

# INDIAN OPINION

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## NOTES AND NEWS

### For Indian Girls

DR. FRENI MANCHERSHAW, the new Indian lady doctor, was recently the guest of the Durban branch of the Association of University Women whose meeting was held in 34 Acontt's Arcade. In the course of her speech Dr. Manchershaw referred to the existing need for the services of an Indian women doctor—a need which had made its appeal to her to come to Durban, despite the fact that the work must of necessity be uphill at the commencement. There were many obstacles to be overcome, one of the first and most urgent needs being the provision of adequate hospital accommodation and facilities for the Indian community. Her brief experience here had revealed another pressing need, namely the necessity for the higher education of Indian girls. Their present High School was not in a suitable position to make it popular in the Indian community. She appealed for the co-operation and goodwill of the European community to enable her adequately and be worthy to cope with her great task here. Mrs. Reim, the secretary, spoke of the efforts of the efforts the University women were making to investigate conditions of secondary education among girls of all races in Durban and Natal. They pledged themselves to assist Dr. Manchershaw in her efforts to promote the higher education of Indian girls.

### Proposed Restrictions On Ownership Of Land

THE practicability of restricting privately-owned land, falling within certain defined areas of the borough, to European occupation, is at present being investigated by the Durban Corporation's Town Planning Advisory Committee. Legal opinion on the matter has been sought. Since 1922 the municipality has incorporated the Anti-Asiatic clause in the conditions governing the sale of town lands; the area to which this restriction applies now totalling 220 acres (freehold) and 36 acres (leasehold). The question of extending the restriction to other land in private ownership was recently discussed by the Town Planning Committee, when it was pointed out that endorsements or other restrictive conditions of ownership can only be effected—as the law now stands—when properties are in course of transfer.

A report is now awaited from the town solicitors on the question of the measures which the Corpora-

tion may competently take, to restrict by endorsement on title deeds, privately-owned land to European occupation. If the proposed scheme fructifies the position of Indians in Natal in regard to ownership of land will be no better than their brethren in the Transvaal. It will not do for the community to sit quietly and watch. They must be up and doing.

### Reverend Andrews Coming

INDIANS in South Africa will be pleased to learn that Rev. C. F. Andrews who is at present in England working for the relief of Bihar will be leaving for South Africa on May 11 and will spend four months in the Union mainly in Natal. The Reverend Andrews is a lover of peace and was sincerely hope he will bring peace with him.

## Indian Opinion

FRIDAY, APRIL 27TH, 1934

### DESTRUCTION OF SLUMS

ELSEWHERE in this issue we reproduce provisions of the Draft Slums Bill which is now before a Select Committee of Parliament and which confers upon Municipalities and local authorities drastic powers to enable them to destroy the slums. Slums are a credit to no country or people and there is a world-wide movement to get rid of them. It is the duty of every section of the population to assist the Government in this very laudable act. But there is just one fear that makes us tremble and our past experience fully justifies our fear. In countries other than South Africa where steps are taken to clear the slum areas provision is first made for the people who would be driven out of the slums. In South Africa too, we know, provision would be and is made in the case of the white races but there are hardly any white slum areas in South Africa. Wherever there are slums there are found Natives and Indians and coloureds living in dire poverty. We are not unconscious of the fact that there are some of our own landlords who care only for the income they can gather from their tenants and are utterly callous about the conditions in which they are housed. Our sympathy does not go out to them so much. What we are perturbed over is as to what is to be the lot of those who will be thrown out

the streets as a result of the working of the legislation? What provision is made to house them elsewhere should they be driven out of their present quarters? This is a question which should not be overlooked. The Bill provides for a destructive policy. It should also provide for a constructive one. But we know how very difficult it is to expect the Government to bring forward a constructive policy for non-Europeans. At a meeting held in Pretoria only the other day of the Reddingsbond Mrs. E. G. Jansen, wife of the Speaker of the House of Assembly, said the Natives were the cause of so many Afrikaners living in dire poverty and that the presence of the Indian was one of the greatest dangers threatening this country. Natives are the sons of the soil and eighty per cent. of the Indians are also sons of the soil. But the Afrikaner finds them burdensome and if it were in his power he would certainly not hesitate in applying poison gas to get rid of them. The next best thing is to deprive them of all the rights they may be entitled to as human beings and to thoroughly neglect them leaving them at the mercy of the Creator. How could one expect a constructive policy for them from rulers with such a mentality? This is why we shudder to think of what evils will be perpetrated under this otherwise a very good piece of legislation.

In the meantime we would advise all our brethren who may be responsible for slums anywhere not to wait for the legislation to be enforced but to take prompt steps to comply with the requirements of the sanitary and health laws and thus not be found guilty but be helpful in every way in clearing up the slums. Our Social Service Committee which has been doing very useful work ever since its inception can do a great deal in educating our people in this connection.

### THE LATE MR. ISMAIL

A. H. MOOSA

THE very sad and sudden death at the early age of 44, of Mr. Ismail A. H. Moosa at Port Jeddah in Red Sea on his return from his pilgrimage to Mecca, a short notice of which appeared in our last week's issue, removes from the life of Durban a distinguished Indian merchant and an aspiring young man. The late Mr. Ismail Moosa was the eldest son of Mr. A. H. Moosa, an old and prominent merchant of Durban and Mrs. Moosa who had accompanied their late son to Mecca and it is painful to think that this calamity should have befallen them in the midst of their joy of having successfully terminated their pilgrimage, far away from their homeland and their near and dear ones.

The late Mr. Moosa was from his young age very enthusiastic and public spirited. In the active days of Passive Resistance when Mahatma Gandhi was in this country and stalwarts like the late Mr. Parsee Rustomjee and Mr. Dawood Mahomed were still living Mr. Moosa took a very keen and lively interest in the important discussions and movements in the interest of the Indian community. Blessed as he was with wealth the late Mr. Moosa was never found wanting in giving his bit to any

worthy cause when he was called upon to do so. He was educated in South Africa at the Higher Grade Indian School and was brought up to live the western standard of life. The late Mr. Moosa was one of the many who could prove to the hilt that Indian merchants were not "living on the smell of an oil rag," a phrase very often used by anti-Asiatias. He was the very first Indian in South Africa to import a Rolls Royce car for his personal use. This is but a single instance to prove that Indian merchants do not all send away their money to India. The late Mr. Moosa believed in living in Rome like Romans and had there been no restrictions on the movements of Indians in South Africa Mr. Moosa would have been found second to no European of his standing in his mode of living. The late Mr. Moosa had joined his father's business in Field Street in 1909 and left for Bombay in 1914 where he managed the Bombay office till 1927 when he returned to Durban.

The late Mr. Moosa had done an extensive tour of the world and had established business connections in Mauritius, Reunion, Madagascar, Egypt and Italy. He was so keen to travel that even after the pilgrimage to Mecca it was his desire to visit Angora and return via Europe to South Africa.

During the Balkan War when Ohannes Bey visited the Union for funds for the Red Crescent Society the late Mr. Moosa was one among the many to actively support the movement and was the treasurer of that Society.

He was treasurer of the Indo-European Council until just before he left for Mecca.

He was noted for his hospitality and was host to many distinguished personages at his residence at Cowey Road such as the late hon. Mr. Gokhale, members of the Paddison and Habibullah delegations from India and several others.

The late Mr. Moosa was keenly interested in education and wished the Indian Youth to be a successful businessman even as he was and for this reason had provided scholarships for commercial education at the Aligarh College in India, and we are given to understand that he has bequeathed his properties in India for such scholarships.

