

# INDIAN OPINION

Founded by  
MAHATMA GANDHI  
IN 1903

No. 3—Vol. XXXII.

Friday, June 8th, 1934

Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper  
Price Fourpence.

## NOTES AND NEWS

### The Minister's Assurance

THE assurance given by the Minister of the Interior, Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr, in regard to the administration of the Slum Bill, during his speech in the Senate on Friday, May 25, should completely remove from the minds of the Indian community the grave fear that the law would be administered harshly against them. The purpose of the Bill, says Mr. Hofmeyr, "is to wipe out slum conditions, irrespective of the race or colour of slum owners or tenants, and it has no ulterior motive. It will be administered in that spirit by me and my Department. . . . It will be made to operate in a spirit of fairness and justice and without discrimination—and of that the powers vested in the Minister under the Bill are a guarantee, if such guarantee were necessary." No better assurance could be expected from the Minister of the Interior. The Indian community not only owes a deep debt of gratitude to the Minister for this statement but, as we have already pointed out in our previous articles on the subject, they should deem it their duty to fully comply with the law before it comes into operation and facilitate the work of the authorities thus proving their loyalty and sincerity.

### Krugersdorp Footballers' Dispute

A few weeks back the Star of India Football Club of Krugersdorp complained that the Ottoman Football Club would not allow the former to play on the ground given them by the Krugersdorp Town Council. We criticised the action of the Ottomans as being unsportsmanlike. We have now received a letter from the secretary of the Ottoman Club stating that the said ground has been given by the Town Council not to the Indian community but to the Ottoman Club and that the Star of India Club, instead of coming to any terms, has been adopting an obstructive attitude. We think the fault lies in the fact that the playground is given by the Krugersdorp Town Council to a section of the community. We do not think it is the right thing for any Town Council to do. The ground should be for the use of the community without any distinction and all the clubs should make use of it having regard to each other's conveniences and without causing disturbance. There can be no other amicable solution.

### Terms Of Fusion

THE terms of Fusion published in a joint statement issued by General Hertzog and General Smuts as the agreed basis for the Union of the Nationalist and South African Parties makes very interesting reading. What is of special interest to the Indian community is a clause which reads as follows:—

"The protection of the European, the Coloured and the Native population against Asiatic immigration or competition, while recognising, and maintaining existing rights of Asiatics born or legally domiciled in the Union."

## Indian Opinion

FRIDAY, JUNE 8TH, 1934.

### THE INDIA TEAM

FOR the first time in the history of South Africa Indians have had the unique opportunity of welcoming in their midst distinguished sportsmen from their Motherland. A long felt desire has been fulfilled. Indeed there is one who will be pleased more than anyone else to see his wish realised in his very presence in South Africa and that is the Rev. C. F. Andrews. For it was Mr. Andrews who first advocated frequent visits of this nature from and to India as a means of bringing about better relations between the two countries. It was about twelve to fourteen years ago that a soccer team from South Africa visited India and were given a right royal welcome by their countrymen there. It has taken India all these years to pay a return visit to afford an opportunity to our brethren here to reciprocate. But we do not blame them for this long delay. It takes a tremendous amount of courage for any Indian with a spark of self-respect in him to hazard a voyage to South Africa just for the sake of a visit, for he has had sufficient knowledge from the bitter experiences of others of the reception that awaits him first at the hands of the Immigration Department and then in the course of his movements in the country where he finds his race and his complexion an obstacle to almost every

step he takes. The reader may get some idea of it from the report by a spectator appearing in another column, who had witnessed the scene at the wharfside when our visitors arrived.

The All India Soccer Team is composed of members of the Mohan Bagan and the Aryan Teams which are known to be the first class Bengali teams in India. The Mohan Bagan team had the honour of winning the I. F. A. shield in 1911, a shield which is open for competition to all classes including Europeans. All the British regiments stationed in India, we understand, play in competition for this shield. Our visitors are therefore the best players from India. We were sorry to learn from Mr. P. K. Mookerjee, the Manager of the team, that one of their best players had to cancel his passage at the last moment owing to his serious indisposition and that another one was not able to reach in time.

One of the characteristic features of this team, which though quite common in India will cause a great deal of attraction in this country is that with the exception of two or three they play on the field barefooted.

Our distinguished visitors are the honoured guests of the South African Indian Football Association in whose hands the arrangements of their programme lie. The Association has taken on itself the whole burden of supplying the needs of the visitors during their stay in South Africa which it has so far successfully done with very little help from outside. We heartily congratulate the officials and members of the Association and we feel that that will prove their ability to play the higher games in life.

We extend to our distinguished visitors a very cordial welcome on behalf of Indians in South Africa and wish that their visit to this country will not mean the mere playing of soccer but that it will draw the minds of their brethren living in this far-off land more towards their Motherland and her great ancient culture and thus act as a silken cord that will bind South Africa and India in mutual love and affection.

In conclusion, although Mahatma Gandhi has in his message wished that South Africa should beat India our sincere wish will be that India will give a jolly good licking to South Africa so that South Africa may remember India with reverence as the victor and not as the vanquished.

### OUR REGRET

We regret to announce that owing to several members of our staff being laid up with Malaria which is prevalent in many parts we have been obliged to produce a smaller issue this week and to omit our Hindi columns

### Fountain Of Wisdom

*Our timidity has caused us to stop all voyaging on the high seas, whether of water or of wisdom.*

—RABINDRANATH TAGORE.

## Arrival Of The India Team

(By A SPECTATOR)

LONG before the Indian boat arrived in Durban last Wednesday morning crowds of Indians were waiting patiently at the wharf to welcome the all India soccer team. It was made known before hand that there would be no trouble about their landing as the Immigration authorities had very courteously relaxed to a certain extent the ordinary routine that Indian passengers had to undergo. It was expected therefore that within a few minutes after the release order was given by the Port Health Officer our distinguished visitors would be allowed to land.

In high expectation the huge crowd waited. The release order by the Health Officer was given. There was a rush on board by the Europeans—men, women and children—who were waiting on the wharf, to go to receive their friends and relatives.

Indians were waiting patiently cursing their own race origin and complexion and envying the white gods.

