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SIR RADHAKRISHNAN IN DURBAN

MARITZBURG INDIANS' WELCOME

ON Thursday night, April 6, a welcome reception was given in honour of Sir S. Radhakrishnan by the Maritzburg Indians in the City Hall. The Mayor, Major E. J. Lewis, presided.

In the course of his speech Sir Radhakrishnan said they knew how to fly in the air, how to swim in the sea, yet they did not know how to live as human beings.

Despite the marvellous scientific progress the world had made mankind was still on a volcano. They could go round the world in eight days, there was enormous production of goods yet millions were starving. Youth was asking the question the world over if they were likely to survive the next war, or if they would get a job in this rich world. They were finding that loyalties were not in consonance with world unity today. They had their cultural bodies. Their universities were well equipped. They were given the capacity to do things, but that was not enough.

Mankind needed a reorganisation in their outlook. It was essential for spiritual development that man went beyond his intellectual cunning eventually finding that something sacred, the soul, which was holy and inviolate. Civilisation was an experiment in creation.

Professor Radhakrishnan added: "It is essential that we should adopt democracy if we wish to escape disintegration." Indian civilisation and culture, he went on, was still living in spite of pestilence.

India had lost her territory, but as for the sovereignty of the soul she still remained a sovereign State. "Her mysticism combined with Western humanism may yet form a wedlock to save the world," he concluded.

One of the distinguished speakers was Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr who said Sir Radhakrishnan's achievement in the philosophical sphere was yet another evidence of the continuing vitality of India's contribution to the common cultural stock of humanity. To South Africa he was a most welcome visitor.

"Apart from the general stimulus he is giving to our cultural life his visit is

significant in other ways. It should serve to remind both the European and the Indian sections in our land of the real greatness of the Indian nation."

Opening Of Veda Dharma Sabha Hall

On Friday morning Sir S. Radhakrishnan opened the new hall of the Veda Dharma Sabha in Longmarket Street, Maritzburg. The president of the society, Mr. M. E. Gooltheep David, said that the institution was founded in 1909 by Swami Shankeranand. Its objects were to encourage the study of Vedic religion and the vernacular languages.

"We in this country," he said, "feel that a knowledge of our mother-tongue is necessary to enable us to appreciate and understand our history, tradition and culture. Although we are South Africans, and regard this as our home, we cannot lose sight of the fact that it is only by cultivating one's mother-tongue and having a sound knowledge of it that we can continue to regard India as our spiritual home."

In congratulating the Indians of Maritzburg on the building of a cultural centre, Mrs. Rama Rau, wife of the Agent General for India, welcomed the attitude of the Veda Dharma Sabha in opening the hall to Indians of all creeds.

Sir Radhakrishnan, in opening the new hall said, "you cannot put chains on others without putting chains on yourself, if you try to humiliate another you will humiliate yourself. South Africa is great in leadership, and it will recognise its moral responsibility, for its own safety and security, to all those who have made their home in this country."

It was not in the interests of any community to feel that it was being used as a slave. The best course was to stand up for the right whatever the consequences might be.

Surat Hindu Association

A luncheon was given in honour of Sir Radhakrishnan by the Surat Hindu Association, Durban, on Friday afternoon in the Association Hall in Victoria

Street. Mr. B. M. Naik, the president of the Association, presided.

Among the speakers were Senator S. S. Brisker, Mrs. Rama Rau, Messrs. V. S. C. Pather, M. B. Narbath, A. P. Kaje, M. M. Gandhi, S. R. Naidoo, S. Naranadas and Dr. J. L. Dube.

Acknowledging the welcome, Sir Radhakrishnan referred to the lack of unity among the Indians of South Africa, though this was not confined to the Union. So long as this division existed this would always serve as a pretext for withholding what was their due. Referring to South Africa's racial conditions as a peculiar problem which was a challenge as well as an opposition, Sir Radhakrishnan said no unity could be created unless they put their interests below the interests of humanity. There seems to be a fear on both sides—hostility causing one and hatred the other.

Andhra Maha Sabha

The Andhra Maha Sabha of South Africa held a garden tea party at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. B. A. Naidoo, Grosvenor Road, Stella Hill, Durban, on Friday afternoon in honour of Sir Radhakrishnan, who is President-elect of the twentieth session of the Andhra Maha Sabha (India). Among those present were the Mayor, Councillor Fleming Johnston, the Mayoress, Mrs. Cyrus, Mrs. Rama Rau and other leading Indians. The gathering consisted principally of a large number of Andhra men and women, who had gathered from all parts of Natal. Mr. B. A. Naidoo, the patron, welcomed the distinguished guest on behalf of the Sabha representing the Andhra community and thereupon garlanded him.

Mr. V. M. Naidoo, the president, amidst applause, honoured their guest by nominating him an honorary member of the Andhra Maha Sabha of South Africa, and called upon Mrs. Rama Rau to present a suitably inscribed gold medal to the Andhra philosopher, on behalf of the Sabha.