The late Mr. Moosa leaves behind a widow, a son eight years old, three daughters, his old parents and younger brothers to mourn their loss. We extend to them all our heartfelt sympathy in the very great loss sustained by them and pray that the soul of the departed may rest in eternal peace.

### Fountain Of Wisdom

*If civilisation will not accept the Indian and the coloured, then the sheer urge of survival will in time drive these people to the ranks of uncivilised Africa with consequences none can foresee.—THE NATAL ADVERTISER.*

*Where and when have you heard that a man being the slave of lust and wealth has been able to liberate another or to show the path of God to him? Without himself being free, how can he make others free?—VIVEKANAND.*

## Closing Of Slum Areas

### New Draft Bill

The acquisition and expropriation of land, the demolition of property and the closing of areas declared to be slum areas, are among some of the wide powers suggested for municipal authorities in the draft Slums Bill, now before a Select Committee of Parliament. The Bill is one of the most far-reaching on housing that has yet been drafted.

The Durban Town Council has appointed a special committee, comprising Councillors Shearer, Kemp and Fyfe, with the Borough Health Officer and Borough Engineer, to scrutinise the clauses and frame amendments for submission to the committee.

### Durban's Scrutinising Committee

It is considered that in its present form the Bill throws too heavy a financial burden on the municipalities. First of all it is laid down that: "It shall be the duty of the local authority to take all lawful, necessary and reasonably practicable measures (a) for preventing or remedying or causing to be prevented or remedied all nuisances in its district, and (b) for ensuring the provision of suitable housing for the inhabitants of its district.

If it is reported to the local authorities by the M.O.H. that a nuisance exists in or upon any premises or any part thereof, the owner may be served with a notice calling upon him to show cause why such area should not be declared to be a slum.

### Drastic Powers

Should the area be declared a slum then the powers of the municipality are both drastic and complete. The Town Council can sign an order calling upon the owner to remove the nuisance within three months or, if the local authority is satisfied that any dwelling comprised in the slum is so dilapidated that repairs are likely to be ineffective the building must be demolished.

The owner in the meantime must deliver to the Town Clerk a list, signed by him, of: (a) the names of all occupiers of the slum; (b) his documents of title to the slum; and (c) the registered mortgage bonds over the slum.

Every occupier will then be served with notice, but if the owner refuses to carry out the directions the local authority may then break up the houses at his expense, sell them or the materials by public auction and close the area to any occupier whatsoever.

No rent of the slum or of any portion shall be recoverable from any person in respect of any period during which the owner of the slum is forbidden to permit him to occupy the slum.

Apart from buildings the local authority may acquire by agreement or expropriation any land comprised in a slum and any land which adjoins or is near to the land acquired. The acquisition has to be approved by the Minister, and if the local authority and owner cannot agree on the price an arbitrator may be appointed.

Orders of ejectment may be obtained against persons on the grounds that they are occupying a slum.

There will be no exemption on the ground of lack of other accommodation. The section dealing with this makes the point unmistakably clear.

### Other Accommodation

First, a declaration in terms of the Act of any premises as a slum shall not be invalid by reason of the fact that other suitable accommodation is not available, provided, "that it shall not be competent for the local authority to make such a declaration in respect of any premises upon the sole ground that adequate provision for the separation of the sexes is not made in such premises, unless the local authority is satisfied that suitable accommodation for the occupiers of such premises is available, where adequate provision exists for the separation of the sexes."

Other provisions are: "No person shall be excused from complying with the directions contained in an order issued by the local authority, under the Act, by reason of the fact that other suitable accommodation for the occupiers of the slum affected by such order is not available.

"If the local authority notifies the owner or any occupiers of the slum of other accommodation available to the occupiers of the slum affected by any such order, the local authority shall not, thereby become bound to provide such accommodation or any other accommodation for such occupiers of the slum."

The local authorities to which the Bill will apply are Bloemfontein, Capetown, Durban, East London, Johannesburg, Maritzburg, Port Elizabeth and Pretoria.

### The Schedule

The schedule to which premises must comply is as follows:—

1. No room wholly or partly used by human beings for sleeping in shall be occupied by a greater number of persons than will allow 400 cubic feet of free air space and 40 square feet of floor space for each person aged 10 years or more and 200 cubic feet of free air space and 20 square feet of floor space for each person less than 10 years of age; provided that under no circumstances shall any latrine or any passage, staircase, landing or cupboard or any out-building, garage, stable, tent, storeroom, lean-to, shed or loft be used for sleeping in by any human being, unless its use for that purpose has been approved by the local authority.

2. No dwelling, or part thereof, shall be occupied by such a number of persons that the sleeping accommodation is insufficient to allow of persons of opposite sexes over 12 years of age, other than persons living together as husband and wife, being segregated in separate rooms, separated from one another by brick walls or partitions extending from the floor to the ceiling and of such construction as is in the opinion of the medical officer of health reasonably sufficient to render such segregation effective.

3. Every dwelling, or part thereof, shall be provided with one or more latrines, in such numbers that there shall not be less than one latrine for every

12 persons or fewer than 12 persons, not less than two latrines for more than 12 persons but not more than 24 persons, and so forth, occupying such dwelling or part thereof, and in such position or positions as to be accessible to all the occupants with reasonable convenience.

4. Every dwelling, or part thereof, shall be provided with accommodation for the preparation and cooking of food, adequate for the use of and readily accessible to each tenant or sub-tenant by whom any room or rooms therein is or are occupied under separate tenancy or sub-tenancy; and where in the opinion of the medical officer of health it is necessary that separate accommodation in respect of each such tenant or sub-tenant for the preparation and cooking of food be provided, such separate accommodation shall be provided.—*Natal Advertiser*.

## CURRENT TOPICS

COMMENTS AND CRITICISM

(BY BHUSSMÁSŌR)

### White Girls Behind The Counter

The whites in South Africa are never satisfied with any changes made by Indians either in their mode of living or in their mode of conducting their business in this country. The whites, at least some of them, do not see that if the Indians have got to live in South Africa—and they cannot be bundled out—they have not only to comply with the law of the land but have also to please the Europeans in doing things up to the standard and in a manner befitting the ideals of this country. Most of the whites—not of the upper ten—wish to deal with Indian traders whether in Durban, Capetown or Pretoria, yet at the same time they feel and expect, since they give their custom to them that the Indian storekeepers should employ European hands to serve them and none could take exception to this. Out the objection generally comes from the white agitators, the professional office-seekers, and the big-frys who live upon the small frys that there is no room for such a change in South Africa. The other day, I read in the columns of *Pretoria News*, where it was made out in an interview granted to that journal by a South African white that there was a number of Indian storekeepers who employed white girls behind the counter and this he thought brought the white prestige down and that there should be a law prohibiting them from employing white girls. This sort of argument is very difficult to understand but it is carried on *ad nauseam* without let or hindrance by the big-frys, as I have stated above or paid to be carried on by them, not for the benefit of South Africa but to fill their own coffers. Surely if one has eyes he could see that by employing white girls, not only the employer, the white girls, the customer but also the country benefits to a great extent. When will South Africa learn a little common sense which is not a rare commodity in any country for those who have not lost their equilibrium.