Indians are never allowed to go on board even to receive passengers without being granted passes by the Immigration Officer. The granting of passes is entirely in his own discretion. It was expected in the present instance especially since the Immigration authorities had gone out of their way to relax the restrictive measures that at least a few representatives of the South African Indian Football Association would be allowed to go on board as hosts to receive their guests. But that was not so. Not a single Indian could go. Mr. J. S. Bosman, the secretary of the Agent of the Government of India was seen going on board accompanied by the Immigration Officer. There was a whisper: "Oh he'll do the trick. We'll soon be able to go and welcome our visitors." Not so, indeed. They were a bit too hasty in their conjecture. Soon the Agent's secretary came down and went away. It was known later that he went as a messenger of the Congress to convey a message to the visitors.

The anxious crowd still waited patiently. The European passengers one by one alighted and their luggage was brought down. Indian and Native labourers could go on board but distinguished persons like Advocate A. Christopher, president of the South African Football Association, Mr. Fakir Yusuf, chairman of the reception committee, Mr. S. L. Singh, manager of the football team, Mr. M. Gandhi, Mahatma Gandhi's son and editor of INDIAN OPINION could not be permitted to go on board. The scene was enough to drown anybody in shame but the sporting Indians took it all very lightly. They humoured over it all by saying to one another amusingly: "how I wish I had a labour badge on me," "how I wish I had a white skin."

At last after a long and tedious waiting when all the European passengers and their luggage had come down our distinguished visitors alighted with smiling faces overwhelmed with the loving reception from their brethren.

Mr. A. Christopher on behalf of the S. A. I. F. A. with a few words of welcome garlanded Mr. Mookerjee the Manager and Dr. Dutta, the Captain of the India team. They in return thanked their

hosts and said that they would act like sportsmen both on and off the field.

Well it was time to get in the cars and take the visitors home. But there comes a baggage man who is in charge of all the baggage. "What about the baggage, Sir." The Manager replied that he had filled in declaration forms and that it would be alright. "It won't take a minute Sir, just come in the custom shed." The Manager goes alone. But that was not sufficient everyone had to go. Every package was opened and thoroughly examined and it was not before lunch time that the visitors were free of all this unnecessary ceremony which could have been avoided in such special circumstances.

The visitors were then taken to their headquarters at Hampson Grove where Mr. P. R. Pather has placed his residence at their disposal. Mr. A. Christopher's residence at Berea Road has also been placed at the disposal of the guests both having been specially furnished for the occasion by the S.A.I.F.A.

A delightful lunch was prepared for the guests at Mr. Pather's residence after which the writer left them to rest for a while before getting ready for practice during the afternoon.

## Administration Of Slum Bill

### Mr. Hofmeyr's Assurance

#### No Racial Discrimination Intended

**D**URING his speech on the Slum Bill in the Senate on Friday, May 25, the Minister of the Interior, Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr, said:—

"There is one final point that I would like to emphasise. The purpose of this Bill is the elimination of slums. In certain quarters the fear has been expressed that it has either been conceived with, or will be used to further, some deeper policy of race discrimination.

"I would emphasise that this Bill has nothing whatever to do with anything of that nature. Its purpose is to wipe out slum conditions, irrespective of the race or colour of slum owners or tenants, and it has no ulterior motive. It will be administered in that spirit by me and my Department.

"I have no reason to think that it will be administered in any other spirit by the local authorities. I look to them to help us in applying it vigorously and effectively towards the attainment of its object as I have just defined it. It will, I am sure, be made to operate in a spirit of fairness and justice and without discrimination—and that the powers vested in the Minister under the Bill are a guarantee, if indeed such guarantees were necessary."

## Repatriation Scheme

### Department's Policy During Depression Immigration Bureau Funds Used

Indian repatriation was discussed by the Select Committee on Public Accounts, a report of whose proceedings has now been issued. Giving evidence, the Secretary for the Interior, Mr. P. L. Hoogenhout, explained that provision was usually made in the Estimates for £65,000 to £75,000 for the repatriation of Indians, but during the depression the Department made use of the funds of the Immigration Bureau in Natal. Before the funds were so used the Bureau had assets of about £120,000. It was clear that the Government could not appropriate the assets of the Bureau without special legislative authority. "Under an Act of 1931 we legalised the position to use this money for the repatriation of Indians," Mr. Hoogenhout added. "We used about £80,000 of that money, but that may not be applied to any but Natal Indians."

Mr. P. F. Kincaid, Commissioner for Immigration and Asiatic Affairs, said that so far only 323 Indians, out of 14,000 who had been repatriated since August, 1927, had returned to South Africa. The natural increase of Indians in the Union was bigger than the repatriation figures.

Answering a question, Mr. Hoogenhout said this year £60,000 had been provided for Indian repatriation. "We are not using any more money of the Bureau," he added. "The Indians laid claim to the money and so did some of the employers and we thought the best thing to do was to use it for repatriation."

[Note:—The sum of £120,000 in the possession of the Immigration Bureau was money belonging to Indian immigrants and their descendants and could and should have been put to better use in uplifting the Indians locally than using it for repatriation. Whilst it is a pity that £80,000 should have been misused by the Department we are glad to note that it has now stayed its hands.—Ed. L.O.]

## Social And Personal

Kunwar Sir Maharaj Singh, Agent-General for India, accompanied by the Kunwarani Lady Maharaj Singh and family, is leaving Capetown for Durban in the Edinburgh Castle on Wednesday, June 19, on a four month's visit.

Mr. G. S. Bozman, Secretary to the Agent-General of India, has arrived in Durban accompanied by Mrs. Bozman. They are staying at the Hotel Osborne.

Messrs. A. A. Gandhi, K. P. Desai and S. P. Desai of the firm of Messrs. Gandhi and Co., Tongaat who recently returned from India were given a welcome reception by their Tongaat and Durban staff.

Mr. G. H. Whitelaw, resident Magistrate at Stanger has been transferred to Newcastle. A farewell address and a purse was presented to Mr. Whitelaw by Mr. N. Bodasingh on behalf of the Stanger Indian community. Mr. H. C. Baxter of Ventersdorp has taken the place of Mr. Whitelaw at Stanger

## Flood And Earthquake In India

(By C. F. ANDREWS)

[Though we have had so many reports of the recent earthquake disaster in India the following vivid description from the pen of the Rev. C. F. Andrews will no doubt be read with great interest by our readers.—Ed. (L. O.)]

