

Indian Opinion

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NOTES AND NEWS

THOUSANDS of Indians are still in need of work and distress among them and their dependants is still acute. For the 40 men required to make up the 300 for the employment of whom the Durban Corporation was subsidised by the Union Government 395 lined up on the Indian Sports Ground last Saturday. The difficulty of selection when the claim of each is deserving is very great and so representatives of the Sir Kurma Reddi Unemployment Committee, with the consent of the men balloted the 40 places. The men receive 3/- a day for a week of 5 days, 1/6 of which is paid by the Durban Corporation and the other 1/6 by the Union Government. The Sir Kurma Reddi Unemployment Committee has spared no efforts to press the claims of the Indian unemployed on the authorities and on the Indian Agent. The employment of the 300 men on the relief works has barely touched the fringe of the unemployment question and the Committee appeals for more work for the Indian unemployed.

THE Government of this country has restored the salary cuts of its European employees but the lowly paid non-Europeans in service have not yet received any indication of wage cuts being restored. Indian railwaymen, who in the early days of the Union numbered thousands and have now as a result of the White Labour policy been reduced to some 300 men, are among the non-Europeans who are suffering from wage cuts. The Sir Kurma Reddi Committee is making representations on behalf of the Indian railwaymen.

ELSEWHERE in this issue we publish a report of the marriage of Mr. M. H. Leon Polak only surviving son of Mr. and Mrs. H. S. L. Polak with Miss Marie Eileen Lendrum in London. In wishing the married couple heaven's choicest blessings we have no doubt we are expressing the sentiments of all the Europeans and Indians in South Africa who have had the pleasure of knowing Mr. and Mrs. Polak.

ACCORDING to messages from India it seems that a conference of the leaders of the Indian National Congress has decided to continue the civil disobedience movement but has authorised Mahatma Gandhi to seek an interview with the Viceroy with a view to a settlement. Mahatma Gandhi likewise asked the Viceroy twice for an interview but the latter has refused unless the Congress on their own initiative abandoned civil disobedience. The Secretary of States for India, Sir Samuel Hoare, stated in the House of Assembly that the British Government concurred with the Viceroy's reply to Mahatma Gandhi. The campaign, it is expected, will start in August. "Although Gandhi is steering almost a lone course against the general desire of the country it is realised that he is sure of a certain following," says Reuter's message from Poona.

MR. S. P. Pillay, senior Interpreter in the Durban Court has retired on pension after 39 years in

Government service. Mr. Pillay rose from the rank of office boy in the Natal Government Railway. For some time he was an interpreter at Howick, and for the last 25 years he has been in Durban. Handsome tributes were paid to Mr. Pillay's long and faithful service on behalf of the Court staff by Mr. M. Graham, Chief Magistrate, Mr. Lang additional Magistrate and Mr. T. M. Naiker, president of the Natal Indian Farmers' Association. Mr. Pillay was presented with two beautiful suitcases from his late colleagues and from the Indian community.

CONGRESS OFFICIALS' HIGH-HANDEDNESS

WE are really amazed at the high-handed action of the Executive of the Natal Indian Congress in turning down the requisition of the Committee members of the Congress, calling upon the secretaries to convene a special general meeting of the Indian community, to voice its protest against the proposed colonization of South African Indians in other countries and matters incidental thereto. Apparently the officials both of the Natal Indian and the South African Indian Congress are more concerned about their word than about the honour and the feelings of the community. The feelings of the community are so strongly against any scheme which aims at clearing South African Indians out to other countries that they wish to have nothing whatsoever to do with it or any movement connected with it. Least of all are they willing to barter away the legitimate rights of some of their brethren to live in this country as self-respecting human beings for the happiness of others. In view of this the decision of the Executive of the South African Indian Congress to co-operate in the Government's inquiry into the possibilities of such a scheme came as a shock to the general public, and the feeling in Natal was the strongest, as any such scheme would naturally affect, most of all, Indians in that Province. Some were, therefore, proposing to hold an independent meeting of the public to condemn the action of the Congress. But sower minds prevailed and it was ultimately decided to act strictly constitutionally and not to abandon the Congress which has claimed to represent the Indian community all these years and has been recognised as such by the Governments of India and the Union. It was decided, therefore, by the Committee members of the Natal Indian Congress, under the rules of the Congress, to call upon the secretaries to convene a special

general meeting of the community to express their opinion on the proposed scheme. The rule in question distinctly says: the secretaries shall call such a meeting on receipt of a requisition signed by not less than nine members of the Committee. The wording is so explicit that it leaves no room at all for any discussion or for the secretaries to seek any further authority. In fact the object in framing this rule was that such a requisition may not be turned down. Therefore the duties of the secretaries were quite clear and it would have been quite within their powers to have convened the meeting. It was not for the secretaries to be led away by whatever views they may have held on the question. They could have given expression to them at the meeting. But obviously being disinclined to call the meeting they took the wrong step of putting the onus on the Executive. The Executive however ought to have known better. The proceedings of a meeting are always guided by the chair and the attitude of the chairman of the Executive is doubly amazing. Mr. B. A. Meghraj has many years of public service to his credit and we are a little sorry to have to criticise his action. We are surprised that he could not clearly see that it was not the requisition but the action of the secretaries and the motion put by Mr. B. M. Patel that were entirely out of order. The ground on which Mr. Patel's motion was based was no ground at all and if, at all, it were taken into consideration it could not stand because a Provincial body has surely the right to discuss questions affecting its own Province. It must be conceded also that our community in Natal has never once been given an opportunity to discuss this very important question. We are surprised, moreover, that being one of the signatories to the requisition Mr. Meghraj should have consented to take the chair at the executive meeting and to have actually voted in favour of the motion, for the motion was allowed to pass unanimously as was witnessed by our representative. However the deed is done. This was the very first executive meeting since the recent new elections of the Congress and it is a great pity that they should have committed an act which is bound to be censured by the public.