### The Essentials Of Education

Pundit Jaimini the other day in one of his learned lectures pointed out the three great necessities in education of the Indian youth. They were the three duties, (1) towards God (2) towards society and country (3) towards parents and elders. He deplored to find that education was not based on these principles even in this country, hence it was not surprising to note that the Indian youth was imbibing all that he possibly could at the fountain of the West without in the least paying any heed to the lofty teachings of the East. This drawback will lead him to great handicaps which will all be obstacles in the battle for existence. He then compared the essentials of education in the different countries and the system on which they base their whole curricula. In England and India it is the three R's—Reading, Writing and Reckoning; in Japan it is the three E's (Head, Heart and Hand); in Germany it is the three N's (National, Natural and Neutral); in America it is the three M's (Mechanical, Mineral and Mercantile). He then extolled the high ideals and precepts as contained in the Ramayana and Mahabharat. I hope it had gone home that these two epics contain lessons not only on duties but also on moral aptitudes which all tend to build the man in us.

### Wild Birds Protection Act

According to the Government Gazette of April 13, wild birds are now protected under the Act. The Act lays down that no person shall capture any wild bird unless it is for the purpose of immediate destruction at the place of capture and no person shall after the expiration of six months after the commencement of this Act sell, purchase or barter any wild bird unless it is in accordance with a permit granted to that effect. There is a fine not exceeding twenty-five pounds for the contravention of any provision of the Act. "Wild bird" means any non-domestic bird unless it is proved otherwise. I hope school teachers and members of the community would make a note of this new law and inform the children that it is a punishable offence to capture wild birds. At the same time I think it would be advisable if the Education Department were to issue and distribute circulars to every child under their charge to see that they comply with this Act, and thereby assist to protect the innocent wild birds. A great deal could be done in this manner to allow the little creatures to sing and hop for the sweet pleasure of mankind.

### People Would Like To Know.

1. Who would be appointed to Mr. Suchitt Maharaj's post in the Indian Market when he retires on pension?
2. Whether it is not meet to get the two bulls by the horns instead of allowing them to gore each other?
3. What has prevented the Indian Conference from taking place at Port Elizabeth during last Easter?
4. Why not bell the cat if one wishes for peace and tranquility in the house?

## Employing White Girls A Crime

### Mrs. Jansen Advocates Segregation

Much wrath against Indians employing European girls was expressed by speakers at a meeting organised by the Reddingsbond in the National Club hall, Pretoria. The meeting was attended by an enthusiastic audience of about 400 people, and was presided over by the president of the organisation, Mr. C. K. Smit.

The president explained that the Reddingsbond had been established in Pretoria about ten months ago to combat the poor white problem, and that it had since grown so rapidly that there were at present 100 branches, with total membership of 18,000.

Mr. Smit said the meeting was convened to protest against the employment of European girls by Indians, a practice which was rapidly growing. The speaker had visited certain Indian shops at Springs, and in one of them he found 15 European girls and two European boys working with 14 Indians.

"I was deeply impressed by the congenial relations that seemed to exist between the European girls and Indians," said Mr. Smit. "They fooled with one another, and the Indian shopkeeper was addressed by those girls as 'sir'."

### Her Lord And Master

"It seemed clear to me that at such places the Afrikaner girl is gradually beginning to look up to the Indian as her lord and master, while the Indian is beginning to look down on the European girl as his humble servant." The dividing line with regard to colour, for which so many Voortrekkers had sacrificed their lives, was gradually disappearing, continued Mr. Smit. He referred to Slagternek, where six men died on the gallows for this cause. The speaker feared that the colour division in this country would be abridged.

"In all he had found some 50 European girls working for Indians at various places on the East Rand. "They are people of honourable descent, who have been driven to desperation by poverty, and they are obliged to sacrifice sacred principles."

"I do not wish to call the youth of South Africa to violence, but I think it is time for us to awake and to prevent such occurrences," appealed Mr. Smit. "We are on the verge of disaster and this must be averted. One of these European girls told me that on a single day she had attended to 64 Europeans in the shop where she was employed. It therefore seems that these Indians are using the white girls as an advertisement, and they are enjoying the support of Europeans. This will undoubtedly lead to serious competition for our European firms."

Should legislation be introduced to prevent European girls from working for Indians, Mr. Smit said he would undertake to find employment for each of the girls concerned, even if he had to walk from the one shop to the other with his hat in his hand.

## The Men To Blame

Mrs. E. G. Jansen, wife of the Speaker of the House of Assembly, addressed the meeting as a representative of the Vryheidsbond. She spoke on the native problem, which was the cause of so many Afrikaners living to-day in dire poverty. She blamed the men of the country for not having introduced legislation to protect the women of South Africa against threatening dangers.

"In the first place I ascribe the prevailing conditions to the neglect and weakness of the Afrikaner citizen, who has allowed himself to be misled and to support legislation which does not support the views of the Voortrekkers and the Afrikaner nation."

## The Coloured Vote

Much harm had further been caused by giving the vote to coloured people and Indians, continued Mrs. Jansen. The presence of the Indian was one of the greatest dangers threatening this country. Economically, the Indian already had the European in hand; but he was not satisfied with this privilege, and was striving for political and social equality. Mrs. Jansen appealed to the public to utilise its vote more intelligently and to send men to Parliament who would rectify the present conditions. "This is no longer a matter of sentiment," she said, in conclusion. "It has become a matter of fighting to maintain life."

The meeting unanimously adopted a motion urging upon the Government to introduce legislation prohibiting Indians from employing Europeans and restricting the Indian trade to locations.—*Pretoria News.*

## The Status Bill

### A Native Protest

Dr. P. ka I. Seme writes as follows in the *Umtetolo*: "I just wish to mention that there is now before the Union Parliament a serious proposal to amend the South African Act of Union, of 1909. The proposed Bill besides annexing, as it were, the old Natal and the Cape to the old Transvaal and the Orange Free State Republics proceeds to exclude the rights and the powers of Great Britain from this country as follows: *Clause 2*:

"The Parliament of the Union shall be the sovereign legislative power in and over the Union, and notwithstanding anything in any other Law contained, no Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland passed after the 11th day of December, 1931, shall extend or be deemed to extend to the Union as a part of the Law of the Union, unless extended thereto by an Act of the Parliament of the Union." The proposed Bill allows His Majesty King George to be the King of South Africa and as such to add on the advice of his Ministers in the Union.

Our chief concern as Africans is that we are not represented in the present Union Parliament in any shape or form, it is only natural, therefore, that we should be most apprehensive when we see the Union Parliament preparing to take away our

British status of "British subjects" without giving us any equivalent status in the new State of South Africa.

## Original Correspondence

To The Editor, INDIAN OPINION.

### Remedy To Combat Repatriation

Sir,—Allow me the space in your well read journal to say a few things on a matter which is of vital importance to the Indian immigrants and their descendants in South Africa.

One Mr. P. B. Singh, who was deputed by the Colonial Born and Settlers' Indian Association of Natal to proceed to India to investigate the conditions of the Indian repatriates in Calcutta and Madras returned from his mission with woeful tales which I understand were told by the Colonial Born and Settlers representative at a meeting convened for the purpose by his Association at the Hindu Tamil Institute, Durban.

It is all very well for the Colonial Born and Settlers Indian Association to hold a mass meeting for this purpose in the heart of Durban, and allow Mr. Singh to tell his woeful tales about the Indian repatriates who are suffering in India, to a section of the Indian community who are not at all concerned about repatriation or colonisation. They should have been told to the poor labouring class of Indians in the sugar estates. The poor labouring class in the sugar estates are the Indians who are quickly enrolled as members of the "Twenty Pounds Brigade" and it is to them that these woeful tales of Mr. Singh should be told. If at all it is the intention of the Colonial Born and Settlers Indian Association to stop repatriation, I suggest this course is the only dose of tonic, which will tend to give repatriation a permanent death. As a remedy to combat repatriation, I strongly suggest that the Colonial Born and Settlers Indian Association endeavour to carry out extensive propaganda work and address meetings in all the sugar estates throughout Natal and at all such places where large numbers of the immigrant class of Indians are employed.