THE Province of Behar and Orissa has suffered more than any other Province in India during the past year from disasters caused by convulsions of nature. The Indian earthquake, on January 15th 1934, was the second disaster on a great scale within six months. It followed closely upon a devastating flood in the south of the Province, near the sea-coast of the Bay of Bengal.

When I was in India last year, a great part of my time was taken up with flood relief work in Orissa. Twice before when the great river Mahanadi has overflowed its banks, I have been called in to help in this very difficult form of relief work, wherein the necessary aid can only be rendered by small boats which can pass from village to village over the flood waters. Malaria and cholera and dysentery are rife on such occasions, and take their toll of victims even more tragically than the fate of those who are drowned in the flood waters. In this Orissa flood last year, 2000 square miles of cultivated land were devastated in a single night of hurricane and storm. When I reached Orissa a new flood had suddenly arisen, and the marooned villagers had to flee for safety to the embankments once more. I found them, as we went out in a boat to distribute relief, in a most pitiable state. It will be difficult for anyone who has not taken part in such relief work to understand the misery of it. Hundreds of thousands of human lives were affected, and the resources of the Province of Behar and Orissa were exhausted very quickly. We had to appeal to the cities of Calcutta and Bombay for help, and in the severe economic depression that exists over India the sum raised by private subscriptions fell far short of what was required.

Now, a new disaster, caused by another convulsion of nature, has happened in North Behar. I can easily picture the misery of the sufferers, whose whole livelihood has been shattered by a single blow. In many cases, also, the family life itself has been decimated by death and disease caused by the earthquake.

This part of the Province of Behar and Orissa is almost as well known to me as its Southern portion. The soil is fertile but the villagers are poverty-stricken, and the pressure of population on the land is almost unbearable. Many have gone up to the tea-gardens of Assam to find work there; others have gone out in the past, under a vicious system of indentured labour, to the British Colonies to work in the sugar plantations of Fiji, Mauritius, Demarara and Natal. I have wandered about in these villages and towns which are now a mass of ruins, and therefore it is very easy for me to picture the desolation which has been wrought.

This area of North Behar lies between the River Ganges and the foot-hills of the Himalayas. Many small tributary rivers carry down from the high mountains the heavy rainfall of each monsoon, and

help to fill the great valley-bed of the Ganges during the months of July, August and September. According to accounts which have now reached us, and maps which have been made from photographs taken from aeroplanes, the whole of this region has been fissured, and the soil has been upheaved and left in great waves running across the country. Letters which have reached me by air-mail show that this stupendous upheaval has entirely broken the natural watersheds which existed before, and no human engineering before the monsoon begins can possibly prevent floods on an extensive scale from bringing further havoc. Even to-day in this dry season of the year, untimely rains have come, and new water-logged land has appeared, side by side with large tracts of country which has already been covered with sand, and thus been put out of cultivation.

One of the strangest of all the phenomena of the earthquake has been described by an eye-witness at Patna, in *The Pioneer* of Lucknow:—

"Within a minute after the earthquake had begun the whole place was a shambles. The vertical movement was so vertical that I felt as if I were jumping up and down. This was followed by a lateral movement. Suddenly the sound of the earthquake changed from a dull roar and became shrill. From the river there came a hissing noise, and then the waters of the Ganges subsided as if by magic into the sand."

At this time of the year the waters of the Ganges at Patna are low, compared with the full flood which comes at the monsoon. The account proceeds:

"All this happened in a few seconds and the bed of the river was left dry where only a minute before the stream had been swiftly flowing. The effect of this was most terrifying. It seemed to me that the end of the world had come. Many people attempted to get up from the ground where they lay, only to be thrown down again. A cry of 'Qyamat' (Day of Judgment) arose, and men prayed more fervently than they had ever done in their lives before."

"The scene in the river-bed was frightful. Opposite where I stood there had been an island of sand standing up in the middle of the stream, with a narrow passage of water on the nearer side and a broader stream, where steamers and boats piled, on the further side. Suddenly the island in the middle of the stream became joined as if by magic to the mainland. On what had been the broad passage several boats and a river steamer were stranded. Their occupants rocked to and fro with the motion, as the sand beneath them vibrated. On what had been the narrow passage, a number of bathers were left half-sucked into the sand by the force of the receding waters. They struggled to get free and to escape."

"For the space of a few minutes the river-bed remained dry. As suddenly as it had vanished before my eyes, the River Ganges appeared once more, but this time it spouted up its waters from the sand with considerable force. Columns of water shot up with a loud bursting noise. Every boat was capsized."

One of those who narrowly escaped destruction was Doctor Foss Westcott, Metropolitan Bishop of Calcutta. He was standing in the verandah of a bungalow at Jamalpur, where the shock was very

severely felt. He had the presence of mind to rush out into the open just before the bungalow collapsed. If he had not done so he might have been among those whose lives were lost.

## Hinduism

The *Natal Witness* in the issue of May 28 wrote a leading article under the heading "The Future of A Great Religion." We reproduce below the said article and an interesting reply given by Shri Swami Adyanandji:—

THE great religions of the world have achieved permanence by identifying themselves with some object or symbol transcending the life of the ordinary individual. Taking Christianity as the most familiar example, we know that it has been associated, apart from the person of Christ Himself, with a Book and a Church. A Christian is one who stands in a specific relation to the Book or the Church; or, it may be, to both, in varying degree.

The central and distinctive feature of Hinduism is that it has perpetuated itself through other means; not through a single organisation or scripture or divinity, but through a social system. There is no Hindu creed, no Hindu Church, no divine or semi-divine founder of Hinduism. There is only a massive and complex social organisation, the members of which describe themselves, in their own language, as Hindus.

### The Social Structure

In Hinduism, religion and social structure are indistinguishable. And it is well known that the social structure is built on the principle of caste; a principle which implies not so much the negation of equality as the organisation of inequality exclusively on the basis of inheritance. Difference there will be in any imaginable society; differences of function, privilege, and responsibility. It is not in recognising their inevitability that caste is peculiar; it is in the method it adopts to systematise and control them. You are a brahmin because your father was a brahmin; or a butcher or scavenger, weaver or washerman, for the same reason. Birth is everything. That is the caste system.

