

INDIAN OPINION

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NOTES AND NEWS

Indians Bid Au Revoir To Mr. Doull

A VERY pleasant function took place last Tuesday evening at the Parsee Rustomjee Hall when a farewell reception was given by the M. K. Gandhi Library and Parsee Rustomjee Hall Committee in honour of Mr. Wm. Doull of Messrs Livingston, Doull and Dumas, Advocates, who is secretary of the Bai Jerbai and Parsee Rustomjee Trusts. Mr. Doull was recently very ill and had to undergo a serious operation. For twenty years he has had no holiday and he is now proceeding to England on a well deserved long holiday. Mr. O. H. A. Jhaveri presided over a large gathering of the mercantile community among whom Mr. Doull has become very popular. The chairman paid a glowing tribute to the selfless services of Mr. Doull as secretary to the above mentioned Trusts and the manner in which in his profession he always looked after the interests of his clients rather than his fees which made Mr. Doull so popular among the Indian community. The chairman then garlanded Mr. Doull and presented him with a beautiful bouquet and wished Mr. Doull a very pleasant holiday, a speedy restoration to his normal health and a safe return. Various other speakers spoke in the same strain wishing Mr. Doull Godspeed. Mr. Doull in a fitting reply thanked the Committee and the various speakers for the honour they had done him and for their good wishes.

Colonisation Committee Report

REPLYING to Mr. A. J. MacCallum (S.A.P., Woodstock), in the Union House of Assembly the Minister of the Interior (Mr. Hofmeyr) said the Indian Colonisation committee had issued a report which would be made public simultaneously in India and South Africa early in July.

Highly Unsportsmanlike If True

MR. RAMSAY, hon. Secretary of the Star of India Football Club, Krugersdorp, writes to us a long letter in which he complains that the Ottoman Football Club does not allow the former's team to practice or play matches on the football ground granted by the Krugersdorp Town Council as we are given to understand, to the Indian community. If Mr. Ramsay's complaint is true we must say that it reflects no credit to the Ottoman Football Club whose action is highly unsportsmanlike. Even if the grounds were not granted by the authorities for the general use of the community such pettiness is wholly inexcusable. We hope that better counsel will prevail and the differences between the two clubs will be settled without having to wash their dirty linen in public.

Mr. Andrews Arriving

MR. O. F. ANDREWS who has been strenuously working in connection with the Bihar earthquake in Europe is to arrive by the Warwick Castle at Capetown where he will be the guest of Mrs. Gool at 7. Buitencingel. After meeting his friends in Capetown Mr. Andrews hopes as soon as possible to come to Natal. We extend to Mr. Andrews a very hearty welcome.

A Distinguished Visitor

WE heartily welcome to Durban Mr. Tayeb Ali A. Alavi a prominent Nationalist leader, in Karachi. Mr. Alavi arrived here on Monday and is the honoured guest of Mr. E. G. Paruk a prominent Merchant of Durban.

Indian Opinion

FRIDAY, MAY 25TH, 1934

THE HINDU MAHA SABHA

SOME of our readers have taken exception to our comments in our issue of May 14 on the formation of a Hindu Maha Sabha in this country. We were conscious of the fact that our article would provoke dissatisfaction in certain quarters as adverse criticism on religious, or rather, believed to be religious matters is sure to do. Is not Mahatma Gandhi experiencing it in India in the course of his propaganda against untouchability?

We give here the salient points in two letters we have received against our article:—

1. The article betrays not only a wrong perspective but is entirely misleading and full of ignorance, besides being outside your province.
2. The Hindu Maha Sabha proposes to combine the various minor associations into a powerful one and thereby lead to the unity of the Hindu community.
3. If the Mahomedans and the Christians vigorously carry on proselytising amongst the Hindus, why should not Hindus try to fortify themselves against such attacks?
4. Every responsible and sane thinking Hindu in this country realises the urgent necessity of a body such as the Hindu Maha Sabha not only to protect the interests of the Hindus but also to disseminate the gospel of the greatest and certainly the best religion in the world—Hinduism.
5. To ascribe communalism in this country to Swami Shankarananda is to blaspheme one who will go

down in history as the saviour of the Hindus in South Africa.

1. We plead not guilty to the first charge. A frank expression of opinion against a thing is certainly neither misleading nor ignorance. What is and is not within our province is surely for us to decide. It has certainly been our policy to avoid any purely religious discussion affecting a section. But we have always entertained and have been guided by religious principles that are of universal application. Further we claim the right to guide the Hindus when we feel they are going wrong—a right that we could exercise over Hindus, being Hindus ourselves, but not as freely over followers of other faiths. But in doing so we do not claim to be always in the right and those against whom our criticism is directed always in the wrong.

2. We do not know the aims and objects of the Hindu Maha Sabha nor do we think the writer of the letter referred to above knows what they are. What he claims to be the object of the Maha Sabha seems to be a distant ideal which not even the greatest leaders in India have been able to achieve. There is a sect of the Hindus which believes in universal brotherhood of man, there is another which believes in caste system, there is a third which believes in proselytising and denounces idolatry. These sects have not been able to come together in India and we cannot believe they can come together in this country.

As we have already stated in our article in question there are Hindu bodies that have not joined the Hindu Maha Sabha. A very representative one is the Arya Pratinidhi Sabha which has refused to affiliate. The Hindu Maha Sabha in India, far from leading to the unification of the Hindus has created an atmosphere of sectionalism and by launching into politics has entirely shorn it of its religious significance. In the absence of any specific aims or objects we have reason to believe that the Hindu Maha Sabha move in South Africa is based on the same lines as and is prompted by the Hindu Maha Sabha in India. We have reason to believe also that it is the desire of the Hindu Maha Sabha to affiliate with the body in India even as the Arya Pratinidhi Sabha and the South African Indian Congress have affiliated with their respective bodies.

3. There is poison in the idea expressed in this paragraph. We do not thereby wish to pretend to defend Christianity or Islam as it is practised in the present day. But neither are we going to defend the Hindu religion if it is to be practised on the same lines. We do not wish it to be inferred that Hindus who have embraced another faith and desire to return to their own, being convinced that their own faith is as good as any other, should not be taken back. But it is time that that was worked with a broader vision which would not antagonise other faiths but would bring them in unison. If South African Indians could give a lead in this direction to India they would have well served India and proved their worth in this country. The very narrow vision that the wearing of a sacred thread or the chanting of the *Gayatri Mantra* makes a man a true Hindu no matter that he may be a villain otherwise should be discarded.

4. We cannot subscribe to the statement that Hinduism is the greatest and the best religion in the world. Even if it be so it is not dignified to make that statement, for Hindus neither in India nor in South Africa have proved its greatness by their action.

5. Our statement with regard to Swami Shankeranda was clearly this: "The first signs of communalism were seen when Swami Shankeranda came to this country." Not even the staunchest Sanatani or Arya Samaji can refute that statement. We will not hesitate to say that the aggravation of communalism was first seen when the Hindu Maha Sabha was established if that fact proves to be as glaringly true as is the former.

In conclusion we would assure our readers that we have ventured to deal with the question of the Hindu Maha Sabha with the best of motives. If the organisers of the movement feel that it is done with the sole object of putting a damper over their venture we can only ascribe their attitude to pettiness. It must be conceded that this is an unique event in the history of the Indian community and if we conscientiously feel that a section of the community is about to take what may amount to a reactionary step and so drag the other sections with it we would certainly consider it our duty to sound a note of warning.