ONLY A MEMBER.

### OUR APOLOGIES

We owe an apology to our Tamil readers for the non-appearance owing to unforeseen circumstances of the Tamil columns in the present issue. We hope to make up for the loss sustained by our readers in our next week's issue.

## SOUTH AFRICA

NEWS IN BRIEF

### *Kunwarani Speaks To Women's Council*

An appeal to the South African National Council of Women for help in uplifting South African Indian women was made by the Kunwarani Lady Maharaj Singh in an address to the Council's National Congress which met recently in Capetown. There were not enough schools for Indian girls in South Africa, there being only one High School for them in the country—situated in Durban—and that was unfortunately placed in a most unsuitable spot. The Kunwarani was anxious to prevail upon the authorities to remove the school to a suitable site, and asked the Council to interest itself in the matter. Mrs. Karl Spilhaus, in thanking the Kunwarani, said that she felt that the matter was purely a Provincial one, and as such could not be taken up by the National Council.

### *A Native Of European Descent*

An unusual case concerning the nationality of a man descended from a mixed Irish and Zulu marriage, came before Mr. R. Ashton, in the Umgeni Court, Maritzburg. The accused was charged with failing to pay Native general tax for eight years. He claimed European descent in support of his plea of not guilty, and was defended by Mr. A. Hathorn. Mr. H. C. Anderson prosecuted. The Crown alleged that the man, being a Native, was liable to pay the tax and should have done so, and Mr. Anderson claimed that the onus was on the defense to prove non-Native descent. Mr. Hathorn produced photographs, given him and put into Court by his client, of the accused's grandmother and her children, including his own father. The accused stated that his grandmother, who had died recently, had been an Irishwoman who came to Natal over 50 years ago and married a Native, settling down near Manderston. The photograph showed the old woman surrounded by her son, the accused's father, her daughter and two granddaughters. Her husband died in 1912. It was also claimed that the accused paid European personal tax. Mr. Ashton decided that the accused was of European descent and therefore not liable to pay general Native tax.

### *Violent Storm*

A terrific storm, a parallel of which is in the 1929 hailstorm, in Durban took place at 4 o'clock on Sunday afternoon when hail lashed by a 60 mile-an-hour hurricane, devastated a narrow strip of country from Thornville down the main road to Durban and Avoca. Telegraph lines were battered down, trees uprooted, windows smashed, railway traffic held up and motorists marooned. Lightning also struck houses at Durban North and scores of properties at Red Hill and Prospect had windows broken by hail and were flooded by driving rain. The storm lasted less than half an hour. From Thornville Junction Southwards down the main road the storm left a trail of ruined crops, uprooted trees and flattened

plantations. A Native church was struck by lightning five minutes after the congregation had left. All communications inland and to the North Coast were cut off.

### *New Postal Regulations*

The new postal regulations permitting the use of "business reply cards" are now gazetted. The scheme, which was recently announced by the Minister of Posts, provides for the issue of a licence to any person to receive postcards, envelopes, folders or portions of reply cards, the postage of which has not been prepaid. The postage, plus a supplementary charge of ½d. per article, is payable by the receiver. In effect, the new arrangement enables a business house to send out circulars and the like and to receive unstamped replies from customers, the postal charges being borne by the firm. Licensees are required to make a deposit with the Postmaster-General, the minimum amount being 10s.

### *S.A.'s First Step To Republic*

Discussing the Status Bills in the Koffiehuis, Dr. Karl Bremer, M.P., chairman of the Cape Nationalist Party executive, said that on the question of entering war or staying at peace, South Africa alone would have the decision, which would be made by the King on the advice of his Ministers. If that was not the right of neutrality, said Dr. Bremer, he did not know what else they could say in the Bill to define it. Mr. Erasmus, M.P., secretary of the Cape Nationalist Party, described the Status Bills as an undeniable triumph for Nationalism. As to what was new in the Bills, Mr. Erasmus remarked that they had now stopped being British subjects. That was something new. Further still, Mr. Erasmus considered Article VI. of the Seals Bill, enabling the Governor-General to act for the King in certain cases, as the first step towards making South Africa *de facto* a republic. That article meant that the Governor-General, acting on the advice of the Prime Minister, could declare war. That was something new in the whole system of the British constitution. In other words, he was a President. There was no difference between the position of Mr. de Valera in Ireland and the position of the Prime Minister in South Africa. He added that they would later secure the abolition of appeal to the Privy Council, and secure their own nationality.

### *Union Flag Opposed*

A deputation from the New Guard waited on the Durban Town Council in connection with the flying of the Union Flag from the Town Hall. It is understood that the deputation stated that they appreciated the broadminded sentiment which had actuated the Council in flying the Union Flag, but the members of the New Guard maintained that in the light of present events that feeling had not been reciprocated. They asked the Council to discontinue the flying of the Union Flag or at any rate to take a referendum of the burghesses on the matter. The discussion which took place was most amicable and the Mayor announced that the Council would consider the request of the New Guard at the next meeting in committee.

### *Aryan Benevolent Society (Maritzburg)*

A committee meeting of the Aryan Benevolent Society was held at Maritzburg. The chairman welcomed the new officials and committee, and appealed to them for goodwill and co-operation in the Society's great task and said that any religious or political differences should not be introduced in the administration of the affairs of the Society as they were working to alleviate the distress amongst their brethren. A letter from Mr. D. C. Dick (patron) was read, in which he appreciated the work of the Society. The accounts for the month of March were passed, and the treasurer's statement that this was the only month when a sum of 10/2 was added to the income, after deducting expenses. A letter from Mr. J. Nadasen of Cato Manor re physical culture was read. It was decided to stage the show soon in aid of the Society. Permission was granted for rehearsals by the S. H. S. Sabha. The committee decided to take the inmates of the Society's, to the World's View on May 20, 1934.

### *Madressa Anjuman Islam*

The annual meeting of the Durban Madressa Anjuman Islam, Pine Street, was held on April 8, under the Presidency of Mr. E. M. Paruk. The Secretary read out the report with reference to the Madressa which was heartily supported by the house. The secretary thanked the members and trustees for their co-operation in bringing the Madressa to a success. The election of officers for 1934 resulted as follows:— President: E. M. Paruk; vice-president: A. M. M. Lokhat; treasurer: E. C. Coovadia; secretary: E. G. Patel; trustees: A. H. Kaje, V. S. Mahamoon, A. M. Lokhat, M. S. Moolla, M. I. Kaje, A. S. Katharada, I. Mahomed, M. I. Bobat, Gora Randeree, M. D. Essack, A. S. Kaje, J. J. Essack, M. I. Randeree.

### *Union's Trade For March*

Union imports for the month of March, 1934, total £5,154,023, as against £4,044,463 in March, 1933. For the three months of 1934 the imports amount to £14,444,871, as compared with £10,305,682 for the same period in 1933. The total exports for March, 1934, were £6,852,103 as against £7,265,138 in March 1933. The three months' total for 1934 amounts to £19,040,606, as compared with £20,984,698.