In view of the above facts we do not think the Congress officials have any grounds to complain against what has happened. The time has not yet come to sever connections with the Congress. If it does come there can be no reluctance in doing so where there is the higher question of the interests of the community to be considered as against the autocracy of a few officials. Has it not happened before? Did not the Natal Indian Association take the place of the old Congress which is still lying dead and that too when Mahatma Gandhi was at the head of affairs? But next Sunday's meeting called by the Colonial-born Indians, we are sure, does not contemplate that unhappy state of affairs. A request made to call the meeting under the banner of the Congress having been so bluntly refused as to outdo the bluntness of the wickedest Government, the next best step was to call it under the banner of Colonial-born Indians. But it is certainly not a meeting of mischief makers. It has the dignity and the

prestige of the Congress behind it, for its participants are veterans of the Congress with a brilliant record of many years' service and self-sacrifice in the cause of the community in whose interests they have been prompted to take this action. The meeting has our heartiest support, but with this one appeal: Let them not lose their heads; let them not be revengeful; let them have the best interests of the community at heart and let them not spurn the Congress, for the Congress is nobody's but theirs. It is the wishes and the interests of the community that the Congress officials have to consider. If they are unconscious of the fact let it be made clear to them at next Sunday's meeting.

As for the precise object with which the meeting is called, we would only say that there can be no swerving on our part. We are opposed on principle to any colonisation scheme irrespective of their being or not being any possibilities for such a scheme. There will be those who will say this is a policy of negation; that we are destructive but show nothing constructive. To such we would point out that the energies of the Congress might well be directed not to co-operating in exploring the possibilities of getting rid of South African Indians, but to persuading those that are leaving under the Assisted Emigration Scheme not to do so and to devising means to afford relief to them in their distress which is leading them to have recourse to that scheme. The Government of India may very well rebuke us for not doing anything in this connection after having pressed for and got a free hand to oppose the scheme. The Government of India too, through their Agent, could assist us, since they are no longer committed to the scheme, by bringing home to our brethren in this country the fact that conditions in India for them are wholly unfavourable.

There is also the question of affording relief to Indian unemployed. The little success that has been achieved by the joint efforts of the Sir Kurma Reddi Unemployment Relief Committee and the Agent is but a drop in the ocean and if the Government is not overzealous in affording relief the community might well be able to do something on its own.

Fountain Of Wisdom

No one, who is a lover of riches, or a lover of pleasure, or a lover of glory, can at the same time be a lover of men.—EPICURETUS.

Small souls inquire 'Belongs this man
To our own race, or class or clan?
But larger-hearted men embrace
As brothers all the human race.'

MAHABHARATA.

No race ever benefits in the long run, by domination over another race.—A. J. WILSON.

If one-tenth as much thought and money had gone to the humanization of humanity as has gone to the mechanisation of industry, the latter would have been the blessing it should be and not the curse it has largely proved so far.—DR. E. A. BURROUGHS.

Congress And Proposed Colonisation Scheme

Requisition For Meeting Turned Down

As a result of the decision of the Executive of the South African Indian Congress to co-operate in the Government's inquiry into the possibilities of settling South African Indians in other countries a requisition signed by 14 committee members to hold a general meeting was sent to the hon. secretaries of the Natal Indian Congress in terms of rule No. 29 of the Congress' constitution which reads as follows:

"The Secretaries shall call a special general meeting of the community on receipt of a requisition signed by not less than nine members of the Committee stating the reasons for the calling of such meeting, within thirty days of the receipt of the requisition giving due notice of the reasons for calling same."

The requisition dated July 15, 1933, reads as follows:

"Dear Sirs,—We, the undersigned members of the Committee of your Congress, hereby request you to call forthwith a Special General Meeting of the Indian community at 3 p.m. on Sunday next, 23rd instant for the purpose of protesting against the proposed Colonisation Scheme for South African Indians in other countries, and against matters incidental thereto.—(Sgd.) S. L. Singh, Satyadev, S. K. Maharaj, L. Gabriel, B. A. Maghraj, P. G. Naicker, M. H. Desai, M. B. Naik, P. Dayal, M. B. Laxman, S. B. Moodley, B. G. Desai, G. P. Poonater, T. M. Naicker.

An Executive meeting of the Natal Indian Congress was held on July 18 in Mr. A. I. Kaje's office, 176 Grey Street, to consider the requisition. Those present at the meeting were Messrs. B. A. Meghraj, A. Chowdhree, N. T. Bhoola, B. M. Patel, H. A. Thaker, Shaik Hamed, A. E. Essack, S. J. Raideria and L. Panday. Mr. B. A. Meghraj was in the chair.