Sir Radhakrishnan in expressing his thanks for the welcome given by the

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Sir Radhakrishnan's Departure

LIKE a bird of passage Sir Radhakrishnan came to us and flew away leaving us enchanted with his sweet melody. He sails to-day from Capetown for England. He was a great intellectual, moral and spiritual force in our midst, not only for the Indian community but for the whole of South Africa. It was South Africa's great fortune that such a great personality should have visited her. It was her misfortune that the visit was all too short. His visit was like a flash of light from heaven while the dark and gloomy clouds of war with all its horrors are hovering over Europe which, if they burst, will have repercussions over the whole world. It was, as it were, a Divine message to us all human-beings to awake and be alert before it is too late. After all said and done, Sir Radhakrishnan has said nothing new to us. He has only opened the pages of our scriptures before us. He has interpreted to us the highest ideals a man is enjoined to and should endeavour to reach. The note he sounded was doubtless the correct one but if it seemed too high for us to catch, it only showed to what depths of degradation we had sunk and were fast sinking. Is there any reason why there should be any racial bitterness and strife, why there should be so much greed and selfishness which leads to war between man and man if we could just shake ourselves sufficiently to an awakening to understand and to act up to what he has said to us. "Do not hate the divine human face," he said. "The injury done to the very least of them is an injury done to the whole."

Quoting to us the instances of the fall of Rome and Greece he pointed out that it is because of the spiritual and moral height to which India stands that she has survived in the face of pestilence. In his final message to Indians in South Africa Sir Radhakrishnan has told us in plain words

that we would be traitors to our great culture if we submitted to any humiliations that were imposed on us or to any insult to our self-respect. He said we would be traitors too to our great culture if we resorted to violent and vulgar methods to fight those humiliations and insults. He enjoined us to use the clean and sacred weapon which Mahatma Gandhi is using for the emancipation of India and which he is to-day offering the whole world in the place of war and which was first given by him to us in South Africa.

Sir Radhakrishnan has not entered into politics and yet he has said a great deal of political significance. He has said that politics divorced of religion is sheer barbarism. He has said enough to Indians in South Africa and enough to the Europeans of South Africa. If we could allow but a little of what he has said to sink in us and can persuade ourselves to act accordingly we would need no periodical hypocritical shows of round table conferences to solve even the most difficult of our problems, and racial bitterness and animosity as between Europeans and Europeans as well as between Europeans and other races would become a thing of the past. What little love and affection we have been able to show to that great and noble son of our Motherland is proof of the degree to which we have yet an appreciation of our great culture and civilisation. But true honour done to Sir Radhakrishnan will be in our earnestness in making an effort to imbibe the spirit which he has tried to infuse in us. No power on earth can do what Sir Radhakrishnan has done for us. He has supplied us with food. To eat it and to digest it is our job. Sir Radhakrishnan carries with him the best wishes of all his countrymen in South Africa. May he be blessed with health and long life to carry on his noble mission of bearing the torch of a great culture and civilisation to the sick and distracted world.

Third Round Table Conference?

MR. RAMA RAU, the Agent-General for India, had to suddenly rush away to Capetown last Friday from Durban where he was busy entertaining Sir S. Radhakrishnan, and the next thing we learn is that a third Round Table Conference between the Governments of India and the Union of South Africa to discuss the Indian problem will possibly meet in Capetown at the end of the year. This, it is stated, is as a result of representations made to the Union Government by the Indian Government through the Viceroy. The Cabinet, it is stated, has agreed to the principle of such a conference, or alternatively, some form of consultation. As far as can be ascertained at the moment, states the Parliamentary correspondent of the *Natal Mercury*, the Government will temporarily defer any action regarding the proposed local option servitude scheme and on the Asiatic Land Laws report. Its probable line of action will be a status quo in relation to the temporary protection of Asiatics in the Transvaal under the Feetham Commission recommendations. Normally this protection would expire on April 30 and the Government would have to legalise the matter by accepting the Feetham recommendations or making some other provision. It has not made any move as yet to adopt those recommendations.

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Mrs. Rama Rau, who proposed the toast of the principal guest, recalled her college days when she was a student and Professor Radhakrishnan was then the junior lecturer in Philosophy.

Mr. Duncan Burnside, M.P., in toasting South Africa, said most of them in the audience were South African-born. Indians had played their part in the development of South Africa, especially in Natal, where many had made the greatest contribution in the field of labour. To-day they were no longer so welcome, nor were they thought so necessary in the development of South Africa.

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Sir Radhakrishnan in the course of his speech said: "There are many who have recognised the fact that the Indian has not been a dead weight in this country. He had made a lasting contribution, and yet, given a chance, he will do still more. Natal brought out Indians for the purpose of developing the unexplored tracts. You cannot now make him suffer; nor can you entomb the spirit of man for all time."

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Indians of South Africa, the speaker said, must adhere to the example left by Mahatma Gandhi, who never dethroned the principle of brotherhood and had the love of all those following him. He appealed not to the spirit of greed but to the highest in them to follow his example which was not the regimentation of the dictators.

Indians could not acquiesce to anything humiliating to their self-respect, but they must fight cleanly. He (the speak-

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Adams Mission

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"The First Fifty Years of Durban," a beautifully bound volume, with the best wishes and goodwill of the citizens of Durban, was presented to Sir Radhakrishnan by the Mayor.

At Phoenix

Sir Radhakrishnan visited the Phoenix Settlement thereafter where he and Mrs. Rama Rau, were the honoured guests of Mr. and Mrs. Manilal Gandhi at a luncheon Party. There were present leaders of both the Congress and the Colonial Born and Settlers Indian Association. Mr. Manilal Gandhi after garlanding Sir Radhakrishnan and presenting a bouquet to Mrs. Rama Rau heartily welcomed them both. He said all the great personalities from India visiting South Africa had graced Phoenix Settlement with their presence and it gave them great joy and happiness to have had the opportunity of welcoming Sir Radhakrishnan. He expressed the hope that the presence of Sir Radhakrishnan in their midst would be taken advantage of in once again bringing together those in the community who were great friends in the past and had unfortunately been torn asunder for some years. The greatest honour that we could do to our distinguished guest was to unite together and work harmoniously in the common interests of the community.