### *Ordination To Priesthood.*

The Ordination Mass to the Priesthood of Rev. Bro. Anthony Clement Leo Gabriel, O. M. I., will take place at the Emmanuel Cathedral, Durban, on Tuesday, 1st. May, 1934, at 9 a.m. The ceremony will be officiated by The Right Rev. Henry Delalle, D.D. O.M.I.

### *Indian Child Welfare Society Centre*

150, BROOK STREET, DURBAN  
Open daily, Monday to Saturday, 8-30 a.m. to 11 a.m. Infants, young children, nursing and expectant mothers.

Lady doctors give free attendance.

Tuesday morning 8-30 o'clock. Friday afternoon 3 o'clock.

## INDIA

### NEWS IN BRIEF

#### *Mahatma Gandhi On Ethics Of civil Disobedience*

In the course of an interview, Mahatma Gandhi declared that while he considered Congressmen could and should co-operate with the Government in the Legislatures, he never knew when the time might come to ask his sympathisers to resume the struggle against the Government. He had no regrets for his past acts of civil disobedience, but he had no doubt that in the extraordinary situation facing the country it was the wisest thing for him to advise Congressmen to suspend resistance confining it to himself. Boycott and disobedience were never a mask for spiritual violence. "They have never had any hate for a single Briton, not even those like General Dyer (who quelled the Amritsar rebellion in 1919) who, in their opinion, gravely wronged thousands of innocent men and women." Mahatma Gandhi claimed that when the dispassionate history of the past 14 years was written, historians would testify to the fact that physical non-violence, coupled with boycott and civil disobedience, had materially checked the outbreak of violence and taught people the value of self-restraint. Civil resistance, when honestly pursued, had been known to transform the passion for hate into passion for friendship.

#### *Mahatma Gandhi's Tribute To London Police*

Mahatmaji according to a report in the *Madras Mail*, dealing with his experiences with the London police said:—

As I am saying this, I am reminded of a conversation with two gentlemanly detectives appointed to protect me in London at the Round Table Conference. They told me that constables in London, before being detailed off to duty for the day, had to go through a rehearsal every morning at which they declared 'We are servants of the people and we act as such. I dare say as a human being the constable also has his limitation, but knowing as I do the police at close quarters in many parts of the world, I can say truthfully that my contact with the London police is altogether pleasant. Therefore, it is no mean compliment I am paying during my experience of my tour when I recall the constable:

#### *Begum Aga Khan's Impressions.*

Interviewed at New Delhi before her departure, Begum Aga Khan said:— "If Indian women did not observe purdah they could take keen interest in the political life of the country and help in the general uplift of India. For myself, I am not very politically minded, but I am ready to take part in the social side of the question. Indian women are more politically minded than the average French women. Giving the impressions of her first visit to India, she said the Taj at Agra was wonderful and more impressive than anything she had seen before. She hoped to visit India every year and added: "During my next visit I would see Delhi city and observe the mode of living of the poorer people,

#### *Dr. Pavri Honoured*

Dr. Jal Dastur C. Pavri, M.A., Ph. D., has just been elected a member of the Executive Committee of the Association des Messageries, an international organisation founded recently in Paris under the patronage of the President of the French Republic.

The aim of the Association is the promotion of intellectual co-operation among the nations of the world. Sir Austen Chamberlain is one of the Presidents of the International Executive Committee. Dr. Pavri has, likewise, been elected a member of Committee of the International Institute of Hyperphysical Research, recently established in New York, which aims to investigate systematically the revolution effected in scientific thought by the astounding discoveries of the last few decades.

Dr. Pavri, who is spending the winter in England, is at present writing articles concerning India's relations with England for a number of American newspapers.

#### *Bombay - Calcutta In Eight Hours*

Plans have been placed before the Government by Tata and Sons for an eight-hour daily air mail service between Bombay and Calcutta.

#### *Rs. 27 lakhs Exclusively For Parsees*

Mrs. Hanisbai Mehra, sister of Sir Dinshaw Petit, has donated Rs. 27,50,000 for charitable purposes. The amount is to be utilised only in the interest of the Parsee community.

#### *Not Playing Against Australia*

"It is quite correct that I have no desire nor intention of playing Cricket against Australia," declared D. R. Jardine in an exclusive interview with Reuter just before his departure for England. Jardine said he was indeed sorry at leaving India where he encountered a kindness and hospitality, second to none.

#### *Sastri College Old Boys' Club*

The annual general meeting of the above Club will be held at the Carlisle Street School on Friday 4th May 1934, commencing at 4.30 p.m. sharp. All old boys are requested to attend. Agenda:—1. Minutes, 2. Correspondence, 3. Presidential Report, 4. Secretary's and Treasurer's Report and Financial Statement, 5. Election of officials, 6. General.

M. JOSEPH

A. N. CHINNAH

Jt. Hon. Secretaries and Treasurers.



## Smuts's Message To Jewry "Dogs Bark But The Caravan Goes On"

A message to Jewry in South Africa was given by General Smuts, Minister of Justice, when he laid the corner stone of a new Synagogue at Sea Point. As he had been laying the foundation stone, he said, an old Arabic saying had occurred to him: "The dogs bark, but the caravan goes on." The caravan was going on in spite of everything that was happening in the world. In South Africa, too, there were signs of trouble. Small signs as yet, but very real signs. The inscription on the corner stone contained such words "In quietness and confidence by your strength." "That," said General Smuts, "is my word to the Jewry in South Africa and throughout the world, 'In quietness and confidence by your strength.' Do not get rattled; remember that though foundations may be rocking heavens are not falling. Behind you you have centuries of the noblest traditions and history. Don't let small events in South Africa disturb you. We have reached a time in this country when more than ever before we cannot think of ourselves alone. We must think of all that multiplicity which builds up the texture of the South African people. People are rising gloriously to this call of destiny. I am firmly convinced that this effort to sow the seed of disension among the people of South Africa will fail. There are many people who are envious of the Jews, jealous of their success. Take my word, they will fail. South Africa, I hope and believe, will be one of the last countries where anti-Semitism will be a successful doctrine. The Jewish question is becoming a question for Christian conscience. The world cannot allow the Jew to be downtrodden, too."

## Veda Pracharak Society Free Hindi Education

The first annual general meeting of the Vedic Vidya Pracharak Society, Pentrich, was held at its hall on Sunday when the following were present: Messrs. B. Pooden, G. R. Singh, B. Sewpaul, K. Gopal, J. B. Singh, D. R. Singh, G. S. Maharaj, T. D. Sewbrath, H. Ramchuran and several others. In reviewing the society's activities the secretary, Mr. Ramchuran, said its members had every reason to be proud of the work of imparting free education to 130 children. He stated that the membership was only 55 and hoped to attract more members to strengthen its cause and objects.

In May 1928 a piece of land was purchased for the sum of £38 and in May 16, 1931 the foundation of the hall was laid and is now completed at a cost of approximately £315.97 it is exempted from all the municipal rates, and the hall was formally opened by Mr. Sathyaraj Chetty of Maritzburg in May, 1932.

In 1932 the roll of children increased to over 120 and Mr. Rambally Singh foresaw difficulties for a single teacher to handle so many pupils, whom he undertook to teach free of charge with three other paid teachers to assist him, and to-day the roll has increased to 130 and they consider it a pleasure to

learn their mother tongue. All efforts are made by the teachers to impart useful knowledge to the children. The instruction comprises of reading and reproduction of matters read, writing, counting and numberwork, religious teaching and instructions. The principal also conducts regular Sunday school. The society thanked the following for their sympathy and assistance Messrs. Damjee, R. Keshwar, G. R. Singh, K. Gopal and the press.