Mr. B. M. Patel moved that, "the requisition was out of order in that it was felt that this was a matter that must be decided by an emergency meeting of the South African Indian Congress," and made a vigorous speech in support of his motion.

Other speakers stated that this was not the time to protest against the scheme as there was no scheme and that it was only an inquiry.

The motion was passed unanimously not even the chairman, Mr. B. A. Meghraj, who was one of the signatories to the requisition voting against it.

Highhandedness

The above decision came as a shock to the signatories to the requisition in view of the fact that the rule under which the requisition was sent was quite clear and left no room for such high-handed action on the part of the officials.

Much perturbed over this flouting of public opinion it was decided to call a mass meeting of Colonial-born Indians in view of the fact that this matter was of vital importance to them than anybody else and also that it affected Indians in Natal more than in any other Province. It was felt, moreover, that matters affecting Colonial-born Indians were receiving scant attention and that it was time they expressed their feelings independently, if the Congress was not prepared to do so on their behalf.

Accordingly a mass meeting of Colonial-born Indians is called for next Sunday when a large attendance is expected. A notice convening the meeting appears elsewhere in this issue.

Science does not tell the whole truth about things. Science is competent to tell us something about everything; but it cannot tell the whole truth about anything.—MR. C. E. M. JOAD.

Agent's Tour Of The Northern Districts

The Agent of the Government of India Kunwar Sir Maharaj Singh and Kunwarani Lady Maharaj Singh have been on a week-end tour of the Northern Districts of Natal, covering Newcastle, Glenco, Dundee and Dannhauser.

The Kunwarani was entertained to morning tea by a large gathering of European women and the Agent was the guest of the Mayor and Councillors at a civic lunch at Newcastle. The Muslim Young Men's Association gave a reception in the afternoon and a banquet was given in the evening by the Indian community in the Salisbury Hotel which was attended by a large number of Europeans.

The Agent addressed a public meeting in the Town Hall after the banquet. He made an impressive speech on the Indian problem. Comparing the conditions of the Indians in this country with those of the untouchables in India, the Agent is reported to have said that in India they were ashamed of their past treatment of the untouchables. "But what about your untouchables in this country," he asked. "What really is the Indian problem in view of the fact that Indians do not form three per cent of the population of the Union?" He gave figures showing that in 1911 Asiatics in Natal outnumbered Europeans by 35,000, whilst in 1931 Europeans outnumbered Asiatics by 18,000. Since 1911 there had been no further immigration from India, whereas European immigration had continued.

"These facts should assure you," said the Agent that there is not the slightest danger of the Indian swamping the European in Natal. If there were any danger of this, the remedy is in the hands of the Union Government by throwing open the doors of the other provinces to Natal's Indian population.

The Agent asked the audience to remember that India is rapidly becoming a self-governing dominion. "No power on earth can stop it. India has a population of 330 millions. Is it not desirable; is it not imperative that there should be good relations between your sub-continent and my sub-continent? You who think and you who read should have constantly before you a vision of a self-governing India.

"There are also Chinamen in South Africa and China has a population of 450 millions. Is it worth while to incur the ill-will of 800 millions of the population of the world?"

The Agent appealed strongly for a spirit of co-operation and goodwill.

The Kunwarani also spoke shortly and made an appeal, especially to the Christian spirit of the inhabitants of South Africa in dealing with the Indian problem.

At Glenco the Agent and the Kunwarani were entertained by the Glenco local board and the Indian community. A banquet was given in their honour at the Federal Hotel.

At Dundee

At a reception given in honour of the Agent and the Kunwarani at Dundee the Mayor, Mayoress and the chief Magistrate were present.

The Agent appealed to Europeans for a better understanding of the Indians. He said he had been greatly cheered by the welcome he and the Kunwarani had received since their arrival in South Africa.

Europeans in South Africa, he said, should not forget that South African Indians came from a country with fine traditions and a long heritage of culture. The Indian community had been a great economic asset to Natal and they had come at the behest of the people and government of Natal.

There were fine and good Indians, but people were too apt to generalise and easy generalisation was fatal to the mind, intellect and character. He urged Indians to educate their daughters as well as their sons and to show the Europeans that in their narrow sphere they could do their best.

The visitors were entertained to a civic luncheon.

Kunwarani's Appeal

The Kunwarani was entertained to tea at the house of Mr. V. G. Naidoo at Dundee where she met some of the prominent European and Indian women of the town. The Kunwarani appealed to the European women to help in the matter of higher educational facilities for Indian girls, to establish something in the nature of V.A.D. classes for them, or to help in any of the ways in which European girls are looked after. Dr. Genia Wilker promised to do what she could in establishing V.A.D. classes.

Addressing the Europeans the Kunwarani is reported to have said: "Your forbears came out of the old countries to and a new home to earn a better living. The poor Indians came to South Africa for the same reason. In however humble a capacity they came their reason for coming was still the same as yours. They have kept quiet under the burndens which have been placed upon them. Won't you show, shall I call it justice, and give the Indian girls who are having such a struggle a chance to develop their brains?"