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The future of their civilisation depended upon the nature of those values, to which it must pay adherence.

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The speaker submitted a plea for introspection. That was the gospel of Christ, of St. Paul and of Mahomed. The Kingdom of God was within them. But the European temperament was opposed to that ideal. They believed that the race was to the swift and the battle to the strong.

What was needed was asceticism, discipline, suffering, standing away from the things of this world, to gain victory over the soul rather than of the world.

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Orient Club

On Sunday, Sir Radhakrishnan was entertained to lunch at the Orient Club, at Isipingo.

Sir Radhakrishnan made an eloquent plea for better understanding between the people of the Union. Informal meetings, he said, such as provided by the Orient Club, were the surest way of destroying prejudices.

Club life, he declared, was democratic. The universities laid particular stress on the value of dining together. Here there were no consideration of race, parentage and ancestry.

The racial problems of South Africa were formidable, but differences which did not fuse need not become the subjects of conflict. The various groups in the Union should be allowed to raise themselves to their full stature. In their peace and contentment was the general happiness of the whole country.

Theosophical Society

On Sunday night Sir Radhakrishnan delivered a very interesting lecture at the Theosophical Society on "The Lord Buddha."

After the lecture, a bright function was given by Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee, at his residence in First Avenue, on behalf of the Parsee community. There was a programme of music and recitation by little children.

As a token of their goodwill, Mr. S. Rustomjee presented Sir Radhakrishnan, with an inkstand.

Acknowledging the gift, Sir Radhakrishnan said that he had heard of the work of the late Mr. Parsee Rustomjee, who was associated with Mahatma Gandhi, long before he had come to South Africa. It was a pleasure to him to know that his sons were carrying on the public work of their late father. Light refreshments were served.

Sir Radhakrishnan's Lecture On Gandhi And Tagore

The Beach Pavilion was found too small a place to accommodate the vast concourse of people including a very large number of Europeans when Sir Radhakrishnan last Monday night delivered his inaugural lecture of the Gandhi-Tagore Lectureship. Fortunately loud speakers were installed and hundreds sat outside on the lawns to listen to the great lecture with rapt attention. The lecturer described Gandhiji and Tagore as two great figures making valuable contribution to the wearied world.

Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr, M.P., proposed a vote of thanks to Professor Radhakrishnan. In doing so he said: "Though I know that many Indians are born in South Africa, India must always be their cultural homeland, and they must take their inspiration from that land. Every Indian, listening to that great Indian, Sir Radhakrishnan, must feel a sense of pride in belonging to a country which had produced such great men."

Speaking on behalf of Europeans, Mr. Hofmeyr said, "In dealing with the Indians in South Africa we must remember we are not dealing with a quarter million in this land, but with an outpost of 400,000,000 Indians; a nation which is rendering a great contribution to the culture of the world and has been a benefactor to humanity."

The chairman had referred to the introduction of Indians some 80 years ago. The labourers who had then come did not come with cultural gifts. Because of that the Europeans got a one-sided idea of Indian culture.

"India has a great record in art, literature and science. India's ancient civilisation has thrown up great men to the humanity of the world. In science, we have Bose; in Tagore, a poet; in philosophy, Sir Radhakrishnan, who is one of the greatest modern men in philosophy, and behind this trio we have the great spiritual influence of Mahatma Gandhi."

"With Mahatma Gandhi in this country there was a meeting with another of our greatest men, General Smuts. These men met and came into conflict, and now, though many thousands of miles apart, they are still friends."

"In our dealings with Indians we have learnt lessons in the past and we have yet to re-learn them. In that great Passive Resistance movement conducted by Mahatma Gandhi, South Africa had learnt that lesson of Indian greatness, and some badges of inferiority had been removed."

"South Africa once again learnt that lesson when Mr. Sastri came to this country, and a segregation legislation was introduced. We did not call it segregation. We politicians think that we can achieve the same purpose by calling a thing by another name, for instance, a spade could be called an agricultural implement. To-day I think there is the necessity of re-learning that lesson. To-day we are again passing through a phase to badge the Indian with inferiority, to take away his vested rights."

At a time like this, Mr. Hofmeyr said, Sir Radhakrishnan's visit to South Africa was very welcome and they were all grateful to him for his learned lectures.

Farewell Function

A farewell function was held in honour of Sir S. Radhakrishnan on Tuesday afternoon at the Drill Hall under the auspices of the Natal Indian Congress.

Mr. V. S. C. Pather, who presided said, Sir Radhakrishnan had not only captured the hearts but also the heads of all sections of the people of South Africa.

The Mayor, Mr. Fleming Johnstone said, Sir Radhakrishnan had done a tremendous amount of good by his

moderation and foresight, qualities especially valuable at the time when anti-Indian legislation was in the air. He had done not only service to the Indians by his sojourn here but to South Africa as a whole.

A silver salver, a coffee set and a leather bag were presented to Sir Radhakrishnan on behalf of the community.

Among the speakers were Mr. Duncan Burnside, Mrs. Rama Rau and Mr. A. I. Kajea.