The following office-bearers were elected for the year:—Patrons: Messrs. O. Hardaw Singh and Jungbahadur Singh, President: Mr. Gopal Rambally Singh, vice-presidents: Messrs. T. D. Sewbrath, K. Gopal, B. Sewpaul, G. S. Maharaj and D. S. Yather, hon. secretary: Mr. B. Poodhan, assistant secretary: Mr. Baldaw Sookaloo, treasurer: Mr. M. Ramchuran, Delegates: Messrs. B. Poodhan, G. R. Singh, T. D. Sewbrath, Ramhath Bharos and Jungbahadur Singh, Committees: Messrs. Mahabeer Studeen, Sarbop Pabaroo, Ramdhanee Mahabeer, Harilal Aklob, Ramnath Bharos, Jugnath Maharaj, Sewnarian Dasarath, Gobin Manroop, Nepal Seamber, Rangbur Manroop, and P. K. Singh.

## Pandit Metha Jaimini's Visit To The Northern Districts

The Indian Community of the Northern Districts will be delighted to hear that Shriman Pandit Metha Jaimini, B.A., D.L.B., M.B.A.S., Ph.D., the Vedic missionary from India, intends visiting the Northern Districts of Natal sometime next month (May, 1934).

Secretaries and Presidents of the various associations in the Northern Districts are kindly requested to communicate with Mr. S. Bhagwandeem whose address is P. O. Glencoe for the necessary particulars etc.

Mr. Bhagwandeem is acting as Secretary for Panditjee and whole arrangements of his visit to the Northern Natal has been entirely left in Mr. Bhagwandeem's hands.

Mr. Bhagwandeem sincerely appeals to all the local institutions to kindly give this publication their immediate attention and not to miss this unique occasion of meeting Panditjee of which the fullest advantage should be taken.

## Weddings

A popular wedding of Miss Annamah H. James the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry James of Maritzburg, with Mr. Jack S. Naidoo, the fourth son of Mr. and Mrs. S. Naidoo of Maritzburg, was solemnised at the St. Anthony's Church, Relief Street, Maritzburg on April 11. The bride and bridegroom were the recipients of numerous valuables and useful presents.

The Wedding of Mr. Alli Mohammed, second son of Mr. Deen Mohammed of Vryheid, and Miss Gairon Bibi, eldest daughter of Mr. M. S. Sama of Newcastle, took place on Saturday April 7. The Nikah ceremony was performed by the Molvi of Newcastle. The dance and the musical programme was in charge of the Glencoe Dramatic society. A large number of visitors from Piet Retief and Vryheid were present. The Bride & Bridegroom left by car for Vryheid, where a reception was held at the residence of Mr. & Mrs. Deen Mohammed. Mr. S. Singaram proposed the toast of the Bride & Bridegroom. There were many presents given to the Bride & Bridegroom.

## SPORTING NEWS

(BY SPORTSMAN)

## Soccer

The soccer matches over the last week-end were contested in ideal autumn weather. For the first time this season were the grounds dry. The senior matches resulted in few surprises. The Sastri College went down (4-2) to Avondales. It was thought at the commencement of the season the youthful College team would find little in the way of opposition but the indisposition of two of their members has apparently been a serious handicap. The Greyvilles, for the second time lost by a big margin to its sister team, The Stars (6-1). The Daffodils-Sydenham match was the draw of the day. The Sydenham, playing short, could not cope with the strong Daffodils attack and sustained their first defeat this year by (8-1). The Blue Bells, too, easily overran. The Shamrocks, a new team to this year's senior league, by the big margin of 7-1. So far the Senior league is at an interesting stage.

There will be no soccer on Saturday, 28th inst. The ground have been hired for the motor-cycle race meeting to be held the same day.

## Dannhauser Pirates Indian F. C.

The fifth annual general meeting of the Dannhauser Pirates Indian Football Club, which took place on Tuesday last, when the following officials were elected for the ensuing year:— Patrons: Messrs. A. Ross and O. H. Oliver; President: Mr. Soorlal; Vice Presidents: Messrs. P. R. Philips, R. C. Chetty, Harry Chetty, Puckree Moodley, and Rajaram Maharaj; Hon. Secretary, Mr. A. Padayachee; Assistant Secretary; Mr. B. C. Chetty; Hon. Treasurer: Mr. A. G. Gafoor, Captain: Mr. B. Ramsaran; Vice-Captain: Mr. B. Ramluckan; Committee: Messrs. P. R. Philips, A. Padayachee, B. C. Chetty, A. G. Gafoor, Percy Moodly, and R. C. Chetty.

## Frontier Soccer Association

The annual general meeting of the Frontier Indian Football Association was held during last week, at the Indo Traders Building, East London. A vote of thanks was passed to the retiring chairman Mr. R. S. Harry, who, in replying, welcomed the newly elected committee, and wished them every success for the ensuing year. A great deal of interest was aroused by the announcement that All-India Soccer team was to tour South-Africa during the coming season. The S. A. I. F. A. is endeavouring to arrange a match in East London, and it is hoped that the necessary support will be forthcoming to make the visit possible.

The following new officials were elected for the ensuing season:— Patron: I. A. Timothy; Vice Patron: D. B. Parbhoo; President: C. Casoojee; Vice-Presidents: T. A. Mooniya, E. L. Augustine, J. Abrahams, A. M. Chetty, F. M. Chetty; Hon. Secretary: F. Pavaday; Assistant Secretary: I. Charles; Treasurer: M. D. Dass.

## Clairwood Soccer.

The match between Sunrise and Moonlighters last Sunday was one sided for Moonlighters easily ran out winners by 7 goals to 1.

The second match between Clairwood Schools was very exciting from the start to the finish. Although the game swung evenly from end to end, Schools were the superior side in the first 15 minutes. Half time arrived with no score. When the game was resumed Clairwood were first on the move and from a corner the Clairwood missed an opportunity a good soccer ended

with no score. The spectators were very anxious to witness the last match between Stars and Springboks unluckily it was abandoned owing to a heavy rain.

## Riverside Football Club

(DURBAN NORTH)

The Third annual General Meeting of the Riverside Football Club was held at Sir Kurma Reddi School on Sunday 18th March. After the minutes of the last Annual Meeting were adopted the secretary read his excellent report. The following officials were elected:— Patrons: L. N. Gunder, M. M. Gunder, B. Rajoomar; Manager: M. S. Naicker, President: R. K. Ghoorun (re-elected), Secretary and Treasurer M. A. Naicker (assist.) B. Bux, Captain: M. V. Naicker, Vice Captain: R. Juglall, Vice Presidents: Messrs. B. Billat, Jakisson, Roopnarain, N. Gardner, G. Jugunnuu, Ramnarain, Ramruthen, Freddie Moonamy, Reddi, Frank Morgan, B. Ghoorun, Doorsamy, Tommy Dukie, Parboodeen, S. Driman, J. Emblin, Carman, Dr. Krantz, D. Billar, Naidoo.

## £10,000 For Services To Football

The Council of the Football Association has decided to present the secretary, Sir Frederick Wall, who is retiring in July, with £10,000 in recognition of his untiring energy and valuable service to British Football. The announcement will be a pleasing birthday present to Sir Frederick, who is now 76.