"Look at your wonderful heritage of the Christian religion! By sharing it with others you would enlarge your own inheritance. You may tell me that public opinion would be against such a facility for an Indian child, but it is up to to create public opinion. Each one of you is responsible for public opinion."

A few of the European women present promised to help.

Indians In South Africa

Dr. Lanka Sundaram, M.A. Ph.D., (Lond.) the writer of "Indians Overseas" published by Messrs. G. A. Natesan & Co., Madras, has contributed an interesting article on Indians in South Africa to the *Indian Review*, (Madras). After referring to the disability of Indians and the agreements arrived at Dr. Sundaram concludes thus:—

"Indians in the Union do not want any special consideration on charitable grounds. What they want is recognition of their rights as human beings and as citizens of the land. Any day, the Union might secede from the British Commonwealth, and in that eventuality the Indian question in South Africa would develop into a first class international problem. The Reciprocity Resolution of 1918 at the Imperial Conference may be pressed into the service of the Union Government to discriminate against the Indian population, but Mr. Burton's commitment and pledge that they would be treated as citizens of the country and would not be penalised for being coloured people is there to convince the world of the justness of our claims. The solutions of the International Conference on Immigration and Emigration, which were accepted at Rome in 1924 both by the Indian and the Union Governments, are there to lift the Indo-South African question to an international plane. India and the Indian community in South African should more and more look to the Hague and the Permanent Court of International Justice than to London and the Privy Council for adjudication of the present dispute in case such an occasion, as is bound

to be in the near future, arises. Even under the present imperfect constitution when the Government of India is not a people's government, our Administration has put up a strenuous fight for the recognition by the Union authorities of the just claims of Indians in South Africa. In this, they have the co-operation of the entire nation with them. It is to be expected that such co-operation would always be available in the future. If the Transvaal Indian community does not get what that are entitled to through constitutional channels, the Government and the people of India should strengthen their hands in their resolve to offer passive resistance, both morally and materially. As Mr. Bajpai had retorted when the Paddison Committee was face to face with South African delegates, if the Indian Legislature passes an Act refusing admission to India for repatriates from South Africa, the situation is bound to be extremely complicated and, after all, will compel the Union Government to recognise our rights in that country. But caution is bound to yield fruitful results. There should be no stampede on the part of the Indian community in South Africa. The innate justness of the Indian cause in the Union, as well as the tried powers of the Indian community to march on towards the desired goal with unflinching step, are bound to succeed in the long run."

An Interesting London Wedding

(From a Special Correspondent)

An interesting marriage took place on the 10th June, at St. Clement Dane's Church, Strand, London. The young bridegroom was Mr. M. H. Leon Polak, only surviving son of Mr. and Mrs. Hy. S. L. Polak, and the bride was Miss Marie Eileen Lendrum, member of a well-known family formerly resident in Nottingham. They had known each other for several years. The service was conducted by the Rector of the Church, and the Rev. C. F. Andrews, and the latter largely contributed to the atmosphere of spiritual aspiration and beauty that pervaded the lovely old Church, where Dr. Johnson once worshipped.

Among the guests of note present or who had sent gifts to the young couple were Sir B. N. Mitra, High Commissioner for India, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Sir Phiroze Sethna, Sir Manubhai Mehta and family, Sir V. Krishnamachari, Sir Mirza Ismail, Dr. and Mrs. K. N. Katju, Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Mr. Sachchidanand Sinha, Mr. M. A. and Miss Jinnah, and Begum Shah Nawaz.

At the reception at the Waldorf Hotel which followed the ceremony, a cable was read out that had been received that morning from Mahatma Gandhi, in which he sent his blessing to Leon Polak and his wife. This cable is amongst the things that the young couple will treasure, as the Mahatma has known Leon Polak since his birth—I might truly say before—and this blessing forms a further link in the life of this young man, starting out now on an independent road, with the life and aspirations of India, a country which has had so great an influence in all his previous years and where he spent some of them.

It is not often that a gathering so representative of the great religions and the various races of the world takes place at a function of this kind, and one which carried throughout so strong a feeling of sincere good-fellowship and affection as made the ceremony on the 10th June one of memorable importance, not only to those directly concerned with the marriage, but to all those attending it.

The Oxford Group

(By "A Secret Disciple")

Thirty years ago I was listening to John R. Mott appealing to students at Cambridge University to take up their stand on the side of Christ. It was an appeal to the will. A year or two later he returned and preached the subject from a new angle. He now presented the claims of Christ on the individual life because of what he had accomplished on its behalf. We were not surprised to experience more lasting results from the second visit.

I think I have discerned a similar change of front in the message of the Oxford Group which owes its origin largely to Dr. Mott's discovery of Buchan. To-day everyone is appealed for a life absolutely given up to Jesus Christ, that each may know Him as a living Reality and as the Expression of the Heavenly Father's love.

Many Christian churches have become meeting places for many who are unprepared to surrender all to God, though they like to participate occasionally in some short act of public worship. The question has been asked why, among some Christian communities, it is so easy to be admitted to Church membership, when, in others, enquirers are submitted to long tests involving sore persecution.