Sir Radhakrishnan, in the course of his speech said, "it will not be possible to forget my stay in your country. I have received a salver, a coffee set and a bag to carry them in. It shows the Indian community's thought for details. I appreciate all that it has done for me. My wife will be particularly pleased with the prizes I have won."

Accounting for the enthusiasm of his reception by the Indian community, the speaker said that the general condition of the Indian life here was unnatural. Every patch of colour, every streak of light was therefore taken hold of as an opportunity to show how proud they were. It was an expression of inferiority, and was responsible for his being received with much pomp. There was also a feeling of pride in their own culture, a culture which was the longest in history and was still functioning, while Greece and its other old contemporaries had become names only. It had produced Asoka, and Akbar, and to day Tagore, Gandhiji and Iqbal.

"It is with a sense of pride that we belong to a culture not inferior to any in the world." This had its responsibility, went on the speaker. It was essential for Indians to stand up for their soul, and their manhood. He would say that it would be unworthy to acquiesce in an attack on their dignity. If they did they would be traitors to their culture. But they must never resort to violence or vulgarity for if they did they would be equally traitors to that culture.

In South Africa they had an example in Gandhiji, who was South Africa's contribution to India. His lesson was never to resist evil with violence, force with force. But to uphold their rights they should learn to die without killing. He begged them on his bended knees to believe that moral strength was stronger than physical power. He would appeal to them to consider when confronted with a difficulty, how Mahatma Gandhi would have acted in a similar position.

There was a shadow of regret that while the Indians in South Africa had been subject to common humiliation they still did not work as one people to-day. He hoped that the Indians would put away self in the interests of true humanity.

"May I tell you that throughout my stay in this country I have met with nothing but the greatest respect, whether I met Coloureds or Natives, Indians or Europeans. I met your Cabinet Ministers and I could not avoid discussing the Indian question. There was, I know, the will to deal with the question in a generous manner. It is possible to appeal, not without result, I am sure, to their highest sense of justice and humanity.

"I would ask you to behave yourselves and to do everything with the cleanest of hands and the cleanest of consciences

"I will follow your progress with sympathy and interest and will do all in my power to further it," said Sir Radhakrishnan in conclusion.

Hindu Tamil Institute

On Wednesday Sir Radhakrishnan laid the foundation stone of the new building of the Hindu Tamil Institute in the corner of Cross and Carlisle Streets. Mr Kuppie Murrie who presided, said that the new school, which would be a three-storeyed building, would cost £7,325, with equipment. The Provincial administration had voted a sum of £2,733 towards its cost and the balance was to be furnished by the Indian community.

"We very much appreciate the generosity of the Administration in giving us this large sum," said Mr. Murrie. "In this connection I shall be failing in my duty if I do not express our gratitude to Mr. J. MacLeod, Inspector in charge of Indian Education, through whose untiring efforts we have been successful in securing the grant."

Touching on the work of the school Mr. Murrie said that it would "be the means not only of imparting English education to hundreds of Indian child-

ren, but also of imparting higher education in the vernacular."

The Mayor, Mr. Fleming Johnston, congratulated the committee on its building programme. Such a step would considerably alter the educational policy of the Indian community. Last Sunday he had got an offer of 50 acres of land and it would require a sum of £20,000 before any scheme could materialise. He hoped that the effort coming from the Indian community would be supported by the Provincial Council and it would "face up to the job and do it properly."

Mr. R. Banks, the Inspector of Schools, Coast, said that the reference to 20,000 Indian children not being at school was to look at the gloomy side of Indian education. Since the Capetown Agreement in 1927, when there were 8,000 children at school, to-day the number exceeded 24,000. While looking forward to the expansion they must not lose sight of the progress made.

Sir Radhakrishnan after laying the foundation stone in the course of a brief speech humorously said that it is said that "if men dominate women it is barbarism and if women dominate men it is decadence."

These were the two extremes—but he wanted the Indians to avoid them and choose the middle path, he said in urging the Indians to give their girls the same education as they were giving their boys. There should be the same equality of opportunity for both. This fact was recognised by the ancient Hindus and the code of Manu strictly laid down the law that education was not limited to men only and that women were entitled to the study of all their books. He hoped that they would preserve this law and carry it on.

He was told, continued Sir Radhakrishnan that higher education would be imparted through the medium of the vernacular. He deprecated this movement, for it was essential that they should if they wished to conform to the Capetown agreement and the western standard to life have a thorough knowledge of the English language. They might have vernacular language at home but it would be dangerous to leave out English from the course of higher studies.

He saw that the Tamil Institute was not confined to Tamils only but to all. This was in accordance with the Tamil belief of "one God and one caste."

He trusted that Indians would always enlarge their outlook so as to keep it in conformity with the spirit of humanity and their own religious traditions, as defined in the Upanishads: "I do not want a kingdom; I do not want paradise; but I want love and the desire to allievate the sorrow of all those in distress."

"May this institution," said Sir Radhakrishnan in conclusion, "increase in number and may it be an institution of virtue and love for humanity."

Departure

A very hearty send off was given to Sir S. Radhakrishnan who accompanied by Mr. Rama Rau left by 3.20 train on Wednesday for Johannesburg en route for Capetown to board the *Winchester Castle* on Friday for England. There was a large crowd of men and women present and numerous garlands were presented wishing Sir Radhakrishnan bon voyage.

MR. HOFMEYR ON COMING CLASH OF COLOUR

ADDRESSING a meeting in Durban on the "Y.M.C.A. and the world to-day," the Hon. J. H. Hofmeyr, M.P., said that South Africa had been living recently in a period of setback in race relations.