We wish to express our voice of protest against persons who are closely connected with the Congress and are considered by that body to be representatives of the community who have during the Colonisation controversy made criminal misrepresentations of facts and are indulging in such even on the present issue. We have it on authority that such a person made the libellous statement at the Royal Picture Palace last Sunday that there is a paper in this country—referring to this one by implication—that is against any preachers coming to this country. Such wilful misrepresentations are responsible to a great extent for widening the gulf between the different sections of the community. Our statement clearly meant that we want in this country the right type of preachers who come not out of pecuniary motives but for the sake of service. The present unfortunate practice is that anyone either comes to this country on his own or is called by an individual or an individual body and is thrown as a burden upon the community. We have in this country many national calls such as the Bihar distress and we have our own institutions in this country either starving or non-existent owing to lack of funds. Are we to support our own institutions and respond to national calls or just be embarrassed into feeding individual institutions outside South Africa?

Fountain Of Wisdom

"Mind is no narrow creed. It is one of realizing the essential brotherhood of man. To my mind, the message of the Vedas is unity of God and unity of all life in one God."

MAHATMA GANDHI.

Hindu-Muslim Unity

Imperative Need Of The Hour

Dr. Mahmudullah, barrister-at-law, secretary, Muslim Nationalist party, in the course of a statement says:—

I have followed the patriotic efforts of a few leaders to mobilise progressive opinion in the country to condemn the White Paper. The negative aspect of their work is in itself discouraging. It is my conviction and I make no secret of the fact that the real responsibility for the reactionary and unsatisfactory nature of the White Paper does not rest with his Majesty's Government but it lies in the inability of India to combat with the growing forces of internal discord. It is an irony of fate that the statesmen of India should be blind to the obvious.

So long as India remains politically and culturally divided and its leaders prefer to ignore the growing internal strife there could be no question of responsible government in India. If men who claim to govern the country and guide the fortunes of 350 million of their fellow country-men are utterly incapable of settling their home affairs they should feel grateful for whatever is doled out to them. No governing power on earth would willingly transfer the reins of government to a people who politically can not see beyond council entry, untouchability reforms and the communal award. Those Indian leaders who had expected Dominion Status under the circumstances were either political babes or had very much underestimated the statesmanship of their rulers.

Example Of Turkey

I consider it undignified and indeed waste of national energy to lodge protest after protest to condemn the White Paper. Our time would better be occupied by launching a 'nation building' programme suited to the genius of the people of India, as it has been done by Turkey, Italy and Germany. The present political controversies should never have been allowed to dominate the more vital problem of uniting the discordant elements in the country and welding India into a united nation. The imperative need of the hour is to call upon the Indian National Congress to take up the work of politically uniting the people of India and inculcating in the masses the belief that without unity no economic prosperity or political advancement is possible. This vital issue can not be left to minor organisations or in the care of individual leaders for nothing effective could be achieved without the help of the Congress. The Congress must either do its duty by the people or die like so many other great institutions which have perished for want of life, courage and statesmanship. The inertia and want of swift decision is ruinous to the prestige of the Congress.

The cause of Hindu-Muslim unity must be taken in hand with the zeal of a true missionary. There should be no political consideration nor should hatred and bitterness mark our labours.

The work should be done for the love of it. I know only one way by which India could attain political freedom within a reasonable time and that is by making the masses realize the national value and sanctity of Hindu-Muslim unity.

A Disgrace

Communal riots are a disgrace in the 20th century and the public should be made to realise that they are an insult to India's nationhood and her ancient civilization. I also disagree with those who believe in paper unity through the medium of conferences. Those who have attended the Unity Conference at Allahabad know full well that it is useless to attempt a compromise on paper under the existing mentality of the leaders and the masses. The method of settlement by conventions should be dropped for some time to come. India is on the verge of an unprecedented communal tension and if the work is not taken up immediately posterity will rightly condemn us for want of courage and foresight.

Present Deadlock In India

Solution Possible Through Freedom

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore said recently in the course of a public lecture: A number of nations have perished who were too late in realising that the raft of time, to which they clung believing it to be modern, had already become of the past. Are we sure that the same thing has not happened to the West and that the atmosphere of turmoil which we find there is not due to the conflict between their present history, which is no longer modern, and the messenger of the future, which has come with its sovereign claim? Even the paling darkness of the dawn is immensely distant from the morning light though they are in immediate contact, and who knows if the present history of the West is not already as old as the day of the Deluge?

There are people naive enough to believe sincerely that Britain will eventually grant some form of self-government to India. They think that a political compromise will be effected and the Indians will be conceded the right to govern their country, like Canada or Australia. But is a political compromise between England and India possible, even in the remote future? It is not. A political compromise is possible only when there is some community of interests, but in the case of England and India there are no common interests which can make a compromise between the two nations possible. Their political, economic, military and cultural interests are unmistakably and indisputably antagonistic and clashing everywhere and everyday.

Australia and Canada can have real freedom within the British Empire for the sole reason that they are peopled by the same British race, and have not only the same customs, manners, traditions, religion and language, but the common interests on many vital matters. The Australians and the Canadians are quite right and logical when they claim the Empire as their own. But the case of India is quite different.

She is a conquered country, inhabited by peoples of completely different customs, manners, traditions, religion and language. Her interests clearly and constantly conflict with those of England. For the cogent reasons mentioned below, a political compromise between these two countries is neither possible nor desirable:

(1) There is no social kinship between the two countries.

(2) There is hardly anything in common between the cultures of India and of Britain.

(3) From the economic standpoint, India is to Britain a supplier of raw materials and a consumer of British manufactures. On the other hand, India aspires to be a manufacturing country, so that she could become self-contained in the matter of manufactured goods and could also export not only raw materials but manufactured goods as well.

(4) India is at present one of the biggest markets for Great Britain. The industrial progress of India therefore is against Britain's economic interests.

(5) India affords employment at present to young Britishers in the army and in the civil administration in India. But this is against India's interests, and India wants her own children to occupy all these posts.

(6) India is sufficiently strong and has enough resources to be able to stand on her own legs without the help or patronage of Great Britain. In this respect, the position of India is quite different from that of the dominions.

(7) India has so long been exploited and dominated by Britain that there is a genuine apprehension that in the event of a political compromise between the two countries, India will stand to lose and Britain will stand to gain. Moreover, India has developed an "inferiority complex" as a result of her long servitude, and this "inferiority complex" will remain as long as India is not completely independent of Britain.

(8) India wants the status of a free country, with her own flag, her own army, navy, and defence force, and with her own ambassadors in the capitals of free countries. Without this invigorating and life-giving freedom, Indians will never be able to rise to the full stature of their manhood. Independence is to India a psychological, ethical, cultural, economic, and political necessity. It is an essential condition of the new awakening in India. Independence, which India aspires after to-day, is not "Dominion Home Rule," as we find in Canada or Australia, but full national sovereignty as obtains in the United States of America or in France.

(9) As long as India remains within the British Empire she will not be able to safeguard the interests of other Indians who have settled in other parts of the Empire. The weight of Great Britain has always been, and always will

be, thrown on the side of white races—against the Indians. An independent India, on the other hand, will be able to secure better treatment for her children who have settled in different parts of the British Empire.

It will thus be seen that the basis of a compromise between India and Great Britain does not exist. Consequently, if the leaders of the Indian people disregard this fundamental fact and effect a compromise with the British Government, the arrangement will not last. Like the "Gandhi-Irwin Pact" of March, 1931, it will be short-lived. The social, economic and political forces working within India are such that no peace is possible between India and Britain till India's legitimate aspirations are fulfilled.

The only solution of the present deadlock that is possible is through the attainment of India's freedom, which implies complete severance of the British connection.—*New Asia*.