Now for the light in which the present impasse in Hinduism must be viewed. We have here a religion that has staked its existence on the permanence of a social system. The security of that system is threatened now on many sides. Is its continuance likely? If not, what manner of reform can Hinduism undergo?

Although Hindu liberal opinion admits that the social system has engendered many evils, it does not believe that they are beyond remedy. Caste is, it believes, basically sound. It is even holy; an eternal and indestructible thing; varanashrama dharma. It only needs purification. Cleanse it of its most obnoxious features, such as untouchability, say the liberals, and all will be well again.

### Omnipotence Of Heredity

This is, nevertheless, a position rooted in misunderstanding. It is not in its details that caste is primarily defective; its weakness lies in its innermost principle—the omnipotence of heredity. Between that and its opposite—democracy—no com-

promise is possible. A sharp, clear-cut, irrefragable antithesis divides societies which limit the individual, spiritually and materially, to an area of heredity status, and societies which gave him freer scope. Hinduism will have to be one or the other.

There does not seem to be any doubt which it will be. All the most active forces in India to-day are working against caste, and no reason exists to anticipate their reversal. When it comes, the final disintegration of the institution would bring with it one supreme advantage: it would restore to the Hindu his spiritual independence. He would never more be tempted to regard the discharge of his secular obligations as equivalent to religious exertion. Like those Christians who withdrew from the Roman Church, the Hindu would have withdrawn from an organisation which tends to confound its decrees with the mysterious and secret will of God.

The tragedy of Hinduism is that its leaders are reluctant to abandon a form which is slowly breaking up under their feet, because, in the course of the centuries they have come to look upon it as the very bedrock of religion. The question which arises—and it is of profound moment for the East—is whether they can be persuaded to change, or whether change will come upon them in a flood of disaster. If the latter happens, who knows what political upheavals may emerge, to transform age-old lethargy of the Indian sub-continent into new and incalculable forms?

### Swami Adyanand's Reply

To the Editor of the *Natal Witness*,

Having read your leading article on "The future of a great religion" of May 28, I must ask you the following questions before discussing some points that you have raised in your article:—

- (1) What is religion?
- (2) Are we not to consider the difference between the history of a religion and the revelations of a religion?
- (3) Do you recognise that books, churches and historical or mythological persons of the different religions can at best be records or example of a great infinite, universal, spiritual principle?
- (4) If you can see your way to realise that there is an infinite spiritual principle in the universe, can you say that that infinite principle can be shut up in a single formula?

I have asked you these salient questions in order to refute your wrong utterance that Hinduism has perpetuated itself through a social system.

Coming to some of your points: Is it not absurd to say Hinduism has no sacred book or church, or divine person? All the orientalist and Indologists have declared openly that Sanskrit sacred books are most profound. One can get a glimpse of those from the sacred books of the East series. Apart from the ancient orientalist, such as Max Muller, Paul Dussen, Winteraitz, Hopkins and many contemporary oriental scholars will bear testimony to this fact.

To mention of a few, out of an infinite number dating back from centuries before the Christian era: What are the Vedas, the Upanishadas, the Vedanta Suitras, the Bhagavat Gita, the Samkhya, the Yoga, the Nyaya, the Mimamsa and many others? The variety of sacred books does not mean that Hindu-

ism has no unity of purpose. The same truth may be expressed on many occasions in different languages and forms.

Moreover, I ask you: "Do you think uniformity of thought and understanding is good in conceiving and realising the infinite truth of God and reality?"

Secondly, holding the same attitude towards personalities, it can be asked: "Is it not better to have divine or semi-divine personalities to present the universal and infinite truth of God than one, so that man may choose to follow one according to his own temperament and inclinations? Is not freedom of choice and liberty of thought absolutely necessary for spontaneous growth of religious man?"

Hinduism has a galaxy of teachers and prophets; incarnations starting from pre-historic Vedic age right up to our time. Who are Yagyavalkya and Janaka, Shri Krishna, Shri Rama, Shri Sankaracharya, Shri Ramanuja, Shri Madhvacharya, Nanak, Kabir, Shri Chaitanya, Shri Dayananda, Shri Ram Krishna, Shri Vivekananda? These are only a few among many others. In view of these facts, is it not wrong to say Hinduism has no divine or semi-divine persons? Hinduism recognises the immensity and infinity of God's truth, so it does not want to stereotype human thought in search of that truth.

Now let us come to the main target of attack, "the caste system." Before I write anything on this point I must ask if the truth of a religion is to be questioned from the prevailing social conditions of its followers. If that be the criterion of judging the merit of a religion, all religions can be attacked. Does religion help to attain material prosperity, or does it carry its own credentials? Caste is not a Hindu word. Hindu social philosophy and ethics have no such word. It is a word of Portuguese origin. Coming to the social philosophy of the caste. I can say that it is not possible to explain within the scope of this letter all its implications and the original motives of its promulgators. As a student of comparative philosophies and religions of the world and considering the moral, spiritual, social and economic aspects of life I can say it has its merits which are worthy of consideration. By this I do not mean to say it is a perfect system nor do I hold that in its present form in India it is working well or it should not be reformed or modified.

Many people make much of the caste divisions. They are better than the class divisions that exist in other parts of the world to-day. We have the caste tyrannies in India but elsewhere are class selfishness and factory slavery. Such is the position of civilisation. Hinduism does not, however, believe that a change is possible unless the whole outlook of man and civilisation is changed through culture, spiritual idealism and fellowship, and efforts are made to change "man, the brute, to man, the divine" in the words of India's great philosopher, seer and prophet of modern India, Swami Vivekananda.

SWAMI ADYANANDA,  
of the Ramkrishna Mission (India and Abroad.)

## SOUTH AFRICA

### NEWS IN BRIEF

#### *Reduced Import Duties On Coffee, Rice And Tea*

Reductions in the import duties on such articles as coffee, rice and tea, will come into effect during the course of the next few weeks when the Bill to amend certain customs duties, which has been passed by the House of Assembly, has been ratified and promulgated. In addition to coffee, rice and tea, there is a long and involved list of other commodities on which import duties will be decreased.