There was a growing race consciousness among non-Europeans, and unless there was a change of heart on the part of very many Europeans, the country would see, as a result of the banding together of Asiatics and coloureds with the Bantu, a clash of colour much more serious and far-reaching than anything ever before experienced.

"Consciousness of difference is becoming more acute in the world and bitterness based on that difference is becoming more inflammable," said Mr. Hofmeyr. "Europeans in South Africa show increasing inclination to move in the direction of restrictive measures towards the removal of old-established rights.

"We Europeans take unto ourselves in this land the position of trusteeship, but we are usually not prepared to face the fact that our wards are going to grow up and attain majority status.

"The trusteeship is being used as a cloak to maintain superiority and

dominance. It is making possible the formation of a non European front."

"A few days ago a church synod in the Cape passed a resolution strongly condemning Communism. It is a long time since I have seen such a pathetic confession of weakness."

There was more professed Communism in the Cape Peninsula than anywhere else in the Union, although there was probably no more Communism in South Africa than there was 20 years ago, said Mr. Hofmeyr.

But it was making headway among the coloured people at the Cape because

their race consciousness was being stimulated. The fact that Communism was falling on fruitful soil was owing to the weakness of the church. In that part of the country, the church had lost the confidence of the coloured people.

"The world is, to a large extent, an un-Christian world where idealism is in retreat before despotism," continued Mr. Hofmeyr. "It needs renewal in the faith of our fathers in the belief of the personality of the individual as a gift of God. It needs spiritual revolution and that revolution must begin with in-

dividual men and women. I believe that such spiritual revolution is on its way. As evidence there is the spirit of the persecuted church in Germany. Pastor Niemoller and men like him are pioneers of the revolution."

In the resuscitation of the Y.M.C.A. was evidence that we are getting on with the job and doing our best to see that South Africa responded to the challenge.

Four branches of the Young Men's Christian Association re-assumed their national character after a lapse of 15

years over the week-end when 35 delegates from Johannesburg, Capetown, Maritzburg, and Durban met and re-formed the National Council of the Y.M.C.A. in South Africa.

Mr. Hofmeyr was elected president of the re-invigorated Council.

A step which delegates regarded as most important was the proposal to extend the work of the Y.M.C.A. among non-European peoples in the Union and the starting of a training course for non-European social workers under the aegis of the Y.M.C.A.

The Sporting World

Indian Soccer Opens Brightly

THE Durban Football Association opened its season on Saturday last at Currie's Fountain and the class of soccer played on the first day augurs well for a bright season. Avondale and Pirates appeared on the main ground, the latter being handicapped through their regular goalkeeper not appearing. On the day's play Avondale were decidedly superior and deservedly ran out winners by six goals to three. The next match between Stella and Star was the best of the afternoon, providing fast and spectacular soccer. The Stella side was light in comparison to their opponents. The final whistle sounded with Stella winners of a splendid game by two goals to one. The newly-recruited Afrtex team held the Springfield side to a draw of one goal. Whipsnade could not muster a side owing to a misunderstanding affecting the registration of several of their players, with the result that their opponents, Daffodils, had a walk-over. Among the juniors Warwickshire held sway for most of the period against Shamrocks, whom they beat by six goals to two, while Sastri College-Rangers match was a closer affair, ending in a victory for the Collegians by three goals to one. Sons of India drew with Daffodils in an even game with neither side scoring, and Robertsons had an easy task against Victorians, accounting for them by four goals to nil. In the juvenile section Shamrocks beat Stella by four goals to two and the Avondale-Sastri College B match ended in a draw of two goals each.

Natal Council Meeting

The council of the Natal Football Association met on Sunday at Currie's Fountain, when all the affiliated bodies, with the exception of Maritzburg County were present. The main item down for discussion were the allocation of fixtures, venue of the Sam China Cup tournament and a proposed tour of an Indian team from Mauritius. A draft fixture list was submitted to the house by the officials and with minor alterations was adopted, setting out the matches and dates for

both the Saturday and Sunday sections. The venue of the next Sam China tournament caused much discussion as it was felt that the Western Province Indian Football Association was not a properly constituted body as it did not play as an Indian entity but were subservient and a subsidiary body of the Western Province Coloured Association. It was eventually resolved to lodge an objection with the South African Board that the matter be fully investigated and if the Western Province did not conform with the constitutional aspect then a move be made for the change of venue to the next centre in order of rotation.

Correspondence revealed that a team of Indians was willing to tour Natal, provided the terms and conditions were satisfactory. This matter was left in the hands of the executive for a report prior to the next meeting.

Fixtures for the All-India Cup were drawn. In this competition the districts have been divided into sections, comprising of the Coast, with Durban, Durban Sunday League, South Coast and Mayville; Midlands with Maritzburg and Maritzburg County; and Uplands, with Klip River and Northern Districts. The first match will be played on August 12 between Coast and Midlands at Currie's Fountain and on the following day the winners meet Uplands at Clairwood.

A Correction

The hon. secretary of the Northern Transvaal Indian Cricket Association Mr. R. Vartharajaloo officially informs us that the report appearing in our issue of March 31, stating that a motion of no confidence was passed against the chairman of the Northern Transvaal Indian Cricket Association, was incorrect. The report was set to us by Mr. G. M. Chetty from Pretoria.

