahatma Gandhi's Activities

Mahatma Gandhi's Secretary Shri Pyarelal writes in a letter dated December 2 from Segaon: "Gandhiji is keeping extremely fit in spite of heavy work. As for his activities, you will find them mirrored in *Hartian* from week to week. His work is swelling in dimension and without any effort or deliberate plan on his part is assuming world significance. Time Spirit is at work and his work is being forced into inter-national prominence by sheer logic of events. His mission in North West Frontier Province is his biggest preparatory contribution. Miraben has gone to North West Frontier Province to help Khan Saheb in his programme of constructive non-violence among Khudai Khidmatgars. Mahadevbhai is here still convalescing after his recent nervous breakdown owing to over work.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru Returns To India

The urgent need to stand united and further strengthen our forces was emphasised by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in his first utterances at the great reception given to him at Ballard Pier, Bombay, on November 17, on his return from a tour of Europe. About 10,000

people were present at the Mole Station and Pandit Nehru was profusely garlanded when he stood on the platform specially erected for the occasion. Pandit Nehru said that he did not undertake the trip for reasons of health but purely to understand the changing world. It was his earnest hope that India in the very near future would take a high place in the affairs of the world. He reiterated that the happenings elsewhere in the world would necessarily have a far-reaching effect on India. He urged his countrymen to take an increasing interest in the affairs of the world. "The one thing I want to emphasise," Pandit Nehru said, "is that the world is to-day witnessing a revolutionary change. The map of the world is beginning to be re-written and re-drawn. Only those nations which are strong and united, forgetting their dissensions, can attain their freedom. The biggest problem for us," Pandit Nehru went on, "is to attain our freedom and to remove our poverty. It is our first duty, but even then we cannot forget the happenings in Spain, China and Palestine. Those events are bound to have their repercussions in this country." Pandit Nehru said that when he was in Spain, he had witnessed air raids and the other horrors of war. He was never a sentimentalist nor was he swayed by compassion. But the situation in Spain was, indeed, terrible. Food was the main problem and with the approaching winter, it would be even more acute. He hoped that those in India, who could afford it, would send a shipload of foodstuff to the people in Republican Spain. "Leaders in Spain asked me to convey a message to you and that is that their struggle is not confined only to their liberation, but represents the struggle of all the oppressed nations of the world. They expressed the hope that India would soon be free."

Appeal To Indian Christians

Under the auspices of the Y.M.C.A., Vellore, Mr. V. D. Sahayam, Secretary of the National Missionary Society of South India, Madras, delivered an address on "The Task of Indian Christians." Mr. Sahayam said there were 320 missions in India and 5,800 missionaries. Indian Christians, unfortunately, had conducted themselves, as though they were aliens to the country. On account of the social ostracism by cast-Hindus, when they embraced Christianity, they were thrown in the company of Western Missionaries more constantly with the result that they had become admirers of the West. There were numerous missions, making it impossible for all

Indian Christians to unite. Unless the foreign missionaries left India, and the Indian Christians were allowed to shift for themselves, there would be no chance of their getting united. As the Churches were foreigners' property, the Indian Christians had been brought up in a sort of subjection, and they should do their best to win perfect freedom to develop their own personalities.

India Must Follow Gandhiji

The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan, Minister of Education in Madras, addressing a public meeting at the Town Hall maidan at Coimbatore, made a survey of the international situation with reference to the recent European crisis and criticised the attitude of the British and French Governments in letting down Czechoslovakia in her hour of need. In spite of the boast that peace had been achieved, every nation was feverishly re-arming. These armed nations would one day be tempted to use their force against each other. What was India's position in this world of conflict? India was a disarmed nation. Her great leader Mahatmaji had taught them a new way of fighting brute force. India had still to fight her non-violent battle to win her freedom. In this coming fight they had to be solely guided by Mahatmaji who would show them the way. But before embarking upon this fight they must first learn to follow Gandhiji's teachings. They must all wear Khaddar, eradicate untouchability and bring about real Hindu-Muslim unity. The majority community must inspire confidence in the minority communities.

Dr. Tagore Warns India

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore in the course of his speech, presiding over a meeting held at Santiniketan when Dr. Megh Nad Saha F.R.C.S., gave a discourse to the students and staff of the Visva-bharati on "The need for a new philosophy of life for India." "We cannot go on blindly following the advice of the so-called friends of our country and let them exploit our resources for themselves. We need to keep pace with the march of time and specially require industrial enterprise and scientific culture. The days of courting poverty and plague in the name of spiritualism have gone for ever and we must realise that, however great our civilisation might be, it will crumble to dust unless we have adequate power to maintain it." Dr. Saha, in the course of his speech, protested against blind adherence to useless traditions and customs of the past and entered a strong plea for evolving a new philosophy of life for the nation, centering round political, social and industrial uplift lay in harnessing the forces of nature and making them available for industrial work by co-ordinated State effort.