"Women Of India"

An interesting and instructive lecture on the "Women of India" was delivered by Swami Adhyanand, M.A., in the Star Picture Palace, Pretoria, on May 14, under the auspices of the Indian Women's Association.

The chairwoman (Mrs B. Mahara), in her opening remarks, welcomed the Swami, who was garlanded by the President (Mrs. Archib Pillay), Miss M. L. Peters, the social worker among the Indian women, and the secretary of the Association addressed the audience.

The Swami in his lecture said the Indian women must consider the value of education in many directions. "India has given equal freedom for women in religion, politics, and in every kind of social affairs. Study India's literature, history, and, above all, your mother tongue, and do not feel inferior. Assimilate and organize public bodies and associations. Do not look for public prominence, and be honest workers. Start schools among Indian girls, study the hygienic conditions, and every woman must possess a minimum standard of intellectual ideal. Then alone Indian women will advance." The Swami said that Indian history was full of incident, and India had produced greater women than any other nation. "Mother's heart and hero's will, when combined will do great things," went on Swami. "Sincere workers and persons who will take up the pole must build a better society and home. Without these efforts you will fail. Great things were done by Indian women: Determination and mother's will were the ideals of the women of India." The Swami also emphasized the necessity of right education for their girls, and the study of midwifery and nursing, which were the physical needs of their women.

The Union And The Protectorates

A Native View

The recent statement by the Prime Minister of the Union regarding the transfer of the Protectorates has given rise to a great deal of controversy, coupled with which there has been quite a lot of misunderstanding of the position. Both in London and South Africa General Hertzog's announcement has been variously interpreted, but there can be no doubt that in regard to the principle there is not the least doubt that the existing position cannot continue much longer, and that sooner or later there must be a change. The question is, when?

In considering the question as it exists to-day it is important to bear in mind certain essential facts. It is only by realisation of the actualities that misconceptions can be removed. Among the latter is the question of right. In his statement the Prime Minister claimed that the Union is in the position to claim the right of transfer, and that such right was conferred by the South Africa Act. This is scarcely correct. The fact is that while the Union can at any time apply for the transfer of the Protectorates, in so far as any statutory right is concerned, Great Britain is entirely free to decide the matter. There is nothing to prevent the Union Government from making application for a transfer, but there is nothing whatever that binds Great Britain to comply with such a request.

What might happen in the event of the British Government giving an affirmative reply is another matter. There would be terms and conditions to be hammered out in conformity with the schedule to the Act. On this point likewise there has been much misunderstanding, but it can be taken for granted that such an important question as the alienation of land there are certain solemn undertakings which would form an integral part of an agreement and that the position of our people in the Protectorates would be safeguarded to the same extent as they are in the Transkei and in Zululand.

A further point upon which there appears to be considerable doubt is that of the consent of the Natives themselves. According to certain published statements it is generally accepted that a pledge has been given by the British Government to the effect that there will be no transfer without the consent of the Natives concerned. This pledge, however, is really something very different, for it consists of an undertaking that the Government will not make a decision until both the white and Native population have had the fullest opportunity of expressing their views. It would be utterly foolish for this or any other Government to flout the wishes of the Natives, and we have no doubt that opposition to a proposal of transfer would be based upon reasons which no Government could possibly set aside. At the moment it is beyond question that transfer is by no means welcomed by our people, and while this obtains it would not only be difficult for the Government to agree to a transfer, but the Union Government

would also be placed in an extremely awkward position. There are good grounds for believing that the proposal will not come within the region of practical politics for some time, but in view of what has happened, it behoves our people to watch the course of developments very closely, so that when the matter does come up for decision—as it unquestionably will—they will be in a position to put forward their views either for or against.—*Ilanga Lase Natal.*

Vegetable vs. Meat Diet

Port Shepstone Literary And Debating Society

The second monthly meeting of the above Debating Society took place at the Indian School Hall, Port Shepstone, on May 5. There was practically a full gathering of members and an increased attendance of spectators.

After welcoming the gathering the chairman called upon Mr. D. G. Parshad to speak in support of the motion, "That a vegetarian diet is more conducive to a healthy life than flesh eating."

Mr. Parshad came armed with voluminous facts and authorities. He argued the merits of a vegetarian diet at considerable length, citing various authorities, and quoting the instance of certain war-like clans in India, from whom fighting men are drawn for the Indian Army, and who subsist entirely on vegetable food, reinforced with "ghee" (clarified butter). He averred that one of the causes of a vegetarian life not being followed to a greater extent in this country was the lack of knowledge how to prepare vegetarian dishes. This was a fine art in India.

Mr. N. P. Naidoo, in opposing, championed the cause of meat-eaters. He declared in no uncertain fashion that meat was absolutely necessary for human development. He quoted extensively from books in support of his contention. Nearly every other member then took part in the discussion, the consensus of opinion being in favour of a mixed diet, and that it was a question largely determined by climatic conditions.

Mr. Parshad, in replying, urged that a mixed diet was ruled out by the actual wording of the motion, stressing the point that the question to be considered was whether a wholly vegetarian diet or a wholly flesh diet was more conducive to a healthy life. From this standpoint the motion was adopted by a majority of 12 to 5. An interesting afternoon was spent, and the gathering dispersed after partaking of light refreshments.

The chairman, Mr. R. Muthukistna, will deliver an address on the poetical works of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, the famous Indian poetess, at the next meeting of the Society, to be held on Saturday, June 2, at 2-30 p.m. All are cordially invited to attend.

Swami Adhyananda

Welcome Meeting In Durban

Swami Adhyanand arrived in Durban last Saturday morning and was met at the Station by many prominent members of the community. A welcome reception under the auspices of the S. A. Maha Sabha was held on Sunday afternoon at the Royal Picture Palace, Mr. B. M. Patel presiding. The hall was fully packed with Indians and a sprinkling of Europeans including a good number of Indian ladies in the gallery and in the main hall. The President after reading his speech of welcome garlanded both Swami Adhyanand and Pandit Mehta Jaimini who was also on the platform. The president referred to the Swamiji's past services for the Ramakrishna Mission at different centres in India and to his recent activities in propagating the religion of his master, as also the philosophy of the East in the Transvaal. He said that teachers of Swamiji's standing are always welcome in any country and more so in this part of the world where such lofty teachings are essential for the general upliftment of his compatriots. He concluded by saying that his fame had preceded him and it was for the community to take full advantage of his stay here.

There were several others who spoke more or less in similar strain.

Swami Adhyanand who got up amidst great applause thanked the President and the community for the splendid reception accorded to him not as a personal honour but as representing India her culture and traditions.

The Swamiji by articulation and gesture very forcibly drove home the difference between the monster-man and the divine-man, the soul and the sword, the truth and falsehood, India's message, he continued was to search for the divinity in man and not the brutality. West, he emphasised, was out to conquer the world at the point of the sword. East or rather India on the other hand will have nothing to do with brute force. "To-day" he said "look at that frail man Mahatma Gandhi he is conquering the world by practising non-violence and by loving his neighbours. Our ancient seers have taught us to realize the sparks within us which is the positive proof of our Maker and it is for us to search the why and wherefor of its existence.

Swamiji's address was well received by the audience judging from the great applause with which he was greeted.

A Reception In Pretoria

Swami Adhyanandji, the Hindu philosopher, who delivered a series of lectures at the University of the Witwatersrand recently, was welcomed to Pretoria by the Hindu Society, the chairman of the society remarking that in point of numbers, the Indian community in Pretoria came next to that of Johannesburg. They were very proud to have among them such a distinguished leader in their religion as the Swami, and they realised what important work he was doing in the Transvaal.