Mr. Sheikh Hamed Returns

There was a large gathering of Indians at the Point on Wednesday, April 5, to welcome Mr. Shaikh Hamed who arrived by the *s.s. Kenya* from Bombay. Mr. Hamed is a pioneer Indian merchant of

Durban and is one of the vice-presidents of the Natal Indian Congress. He is actively engaged and takes a keen interest in all matters connected with the welfare of Indians in this country, and he is highly respected by all sections of the community. He took a prominent part in collecting funds for an Anjuman Islam school at Rander. He specially went to India to have the school built, which is a magnificent structure built under his personal supervision, and it is gratifying to note that over one hundred children are being educated in it. Mr. Shaikh Hamed is well-known in the shipping circle, he being the local Indian Agent for the British India Steamship Coy.

Depot Road School Old Boy's Club

The Depot Road School Old Boy's Club was formed at a well attended inaugural meeting held at the school hall, on Sunday last, under the chairmanship of Mr. E. H. Moollen, the pro-tem secretary being Mr. K. S. Naloker. The following officials were elected:—Patrons: Messrs. A. Rai, S. L. Singh, G. R. Varma and M. A. Pillay; President: Mr. Sonny Manickum; vice-presidents: Messrs. Mayni L. Singh, Thumbadeo and T. Tottaram; hon. secretary: Mr. M. E. Moollen; hon. treasurer: Mr. Sam Pillay; hon. auditor: Mr. A. Rajub; committee: Messrs. Ganar Naidoo, Billy Singh, A. John, K. S. Naloker, S. Manickum, Sam Pillay and E. H. Moollen.

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India Letter

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

Mahatma Gandhi On European Crisis

WITH the European tension approaching breaking point, Mahatma Gandhi gave Mr. F. Birchall, the special correspondent of the *New York Times*, a message to the world as his contribution towards solving a situation which, he said, was rapidly becoming desperate. Mahatma Gandhi said: "I see from the papers that the British Prime Minister is conferring with democratic powers as to how they should meet the latest threatening developments. How I wish he was conferring by proposing to them that all should resort to simultaneous disarmament. I am certain as I am sitting here that this heroic act would open Herr Hitler's eyes and disarm him."

"Wouldn't that be a miracle," the correspondent asked.

"Perhaps, but it would save the world from butchery that seems to be impending." The Mahatma declined to add more.

"Isn't that enough for one morning," he asked.

Congress Attitude To War

Asked what advice he would give the Congress regarding his attitude should the Paramount Power become involved in a European war, Mahatma Gandhi pleaded that that was too difficult to answer at the time. He demurred also to a question whether he wished India to take her independence within the Commonwealth of Nations or outside of it.

"That again is difficult," he said. "I cannot say exactly where I myself stand on that. Both are difficult questions."

"But don't they go to the root of the situation?" "Wise journalists never go to the root," responded Mahatmaji.

Tripuri Congress

Asked if he was content with the result of the Tripuri Congress, he was still smilingly evasive.

"Contentment is bliss. That is one of your proverbs, isn't it?"

"Then let me ask: Is India making progress to your liking?"

The Mahatma became thoughtful and then said: "Yes, it is. I get frightened sometimes, but there is progress at the bottom and that progress is sound. The greatest difficulty is Hindu-Muslim differences. That is a serious obstacle. Therefore, I cannot say I see visible progress, but the trouble is bound to solve itself. The mass mind is sound if only because it is unselfish. Political grievances of both sides are identical, so are economic grievances."

During further conversation the correspondent asked Gandhiji if, in the present unrest, he had not some message which he might carry across the world moving men's hearts towards peace. His eyes gleamed at the word "peace" and bent his head in thought. I don't see at the moment an atmosphere which would carry my voice to all nations. Perhaps I am far in advance of the times."

"Might not it be said with equal truth that the times are falling behind you?"

"If you like," replied the Mahatma and again lapsed into silence until he suddenly said: "I am thinking over your suggestion. Should I again allow myself to become the laughing stock as

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has sometimes been the case? Should I?" (evidently he was aloud). But why not? Laughter is wholesome. Perhaps it may be a good thing. So take this as coming from me." He dictated a message that begins this despatch.

Trade Agreement

The Trade Agreement between India and the United Kingdom is signed. The linking of the preference for United Kingdom piecegoods with the offtake of Indian cotton by the United Kingdom on a reciprocal, graduated scale, preference for 82 per cent. of Indian exports to the United Kingdom a separate agreement to be negotiated with Ceylon; and reduction from 106 to 20 of United Kingdom items receiving Indian preferences—are the salient features of the new Trade Agreement.

The present Agreement contains notable modifications of the Ottawa Agreement; it keeps as large a proportion as possible of India's exports within the preferential field. The value of imports falling in the preferential cate-

gory, estimated at Rs. 18,75/- lakhs in 1935-36, has been reduced to an annual average of Rs. 7,61/- lakhs. Only 16 per cent. of India's imports from United Kingdom are subject to preference but 82 per cent. of India's exports to the United Kingdom are to enjoy preference or free admission.

The lowering of the duty on United Kingdom piecegoods is an important departure. It is, however, linked with United Kingdom offtake of Indian cotton and the benefits conferred by the new agreement are mutual. The existing drawbacks have been withdrawn by the United Kingdom from groundnut and are to be modified for linseed.

A preference of 10 per cent. *ad valorem* is given to such important Indian commodities as castor seed, coir yarn, cotton yarn, goatskins, groundnut, leather, linseed paraffin wax and oilseed cakes. A preference of 15 per cent. *ad valorem* is given to non-essential vegetable oils, dressed leather and certain jute manufactures such as cordage, cables, ropes and twines.

