

INDIAN OPINION

Founded by
MAHATMA GANDHI
IN 1903.

No. 32—Vol. XXXII.

Friday, August 10th, 1934

Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper
PRICE FOURPENCE.

NOTES AND NEWS

The Rev. C. F. Andrews

THE Rev. C. F. Andrews has sailed for India by the *Karanya* last Monday. Mr. Andrews spent the few days that he was in Durban in meeting his European and Indian friends and leading members of the Congress and Colonial Born and Settlers Indian Association with a view to bringing about a reconciliation. Though his efforts have not been fruitful we will not say that they have been in vain. We think he has at least sown the seed of the spirit of reconciliation in the minds of all and he has left these shores with the hope that the seed will grow into a tree and that the flower of love will blossom in its own time. While wishing Mr. Andrews *Au Revoir*, for he is expecting to return to South Africa within a few months, we sincerely trust and pray that his hopes will be realised.

Mr. Andrews' Bereavement

IT is with profound regret that we have to note—and we have no doubt our regret will be shared by all our readers—that only two days before his departure Mr. Andrews received the very sad news of the death of his younger sister in New Zealand. Notwithstanding Mr. Andrews' yeomen services in the interests of South Africa the shores of South Africa have obviously not been too kind to him. When Mr. Andrews first visited South Africa he received the very sad news of the passing away of his loving mother. On another visit to South Africa Mr. Andrews received news that his elder sister was seriously ill and he had to return. On the present occasion Mr. Andrews was much divided in mind whether he ought to go out to his younger sister in New Zealand but she was much better and Mr. Andrews decided to come here. In the meantime she had a relapse and passed away. She lost her husband more than three years ago and leaves five children. We can well imagine what mental pain Mr. Andrews must have experienced on the eve of his departure. We extend to Mr. Andrews and the bereaved our heartfelt sympathy and in doing so we have no doubt we are voicing sentiments of the entire Indian community and many of our European readers.

A Reuter's Report

REUTER is officially informed that at the request of the Agent for India and with the full approval of the Indian Congress leaders, Mr. Andrews made great efforts to reconcile the Congress and the

Colonial Born Association, but, unfortunately, failed. This message has been dealt with in our leading article.

The Agent's Health

THE Agent of the Government of India, Kunwar Sir Maharaj Singh who was laid up with influenza during the whole of last week is now allowed to move about but is still weak. We hope he will soon be restored to his normal health.

Durban's New Mayor

DR. S. COPLEY is elected as the Durban's new Mayor in place of Mr. Percy Osborn. Dr. Copley belongs to the reform party and holds a distinguished position in Durban. After the death of the Rev. A. Lamont Dr. Copley comes as the first highly cultured person to assume the Mayor's responsibility. The Mayor's task is by no means an easy one and to fulfil it successfully requires a largeness of the heart as well as the head. All Mayors are not of the same quality and ability and some are unable to use their own independent judgment and are guided and at times misguided by others. We heartily congratulate Dr. Copley and feel confident that he will fulfil his task in a manner that will satisfy every section of the burgesses irrespective of class, colour or creed. We also congratulate Mr. W. E. Langton who succeeds Mr. S. K. Elgie as Deputy-Mayor.

Commissioners of Oath

RECENTLY Mr. Cassim Adam of Pretoria was appointed a Commissioner of Oath and now according to the latest Gazette Messrs. Sorabjee Rustomjee and V. S. Cooposamy Pather of Durban have also been appointed Commissioners of Oath.

Secretary for Union Education

THE appointment of Professor M. C. Botha as Secretary for Union Education is gazetted. Professor Botha will take the place of Dr. S. P. N. Gie, who is leaving shortly for Berlin as the representative of the Union in Germany.

Our Hindi and Tamil Readers

WE regret on account of some of our staff being laid up with Malaria our Tamil and Hindi columns do not appear.

Indian Opinion

FRIDAY, AUGUST 10TH, 1934.