#### *Swimming Bath For Indians*

The need for a Swimming bath for Indians in Durban was stressed by Mr. Gilbert Reynolds at a packed meeting of between 400 and 500 Indians held in the Gandhi Library Hall last Sunday night when an instructive film, loaned by the Royal Life-saving Society, was shown. After the film had been screened a squad of the Durban Indian Life-saving Club gave a demonstration showing the latest methods of resuscitation. The object of the meeting was to create an interest among the Indian community in the Lifesaving Club, which has been doing good work on the Beach for some time past. "Your ability to make yourselves proficient in various sports such as Cricket, Football, Golf, Boxing and Athletics is well known," declared Mr. Reynolds, "and I am confident that, given proper facilities, you will be just as good at Swimming and life-saving. At one time you had few facilities for your games, but now you have a splendid enclosure for your sports. By the same methods as you employed to obtain those sports grounds, you can obtain a Swimming bath, which is a much-needed amenity for the Indian population."

#### *Mr. Alavi On Education*

Mr. Tyebali A. Alavi, of Karachi, India, had a large audience at the Madressa Hall, Durban, for his lecture on "Education" and was cordially welcomed and garlanded by the chairman Mr. E. H. Ismail. In the course of his lecture, Mr. Alavi made an earnest appeal to the Indians of Durban and Natal, and to the Muslims in particular, to familiarise themselves with higher forms of instructions. It was regrettable, he said, that although prominent in business affairs, Muslims had hitherto neglected the fundamental principles of education, without which no community could hope to achieve success in this competitive world.

#### *Welfare Centre For Asiatic Infants*

In November, 1933, the Agent-General for India and the Kunwarani accompanied by Mr. Rheinallt Jones and Dr. Liang, and with the approval of the Transvaal Indian Congress had an interview with Dr. Milne, Medical Officer of Health, Johannesburg and asked for the formation of a maternity and child welfare centre for Asiatic in Johannesburg. Dr. Milne, who has taken a sympathetic interest in the matter, recently informed the Agent-General that the Johannesburg Town Council has approved of the establishment of an Asiatic Infant Welfare Centre in Johannesburg and the employment of a

**Health Visitor.** The Agent-General has expressed his thanks to the Mayor, Town Council and the Medical Officer of Health, Johannesburg.

### *Borough Licensing Officer*

Durban Council-in-Committee decided to advertise the position of Borough Licensing Officer, which post until recently was held by Colonel Molyneux. This means that Mr. B. R. Lagerwall, who is at present the Chief Clerk in the Licensing Department, will have the same opportunity of applying as any outsider.

## THINGS IN GENERAL

### *Japanese Press Reporter*

According to recent travellers back from Japan the Japanese reporter beats every one else in the world in the matter of journalistic enterprise. He boards incoming ocean boats with the port doctor, carrying a camera and a basket of carrier pigeons. The reporter photographs the prominent persons, interviews them, types and reduces the whole to the dimensions of a postage stamp, and fastens it to one of his pigeons. The carrier pigeon flies to the newspaper office in time to have the article published and sold to passengers as they get off the boat.

### *No Need For War Scare?*

"There is no justification for the assumption that war is inevitable, or that it is approaching in the near future," declared Mr. J. H. Thomas, Secretary for the Dominions, in a speech at Derby. He added that he believed it was the intention of the Government not to commit itself to any alliance that bound Britain to go to the aid of any country in the event of war. Referring to rumours of dissensions in the Cabinet, Mr. Thomas declared that he had never known a more united team. Meanwhile, according to the *Observer's* diplomatic correspondent, the Cabinet is faced with the necessity for deciding, before the Disarmament Conference reassembles, whether and to what degree, British support will be given to the Franco-Russian enterprise for organising European security against Germany.

### *Anarchist Plot In Spain*

The police raided a secret meeting of youths described as anarchists and arrested 50. A number of documents were seized which, the official state, revealed plans for an anarchistic rising throughout Spain.

### *New Snake-Bite Serum*

A greatly improved anti-snake-bite serum, four times as strong as that previously used, has been discovered at the Central Research Institute at Kasauli, near Simla. In addition to its increased concentration, it is claimed for this new serum that in the process of concentration the foreign animal matter present in serums is practically eliminated. It is this foreign matter which is responsible for

disagreeable reactions after use. The new serum, which is in great demand throughout India for treating cases of cobra bites, will be exclusively distributed from the Kasauli Institute.

### *Strange Rites For Rain*

Ancient pagan rain-making rites are being revived in many parts of Southern and Eastern Europe owing to the drought. In some villages naked girls wearing green leaves or boughs, dance through the streets singing prayers, and then with elaborate ceremony, fling their adornments into the neighbouring streams as a sacrifice to the Water God. At Dragovatz two youths threw a priest, who had just concluded prayers for rain, into the river in order to appease the pagan rain god.

### *£10,000 Offer Accepted*

Mr. Ernest Dionne, whose wife gave birth to five girls, has announced he has accepted 50,000 dollars (£10,000) to exhibit the quintuplets at the Chicago World Fair.

## Weddings

### *Moonilal—Soorajbally*

The wedding took place at the residence of Mr. Moonilal at 4 Randles Road, Mayville, Durban, on May 26 when his eldest son Mr. Adhar (Tommy) was married to Miss Bissonthayi Devi, the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Soorajbally Maharaj, of 12 Greytown Road, Maritzburg. The ceremony was performed according to Sanatan rites by Pandith Sookadew Maharaj and Pandith Mawalall Maharaj of Durban. Congratulatory speeches were made by the European and other guests; and after dinner a musical programme was rendered by Mr. R. Lorick and others.