A preference of 20 per cent. *ad valorem* has been given to India coir mats and matting, cotton manufacturers and certain jute manufactures, such as sacks and bags. Such specific rates of preference are given to other commodities such as coffee, tea, rice etc.

In the report dated September 5, 1938, just published, the majority of the unofficial advisers to the Indo-British trade talks, consisting of Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Nawab Liaquat Ali Khan, Mr. G. D. Birla, Seth Kasturbhai Lalbhai and the Maharaja of Parlati-med, declare as unacceptable the Board of Trade's proposals communicated to them on August 13 at Simla. They have made their own proposals for a pact between the two countries.

Everything appearing in this issue of a political nature has been written and edited by Manilal M. Gandhi to express the views of INDIAN OPINION.

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સને ૧૯૦૩માં સ્થપાયું.

પુસ્તક-૩૭ મું, મુદ્રણ-૨૦૦૦, ડીનીકસ, શુક્રવાર, તારીખ ૧૪ એપ્રિલ ૧૯૩૯

અંક ૧૫

ડરબનમાં સર રાધાકૃષ્ણન

મેરીટઅર્ગમાં સત્કાર

એ પ્રીતિમાં આ દિના શુક્રવારની સાંજે સર રાધાકૃષ્ણનનાં આનંદ, મેરીટઅર્ગનાં સીટી હોલમાં સત્કારનો મેળાવડો થયા નહોતો. મેયર મેયર એફ. જે. લ્યુઇસ પ્રમુખસ્થાને હતા. સર રાધાકૃષ્ણન પોતાનાં ભાષણમાં જણાવ્યું કે આપણે હવે માત્ર હિંદી બોલીએ છીએ, સમુદ્ર માં તરતા બોલીએ છીએ પરંતુ મનુષ્યો તરીકે રહેતા બોલીએ નથી. વિદ્યાર્થી જન્મતાં અજબ પ્રવૃત્તિ કરેલી છે. જો તેઓ સંસ્કૃતભાષી તો હજી જવાબીમુખી પરજાએલી છે. આપણે આ દેશમાં જન્મતાં મુસાફરી કરી નાખી શકીએ છીએ, માલતી ઉપજાવવામાં થાય છે. જો તેઓ કરોડપતિ થાય, જો તેઓ ભરમાં યુવાનો યુવતીઓ છે કે આવતાં યુદ્ધમાં થઈ તેઓ મૃત્યુ શકે છે અથવા તો આ સમૃદ્ધિવાન જન્મતાં તેઓને કુધો મળી શકે? માનવીએ પોતાનું ક્ષત્રિય બદલવાની જરૂર છે. અધિક સમયગાળાં ઓડી. આખ્યાત્મિક વિકાસ કરવાની જરૂર છે. આપણે નાશ પામવા ન દેખીએ છીએ તો પ્રજાને રિવોલ્યુશન છે. હિંદુસ્તાન પર એટલી આક્રમક આબુલા જતાં તેની સંસ્કૃતિ અમને સુધારી આજે જીવતાં છે. હિંદુ પોતાની કુદૃષ્ટિ ગુમાવી છે પરંતુ આત્મા નાશ પામી જાય તો હજી સર્વોપરિતા ટકવી શકાય છે. આ પશ્ચિમના માનવવાદ સાથે પશ્ચિમ આખ્યાત્મિક વાદનાં સુમેળથી હજી પણ જગત બચી શકે છે. મા. જે. એચ. હાર્મસ્ટર ભાષણ કરતાં જણાવ્યું કે તરેશ્વરનાં સર રાધાકૃષ્ણનની સિદ્ધિ એ માનવજાતની સામાન્ય સંસ્કૃતિમાં હિંદી શાળા આપવાની મહાન શક્તિનું એક બીજું ઉદાહરણ છે. દક્ષિણ આફ્રિકાની તેમની મુલાકાત અત્યંત આવકારદાયક છે. આપણાં સંસ્કૃતિક જીવનમાં સામાન્ય એવું આપવા ઉપરાંત તેમની મુલાકાત બીજી રીતે પણ ધણીજ મહત્વની છે. આ દેશની યુરોપીયનો તેમજ હિંદીઓને તે હિંદી પ્રવૃત્તિ ખરી મહાનતાનું સંચિત કરાવનારી થઈ પડવી જોઈએ.

વેદ ધર્મ સલામત હોલની ઉદ્ઘાટન કરી શક્યા. શુક્રવારે સવારે સર રાધાકૃષ્ણને મેરીટઅર્ગની ભાગ આરંભ રોડ પર આવેલા વેદ ધર્મ સલા

ના નવા હોલની ઉદ્ઘાટન કરી શકી હતી, સલામત પ્રમુખે જણાવ્યું કે આ સંસ્થા ૧૯૦૯ માં સ્થાપી સંકરનાં દેશને સ્થપાયું હતી. તેનો હેતુ વેદ ધર્મ અને દેશ ભાષાનો પ્રચાર કરવાનો છે.