AN APPEAL FOR UNITY

WE have been taken to task by some of our friends for making an attack on the Agent in our leading article on Unity the other day. But the facts we stated about the Agent have not been refuted. We do not need to be taught that the Agent is helpless and has to be guided by his masters, the Government of India. We have been saying from the very beginning that we have nothing against Kunwar Sir Maharaj Singh in person. As a man we have always considered him to be a charming gentleman. But in his capacity as a Government official he is open to criticism for his wrong acts as any public-worker is. It is said that the Agent is not responsible for his acts for he has to take his guidance from the Government of India. In that case our attack should be taken as directed against the Government of India and their agency in South Africa. It is pointed out to us that we were the ones to clamour at one time that the Agent should recognise only one body in this country and that we have now become inconsistent. The Congress has no doubt asked for it to be recognised as the only representative body of the Indian community to the exclusion of any other body. But has that been carried out in its true spirit? If it had then the unanimous voice of the Congress would not have been ignored. But the Congress knows well, however much it may try to hoodwink the fact, that when it raised a unanimous voice against the Transvaal Asiatic Land Tenure Act at its Conference in 1932 its voice was totally ignored and the Agent recognised a new body which came into being known as the Transvaal Indian Commercial Association. A defence is made on behalf of the Agent that the Act was an established fact and at the instructions of the Government of India the Agent had to act in what he considered to be the best interests of the community. Thus the voice of the Congress was of no consequence and the Agent was here to act as the *Ma Bap* of a spineless community! If the speeches made and the resolutions passed at that Conference were to be read they would clearly show how inconsistent the actions of the Congress have been.

Now on the present colonisation issue the position has reversed. Fortunately for the Agent the Congress has sided with him and therefore he has befriended the Congress but had the Colonial Born and Settlers Indian Association sided with him he would surely have once again spurned the Congress and taken the Association to his bosom and a similar defence would have been made on his behalf as is made in the case of the Transvaal Indian Commercial Association.

Apart from this, however, the important fact should not be overlooked that the present split is a very serious one in the Congress camp itself and therefore could not be ignored or those who have gone asunder treated with contempt like bodies which were created in the past with the avowed object of mischief making.

We regret to have to bring in the Agent in discussing the question of unity. But we cannot see how we can avoid him or avoid saying something about him, for he is on the side of the Congress and is the stronghold of the Congress. We cannot conceive of any unity so long as the Congress leaders cling to the Agent. The Agent must take an attitude of neutrality and either listen to both or none and allow both parties to settle their dispute independently. After all both parties are intelligent enough to discern between what is right or wrong and the Agent should accept what they consider unanimously or by a majority to be right and persuade his Government to act accordingly.

If there is a sincere desire for unity all mud-slinging at one another must be put a stop to. The spirit of arrogance, hate and malice should be replaced by a spirit of tolerance, truthfulness, love and forgiveness. Those who have been responsible for officially informing Reuter that at the request of the Agent and with the full approval of the Indian Congress leaders Mr. Andrews made great efforts to reconcile the Congress and the Colonial Born Association but unfortunately failed, have been unfair to the Colonial Born and Settlers' Indian Association and the message only shows how the spirit of arrogance is still prevalent. The impression created by the message is that the Agent was desirous of reconciliation, the Indian Congress leaders gave their full approval but the leaders of the Colonial Born and Settlers' Indian Association did not want reconciliation. This is far from truth. If there was any desire for reconciliation it was as keen on the part of the leaders of the Colonial Born and Settlers' Indian Association as anyone else and if Mr. Andrews' efforts have failed they have failed not because of the leaders of the Colonial Born and Settlers' Indian Association but we have it from Mr. Andrews himself, that his disappointment from the Congress leaders was equally great.

But we have not lost hope. We do not believe that Mr. Andrews' efforts have been entirely in vain. If we are at all desirous of reconciliation the spirit of Mr. Andrews is with us and above all the spirit of Mahatma Gandhi is with us. If we at all sincerely revere Mahatma Gandhi then the heart of each and everyone of us must be with him especially during this week when he is suffering the pangs of hunger, for the sins of those whom he holds dear and near to him. If we truly love Mahatma Gandhi let us consider that his penance is to wash the sins of all of us who profess to be his followers. Think how

it will gladden his heart if he were to receive the news at the end of his fast that we are all once again united and are working in harmony and trying to follow in his footsteps on the path of truth. This is our humble appeal to all concerned and we make it with the fervent prayer to the Almighty to guide us in the right path.

The Things We've Forgotten.