SOUTH AFRICAN NEWS IN BRIEF

[Continued from page 475]

Mr. Hammond and presented a lovely bouquet to Mrs. Hammond. The headmaster of the school, Mr. M. S. Ismail, who read the annual school report, said that the Indian community of Umkomaas Drift owes a debt of gratitude to the Umkomaas Drift Indian School Committee and also to the school manager, Mr. G. S. Patel. Among the other speakers were Messrs. O. S. Naidoo, M. R. Varma and P. Gayadeen. Mr. B. Rama Rau then rose amidst applause. In the course of his speech he congratulated the Drift Committee on their fine efforts at self-help and assured them that he would do his utmost in the matter of Grant-in-aid to their school. The afternoon was made exceedingly interesting when Mr. Ally, the famous Eastern magician, mystified all present with his wonderful magical powers. Exhibition in boxing and skipping were also displayed by renowned boxers of Isipingo. A vote of thanks was moved by the headmaster of the school and the singing of the National Anthem closed the programme late in the afternoon.

Fairbreeze Government Indian School

The Fairbreeze Govt. Indian School held its annual picnic party and sports at the Westbrook Beach, Tongaat, on Monday, December 12. In spite of the unfavourable weather during the latter part of the day a fairly large number of parents and friends were present, and a most enjoyable time was spent. The catering was in charge of Mr. O. H. Saib. At the close of the day's sports, Mr. S. V. Naidoo distributed the prizes. The headmaster and staff of the school wish to thank the lorry owners, the donors and other friends who generously contributed in making the event a very successful one. Special thanks are due

to Mr. S. T. Naidoo for allowing the use of his holiday cottage at the beach without which the picnicers would have experienced considerable difficulties. Among those present were Messrs. O. P. Naidoo, M. M. Khan, M. Yusuf, S. V. Naidoo, S. T. Naidoo, R. Jeeawon, E. H. Saib, I. M. Khan, Moonhal, Benji, Sheik Adam and R. Lalkisson.

Prize-Giving At Sastri College

The annual prize-giving at Sastri College was attended by many Europeans and Indians, including the Agent-General for India, Mr. B. Rama Rau. In submitting his annual report, the headmaster, Mr. William Anderson, said that in spite of changes in the staff during the year their examination results had been good. Out of 82 scholars who sat for the Junior Certificate examination 59 passed. Six out of the 12 who sat for the T3 B examination passed. After the presentation of prizes, two plays, "The Border Line" and "Caliph for a day," were presented by the pupils under the direction of Mr. R. Warriner.

Indian Children Entertained At Mount Edgecombe

The annual school sports and prize distribution of the Mount Edgecombe Indian School took place at the Sheila Marshall Campbell Park. Altogether 500 children attending the Government and the private schools in the Mount Edgecombe district were catered for. The headmaster, Mr. G. Beechoo, referred to the many sporting and other facilities the Indians at Mount Edgecombe enjoy through the generosity of Mr. William A. Campbell. Prizes were distributed by Mr. Campbell, who asked the children to take keen interest in their Temple and not to give up the religion of their forefathers.

Dannhauser Indian School

The annual prize distribution of the Dannhauser Indian School took place recently at the school. Messrs. Sheik Abdool and S. C. Vawda handed the prizes. The headmaster, Mr. R. Loganathan thanked Mr. Sheik Abdool, the school manager, and Mr. Vawda for handling the prizes. And in his speech touched upon the urgent need for the erection of the proposed extension to the school.

Is India Fit For Self-Government?

Members of the Bharat Social Club met on December 16 at the Surat Hindoo Association Hall and debated on "Is India fit for self-government." Mr. S. J. Randeria was in the chair and was supported by Mr. P. G. Desai, president of the Bombay Presidency Hindu Association and Mr. L. B. Patel, hon. secretary of the Surat Hindu Association. There was a very lively discussion on the debate and Mr. Randeria complimented the Indian youths who took part in the debate and said that India was on the threshold of self-government according to the new constitution granted to India.—Contributed.

The Manor Magazine

The 10th issue of *The Manor Magazine* published by the Cato Manor Government-Aided Indian School is a very creditable production. It surpasses its past productions both in its outward appearance as well as reading matter. It is illustrated and contains interesting tit-bits by the pupils whose endeavour in originality, humour and intellect is worthy of praise. Such a production is in these days no doubt costly and if substantial contributions are not forthcoming from the parents it will, it is stated, necessitate the discontinuance of the publication or the resorting to the use of a duplicator.