અને આ દેશમાં માનીએ છીએ કે એ અમે અમારો ઇતિહાસ, સંપ્રદાય, અને સંસ્કૃતિ જણાવવા મિત્રો હોઈએ તો અમારી માનુષીયતાનું જ્ઞાન અમારે ધરાવવું જોઈએ. જે કે અમે દક્ષિણ આફ્રિકાવાસીઓ છીએ અને આ દેશને અમારું જાતનું સમજીએ છીએ છતાં એટલું જો સમજીએ છીએ કે અમારી માનુષીયતાનું જ્ઞાન ધરાવ્યા સિવાય હિંદુસ્તાનને અમે અમારા આખ્યાત્મિક જાતનું સરીકે લેખી નહિ શકીએ.

સર રાધાકૃષ્ણને હોલની ઉદ્ઘાટન કરી કરતાં જણાવ્યું કે જો બીજાને તમે બેડી પહેરાવશો તો તમે પણ એ બેડીથી જકડાશો. બીજાને તમે માનવજાત કરી તમે તમારું માનવજાત કરો છો. દક્ષિણ આફ્રિકામાં નેતૃત્વ શક્તિ ધણી છે અને પોતાની જ સહસલામતી અને મજબુતીને ખાતર જોઈએ આ દેશને પોતાનો કરાશે છે. તે સવળાઓ તરફથી પોતાની નેતૃત્વ જવાબદારી સમજી જોઈએ.

કોમના એક પણ વર્ગને એમ લાગે કે તેનો ઉપયોગ શુદ્ધતા તરીકે થાય છે તો તે સવળા વર્ગને માટે તુકસાન કરે છે.

અરો માર્ગ અરો હકને માટે પરિણમનો અપાલ ક્યાં વિના લડવા જોઈએ.

સુરત હિંદુ એસોસિએશન.

સુરત હિંદુ એસોસિએશન તરફથી સર રાધાકૃષ્ણનના માનમાં શુક્રવારે ૧ વાગે એસોસિએશનના હોલમાં લંચ આપવામાં આવ્યું હતું.

ભાષણ કરનારાઓમાં મેસર્સ વી. એસ. સી. પથર, એમ. બી. નારાયણ, એ. આઈ. ગણ, મણીલાલ ગાંધી, એસ. આર. નાયક, સોરાખજી રસ્તમજી, ડી. નારાયણસ અને ડી. જે. એન. કુમે હતા.

મા. એમ. બી. નાયક પ્રમુખસ્થાને હતા.

સર રાધાકૃષ્ણને દક્ષિણ આફ્રિકાના હિંદીઓ માં એકસંપત્તિ ખામી હોવા વિષે જણાવ્યું અને

કેલું કે એ વસ્તુ કમનસીમે આજે દેશને મર્યાદિત નથી. પરંતુ જ્યાં સુધી આ તથાવતો રહેશે ત્યાં સુધી તેઓ જેના હક્કદાર છે તે વસ્તુ નહિ આપવાતે તેનો મહાના તરીકે ઉપયોગ કરવામાં આવશે.

વધુમાં સર રાધાકૃષ્ણને જણાવ્યું કે જ્યાં સુધી આપણે આપણા પોતાના લાભોથી માનવ જાતના લાભને પર નહિ ગણીએ ત્યાં સુધી એકમંથ થવાશે નહિ.

આંધ્ર મહાસભાનો મેળાવડો.

સર રાધાકૃષ્ણન પોતે આંધ્ર જાતીના છે અને હિંદી આંધ્ર મહાસભાની આવતી વીસમી બેઠક ના સભાપતિ ચુંટાયા છે. આ દેશની આંધ્ર મહાસભાના આશ્રય હેઠળ તેમના માનમાં એક ગાર્ડન-પાર્ટી રોડના હીલ પર આવેલા બી. અને મીસીસ બી. એ. નાયકના મુકામે શુક્રવારે અગેરે આપવામાં આવી હતી. આંધ્ર મહાસભાના તેમને માનનીય સભ્ય નીમવામાં આવ્યા હતા અને એક સોનાનો ચાંદ બેટ સામવામાં આવ્યો હતો.

સર રાધાકૃષ્ણને અંગ્રેજીમાં તેમજ થોડાક શબ્દો આંધ્ર ભાષામાં બોલી આભાર માન્યો હતા.

હિંદુ મહાસભાની બેઠકેટ.

સર રાધાકૃષ્ણનના માનમાં હિંદુ મહાસભા તરફથી મહા-શુક્રવારની રાતે મરીન હોલમાં બેઠકેટ આપવામાં આવી હતી.

મીસીસ રામરાવે મહેમાનની સલામતી લેતાં સર રાધાકૃષ્ણન તત્વજ્ઞાનના જુનીયર લેક્ચરર હતા તે વખતે પોતે તેમના વિદ્યાર્થીની હતા તે વખતનો પ્રસંગ વર્ણવ્યો હતા.

મા. કંઠન બનસાઈ જણાવ્યું કે હાજર થએલાઓનો મોટો ભાગ દક્ષિણ આફ્રિકામાં જન્મેલાઓનો છે. હિંદીઓએ દક્ષિણ આફ્રિકાની ખીલવણીમાં ખાસ કરી નાટાલમાં મહાન ફાળો આપેલો છે આજે તેઓનું આવકાર પુણ્ય આપવામાં આવતો નથી, તેમ દક્ષિણ આફ્રિકાની ખીલવણીમાં તેઓ જરૂરી છે એમ પણ માનવામાં આવતું નથી અત્યંત સંકુચિત વર્ણુદેશ પર રચાયેલો રાષ્ટ્રવાદ જોવામાં

(અનુસંધાન માટે જુઓ પાનું ૧૬૨)