Twenty Years Ago

EXTRACTS FROM THE "INDIAN OPINION,"
AUGUST 12TH, 1914

Indians in the Dominions

AN interview with Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha, who is one of the Congress delegates to England, appeared in the *Christian Commonwealth* of June 10. Asked what view he held on the question of Indian emigration to the Dominions, Mr. Sinha said that the Indian position was plain and simple. It was quite immaterial whether there was or was not sufficient land available for the present Indian population or for the growing population of the future. The Indian claimed by reason of his being a British subject the absolute right of free intercourse for purposes of travel and trade in every part of the British Empire, precisely in the same way as natives of every other part of the British Empire were allowed to go to any part of India they chose. The legal and constitutional arguments that were pressed against the Indian view, on the ground that the Colonies were self-governing and so forth, did not at all appeal to the Indian, who could never bring himself to believe that the Home Government, all-powerful in India, was so absolutely powerless in this matter as it attempted to make itself out to be. At any rate, if the argument was to be accepted, two things followed: first, that to the Indian the privileges of the great British Empire were a myth, and he had no particular reason to be proud that he belonged to it; and, secondly, the Indian was asked to unlearn the lesson taught to him for more than a century, that as a member of the Empire he had the absolute right of all British-born subjects in the matter of emigration and travel. That was to suggest a dangerous principle—for once he began to unlearn one lesson there was no knowing how far he might go in unlearning others, the consequences of which might be disastrous to England and India alike.

Fountain Of Wisdom

He who knows only his own side of the case knows little of that. His reasons may be good, and no one may have been able to refute them. But if he is equally unable to refute the reasons on the opposite side; if he does not so much as know what they are he has no ground for preferring either opinion.—JOHN STUART MILL,

The Colonisation Report

How India Views It

"THE HINDU" (Madras)

THE report of the Indian Colonisation Enquiry Committee which the Government of South Africa appointed some time ago to conduct a preliminary enquiry into the possibilities of colonisation of Indians, both from South Africa and India in other countries, a summary of which will be found elsewhere, has now been released for publication. It will be recalled that though the South African Indian National Congress participated in the enquiry, mainly because it had consented to it at the time of the last Round Table Conference in Cape Town, there was a very strong section of Indians who were quite opposed to the idea because it involved the implication that Indians were undesirable and some means must be found to drive them out. It must be said that the attitude adopted by the Colonial-born and Settlers Indian Association in Natal is to a great extent justified by the observations and recommendations made by the Committee. The principal proposal is that the prospects of peopling British North Borneo, British Guiana and British Guinea by Indian settlers from South Africa and India should be explored by a Commission, representative of both the Governments, to be appointed in accordance with the terms of the Cape Town Conference. The Committee itself is not quite sure whether the health of North Borneo would suit Indian settlers; and in view of the type of colonisation envisaged by the Committee and the financial implications hinted at by it, it is quite proper and legitimate for the Government of India to consider if there is any advantage in pursuing the matter. As the Committee itself says in the report, South African born Indians who constitute 80 per cent of the Indian population, state emphatically that it would be difficult for them to fit into the communal life of Indian Colonists from India and that the only equitable solution of the difficulty is for the Union Government to remove the restrictions on Indians from becoming skilled labourers so as to enable them to enter skilled occupations. They are members of the permanent population and it is the duty of the Government to relieve unemployment in whatever community it may be found. The Committee explains that though certain parts of the tropics may be sparsely populated, in view of the settled political conditions obtaining there and the existence of prejudice against coloured people, as in Australia, the establishment of an Indian colony in those countries should be ruled out. In one part of the report, it is stated that but for the policy of the Asiatic exclusion which the Commonwealth of Australia had adopted, some of the territories under its control would be eminently fit for colonisation by Indians. It ill-fits the Committee to shed tears in respect of the attitude of Australia, while it is the settled policy of South Africa to have recourse to every possible device to drive out Asiatics, though they are entitled to the civic, political and other rights enjoyed by white settlers.

There are many considerations which should weigh with the Government of India in coming to a deci-

sion on this question. So far as the Indian community in South Africa is concerned, we may take it for granted that their attitude will be one of strong and consistent opposition to any scheme of emigration from that country. They feel that their interests would be jeopardised and their self-respect wounded by any such scheme; and it is very problematical whether those Indians who might feel encouraged to emigrate would really be benefited by emigrating to the three countries mentioned. If the benefits to be derived from colonising the countries mentioned by the Committee by Indians in South Africa are so doubtful, the prospect of Indians in India welcoming any such scheme is very remote indeed. We in this country are not at present very much agitated in regard to discovering fresh lands and pastures new for sending out our people. Further, our exchequer is not overflowing and we have very little money to finance large schemes of emigration involving purchase of lands and establishment of settled form of government in other countries. There is the further question whether these three countries are at all suitable for colonisation and an elaborate enquiry on the spot would be needed before finding out whether and to what extent they are suitable for occupation by Indians. The Government of India owe a responsibility to the Indian community in South Africa, in not embarking upon any scheme for their supposed benefit which they themselves do not want. We are, in the circumstances, gratified to learn from our Simla Correspondent that the Government of India desire to offer the fullest opportunities for discussion to the public, the Central Emigration Committee and to the Indian Legislature before they formulate their views on this vexed question.