One notices an entire absence of ritual or ceremony in the Oxford Group; even the scriptures are used, not as an indication of the acceptance of the inspiration of the whole; but merely as a means to prepare all for receiving a message from God suitable for each fresh day's experience.

There is the sharing of past experience with the object of finding a common way out, for sin is called by its true name and open confession and forsaking of it are demanded.

Some Indians in Natal have drawn attention to the difference which exists between revealed Christian truth and institutional religion amongst Christians. The Eastern mind is, perhaps, better able fully to grasp the Christian message than the European mind. It would therefore be interesting to learn what attitude it has towards this new and wide-spreading Christian appeal.

Amongst the Indian community of Natal we have the all-embracing mind of the Hindu which has an instinctive leaning towards ceremony and ritual and the more conservative Moslem mind which frights shy of any tendency to superstition. Perhaps too much superstition is less to be feared than too little faith, but it would seem that the Moslem element may serve as a protection against too great an adoption of superstitious practices and magic, both of which have sometimes tended to disfigure the pure Christian faith.

Such enthusiastic advocates cannot visit a district without clearing a real stir in the spiritual sphere and, as the motive is creating for the revival of true religious faith, we may expect useful fruit in many directions as result of this campaign.

Swamping?

The following are comparative population statistics for Natal:—

	Europeans	Asiatics.
1911	98,000	181,000
1931	133,000	163,000

Is the fear of Asiatic encroachment justified? Do you know that nearly 13,000 Indians left Natal since August 1927 under the assisted emigration scheme and that only 265 have returned?

News In Brief

The new Tennis Courts at Currie's Fountain will be officially opened on July 30th at 8 p.m. either by Mrs. S. L. Singh or the Mayoress, Mrs. O. Lea.

Mr. C. K. T. Naidoo, President of the Transvaal Indian Congress, we regret to learn, is seriously ill. Mithian, his son who was a member of the Transvaal contingent, has had to return to Johannesburg, as the result of a telegram received.

Messrs. A. P. Palini and V. Koopman, teachers accompanying the Transvaal team, cycled to Durban recently, taking 6 days to negotiate the long journey. They are cycling back to the Rand and leave Durban on Friday 21st inst.

The Rev. B. L. E. Sigamoney, in his official capacity as manager of the Transvaal Schools Soccer Team, as well as the officials of the Durban Indian Schools Football Association, desire to express their deep gratitude and thanks to farmers and others for goods received; to Messrs. C. R. Naidoo, T. G. Pillay, Harricomb and Mr. S. Sigamoney for their voluntary assistance in the culinary department; to the Rev. W. H. Satchell for the loan of the St. Aidan's Mission Hall and lastly to all those who contributed so largely to the success of the tour.

The Rev. B. L. E. Sigamoney leaves by car for the Rand on Monday 24th July.

The building of the new Native Hospital at Congella, to cost £120,000, will commence in August. This will be the biggest non-European hospital in the Union.

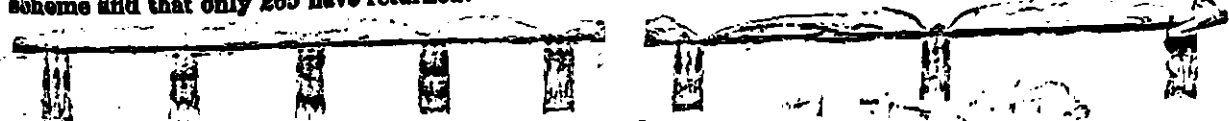
New Scales For Natal Indian Teachers

We have pleasure in drawing the attention of pedagogues to the revised regulations governing the appointment, transfer, scales of salaries, status and discipline of Indian teachers in Government Indian schools, which appear in the official Gazette of the Province of Natal dated June 29.

After having had their patience overtaxed in recent months, Indian teachers, for the present at any rate, will no doubt experience a sense of relief at the publication of these new scales.

The new regulations, with the exception of those referring to grades and salaries, are almost identical with the regulations previously in existence. But note, however, must be taken of the important rules regarding the grading and classification of Indian teachers. These new regulations are of extreme importance as they denote an entire change in the Education Department's policy towards Indian teachers, in the way of grading. The classification of Indian teachers is now dependent solely upon qualification, which, from all angles must be viewed as a change for the better. Those with high qualifications and degrees are given the consideration that has long been their due. The status of the Indian teacher has in consequence been considerably enhanced, and Indian teachers throughout Natal, particularly those with the requisite qualifications, will benefit to some extent from the new changes which take effect from July 1st.

Below are the revised scales of salaries:—



(1) HEAD TEACHERS.