Mr. P. D. Joshi (Hon. Secretary of the Hindu Society), Haffee Cassim Adam, Mr. Krishna Pillay, Mr. Pagesmith, and other Indians and Europeans also added their welcome.

Mr. H. B. Pickett, Principal of the Indian Government School, said it was a pleasure to pay his respects to the Swami, as an intellectual product of that wonderful country that had been called the brightest jewel in the Empire's crown. Culture knew no creed, no nationality, no colour. He paid a tribute to other distinguished Indians who had lived in South Africa, notably, Mr. Sastri and the Kunwar Sir Maharaj Singh and the Kunwarani Lady Maharaj Singh, people who were a credit to India and an asset to South Africa. On behalf of the children of his school, he expressed appreciation of the Swami's work, and hoped that his visit would be to their lasting benefit and their lasting good.

Hindu Idealism

The Swami and the Chairman of the Hindu Society were both garlanded, and after the former had thanked his compatriots and the Europeans for their warm welcome, he went on to discuss the grandeur of Hindu idealism. If there was one thing which India could teach the world, it was her philosophy, and to-day, in the midst of the great crises, in different spheres of life—political, economic or social—India could give ideals which would not merely solve many problems of life, but would make for co-operation and mutual respect between the different creeds and nations. He went on to speak of the origin of Hinduism many thousands of years ago, its galaxy of great thinkers down the ages, who had from time immemorial brought to their people the life supreme, and had shown them how to attain the ultimate goal. Another contribution which India had made was a synthesis of all the existing religions of the world. India, in spite of her ills to-day, sent out the ideal of religious synthesis in thought and showed warring humanity how real peace, how real harmony, based on spiritual idealism, might be obtained. If there was to be any permanent peace in the world to-day it could only be brought about by spiritual ideals.

Philosophy

The swami quoted Max Muller's words: "If there is any country in the world which has produced the greatest thought in the realm of philosophy, it is India." India had a message of harmony among the warring creeds of the world. It did not consist of dogmas and of doctrines, but was the experience of the human soul, the response of the human personality to the fundamental reality of the universe. Religion was an attitude of mind. It must be studied psychologically. Religion must come from within.

Answers To Correspondents

"One Who Wants To Have Justice."—We are sorry we cannot entertain religious controversies in these columns.—Ed. I.O.

"Mr. S. Panday".—The publication of your letter will serve no purpose.—Ed. I.O.

RAMAKRISHNA MISSION

AND

SWAMI ADHYANANDA

WE have at present in our midst a distinguished personage in the name of Swami Adhyananda of the Ramakrishna Mission which was founded by that great thinker of the East Swami Vivekananda in 1886 in the name of his Master Ramakrishna of whom Mahatma Gandhi has said: "The story of Ramakrishna Paramahansa' life is a study of religion in practice. His life enables us to see God face to face." The objects of the Ramakrishna Mission are to promote the study of Vedanta on a universal basis and to bring about harmony of all faiths in the world and to serve God in man irrespective of caste, creed or nationality. There are a hundred and twenty centres of the mission in India and 12 in America and one in Germany.

The activities of the Mission are to preach, to teach and to render medical service. Free medical aid is given every year by the Mission to 15,000 people in India. There are various educational institutions run by the Mission and free education is imparted to 20,000 students.

The minimum qualification for one who wishes to join the Mission is that he should be matriculated. Anyone who believes in the universality of religion and synthesis of different faith may become a member whether he is a layman or monastic. The age limit for monastic members is thirty. But one who wishes to

become a monastic member is only allowed to do so provided he has no dependents or he has made suitable arrangements for their maintenance.

Swami Adhyanda who is an M.A. of the Calcutta University and hails from the Bengal Province is forty years of age and joined the Mission as a monastic member sixteen years ago soon after he was graduated.

Asked by our representative how he was inspired to renounce the world and take to this work the learned Swamiji who was amiable and simple in manners yet rich in knowledge said Bengal was seething with nationalism in those days and being philosophically minded and in contact with the disciples of Swami Vivekananda the spirit of service awoke in him and this led him to join the Mission. The Swamiji has an elder brother who is professor of law in the University of Dacca. The Swamiji is the founder-president of the Singapore Rama

Krishna Mission and was for some time editor of a paper connected with the Mission.

It was through an application made by the Transvaal Hindu Seva Samaj to the headquarters of the Mission at Calcutta for a lecturer to be sent out to this country that Swami Adhyananda who was at the time in Calcutta was sent out here and it is for the first time that a lecturer from the world famous Ramakrishna Mission has come to this country and the Indian community of the Union is greatly indebted to the Mission.

The Swamiji had been in the Transvaal for the last three months during which time he has delivered many interesting lectures on the culture and philosophy of India before European and Indian

audiences including rotary clubs and has delivered a series of lectures at the Witwatersrand University the proceeds of which were given over to the University by the Transvaal Hindu Seva Samaj and are to be utilised in adding to the library of the University books on Indian philosophy and culture.

It would be a blot on the character of South Africa if an Indian whether he be of the lowest type or whether he be highly cultured were not given a little taste of racialism and Swami Adhyananda has also been honoured with it. While in Johannesburg the Swamiji it appears was



Swami Adhyananda

invited by the Women's branch of the South African Party to deliver a lecture on Indian womanhood. Mrs. Laura Ruxton who is a paid organising Secretary we understand of the Indian Women's Association in the Transvaal wrote subsequently to the Swamiji that he being an Indian would not be allowed to lecture. Swamiji naturally felt slighted for he did not seek an invitation.

Some prominent Europeans met the Swamiji and the outcome of the interview was that another letter was received by the Swamiji regretting the incident which it was stated was caused through some misunderstanding and that the Swamiji would be very welcome. The Swamiji thereupon asked permission to take a few Indian friends with him to the lecture which he was allowed to do by the secretary of the Branch in a letter to the Swamiji. On his arrival at the hall at the appointed time, however, the Swamiji was met by the President of the Branch and was told

that while he himself would be welcome his friends would not be admitted. The Swamiji protested explaining that permission had been granted him in a letter by the secretary. The president, however, refused to admit the Swamiji's Indian friends saying that the secretary had no authority to grant the permission. The result was that with regrets the Swamiji refused to lecture in the circumstances and returned home.

Asked about his impressions about South Africa the Swamiji said in so far as the Indian community is concerned he realised the many disabilities they have to labour under but "in spite of them and in spite of the harsh laws against them much constructive work could and should be done from within the community such as imparting of education on general lines, giving of instructions on sanitation and hygiene and much cultural work could be done. From what I have seen I am inclined to think that there are not many persons here who are willing to undertake such constructive work."

Asked what he thought the drawback was due to the Swamiji said that "provincialism sectarianism seemed to be very common in the community. The efforts of nationalising and broadening the outlook of the Indians in this country are wanting. Mahatma Gandhi has left behind him in this country great ideals and they should act as an inspiration to the Indian community."

The Swamiji is the honoured guest in Durban of Mr. Govindram of Messrs. Bombay Bazaar Co., Ltd. of West Street, Durban.

Doctors Profession Overcrowded

Warning signal Given

In the last 20 years the total number of medical men on the register in South Africa has practically doubled itself, whereas the white population has only increased by one-third, and the native population by one quarter, according to figures quoted by Dr. Arthur Bloom, in a survey of the state of the medical profession in South Africa, published in the South African Medical Journal, dated May 12.

"In 1913," he states, "there were one medical man for each 1,002 white population; to-day, it has dropped to practically three-quarters of this number."