## Tennis

## Ismail Shield Competition To Be Replayed

SECRETARY'S ERROR

Quite a stir was created recently in tennis circles when it was pointed out that a technical error had been made in the fixtures set down in the Ismail Shield "B" Competition. Some matches had already been played when the Maritzburg Club sent in a letter of protest alleging that they had been omitted from the fixtures. It transpired that the Maritzburg Club has cancelled all their league fixtures and not for the whole season. As a result of their protest the matches already played have been cancelled and the fixtures have been drawn anew, the first matches taking place on Sunday, 29th April.

## Wrestling

## Challenge Accepted

Mr. Amod Khan, Manager to Sonny Moodley writes:—"Sir,—Re your issue of the 6th April 1934 of the wrestling news. In reply to Mr. E. Haffjee, Manager to R. M. Patel, we would like Mr. Haffjee to understand that I am not satisfied with the referee's decision for the previous fight as I have previously stated in the weekend Advertiser of the 24th March 1934, and also that Sonny Moodley is quite prepared to meet R. M. Patel again, anywhere, any time, and any place, and he also accepts Gordon Patel's challenge for a return fight after meeting his brother R. M. Patel.

### Estcourt Angling Competition

At the annual general meeting of the Estcourt Indian Angling Club which took place recently, the following officials were elected for the ensuing year: Patrons: Messrs. A. K. E. De Waal and W. Elliot, President: Mr. A. G. Naraidoo, Vice-presidents: Messrs. M. Naiker and J. Somaroo, Captain and record clerk: Mr. M. Naiker, Vice-captain: Mr. Meera, Secretary and Treasurer: Mr. A. M. Samuel, Committee: Messrs. M. Naiker, A. M. Samuels, J. Somaroo and Govender.

### Golf

#### Durban Indian Golf Club

The annual general meeting of the Durban Indian Golf Club was held on Sunday, 8th April 1934 at 12.30 p. m. at the Curries Fountain. The secretary intimated that his annual report was not ready but notified the house that it would be produced at the next opening general meeting. The Treasurer's report too, was not adopted on account of the absence of the Auditor's statement. But the Club's general position, apparently, is much better than it was formerly. As against a deficit of £28. of last year, the club now has a credit balance of £8 7s. 8d. The following are the newly elected officials:—

Patrons: Messrs V. M. Maistry, H. France and H. Soohrayan; President: Mr. D. A. Ally; Hon. Vice Presidents: Messrs C. Sewduth, M. Madari, A. Sookdeo, A. S. Knox, T. Bennysingh and L. France; Vice Presidents: Messrs P. Allybuokus, T. D. Naidoo, B. Maharaj, S. I. Mia, P. Moosa; Captain: Mr. D. E. Ally; Vice Captain: Mr. K. W. Shanker, Hon Treasurer: Mr. K. S. Frank Hon Secretary: Mr. R. L. Boodhan; Committee: Messrs N. S. Nair, K. V. Moodley, B. Ramandh, A. Butler, Nariandaa, A. Muckenjee, R. G. Moodley A. Moonamy, O. A. Buokus, P. S. Appadoo, J. B. Maharaj; Delegates to Sports grounds Association: Messrs D. A. Ally, P. Moosa and R. G. Boodhan; Executive Committee: Messrs D. A. Ally, K. S. Frank, P. Moosa B. Maharaj and R. L. Boodhan.

### Boxing

#### Singh-Dixon Fight

Mr. W. H. Miller writing to the *Natal Advertiser*, re the Singh-Dixon fight states:— It is to be regretted that you let your usual fairness go by the board in your report of the Mottee Kid Singh—Dixon's fight on Saturday night, for in justice to the former the fight is quite badly described, and I am certain that even Dixon could not agree that he had at any time during the contest the better of Kid. I am certain he can give Dixon the benefit of being a good, game, brave and hard-hitting fighter, but anyone unbiassed must admit that Mottee Kid Singh had the upper hand from start to finish of a very great and good fight.

I would be very sorry indeed to let Mottee Kid Singh leave Natal with any feeling of unfairness from the Press, to whom he conveyed, from the ring, his very best thanks for their courtesy to him.

Mannie Dixon is a good boy and I hope to see more of

him, but on Saturday night he will, I am sure, be willing to admit himself that he met a past master.

I hate publicity, but in fairness to a good sportsman I hope that you will print this in the hope that the boy will go to England knowing that all good sportsmen wish him well.

### Cricket

#### Griqualand West Indian Cricket Union

#### Fifth Birthday Celebrated

The Griqualand West Indian Cricket Union recently celebrated its fifth birthday when the presentation of cups won during last season were presented at a most enjoyable function in the Indian School Hall, Kimberley.

There were present: Messrs. T. V. R. Pillay, P. M., Dawson, C. W. Mills, R. V. Padayatchi, N. K. Pillay, T. N. Samy and representatives of the various clubs.

Welcoming those present, the president Mr. T. Lachi, said the Union was formed in 1929 and had gradually gathered strength, till it now was on a firm footing. It was perhaps an easy task to launch an institution, but they were all aware of the amount of work required to keep it progressing.

The names of Messrs W. B. Humphreys, Michael and Samuels would be ever remembered by Indian sportsmen in this city for what they had done. He trusted that the co-operation and sympathy shown would continue, and that the Union would flourish.

Mr. O. W. Mills, president of the Diamond Fields Colonial Cricket Union, in responding to the toast of "Other Unions," said that he always believe in clubs developing a sense of self-reliance. It was the spirit of the game and the ideal for which cricket stood that players should strive.

Mr. W. Joseph, in proposing the toast, "Our Guests," said he felt that though there were difficulties the affairs of the Union, by wise administration, had been successfully conducted. He hoped that in order that it might achieve greater results the Union would always have the sympathy and guidance of their guest.

Mr. P. M. Dawson, patron of the C. W. I. Football Union, suitably responded.

Mr. T. V. R. Pillay, in handing the Humphreys League Trophy to the Oriental Club and runner-up cup to the City Crests, sympathised with those who had not won trophies, but said there was success in all honest endeavours, and that there was some victory gained in every gallant struggle.

Mr. P. Lachi, captain of the Oriental Club, responding also thanked the umpires for their services and his team for their loyalty and support. Mr. R. Lingam, on behalf of the City Crests Club, congratulated the winning team on their success.

Mr. R. Padayatchi, secretary to the Victorian Cricket Club, though regretting that this team did not come up to expectations, said that in the coming season they would show better form.

Mr. M. D. Samy moved a vote of thanks to the guests and Mr. T. V. R. Pillay for presenting the trophies.

## Notice

### INDIAN UNEMPLOYMENT

Will employers of Indian labour kindly notify the undersigned of any vacancies in their establishment.

WRITE: - Hon. Secretary, Sir Kurma Reddi Unemployment Relief Committee Indian Sports Ground, Durban.

## Obituary

### The Late Mr. Pandither

The death has occurred of Mr. Munaawami Pandither at his residence, 505 Pietermaritz Street, Maritzburg, at the age of 70 on April 10. Deceased contracted malaria few months ago, from which he recovered, it was just a day before his death it was discovered that he was suffering with pneumonia. He was born in India and came out to South Africa at the age of 26 with his wife, and settled in the South Coast of Natal and resided in Maritzburg all his life-time. He was one of the early Indian settlers in Natal. He possessed a personality which won for him a wide circle of friends, and was ever willing and hard working to help those in need, he will be missed by all who knew him for his kindness. He has left a widow, three sons, a daughter, and many grandchildren and a large number of relatives to mourn their loss. There was a large gathering of friends to pay their last respects at the Mountain crematorium.