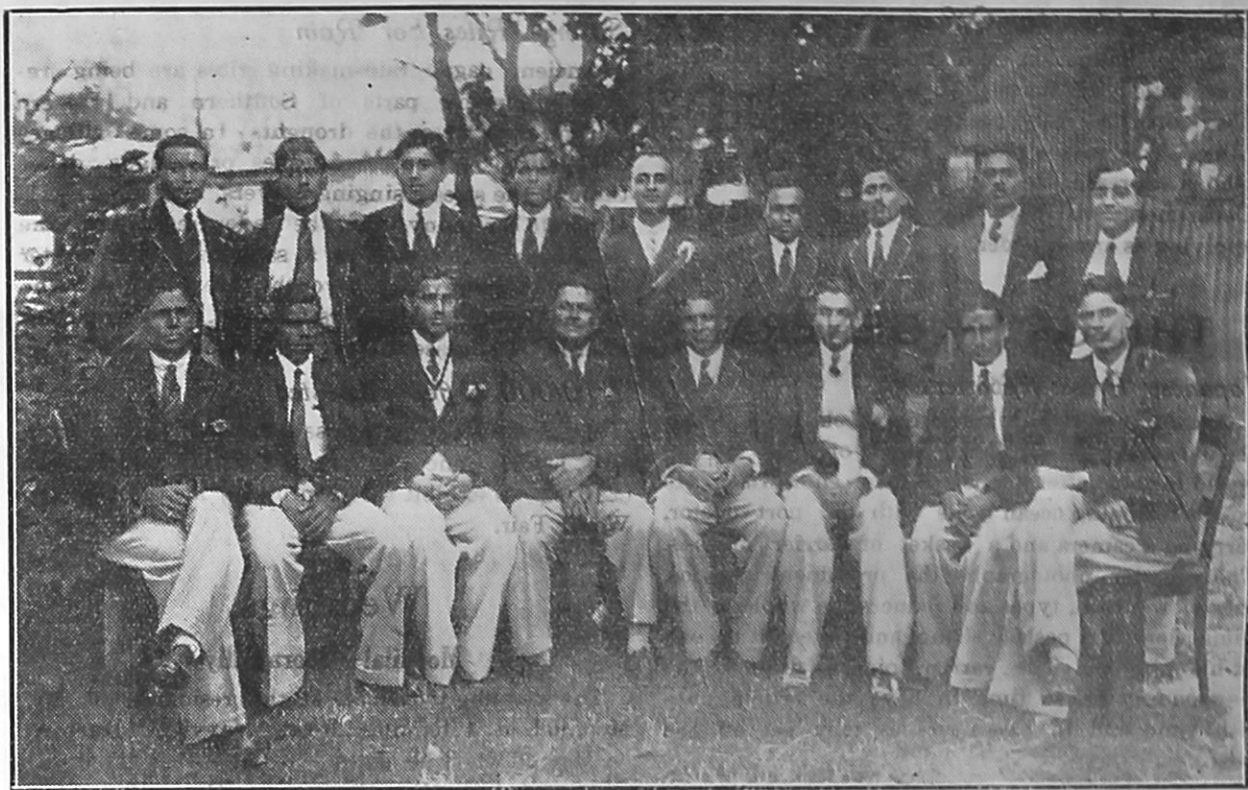
### *Gunpath—Mahadew*

The residence of Mr. Mahadew, of Charlestown, on May 26 was the scene of a popular wedding, when his daughter Kumari Chanderpathee Devi was married to Mr. Sewlal, the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. B. Gunpath of Ladysmith. The marriage, in accordance with Sanathan rites, was followed with a great deal of interest by all those present. After the ceremony the bride and bridegroom paid the customary respects to their parents and those assembled offered the couple their blessings according to custom. Dinner was served and this was followed by music. The bride and bridegroom left the next day by train for Ladysmith.

### *Rickeelal—Mahabeer*

A pretty wedding took place at the residence of Mr. Balbahadur Mahabeer of Isipingo, when his eldest daughter, Julpathy Devi, was married to Mr. Rickeelal, the second son of Mr. and Mrs. Sookhai of Cato Manor on Saturday the 26th May. The ceremony was conducted by Pandit Kalideen Maharaj of Merebank, Clairwood. A highly entertaining musical programme was rendered by Mr. Ghoroo and others of Mayville. The bride and bridegroom left the next day by car for Cato Manor

## ALL INDIA SOCCER TEAM



**STANDING** :—(1) Mr. Mahomed Hussein, (2) Mr. Aqil Ahmed, (3) Mr. Mir Hoosain, (4) Mr. S. Chakraborty, (5) Mr. P. B. Singh (representative of S. A. I. F. A.), (6) Mr. N. Ghosh, (7) Mr. Ramanau, (8) Mr. Lakshminarayan, (9) Mr. N. Guha.

**SITTING** :—(1) Mr. A. Ganguli, (2) Mr. S. Mazumdar, (3) Mr. S. Chowdhari, (4) Mr. P. K. Mookerjee, (Manager), (5) Dr. S. Dutta, (Captain), (6) Mr. K. Bhattacharya, (7) Mr. K. Nussim, (8) Mr. P. Bannerjee.

### First Match

#### India vs. Natal

(By B. M. TOMMY.)

Durban will be the centre for the opening match of the All-India soccer tourists to-morrow afternoon, at 8.15 p.m. at the Currie's Fountain when they will meet Natal's eleven. The result of the game will be followed with the greatest interest throughout the Union. The centres that they have to meet are: Natal, Transvaal, East London, Port Elizabeth, Capetown, Kimberley, and they will play three test matches in the Union, one at Johannesburg, and two at Durban. This will be the first tour by an over-sea team, and the officials of the South African Board deserves every credit for the courageous stand that they have taken up in arranging it. It will necessitate the outlay of several hundreds of pounds, but the Board will have the confidence not only of the associations but of the general public, who would flock in their thousands to see the Indians at play.

Natal will be led by Mr. R. A. Naidoo, who has struck form reminiscent of his best days. He has a capable team under him who should give of their best

against the visiting team. The forward line has a good set who understand each other well, such as P. Naidoo, who is a well-known goal getter. The halves and backs are dependable enough. It is in fact a good solid team that should put up a good fight with the visitors.

The All-India team is of outstanding merit, and and it is regretted that owing to illness their selected captain G. Pall, and A. Samad, have both been left out of the team. All the players possess mature experience in soccer, and will be worth while going a long way to see them play.

Natal's chances of victory are quite good— only if the boys would play with care and cohesiveness.