He quotes figures showing an annual gross increase of somewhere over 100 new graduates per annum, and the wastage is in the region of about 60—"that is, a net increase of about 40 at present, and most likely in the few years an annual increase of about 100."

"Can this country?" he asks, "stand even a net increase of only 40 new men per annum?"

"It seems from the figures that have been shown that we are already overcrowded, and that in the next few years it is going to become infinitely worse."

"If overcrowding comes then one of two things will happen, either higher fees will have to be charged, and we know that this is out of the question and is not arguable, or else we as a profession will

descend in the social scale and become more or less skilled artisans.

"We must, I feel, look ahead. In few years the profession will be in a deplorable state. If something can be done now, it is more likely that we will be able to retain some of the ideals and traditions associated with our calling. We will be able to prevent colleagues fighting each other for their bread and butter."

Dr. Bloom suggests that steps towards limitation of the numbers entering the profession should be taken through the universities and by warning the public of the position.

A commission, he suggests should also be appointed to consider:

(a) Whether the medical services without any State aid are adequate to deal with the poverty-stricken section of the population, i.e., the really poor European and the native;

(b) If the medical population has reached saturation point or is overcrowded, to advise officially prospective entrants into the profession to choose some other career,

Original Correspondence

To The Editor, INDIAN OPINION.

Coloured Teachers In Indian Schools

SIR,—The way our Indian people treat the question of education is deplorable, and although it is of importance they hardly give their attention to it. Many Indians would be astonished to learn that coloured teachers are employed in some of the Transvaal Indian Schools. Many know and in spite of their knowing are undisturbed and appear to be at ease, yet hardly do they realise the harm that such penetration would cause in the near future. The Department of Education would undoubtedly replace European teachers with coloured, because their salaries are comparatively less. There is a need for a certain number of European teachers which is unquestionable, but the rest of the posts should be filled in by Indians. I am surprised that no steps is taken to remedy this state of affairs.

I am, etc.

E. A. CACHALIA.

[NOTE: There is only one argument which we look with favour in the above letter and that is that Indian teachers should be given preference to in purely Indian Schools. We must, however, be aware against allowing racialism to creep in ourselves who are fighting against that very evil. It should not be considered humiliating to learn under any one provided he has the necessary qualifications to teach;—Ed. I. O.]

SOUTH AFRICA

NEWS IN BRIEF

Pathmajarinnt Andhra Sabha

The above Sabha celebrated its first anniversary at the Temple Hall, Birdan Road, Clairwood, on Sunday, May 13. Many prominent persons were present, among whom were Messrs. V. M. Naidoo, A. J. and D. V. Naidoo, representing the Dharm Andhra Maha Sabha, and A. J. Naidoo, representing the Stollabill and District Andhra Sabha and Patasala. Several interesting speeches were delivered, touching upon the necessity and importance of the Andhra education, and the dialogues recited by the school children were an eye opener to those who are lacking in the interest and welfare of the mother language. The Patasala inaugurated by the Sabha about 10 months ago is making satisfactory progress, and since its inception the number of children attending has gradually increased from 27 to 90. The Sabha takes this opportunity of expressing through the medium of the Press their sincere gratitude to all those who have so ably assisted in bringing this function to a success.

Colonial Born And Teachers (Maritzburg)

In order to consider an important letter from the Natal Indian Teachers' Society (Maritzburg), an executive meeting of the C. B. A. was held. The Teachers' Society suggested convening a conference on the following educational matters viz: (1) Employing European teachers at St. Anthony's Indian School, (2) Girls' Government School, (3) Secondary education, (4) Workers' continuation classes, (5) other matters if meeting requires its discussion. It was resolved that the Association co-operate with the Teachers' Society in their movement in convening the conference with other public bodies; and as requested the following five gentlemen were appointed to represent the Association at the conference namely, Dr. M. R. Peters, Messrs. K. Soobramoney, M. Ranganathan, I. A. Haffejee, and Arthur Poonnamy.

C. B. and S. I. Association (Maritzburg)

A committee meeting of the Association was held last Sunday when Dr. M. R. Peters presided. A full report of the activities of the Association was submitted and approved. Consideration of space precludes us from publishing them in detail. Among others the work done by the Association was with regard to the Transportation Board, hawkers licences, hawkers defined area, visit of Prince George, Beer Hall, unemployed Indians, personal tax, burial fund, telephone etc. at the Mountain Rise Cemetery. Among those present at the meeting were Messrs. P. M. David, Shaik Ahmed, J. M. David, C. K. Lazarus, B. R. Naidoo, A. Poonnamy, G. S. Maharaj, M. Ranganathan and K. Soobramoney, (secretary).

When Parliament Will Close

If present progress is maintained, Parliament, it is stated, should rise not later than Saturday, June 2, and there is at the moment some prospect of its rising on Thursday May 31.

Representations On Slum Bill

In reply to representations made by a deputation from the South African Indian Congress on the

Slums Bill the Minister of the Interior, Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr, said he was unable at this stage to give effect to the representations but added that on one or two points he would consider the matter further. The deputation which was met with great courtesy was given two hours.

Congress On Poor Whites

The Rev. A. D. Luckhoff, the secretary of the Poor White Commission, of the Dutch Reformed Church, notifies that a congress in connection with the poor white problem will be opened in Kimberley on Oct. 2. It is expected that 500 delegates from different bodies and Government departments will be present.

INDIA

NEWS IN BRIEF

A Convenient Proposal

Mr. K. F. Nariman, referring to Sir Samuel Hoare's appeal to display on this tragic occasion in India "a feeling of sympathy and friendliness" has, so far as the officials in India are concerned, fallen on deaf ears.

Since the opening of the Earthquake Relief centres with very few exceptions, there have been hitherto, no suitable subscriptions from the high Government servants in different Provinces, while the response from the people is more or less generally universal.

He proposes that the Executive Councillors, Ministers, High Court Judges, Commissioners, Collectors etc. should sacrifice at least one month's salary for this deserving cause. The Viceroy and the Governors too ought to do the same.

He also protests against useless expenditures and reminds that during the war European countries were forced to exercise self-restraint and forego all superfluous luxuries and gaieties, considered them to be crimes. And a responsible Bihar official has related that the disaster in certain parts is greater than the War.—*Amrita Bazar Patrika*.

Muslim Women Demand Equal Rights

A public meeting of Muslim women was held in the Town Hall Amritsar. Resolutions were passed demanding equal rights with them in accordance with Islamic Law. Mrs. Kishlew presided.

Gold Medal For Premier

One Mr. Tehl Ram Gangaram of Dera Ismail Khan, has received the following letter from the hon. J. McDonald, Prime Minister:—

DEAR SIR,—I am greatly honoured by the proposal you convey to me that I should receive from you and your friends of the Dera Ismail Khan district a gold medal and address in recognition of what I have been able to do for India. In doing what I have done I have been fully rewarded by the pleasure it has given me.

I have learned to love India. I have seen it and that has been enough. Your medal and address will, however, be a visible testimony for your esteem and I value them and hope that they may induce my children to feel in their time that bond which had united their mother and myself to India. I shall leave the method of transmission to you and shall be glad to receive your expression either by post or by deputation as it pleases you.—Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) J. Ramsay MacDonald,

THINGS IN GENERAL

Empire Conference Next Year

The likelihood of an Empire conference next year is broached in the London Times, which draws attention to the fact that the Dominions, Colonies and Protectorates will all be represented at the celebrations in connection with the 25th anniversary of King George's accession. There is a strong feeling that the unique opportunity for inter-Imperial consultation which should not be lost, says the paper.