### Death of Mrs. Sengani

The death occurred on Saturday last, at Grey's Hospital Maritzburg, of Mrs. Balamany Sengani, wife of Mr. S. Sengani. The interment took place at the Mountain Rise cemetery, on Sunday afternoon, at which there were a large gathering of relatives and friends, from all parts of the Province.

## New Education Fellowship Regional Conference

The biggest and most important educational conference ever held in South Africa is now being organised. It will be held in Cape Town from July 2nd to 13th, and in Johannesburg from July 16th to 27th, under the auspices of the New Education Fellowship, an international body which includes the most prominent educational experts of the world.

There will be many distinguished speakers from overseas, such as Professor John Dewey (New York), Pierre Bovet (Geneva), Giovanni Gentile (Italy), Dr. W. Stern (Hamburg), Dr. William Boyd (Glasgow), Dr. v. d. Leenw (Holland) and some fifteen others equally well known.

There will be several sections of the Conference but the largest—and perhaps the most important—will be the Native Education section, the programme of which has now been issued. The theme of the Conference is "the adaptation of education to meet the rapidly changing needs of Society, with special reference to South Africa." At Cape Town there will be nine papers in the Native Education section and forty in Johannesburg. At both centres the overseas speakers will co-operate with men and women who have exceptional knowledge and experience of African conditions. The anthropologists will include Professor B. Malinowski, Mrs. A. W. Hoernle, Dr. I. Schapera, Dr. W. Eiselen and Dr. Monica Hunter and Mr. P. A. W. Cook; among the educationists will

be Professor Mabel Carney (New York); Professor Victor Murray (Hull), author of "School in the Bush"; Mr. H. Jowitt, Director of Native Development, Southern Rhodesia; Rev. J. Dougill, former Principal of the Jeanes School Kabete, Nairobi; several Inspectors of Native Education and several Africans including Professors D. D. T. Jabavu of the South African Native College Fort Hare; the Rev. K. T. Motseke, Principal of Tati Training Institution, Bechuanaland Protectorate and Mrs. M'hizama Morake, Principal of Wilberforce Institute, Evaton, Transvaal. The economic aspects will be dealt with by Dr. J. E. Holloway, who was Chairman of the Native Economic Commission and headed by Dr. B. T. Squires of Jane Furse Hospital, Sekukuniland and Dr. A. B. Xuma, the African doctor resident in Johannesburg, who is medical officer of health of Alexandra Township. Linguistic problems will be dealt with by the well-known authorities, Professors O. M. Doke and G. P. Lestrade, and others; while community work will be covered by Professor Coulter (Ohio), who has been in South Africa on two previous occasions to undertake social investigations, and by Mr. Rheinallt Jones. Several missionaries will also contribute papers.

The Conference is open to Europeans and Non-Europeans on payment of a fee of £2 2s., covering the meetings at Capetown and Johannesburg. Enquiries regarding the Native Education section may be addressed to Mr. W. G. A. Masars, Boys' High School, Rondebosch, Capetown; or to the South African Institute of Race Relations, P. O. Box 1176, Johannesburg.

## Review

### "Nazi Germany Explained"

"If I were not so deeply, so absolutely convinced that the whole issue of peace and war, life and death, decency and mean hatred, depend upon our ability to remove the humiliation that will otherwise drive Germany to destroy herself and the world, I should not have been quarrelling with all my friends and burning the midnight electric light in order to write this book," says Mr. Vernon Britton, the world renowned war correspondent and journalist in his "Nazi Germany Explained" (published by Victor Gollancz Ltd.) And a perusal of the publication convinces the reader of the author's sincerity in his attempt to give an objective account of the German Revolution and also to plead for a little more patience and understanding on the part of the Powers; that be before they set themselves to judge Modern Germany.

The bulk of the book is filled with the history of the ascendancy of Hitler who is the dominating personality in the Nazi Party. He is pictured as quite amiable, but with nothing terribly impressive about him except his large, brown eyes and his habit of shouting as though he was addressing a public meeting. His most attractive qualities are simplicity and honesty.

The author traces the events subsequent to 1919 which led to the German Revolution. First, soon after the war, 90% of the German people were as empty of hatred as of every other feeling except hunger which claimed a large number of victims in the chief cities of Germany. Secondly, endless wrangling about German reparations led to conferences all over Europe. And this task proved an impossible one, for the experts calculated how much Germany ought to be made to pay and not how much she—with her starving millions—could pay. Under these circumstances, the occupation of the Ruhr united all parties in Germany in support of their Government to passively resist the occupation of its most important possessions. But, before any headway could be made here, came the decline of the German currency with its rapid fall in value from 48000 Marks to the £ on Jan. 10, 1923, to 480,000,000 Marks to the £ in September of the same year! This shattered the German's notion of values, but at the same time brought into the political arena Herr Hitler who led, unopposedly, with General von Ludendorff, a revolt against Herr Stresemann who formed a Government which put an end to the hopeless policy of resisting the French by supporting passive resistance in the Ruhr.

Then followed a brief period of prosperity when the Dawes Plan was accepted, the Mark stabilised, and the humiliating treaty provisions were pushed to the background and temporarily forgotten. Between 1924 and 1928, £222,000,000 came into Germany from the United States only, and Sir Arthur Sulzer puts the total influx of foreign capital during that period at £750,000,000. The country apparently prospered; while the bankers—all Jews in Nazi belief—certainly prospered exceedingly, but this borrowing was disastrous to the country's national economy. It had now not only to pay reparations but also a heavy interest on the foreign loans. Before long, however, the New York capitalists were alarmed and the capital invested in Germany was withdrawn even faster than it was introduced. And the Social Democrats who played the most important part in German politics since the war, found themselves saddled with the unpleasant job of telling the trade unionists that they must go hungry again: in order to prevent the collapse of capitalism. From that time Nazi hopes rose.

Hitler with his profound knowledge of human psychology, and with his thorough mastery of propaganda, fired the German nation with his eloquence and before long the greater part of Germany believed with heart and soul that Hitler will save them. His followers increased from thousands to millions, and his programme, 'The Twenty Five Points,' became the religion of the people and the basis of Hitlerism which in spite of its excesses has much that is fine. It is worshipped as the religion of regeneration and has given a new hope to youth demoralised by the consequences of defeat and inflation. Its command is to sink personality in the unquestionable service to the State. Patriotism is the one cardinal virtue and obedience is its watchword. Whatever may be

said against Hitlerism, it is a faith for which millions would die with shining eyes.

On the constructive side Hitler as yet seems to have no definite plans. His greatest desire is that more peasants shall have land and fewer of them shall have debts; but how this is to be fulfilled the future only can tell. Meanwhile, to relieve the unemployed rampant among the people he has promised work for all, and has already absorbed a great number in the State harbour service—a great burden on an impoverished country.

But what the outside world is concerned with most is whether the Nazi movement is not essentially a grand marshalling of troops for another and more devastating European conflict. The book supplies a lucid survey of the situation and those further interested in this question will be well repaid by a study of the chapters on the subject. The author, after considering the pros and cons very thoroughly, concludes: "I do not believe—and most emphatically do not believe—that Germany wants war. Not yet! And it will not be her fault if she ever does."—And the discussion of this last sentence is probably the best part of the book and Mr. Bartlett deserved to be congratulated on his impartiality in placing a few more facts—for volumes have already been written on the subject—before the reader which should enable him to judge without prejudice Nazi Germany.

V. SIKKARI NAIDOO.

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