Grade.	Annual Average Attendance.	Minimum Qualifications.	Salary Scales. Min.
Primary IV.	71-105	T.4	200-12-236
Primary III.	106-265	T.4 with University Junior Certificate or Indian Teacher's Senior Certificate with Matriculation. T.3 with Matriculation.	216-12-264
Primary II.	266-425	T.3 without Matriculation or T.4 with Matriculation.	228-12-300
Primary I.	Over 425	T.3 with Matriculation.	240-15-330

(2) ASSISTANT TEACHERS

Class of Post.	Qualifications.	Salary Scale—Men.	Salary Scale—Women.
A.	Indian Teacher's Junior Certificate	90-6-114 *9-132	76-4-92 *6-104
B.	Indian Teacher's Senior Certificate	90-6-114 *9-141	76-4-92 *6-110
C.	T.4	114-9-150 *12-174	94-6-118 *8-134
	T.4 (without Matriculation) Senior Indian (with Matriculation)	114-9-150 *12-186	94-6-118 *8-142
D.	T.4 (with Matriculation)	126-9-162 *12-198	102-6-126 *8-150
	T.3 (without Matriculation)	126-9-162 *12-210	102-6-126 *8-158
E.	T.3 (with Matriculation)	147-9-174 *12-224	116-6-134 *8-174
F.	T.2	162-9-216 *12-264	128-6-164 *9-200
G.	T.2 (with recognised University Degree)	188-12-260 *15-320	148-6-184 *9-220

N.B. * Signifies that before proceeding further in the scale the teacher must obtain a special Efficiency Certificate.

The Transvaal Schools Soccer Touring Team

A very happy contingent of Transvaal School boys under the management and paternal care of the Rev. B. L. E. Sigamoney, has been in Durban, for the past three weeks, on a soccer tour undertaken in response to an invitation from the Durban and District Indian Schools Football Association, whose guests the visitors have been during their sojourn in Durban. The team represents the Witwatersrand Indian Schools and Juvenile Football Association, which amalgamated body has been in existence for the past three years. The trip is thus an official tour made in reciprocity to the tour which it will be remembered, was undertaken by the Durban Schools Association to the Transvaal last July.

Viewing the results of the tour, the team, it will be seen, has been the victim of fluctuating fortunes but the party is nevertheless happy and cheerful. The boys are looking well and have apparently benefitted considerably from the change of climate. When they return to the Rand on Saturday (20th inst.) they will indubitably carry back with them happy and pleasant reminiscences of their stay by the sea, which some of them had never seen before.

The following are the results of the tour:

Cato Manor Old Boys	lost	2-1
Sastri College	lost	3-1
Tongaat	won	2-0
Carlisle Street	won	2-0
Sydenham College	won	3-0
Depot Road	lost	2-1
DURBAN	lost	5-1
Carlisle Street, Old Boys	lost	5-3
Roosfontein	drew	1-1

Grand Farewell Reception

A farewell reception was given to the Transvaal visitors by the Durban Schools Football Association on Wednesday evening, 19th July, in the Carlisle Street School. There was a very large crowd present. The concert programme included a variety of items—singing, music and physical displays.

The President of the Durban Association, Mr. E. Sigamoney then thanked the visitors for coming down in response to their invitation and hoped that these inter-provincial matches would become an annual and permanent feature. Among other speakers were Messrs. T. M. Naiker, M. K. Naidoo, A. Chondree, J. Somasundrum, B. Bhagwan, G. Singh, Dr. Mistry, Rev. W. H. Satchell, Rev. Sundrum, Kid Motes Singh, Francis and Rev. B. L. E. Sigamoney.

Tea was then served followed by dancing.

Sporting News

(BY SPORTSMAN)

After 17 years of incessant toil, the Blue Belts have annexed the Durban League Cup (Saturday division). Sydenham United, who curiously have not lost a match this season, but have drawn three, are one point behind the leaders.

In a fast and interesting match on Saturday, 15th July, the Pirates beat the Sastri College, in the Senior division, by 4-2. The Pirates, who are now district finalists, will play the Schools of P. M. Burg on the 5th of August for the Senior Natal Cup.

The Transvaal Schools' Fouring Team on Saturday were once more unfortunate in sustaining the heavy defeat of 5-1 at the hands of a Durban team selected from the various schools. Mr. T. M. Naicker, President of the Teachers' Society, was in charge of the whistle.

The Junior Intertown was played in Durban on Saturday the 15th inst. Durban by emerging easy victors by 7-1 thus annex the Reddyar Cup. This trophy was presented by Mr. R. M. Reddyar in 1904.

Sunday Results (16th July):
Sons of India 5. Clare Estate 2
Swifts vs. Rovers — Walk over for Swifts.

A representative gathering of tennis enthusiasts assembled on Tuesday, July 18, at Carrie's Fountain. Advocate A. Christopher was in the chair. "The Durban Indian Tennis Club" was then officially formed. Elections were held and Messrs. C. M. Pillay (President), G. Singh (Capt.), and M. Cundan (Secretary) were nominated, with powers to co-opt, to draw a constitution for the new body.

The Leg-theory-cum-bodyline bowling war is again raging in England. Larwood vigorously supports the theory which won him so much success, and notoriety, too, in Australia recently. But, Hobbs, the veteran batsman, we are glad to see, opposes the measure which, he rightly avers, will deprive cricket of its attractiveness.

Indian athletes, will be interested to learn that the new world's record for the mile is 4 mins. 7 8/5 secs, set up by Lovelock of Oxford.

BOXING ANNOUNCEMENT

It is officially intimated that Sunny Thomas (Capetown) will meet Mottee (KRI) Singh in the Durban Town Hall on September 2nd.