Germany Wants "Elbow-Room"

A solemn warning that "German youth this year for elbow-room" has been delivered by Dr. Walter Croll, a German political and philosophical writer, in a speech in Berlin before the German Colonial Society.

He referred with scorn to those people who declared that Germany had no gift for colonisation and had in the past exploited the natives. Such statements, he said, were "an infamous calumny of a people who stood at the head of all colonisers for educational and economic achievement." Germany had poured into the lands under her care great wealth, high ideals, conscientious work and "the sacrificial blood of her great colonial pioneers." Atrocities, he continued, were completely lacking from German colonies. German youth was crying out for the chance to prove its ability. Thus the nation's consciousness of its duty to youth should lead Germany to pursue the struggle for the recovery of her possession. In this struggle all the right would be on the German side.

Pact Between Russia And France

The unexpected arrival of the Russian Foreign Minister, M. Litvinoff, in Geneva, has caused a sensation there. It is stated that Russia is most anxious to avoid a disarmament breakdown and will submit proposals for a mutual security pact. It is reported that France's new policy is to isolate Germany by bringing Russia in the League and there is a possibility that France will consider a pact of mutual assistance. Meanwhile Signor Mussolini in a remarkable article in a Rome paper says that if the disarmament Conference fails there will be new alliances and "His Majesty, King Cannon, will be invited to speak." Signor Mussolini appeals to Britain to try again. "The world awaits her in these last weeks," he says, "in which not the fate of ministries is at stake but millions of lives and the destiny of Europe."

Britain's Preparations

While Sir John Simon says this, it is interesting to note that in anticipation of the breakdown of the Disarmament Conference vast plans are being worked out by the British Government for doubling the air fleet by building 700 new fighting aircraft, constructing many more aerodromes and training the necessary personnel. This is the meaning of the statement by Mr. Stanley Baldwin which has aroused intense interest. It is a matter of interesting speculation as to how France will react to Mr. Baldwin's statement, as she has the world's biggest air fleet of approximately 3,000 aircraft, compared with Britain's 1,400.

SPORTING NEWS

(BY SPORTSMAN)

Soccer

Indian Soccer Results

SENIOR LEAGUE

Pirates	4	Shamrock	2
Daffodils	4	Greyville	0
Avondale	6	Sydenham	2
Sastri Col.	3	Stella	1
Star	6	Blue Bells	2

JUNIOR LEAGUE

Red R.	3	Pirates	1
Stella	9	Sydenham	1
Daffodils	2	Railway	2

JUVENILE LEAGUE

Violets	6	Red R.	1
Sastri C.	1	Bluebirds	0
Junction	2	Railway	0

Durban Sunday Soccer

Last Sunday three interesting matches were contested at Curries Fountain. The Swifts in their first match this season sustained a narrow defeat. Sons of India by their win over Silverton now entrench their position as league leaders.

SUNDAY SOCCER RESULTS

Sons of India	4	Silverton	2
Royals	6	Pirates	2
Olare Estate	8	Swifts	2
Cato Stars	1	Rangers	1
Mayville	9	Schools	0

Durban Indian Schools Football Association

CUP PRESENTED BY DR. K. M. MISTRY

The above Association which has been catering for the soccer needs of school going boys in Natal Schools has been presented with a handsome trophy by Dr. K. Macken Mistry. The Cup will be for competition among Natal Schools.

South Coast League Log

(UP TO THE 18th MAY)

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Pts.
Roseburgh	4	8	1	0	7
South Coast Junction ...	4	2	2	0	6
Ranks	4	2	1	1	5
Clairwood	4	2	1	1	5
Moonlighters	4	2	0	2	4
Schoo's	3	0	2	0	3
Rec. Unite	4	1	0	3	2
Stars	2	1	0	1	2
Springboks	2	0	1	1	1
Sunrise	4	0	0	4	0

Natal Trial Match

Soccer is now in full swing. With the All-India team at sea and the All-India matches in South Africa fast approaching, there is conspicuous a good deal of enthusiasm in local soccer.

On Saturday the league will be resumed and on Sunday 27th inst. the Natal trial match will take place at Currie's Fountain. This will be the final match which the selectors both of Natal and of South Africa, will witness prior to making the official selections.

Transvaal Trial Match

The trial match between the two best Transvaal teams was eagerly contested in Johannesburg on Sunday 20th May. The three South African selectors were present. The teams were evenly balanced, the match resulting in a draw.

Indian Soccer At Newcastle

On Saturday afternoon the semi-final of the senior intertown was played on the Newcastle Indian football ground between Klip River and Northern Districts, a good game resulting in a win for Northern Districts by two goals to nil.

There was a large number of spectators, including visitors from Durban, Dundee and Ladysmith. The Natal selectors were represented at the match by Messrs. S. L. Singh, R. A. Moodley and P. M. Pillay, Mr. A. Christopher, of Durban, president of the South African Indian Football Association, was also present.

Definite arrangements have been made for a match of the All-India tour to be played against the Northern Districts. The date has not yet definitely been fixed.

Welcome At The Pavilion

A welcome by the South African Football Association to the all-India footballers has been arranged at the Pavilion at the Beach on Thursday evening, June 7. All sportsmen are asked to keep this date in mind and to give the visitors a rousing reception.

Matches At Dannhauser

Two matches were played on the Pirates ground on Sunday the 13th inst, Cambrian versus Bells and Pirates versus Stars. Cambrian won by 5 goals to nil, Pirates won by 4 goals to nil.

The first match was not upto the mark but the second one was really worth witnessing. It was through their goal keeper that the Stars suffered such a heavy defeat.

Dannhauser Stella F. C.

The following officials have been elected for the ensuing year: President H. Nanjee; Vice-President M. Kader; Cup'ain M. Kistan; Treasurer E. O. Vawda; Secretary M. Nanjee; Manager S. I. Adam.

The opening match played against the Cambrian Juniors resulted in a draw.

Weenen County F.C. Annual Meeting

The annual general meeting of the Weenen County Indian Football League was held at Samuel's Cafe Estcourt, on May 12. Mr A. G. Naraidoo occupied the chair. Among others present were Messrs. A. G. Naraidoo, A. M. Samuel, A. N. Channah, P. James, A. P. Naidoo, J. P. Augustine, I. A. Haffjee, C. A. Lalla, J. G. Augustine, and the delegates of the Plough, Royals, and Bells Football Club.

The secretary read the minutes of the previous annual general meeting which was adopted. It was hoped that the Mooi River Springboks, Weenen, and Colonso Football Clubs will soon affiliate to help the League to draw their fixtures. The chairman also pointed out that it is a matter of regret that the Weenen County Indian Football League would be unable to affiliate to the Natal Indian Football Association owing to the financial position. It is all the more regrettable in view of the all-India soccer tour.

Annual Five-A-Side

It was also resolved that the annual five-a-side soccer tournament for the Naraidoo's trophy be held on Sunday June 3, at Estcourt, at which the competition would be opened to any five in Natal. The meeting decided, in appreciation of the valuable services rendered to the

League for the past two years to present illuminated addresses to Messrs A. G. Naraidoo, C. A. Lalla, and J. G. Augustine, and to place on record the services of the late Mr. Solomon David who was Patron of the League for several years.