The Sporting World

South African Indian Lawn Tennis Association

THE following are the fixtures for the non-European Singles and Doubles Men's Championship of South Africa to be played under the aegis of the above association at the Natal Spruit Indian Tennis Courts, Johannesburg:—Men's Doubles (Quarter Finals): December 24, 12 noon, (A) M. Hajee and C. F. Dupreez vs. G. Xorile and Matshaya (Transvaal); (B) Vander Aar and Eaherich (Transvaal) vs. Maharaj and W. Thomas (Natal). Semi-Finals: (C) Winners "A" vs. H. Jajbhay and Dupreez (Transvaal); (D) winners "B" vs. Molefe and Sikane (Transvaal). Finals: (E) Winners "C" vs. "D." Singles (Quarter Finals): (A) H. Jajbhay vs. Oliphant (Transvaal); (B) Maharaj (Natal Champion) vs. G. Xorile (Bantu Sporting Club Champion, Johannesburg); (C) O. A. Dupreez (Transvaal)

vs. W. Thomas (Natal); (D) Winners "B" and "C" vs. "A." Finals: December 26. Inter-Provincial Tournament for M. M. Govender's Challenge Trophy, Natal vs. Transvaal: December 27, at 1 p.m.

Dannhauser Cricket Club

The Dannhauser Cricket Club travelled to Newcastle recently and played against the Royals. Royals scored 75 and Dannhauser replied by scoring 94 (Loganathan 58). Royals second innings 72 for 8 declared (M. Guttoo 25). Dannhauser 34 for 1 (Loganathan 11 not out). Thus Dannhauser won on their first innings.

Blacksmith Becomes Champion

Eddie Boon, 18-year-old blacksmith's assistant, of Cambridgeshire, won the lightweight championship of Great Britain by knocking out Dave Crowley, the title-holder, in the 13th round of a championship fight scheduled for 15 rounds.

1939 Amateur Boxing Championship

At a meeting of the Rhodesian National Amateur Boxing Association the date of the 1939 South African Amateur Boxing Championships which are to be held in Bulawayo has been fixed for September 30.

INDIAN OPINION wishes to reciprocate Season's Greetings received from Messrs. Seligson & Clare Ltd, Messrs. John Dickinson & Co. (Africa) Ltd, Messrs. Spicers (S.A.) Ltd, and Messrs. Hans Magraj & Co., Durban.

INDIAN OPINION wishes to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of beautiful New Year Calenders from Mr. G. Varachia, representing Messrs. Lookhat Bros. & Co., Limited, Durban, Messrs. Choonilall Bros., Durban, and Mr. Samjee Devshi, Durban.

Messrs. Choonilall Bros. have imported from India a beautiful range of calenders which will be sent free to those who send 6d. postage to their address at 141, Grey Street, Durban.

Natal Provincial Administration

Natal Education Department

Reorganisation of Carlisle Street Government Indian Boys' School and Dartnell Crescent Government Indian Girls' School

Parents of Indian Children attending Carlisle Street Indian Boys' Government School and Dartnell Crescent Indian Girls' Government School are asked to note the following changes which are contemplated as from the beginning of 1939 school year:—

1. The staff and pupils of the Carlisle Street School will be transferred to the New School Building at Crabbe Street, Greyville. The school admits children from Standard I upwards and is intended more particularly for the upper Standards.
2. The courses at Dartnell Crescent Girls' School will be extended by the addition of a New Junior Department consisting of Mixed Infants' Classes and Junior Girls in Standard I to IV, which will be housed in the Carlisle Street Building.
3. Parents who intend to send their Girls for Secondary Education are advised that as Afrikaans is the second language at Dartnell Crescent School it is to the Children's advantage to enter the school not later than Standard IV unless they are already attending a school where they will receive Afrikaans instruction from the time they enter Standard IV.

Monster Sports Meeting Children's Gala Day

On Sunday, January 1, 1939, a monster sports meeting organised by the Durban Indian Municipal Employees' Society will be held, confined mainly to children and adults of the Indian Municipal Workers at the newly created Sports Grounds, adjoining the Magazine Barracks, Somtseu Road, commencing at 2 p.m. His Worship the Mayor, Councillor Fleming Johnston, has kindly consented to open the proceedings. Shri Bala Krishna's Orchestra will render musical items. The Deputy Mayor will distribute the prizes at the conclusion.

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