Weddings

Peters-Powys

A very pretty wedding was solemnised in the Lorne Street Wesleyan Indian Church on Saturday afternoon, July 8 at 3 p.m. between Gabriel Peters, a son of the late Mr. Joel Peters (Clerk and Indian interpreter of the Stanger) and Miss Susan Powys of Marebank. The Rev. R. Choonoo presided. A reception was held in the afternoon and in the evening, the numerous guests were entertained to dinner in Singh's hall, in Warwick Avenue, following which there was music.

SINGH—SINGH AND SINGH—PANDAY

A grand double wedding took place in glorious weather at Tugela on Friday, July 7. Mr. S. Panday of Maritburg was the officiating priest at the ceremonies at which Miss D. Ranghi Singh (2nd daughter of Mr. & Mrs. Ranghi Singh of Tugela) was married to Mr. B. B. Singh, son of the late Mr. Singh of Kimberly, and Miss S. Ranghi Singh (third daughter) was married to Mr. B. Panday, the youngest son of the late Mr. G. Panday of Durban.

There was a big gathering present among whom were the Hbdasingh Brothers, Messrs. Rampotal of Nonoti, R. B. Maharaj, B. B. Mahathoo, B. A. Megbraj, B. Purmasir and Pundit Bhawani Dayal. There were also several presents, a list of which was read out at the conclusion of the ceremony.

A Review

"Indians Overseas"

"Indians Overseas" by Dr. Lanka Sundaram, M.A., Ph.D. (Published by G. A. Natesan & Co., Madras: Rs. 1-8 or 2sh. 8d.) is the first systematic study of the manifold problems faced by the 26 lakhs of Indians in different parts of the world. A distinguished student of politics and economics, Dr. Lanka Sundaram has made a name for himself as a competent enquirer into India's extra-territorial problems. The present study of the condition and prospects of Indians Overseas is a handy and authoritative book dealing with every aspect of the life of emigrant Indians. "Indians Overseas" is divided into 10 chapters:—Introductory Survey; Kangan System for Ceylon and Malaya; Indians in Ceylon; Indians in Malaya; The Indenture system; Indians in the West Indies; Indians in Fiji, Mauritius and Canada; Indians in East Africa; Indians in the Union of South Africa; and Epilogue. Every chapter is an epitome of a thorough study of the Indian question abroad and each must help our countrymen both in India and in the emigrant countries to appreciate the vast nature of India's Overseas problems. Written by one who is thoroughly conversant with the condition of our countrymen abroad, "Indians Overseas" is primarily intended for the layman, but politicians and others would derive equal benefit from a study of this very interesting and valuable monograph.

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ઈન્ડિઅન ઓપિનિઅન.

પુસ્તક ૩૧ મું.

ફ્રીનીક્સ, શુક્રવાર, તારીખ ૨૧ જુલાઈ ૧૯૩૩

અંક ૨૯

નોંધ અને સમાચાર

મી. પોલાકના પુત્રના લગ્ન

મી. અને મીસીસ પોલાકના એકના એક પુત્ર મી. લીચે ન પોલાકના લંકનમાં મીસ મેરી એલીન લેનકમની સાથે લગ્ન થયાં છે. તેમને આશિર્વાદ આપવાને હાંદના પ્રતિષ્ઠિત નેતાઓ જેવા કે સર તેજ બહાદુર સંઘે, સર શ્રીરાજ શેઠના, સર મનુભાઈ મહેતા, શ્રી. એમ. આર. જ્યંકર, એમમ શાહ નવાજ વિગેરે હાજર હતા અને હાંદિસ્તાનથી ગાંધીજીએ પણ શુભાશિર્વાદ આપનારો સંદેશ મોકલ્યો હતો. અને પણ મી. અને મીસીસ પોલાકના મુપુત્ર અને પુત્રવધુને અનેક શુભાશિર્વાદ ધ્વજીએ છીએ અને તેમનું ભવિષ્યનું જીવન સુખમય અને આજીવનનીવડો એવી પ્રાર્થના કરીએ છીએ અને તેમ કરવામાં અમને ખાત્રી છે કે મી. અને મીસીસ પોલાકના સંબંધમાં આવનાર આ દેશના સઘળા હાંદીઓ તેમજ યુરોપીયનોની લાગણી બ્યક્ત કરીએ છીએ.

બેંકાર હાંદીઓ

બેંકાર હાંદીઓ હજુ હજારોની સંખ્યામાં પડેલા છે. જે ત્રણસો હાંદી બેંકારોને નોકરી આપવાને ઇચ્છનની કાર-પોરેશનને યુનીયન સરકાર તરફથી નાણામંદ હાથે મળી છે તેમાંના બાકીના ૪૦ જેવાને અથા શનીવારે ઇન્ડિઅન રપોર્ટ'સ ગ્રાઉન્ડર બેંકારોને ઉભા કરવામાં આવતાં ૩૯૫ ઉભા થયા હતા. જ્યારે બધાનેજ નોકરીની ઘણીજ જરૂર હોય સારે પસંદગી કરવી મુશ્કેલ થઈ પડે છે. એટલે સર કુર્મા રેડી અનએમ્પ્લોયમેન્ટ કમીટીએ બેંકારોની સંમતિથી માળીસને માટે કમીટીઓ નાખી હતી અને તે પ્રમાણે માળીસની પસંદગી કરી હતી. આ માણસોને પાંચ કિલોસના અડવાડીયાને માટે રોજની શી. ૩ નો પગાર અપાય છે જેમાંથી શી. ૧-૬ ઇચ્છન કારપોરેશન આપે છે અને શી. ૧-૬ યુનીયન સરકાર તરફથી અપાય છે. સર કુર્મા રેડી અનએમ્પ્લોયમેન્ટ કમીટીએ હાંદી બેંકારોની સ્થિતિ વિશે સરકાર તેમજ એજન્ટ ઉપર દબાણ લાવવાના ધણા પ્રયત્નો કર્યા છે જે કંઈક અંશે સફળ થયા છે. પરંતુ કંઈ ૩૦૦ માણસોને નોકરી મળવાથી બેંકારોના પ્રશ્નનું સમાધાન થઈ શકે તેમ નથી. હજુ ઘણાને નોકરી મળવાની જરૂર છે.