The following were elected officials of the League for the ensuing year:—

Patrons: Messrs. A. F. Brokensha, G. R. Beattie, E. N. Haffjee, G. Bunkle, Dr. Odendaal, and Miss Reed (Patroness); President: Mr. A. Naraidoo; Vice-Presidents: Messrs. A. N. Channah, P. James, N. P. Naidoo, J. P. Augustine, I. A. Haffjee; Hon. Secretary: Mr. A. N. Ohinnah; Hon. Treasurer: Mr. C. A. Lalla; Hon. Auditor: Mr. A. G. Naraidoo; Hon. Record clerk: Mr. A. N. Channah; Selection, Fixture, Executive, and Grounds Committee, Secretary, President, and Messrs. A. M. Samuel, C. A. Lalla, J. G. Augustine; Misconduct Committee: Messrs I. A. Haffjee, J. G. Augustine, C. A. Lalla, A. M. Samuel, A. G. Naraidoo.

The Star Of India F. C. (Krugersdorp)

The following were elected officials for the ensuing year:— Patron: A. L. Billimoria Esq., President: Prag Prema Esq., Vice-President: Thakor Natha. M. Bikhia, B. Bhoola, and C. D. Nurusoo, Hon. Sec.: Peter Ramsay, Hon. Treasurer: Ohungan Buttha, Captain: D. R. Bhoola, Vice-Captain: O. R. Pillay, Auditors: S. I. Frank and Prag Prema, Committee: Messrs T. Casim, G. Willie, G. Sabstein, V. Laloo, T. Adams, G. Daya, M. Bheka and W. Vala.

Natal Soccer Fixtures

Final:— Durban vs. Newcastle at Durban, on 4th August 1934, at 3 p.m., referee: Mr. M. S. Badat.

Juveniles Intertown:—(1) Maritzburg vs. Durban, at Durban, on 9th June 1934, at 2 p.m., Referee: Mr. T. L. Nanoo. Klip River Bye.

Final:—Klip River vs. Winners 1 on Winners 1 Ground, on 4th August 1934, at 3 p.m., if played at Maritzburg, Referee: Mr. I. A. Haffjee; if played at Durban Referee: Mr. M. Thajmoon.

Natal Cup seniors:—(1) Maritzburg vs. Durban, at Durban, on 18th August 1934, at 3 p.m., Referee: Mr. M. K. Naidoo.

(2) Klip River vs. Newcastle, at Ladysmith, on 18th August 1934, at 3 p.m., Referee: Mr. M. Khan.

Final:—Winners of 1 vs. Winners 2, on Winners 2 Ground, on 1st September 1934, at 3 p.m., if played at Newcastle or Ladysmith, Referee: Mr. R. A. Moodley.

Natal Cup Juniors:—Maritzburg vs. Durban, at Durban, on 18th August 1934, at 2.30 p.m., Referee: Mr. B. Mansingh.

Juveniles Natal Cup:—(1) Maritzburg vs. Klip River, at Maritzburg, on 25th August 1934, at 3 p.m., Referee: Mr. I. A. Haffjee. Durban bye.

Final:—Durban vs. Winners 1, on Winners 1 Ground, on 8th September, at 3 p.m., if played at Ladysmith Referee: Mr. M. Thomas, if played at Maritzburg Referee: Mr. D. Anthooy.

Senior Intertown:— (1) Mayville vs. Durban Sunday League, at Durban, on 24th May 1934, at 2 p.m., Referee Mr. M. B. Iyaloo. Dundee bye.

(3) Dundee vs. Winners 1, at Durban, on 24th May 1934, at 3.30 p.m., Referee: Mr. S. Williams.

Final:—Winners 2 vs. Winners 3, on Winners 3 Ground, on 5th August, 1934, at 3 p.m., appointment of Referee to follow.

Tennis

Council Meeting

At a council meeting of Natal Tennis Union held in the Carlisle Street School, on Thursday 17th two important questions were discussed to a finality. The protest by the Spes Bona Club against the Derby Club was ruled out of order on technical grounds. The Moonlighters, too, were awarded the match against the Sydenham Club, which was played on the 14th and which was not completed.

On Sunday Derby beat Verulam at the Derby courts in the semi-final for the Ismail K.O. Shield. Derby will now meet the Moonlighter in the final. On Sunday there were no "A" division matches.

New Tennis Club Formed

ELECTION OF OFFICIALS

Keen interest was shown at an inaugural meeting, convened by a number of Tennis fans who were desirous of forming a new Club. The meeting took place at the residence of Mr. V. S. Dayanand, 504 Church Street, Maritzburg on May 15. After an enthusiastic discussion it was unanimously resolved that a New Club be formed, and be called the "Silverton Tennis Club" with Green and White as its colours. The Club's court is situated at Fitzsimons Road, behind the residence of Mr. Zank of Raymatt, Greytown Road.

The following were elected office bearers of the club: Patron, S. D. Chetty Esq., President; S. Rathanam Esq., Vice-Presidents: Messrs R. S. Pillay, R. M. Vather, and V. Kristy; Joint Secretaries; Messrs K. Dhavara and V. Govinda; Committee: Messrs K. J. Moodley, K. Rajoo and D. M. Vather; Captain: V. C. Dayanand Esq., Vice-Captain: C. G. Rajah Esq., Selection Committee: Messrs S. Rathanam, V. C. Dayanand, and R. S. Pillay; Auditor: D. M. Vather Jr. All communications to the Club should be directed to 145 Relief St. or P. O. Box 188, P. M. Burg.

BOXING

Arrival Of Renico Kid Simmons

Renico Kid Simmons, the Trinidad champion, arrived in Durban by the mailboat on Sunday, 20th inst, and was accorded a welcome by the local promoters, with whom he is contracted to fight in this country, Messrs. M. Mohamed and J. B. Panday.

Kid Simmons is looking fit and well. He has already begun active training in preparation for this coming fight with Author Capido. This will be the star bout in the Durban Town Hall on June 9th. In all he has engaged in over 150 fights. It is also interesting to note that he has already met Kid Mottee Singh for two previous occasions. On the first occasion he lost on points over 12 rounds but won the second fight over the same distance. This alone will afford local boxing enthusiasts a criterion for judging the visitors merits. A public reception was accorded by the Durban Sporting public to Kid Simmons on Wednesday evening, 23rd inst. The venue was the Star Hall, Durban.

Boxing Results at Gokhale Hall

Young Solomon (Tgt) beat Tiger (Tgt), Kid Shaik (Tgt) beat Dixon Pillay (Dtn), M. P. Pillay (Obn) beat Young Stevens (Tgt), Black Panther (Tgt) drew with Young Singh (Frasers).

To Correspondents

Correspondents are requested to kindly send their reports or matter intended for publication to reach here not later than Wednesday morning.

Manager Indian Opinion

Athletics

Will They Wake Up

Apparently, athletics has become a dead letter in recent months. It is some time now that the Union has functioned. We publish this week a letter written by "athletes" who complains that the Union has not done its duty in that it has not arranged a Natal meeting as was sometime ago intimated.

To The Editor, INDIAN OPINION,

SIR,—As a very enthusiastic Athlete I feel very deeply the fact that the Durban Indian Athletic Union has not been functioning as it ought to. Sometime back it was intimated, even in the press, that a Natal Union would be held on May 19th. May 19th has come and gone and yet there are no notices or bills intimating the meeting. I went into serious training and am bitterly disappointed. I hope you publish this letter, with a hope that the authorities will wake up.

I am, etc.

"Athlete"

Rovers Athletic Club Meeting

The Durban Indian Sports ground will be the venue of an athletic meeting on June 3rd. The Rovers Athletic Club have booked the day for a club meeting. Certain events, however are open to non-members who are desirous of participating. Another interesting item on the programme is the public try-out to be given by Renico Kid Simmons. This will be his first public appearance. A large crowd is anticipated.

Advertisement in Gujarati script for a business or service, featuring the name 'કીટીંગસ' and other text.