#### Natal's Who's Who

**NADANEN.** Goal. Plays for Mayville Football Club, Durban, possesses a strong punch, sure in bundling and clearing the ball, played in Mayville intertown match. This will be his first appearance in a Natal match.

**GEORGE SINGH.** Right full back. He is a powerful shooter and reliable with his legs. He played in the last intertown match for Durban, and represented Durban in many intertown matches. He plays for Sastri College, Durban.



**B. APPELAKY (APPIAR).** Left full back. Member of Mayville Football Club, Durban. Sound in defence. Represented Natal in the tournaments held in Kimberley and Durban.

**C. PADAYATHI.** Right half back. A sound half and fine shot. He is sound and always ready to pass the ball. He has represented Durban on a number of occasions and is a member of the Sydenham Football Club, Durban.

**G. RAMAN.** Centre half back. Plays for Mayville Football Club, Durban. He is the strength of the half back. He has represented Durban in intertown for the first year, knows where to pass the ball. Can jump almost his own height to head a ball.

**R. A. NAIDOO.** Left half back (captain). Member of Duffodiles Football Club, Durban. A good tackler and feeds his forwards with judgment. He was a member of the tournament, in 1930 and 1932. Represented Durban in many intertown matches. He is quick into his stride; never at a loss as to what to do with the ball when he gets it, and knows when to cut in with the best.

**LEWIS PAUL.** Outer right forward. Plays for Mayville Football Club, Durban. A fast winger. Crossings are timely and accurate. Represented Durban in the intertown match on several occasions, and is a prolific goal scorer.

**S. NARASOO.** Inner right forward. Member of Bells Football Club, Durban, a fast winger. Crossings are timely, and has a good ball control. He fills the inner position with credit, and is well built for a footballer, and scores frequently. Represented Durban in many intertown matches.

**P. NARAIIDOO.** Centre forward. Plays for Avondale Football Club, Durban, who heads well, and is well built, and could be relied on to score goals, and he is one of the Durban's best front line. Represented Durban in the intertown for many years.

**N. MOONHAMY.** Inner left forward. The youngest player in the team. Plays for Schools Football Club, Maritzburg, a fast forward. He is good both in attack and defence, light in build, and possesses speed. He has represented Maritzburg in intertown matches for many years, and played in the last South African tournament.

**CASSIM ARBUR.** Outer left forward. Plays for Stars Football Club, Durban. A fast forward, good at both in attack and defence, has a strong left shot. Represented Durban, in the intertown for the last few years, played in the 1926, 1928, 1930, and 1932 tournament.

**H. COOPA.** Selected to play in the goal (reserve). He has done well ever since he started in the Senior division. Has splendid ball control. He plays for South Coast Football Club, Clairwood.

**G. S. NAIDOO.** Selected to play right back (reserve). He is a powerful shooter and reliable with his head. He played in the 1926, 1928, and 1932 tournament, and represented Maritzburg for many years. He is a member of Schools Football Club, Maritzburg.

**CHOOMA.** Selected to play centre half back (reserve). He is a sound half and always ready to pass the ball. He has represented South Coast on many occasions. He is a member of South Coast Football Club, Clairwood.

**NADASEN PADAYACHEE.** Selected to play inner left (reserve). Member of Avondale Football Club, Durban. He has represented Durban in an intertown match. He has a good ball control and fills the position with credit.

The members of the South African Selection Committee will be present at Durban to-morrow, and at Maritzburg on Sunday were the choice will be made to select the South Africa's eleven for the first test match which is to take place at Johannesburg on June 20.

[India's Who's Who appeared in our last issue.]

CONTENTS.

	Page
Notes And News	249
EDITORIAL :-	
The India Team	"
OTHER ARTICLES :-	
Arrival Of The India Team	250
Administration Of Slum Bill	251
Repatriation Scheme	252
Flood And Earthquake In India	252
Hinduism	253
South Africa—News In Brief	254
Things In General	255
Sporting News	256

THE INDIAN REVIEW

Edited by the Hon. Mr. G. A. Natesan.

(A JOURNAL For INDIANS OVERSEAS)

The Indian Review is edited by one who, for over a third of a century, has evinced deep interest in the condition of Indians overseas. Mr. Natesan took a leading part in the great agitation in India in connection with the South African Indian struggle under the lead of Mahatma Gandhi. Mr. Gandhi was in constant communication with Mr. Natesan both in regard to keeping up the agitation in India as well as in safeguarding the interests of the South African deportees, whose cause he made his own. Mahatma Gandhi, writing in "Satyagraha in South Africa" says: "In those days, Mr. Natesan perhaps stood alone in India as a student of the grievances of Indians abroad, their valued helper, and a systematic and well-informed exponent of their case. I had regular correspondence with him. When the deportees reached Madras Mr. Natesan rendered them full assistance." In this public work, his monthly magazine, The Indian Review, has played no inconsiderable part. For months after months, a special section in that journal devoted to the problem of Overseas Indians has kept up and stimulated Indian interests in the problem of Indians abroad. Such a magazine deserves to be widely read by South African Indians.

Mr. C. F. ANDREWS:—I came into closest contact with Mr. Natesan, owing to his devoted work on behalf of South African Indians, and I carried a message of affection from him to Mahatma Gandhi when he departed from him in Madras for South Africa at the end of November, 1913. The cause of Indians abroad has found in him an indefatigable worker, and now, in the Council of State, I have named him the Member for Indians Overseas.

Mr. H. S. L. POLAK:—I well remember the gallant support you gave and were instrumental in procuring in the critical days of the South African troubles before the War, and ever since the problem of the disabilities and state of Indians abroad has been ventilated in the Review with unflinching regularity.

Single copy: One Shilling.

Annual Subscription (Foreign) 12 Shillings.

Books are given at concession rates to subscribers of the Indian Review. Any one who wishes to buy books at concession rates must remit 12 shillings one year's subscription to the Review in advance.

G. A. NATESAN & Co., Publishers, MADRAS, India.

# ઈન્ડિઅન ઓપિનિઅન.

મહાત્મા ગાંધીજીના હસ્તે  
સને ૧૯૦૩માં સ્થપાયું.

પુસ્તક ૩૨ મું.