રેલવેના હાંદી નોકરો

આ દેશની સરકારે પોતાના યુરોપીયન નોકરોના પગારો ઘટાડેલા તે પાછા ચઢાવેલા છે પરંતુ એજા પમારવાળા પોતાના યુરોપીયનેતર નોકરોના પગારોમાં કંઈ પણ વધારો થયેલો જાણવામાં આવ્યો નથી. રેલવેની નોકરી કરતા હાંદીઓ જેમની સંખ્યા સાઉથ આફ્રિકાનું યુનીયન સ્વપાયું

તે વખતમાં હજારોની હતી તે હવે સરકારની ગેરરી મજુરીની નીતીને પરિણામે ત્રણસો જેટલી થઈ ગઈ છે તેઓનો પણ ઉપર જાણવેલા યુરોપીયનેતર નોકરોમાં સમાવેશ થઈ જાય છે. સર કુર્મા રેડી રીલીફ કમીટી તેઓને માટે રજુઆતો કરી રહી છે.

“ઈન્ડિઅન ઓપિનિઅન”

શુક્રવાર, તા. ૨૧ જુલાઈ ૧૯૩૩

સાઉથ આફ્રિકાના હાંદીઓને અન્ય દેશોમાં વસાવવાને સુચવાયેલી કોલોનાઇઝેશન સ્ટીમ કોંગ્રેસના અમલદારોની અને તેને લગતી બાબતો સામે નવાબશાહી વિરોધ દર્શાવવાને હાંદી કોમની એક ખાસ બહેર સભા યોજાવવાનાં કમીટીના મેમ્બરો તરફથી કોંગ્રેસના સેક્રેટરીઓપર મોકલવામાં આવેલાં રેકવીઝીશનને ઉડાવી દેવામાં નાટાલ ઇન્ડિઅન કોંગ્રેસની એકએકયુટીવે બતાવેલી નવાબશાહીથી અમે વિસ્મય પામ્યા છીએ. દેખીતી રીતે નાટાલ ઇન્ડિઅન કોંગ્રેસના તેમજ સાઉથ આફ્રિકન ઇન્ડિઅન કોંગ્રેસના અમલદારોને કોમની ઇજ્જત અને લાગણીઓના કરતાં તેઓનાં વચનની વિશિષ્ટ ચિંતા થઈ પડી છે. સાઉથ આફ્રિકાના હાંદીઓને અન્ય દેશોમાં ધકેલી દેવાની સરકારની કાઈ પણ યોજનાની સામે સમરત હાંદી કોમનો એટલો સખ્ત વિરોધ છે, કે તેવી યોજનાની સાથે કે તેને લગતી કાઈ પણ હિસચાલની સાથે તે કશો સંબંધ રાખવા માંગતીજ નથી. અને તેથી, જેને તેઓ આ દેશમાં સ્વમાનપ્રીય મનુષ્યો તરીકે રહેવાના પોતાના વાજબી હકો ગણે છે તેને માટે, પોતાના અન્ય લાઇઓ, કે જેમને આ દેશમાં રહેવાનો તેઓના જેટલોજ હક છે, તેઓના હકોને વેચી દેવાનો તેઓ સરકારની સથે સોદો કરવા ન ધવિષ્ટે એ સ્વાભાવિકજ છે. આ બેતાં સાઉથ આફ્રિકન ઇન્ડિઅન કોંગ્રેસની એકએકયુટીવે એવી યોજનાની શક્યતાઓની સરકારી તપાસમાં સહકાર આપવાનો ઠરાવ કર્યો તેથી સામાન્ય જનતાને જમરો આઘાત થયો છે, અને નાટાલમાં તેની વિરુદ્ધમાં લાગણી સૌથી વધારે ઉચ્ચરેયેલી છે કેમકે તેવી કાઈ પણ યોજનાની અસર આ પ્રાંતના હાંદીઓની ઉપર બેસક વધારેજ થશે. તેથી કેટલાક લોકો તો કોંગ્રેસના આ પગલાંને વખોડી કાઢવાને એક સ્વતંત્ર બહેર સભા યોજાવવાનો વિચાર કરી રહ્યા હતા. પરંતુ વધારે શાંતતાથી વિચાર કરનારાઓના દબાણથી આખરે એવો ઠરાવ