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THE ALL-INDIA TOUR

The South African Teams Competition

PRIZE FOR BEST SELECTOR

IN view of the close proximity of the All-India tour and the keen interest being evinced in the selection of various local teams to meet the visitors, we have decided to offer our readers the opportunity of selecting their own teams for (A) Natal, (B) Transvaal, (C) South Africa.

The selections of readers will be published in the columns of the "I.O." from time to time. Competitors must comply with the following conditions:—

(1) Competitors must write their teams on the prescribed form appearing in the INDIAN OPINION. Any number of selections may be made provided condition (1)

is adhered to (2) selection must be posted to reach the office of the INDIAN OPINION, Phoenix, Natal, not later than Saturday, June 2nd. (3) The decision of the Editor, "I.O." shall be final.

A first prize of £1-1-0 on value thereof will be awarded to the successful competitor in the three divisions, viz. A, B, and C. In the event of a tie the prize will be divided.

Should no competitor make the correct selection the prizes will be awarded to those competitors whose selections, in the opinion of the Editor, are nearest to the selections made by the official selectors of the different teams.

COMPETITION FORM

	(A) Natal	(B) Transvaal	(C) South Africa
Goal			
Righth Back			
Left Back			
Right Half			
Centre Half			
Left Half			
Outer Right			
Inner Right			
Centre Forward			
Inner Left			
Outer Left			

The Editor, INDIAN OPINION

The above are my selections for the Natal or/and Transvaal or/and S. African teams. I abide by your conditions.

Signature.....
(in block letters)

Address.....

ઈન્ડિઅન ઓપિનિઅન.

મહાત્મા ગાંધીજીના હસ્તે
સને ૧૯૦૩માં સ્થપાયું.

પુસ્તક ૩૨ મું.

ફ્રીડેડે, શુક્રવાર, તારીખ ૨૫ મે ૧૯૩૪

અંક ૨૧

નોંધ અને સમાચાર

નોંધ અને સમાચાર	૨૨૨
હિંદુ મહાસભા (અગ્રણ્ય)	"
સ્વામી અખ્યાલદત્ત આગમન	૨૨૪
રામકૃષ્ણ મિશન અને સ્વામી અખ્યાલદ	૨૨૫
આર્થિક ત્યાગ-મહા વિદ્યાલય	૨૨૬
એડા છલ્લા વિદ્યલય સમારક-સમિતિ	૨૨૭
નિવિધ વર્તમાન	૨૨૮
કા. આ. ના દૂક પબરો	"
વિચાર તરંગ	૨૩૦
કા. ઓરિસ્સા તેના પ્રબલ અને પ્રરોધ	૨૩૦
સત્યાગ્રહી ગૈરીસત	૨૩૧
બીહાર ધરતીકંપ સંકટ નિવારણ ફંડ	૨૩૨

રજકણ

લાભ કરવો સહેલો છે. પણ કરેલા લાભને લાભક બનવું એમાંજ પુરુષાર્થ છે.

ફનીયા બેજ વૃત્તી જણે છે. સવાર થયું અથવા બીજાની સવારી કપુલ કરવી. કાંતો ડરીને બીજા તરફ જોવું અથવા અમલદાર બની બીજા તરફ ઘુમ્મટાથી જોવું. પણ સમાન ભાવે સમાનપણે જોવું એ જણા ધણા થોડામાં હશે.

“ઈન્ડિઅન ઓપિનિઅન”

શુક્રવાર, તા. ૨૫ મે ૧૯૩૪

હિંદુ મહાસભા

મે. તા. ૧૪ મીના અંકમાં આ દેશમાં હિંદુ મહાસભાની સ્થાપના ઉપર અમે કરેલી ટીકાથી અમારા કેટલાક વાંચકો નારાજ થયા છે. અમને ખાતરી હતી કે અમારા લેખથી અમુક જગ્યાએ અસંતોષ ફેલાશે. ધાર્મિક અથવા તો જને ધાર્મિક તરીકે માની લેવામાં આવે છે એવી ભાવના પર વિશ્વ ટીકા થવાથી એવું પરિણામ અવશ્ય આવેજ. હિંદુસ્તાનમાં અસ્પૃશ્યતા વિરુદ્ધ પોતાની ચળવળમાં મહાત્મા ગાંધીજીને પણ ક્યાં એવા કડવા અનુભવો નથી થતા? અમારા એ લેખની વિરુદ્ધ મળેલા બે કાગળોમાંના મુખ્ય મુદ્દા અહીં ટાંકીએ છીએ:

૧. તમારા લેખની અંદર ખેડા દ્રાવિડિયું એ એકલું નહિ પણ તદ્દન ગેરરસ્તે ફેરનારો અને અજ્ઞાતાથી ભરેલો છે. વળી તમારા લેખની પણ તે બહાર છે.
૨. હિંદુ મહાસભાને હેતુ બિન બિન ન્હાળી સંસ્થા બોલે એકત્ર કરી એક મન્યુટ સંસ્થા કરવાનો છે. અને એ રીતે હિંદી કોમનું સંગઠન સાધવાનો છે.
૩. એ મુસ્લીમો અને ખ્રીસ્તીઓ હિંદુઓને વલ્લાવવાનો અસભ્ય પ્રયત્ન કરવા હોય તો પણ હિંદુઓએ એવા કુમ-લાની સામે પોતાનું સંરક્ષણ કરવાનો પ્રયત્ન કેમ નહિ કરવો?
૪. આ દેશમાં દરેક જવાબદાર અને હતાપણથી વિચાર કરનાર હિંદુને હિંદુ મહાસભા એવી સંસ્થાની જરૂરીયાત

જાણીતા મહેમાન

કરાંચીના જાણીતા રાષ્ટ્રિય નેતા શ્રી. તૈયબ અલી એ. અલવી જેઓ ગયા સોમવારના રાજ ડરબન પધાર્યા છે તેમને અમે અતઃકરણથી આવકાર આપીએ છીએ. ડરબન તેઓ દુક-મુદત રહેનાર છે જે ફરમિયાન ડરબનના જાણીતા વેધારી શ્રી. ઇ. પારખના મહેમાન થયા છે.

શ્રી. એન્ડરસનું આગમન

શ્રી. સી. એ. એન્ડરસ જેઓ પુરોષમાં બીહારના ધરતી-કંમના સંબંધમાં અગ્રણ્ય પરિશ્રમ ઉઠાવી રહ્યા છે તેઓ વાર-લીક કાસલમાં કેપટાન આવી પહોંચવા વડી છે. સાં તેઓ ૭ બ્યુટનસીંગલમાં મીસીસ ગુલના મહેમાન થશે. કેપટાનમાં પોતાના મીત્રોની મુલાકાત લીધા બાદ જેમ અને તેમ જલદી તેઓ નાટાલ આવવાની આશા રાખે છે. અમે શ્રી. એન્ડરસને હાર્દિક આવકાર આપીએ છીએ.

વિદેશ-વસવાટની તપાસ કમીટીના રિપોર્ટ

યુનિયન પાર્ટીમેન્ટમાં યુસ્ટીસના સા. આ. પાર્ટીના મેમ્બર શ્રી. એ. જે. મેકડેલમના સવાલનો જવાબ આપતાં મુલકી પ્રધાન શ્રી. હોલમેયરે જણાવ્યું કે હિંદીઓમાં મોટે વિદેશ-વસવાટની તપાસ કમીટીએ પોતાનો રિપોર્ટ રજુ કરેલો છે જે આવતાં જુલાઈની શરૂઆતમાં હિંદ અને દક્ષિણ આફ્રિકામાં એકી સાથે પ્રસિદ્ધ કરવામાં આવશે.