ફ્રીડેસ, શુક્રવાર, તારીખ ૮ જુન ૧૯૩૪

અંક ૨૩

## નોંધ અને સમાચાર

### વિષય સુચી

નોંધ અને સમાચાર	૨૪૪
ઈન્ડિઆ ટીમ (અગ્રલેખ)	"
ઈન્ડિઆ ટીમનું આગમન	૨૪૫
સ્લમ ખીલનો અમલ	૨૪૬
રીપેરીએશન સ્કીમ	"
હિંદુસ્તાનમાં પુર અને લુકપ	૨૪૭
સંવત્તિ નિયમન વિશે કેટલાક વિચારો	૨૪૮
પ્રીટોરીયા હિંદુ સેવા સમાજ	૨૪૯
દ. આફ્રિકા: તેની પ્રભ અને પ્રરો	૨૫૦
દ. આ. ના દેક ખબરો	૨૫૧
વિવિધ વર્તમાન	"
હિંદુસ્તાનનો તાલ સમાચાર	૨૫૨

### ફુલનની શરતો

નેશનાલીસ્ટ અને સાઉથ આફ્રિકન પાર્ટીઓનું જોડાણ કરવાના પાયા તરીકે જનરલ સ્મટસ વચ્ચે થયેલી ફુલનની શરતો પ્રસિદ્ધ થઈ છે જે વાંચવા લાયક છે. સ્થળ અને સમય સંકેતને લીધે તે આ અંકમાં આખી શકાય તેમ નથી. તેમાંની હિંદીઓને ખાસ લાગુ પડનારી કલમ નીચે પ્રમાણે છે:-  
“એશીયાટીક વસાહત અથવા હરીફાઈની સામે યુરોપીયન, કલડ અને નેટીવ વસ્તીનું રક્ષણ કરવું અને સાથે યુનીયનમાં જન્મેલા અથવા કાયદેસર ડોમીસાઈલ થયેલા એશીયાટીકોના હયાત હકોને સ્વિકારવા અને ઠકાવી રાખવા.”

### “ઈન્ડિઅન ઓપિનિઅન”

શુક્રવાર, તા. ૮ જુન સન ૧૯૩૪

### ઈન્ડિઆ ટીમ

પોતાની માતૃભૂમીમાંથી પ્રતિષ્ઠિત ખેલાડીઓને પોતાની વચ્ચે આવકાર આપવાની હિંદીઓને અપૂર્વ તક મળેલી હોવાનો હક્ષિણ આફ્રિકાની તવારીખમાં આ પ્રથમજ બતાવ બનેલો છે અને એક લાંબા વખતની ઇચ્છા ફળિયાત થઈ છે. ખરેખર એક વ્યક્તિને હક્ષિણ આફ્રિકામાં પોતાની હાજરી દરમિયાનજ પોતાની ઇચ્છા પાર પડેલી જોઈ સૌથી વિશેષ આનંદ થયો. તે વ્યક્તિ દીનબંધુ એન્ડ્રીસ છે કે જેઓ હિંદીથી તેમજ હક્ષિણ આફ્રિકાથી આવી મુલાકાતોને બંને દેશો વચ્ચે મિત્રતાની ગાંઠ બાંધવાના એક સાધન તરીકે શરૂથીજ હિમાયત કરતા આવેલા છે. આજથી બાર કે ત્રીસ વર્ષ પૂર્વે હક્ષિણ આફ્રિકાથી એક કુટુંબી ટીમ હિંદુસ્તાનની મુલાકાતે ગઈ હતી અને ત્યાં આપણા ભાઈઓ તરફથી તેમનો અતિ સુંદર સત્કાર થયો હતો. હિંદુસ્તાને આટલા લાંબા કાળે એ સત્કારનો જુજ બદલો વાળવાની આ દેશમાં વસતા પોતાના ભાઈઓને તક આપેલી છે. તેમાં અમે તેઓને ઠોષ કરી શકતા નથી. સ્વમાનનો ઊંચો સરખો

### પ્રધાન તરફથી ખાત્રી

શુક્રવાર તા. ૨૫ મી મેના રાજ સેનેટમાં બાપણ કરતાં મુલકી પ્રધાન મી. જી. એચ. હોશિયર તરફથી સ્લમ ખીલનો અમલના સંબંધમાં આપવામાં આવેલી ખાત્રીથી એ કાયદાનો અમલ પોતાની સામે કરાઈથી કરવામાં આવશે એવો હિંદીઓને લાગેલો ગંભીર ભય દૂર થઈ ગયો જોઈએ. મી. હોશિયરે જણાવ્યું છે કે ખીલનો હેટ્ટ ગલીય સ્થળોના માલીકો અથવા તે બાહુતોના વર્ણ કે જાતોના ભેદ રાખ્યા સિવાય તેવાં સ્થળોને નાણુ કરવાનો છે. એ સિવાય બીજો કંઈ પણ શબ્દ હેટ્ટ તેમાં રહેલો નથી. તેનો અમલ એજ ભાવથી મારા પોતાના અને મારા ખાતાં તરફથી કરવામાં આવશે. . . . . તેનો અમલ કાંઈ પણ જાતનો ભેદ રાખ્યા સિવાય ન્યાય અને અદલ ઇન્સાફથી થશે અને ખીલની રૂએ પ્રધાનના હાથમાં રહેલી સત્તાઓ તેની બાંહેધરી છે—જો ખરેખર એવી બાંહેધરીની જરૂર હોય તો.” પ્રધાન તરફથી આ કરતાં વિશેષ ખાત્રીની ભાષ્ય આશા રાખી શકાય. હિંદી કામ તેને માટે પ્રધાનની ઋણી છે એટલુંજ નહિ પણ અમે એ વિષયપરના અમારા આગલા હેતુમાં જણાવી ચુક્યા છીએ તેમ હિંદી કેમ કાયદો અમલમાં આવે તે પહેલાંજ કાયદાની સવળી જરૂરીયાતો પુરી પાડવાના પગલાં લેવાની પોતાની દરજ સમજવી જોઈએ અને તેમ કરી સત્તાધીશોના કાર્યમાં મદદરૂપ બની પોતાની સહાયતા અને વધારી સિદ્ધ કરી કેવી જોઈએ.