Another Indian "At Home" To Governor-General

THE Colonial Born and Settlers' Indian Association (Newcastle Branch) gave an "At Home" in honour of H. E. the Governor-General, at the Salisbury Hotel, Newcastle on Wednesday August 8. His Excellency was garlanded by the president Mr. G. M. A. Vawda and was presented with the following address:—

Lieut. Col. His Excellency the Right Hon. Earl of Clarendon, Member of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Governor-General, Commander-in-Chief and over the Union of South Africa.
May it please Your Excellency:—

We, the undersigned, officials of the Colonial Born and Settlers' Indian Association (Newcastle Branch), an organisation that represents the South African born Indians and permanent settlers, take this opportunity of expressing, through Your Excellency, our profound sense of loyalty to the Crown and our sense of duty to South Africa, the land of our birth and adoption.

We are grateful for the keen interest that Your Excellency and Lady Clarendon are evincing towards the welfare of our people in South Africa.

Forming as we do, an integral part of the population of South Africa, we desire to assure you that our Association works for the contribution by our people to the economic and cultural development of South Africa.

We have the honour to be, your most obedient servants,
G. M. A. VAWDA,
President.

M. P. CHETTY,
D. V. PILLAY,
Jt. hon. Secretaries.

Address By Dr. Brookes

At An Oxford Group Rally

Speaking at an Oxford Group rally in the Arthur Smith Hall, Durban, with Archdeacon Heywood Harris in the chair, Dr. Edgar Brookes spoke of the crucial point in his life as a boy when he was a communicant in a Native church early one Sunday morning.

Dr. Brookes said he spoke as a South African whose boyhood was passed here in Natal and he realised that, quite honestly, as he looked back on the days of his boyhood in Maritzburg and here in Durban, that he did not ever recollect having hatred or dislike of people of other Colours. He could honestly say that and he thought many in the hall could say the same thing and thousands outside of it could bear witness to the same thing. He believed he had traced it back to its origin in a little mission church not very far from Durban, to which he was invited as a visitor when he was 16 years of age. He had grown up in South Africa, he had no violent anti-Colour feeling. Thousands of non-European Christians were worshipping in the country then, but never once prior to that had he worshipped in any building with anybody of different complexion to himself.

He found himself in this little Native church early one Sunday morning for Communion service. It was obviously expected of him that he go and sit in some particular seat, and he fancied if traditional practice was carried out that he would come up to make his Communion first, although he was a visitor, and that the Native members should come and make their Communion afterwards. As he looked back he felt that that was the turning point in his life. He did not feel then, and he did not feel now, that he should go and sit in some place apart in the Church of God. As the cup of Communion passed round it passed from a Native to himself and from himself to a Native.

It had sometimes occurred to him since that when we drew distinctions between races of fellow Christians at such moments, it could only be because we did not realise the majesty, the wonder and the glory of the presence of God, which they and he dared not, and if we realised at all, we could not draw a distinction between men and men, whether it was a distinction between Colour and Colour and class and class.

Mr. C. F. Andrews also spoke, describing some of his experiences among Christians in various parts of the world.

Andrews' Personal

Mr. T. G. Orr, at present Solicitor, is appointed acting Licensing Officer of Maritzburg in the place of the late Mr. W. H. Walters.

The Hon. Tayabali Karimjee Jiwajee, Member of the Legislative Council of Zanzibar, was the one among others to be presented to His Majesty the King at a levy which took place at St. James Palace in the first week of June. Mr. Tayabali is the first Indian from East Africa to have this honour.

PROPHET FEARED NONE BUT GOD

MAHATMA GANDHI'S ADDRESS TO POONA MUSLIMS

(The following is the authorised translation of Mahatma Gandhi's Hindustani speech at a mass meeting of Poona Muslims held under the auspices of Anjuman-i-Fida-e-Islam on 23rd June in commemoration of the Prophet's Day, which Gandhi was invited to address).

Friend Of Muslims For 50 Years

MY friendship with the Muslims does not date from yesterday, but from the time when I was a young man fifty years ago. My first visit to South Africa was in connection with the affairs of a Muslim firm in that country. And there I had the privilege of coming in intimate touch with Muslim friends for years together. In India, too, you know, what close association there was between the All brothers and myself. And although Moulana Shaukat Ali and I have appeared to have been estranged from each other, he knows that he has me always in his pocket. Such being my relations with Muslim, I felt it to be my duty to study the life of the Prophet. I had tried to do this in South Africa, but then I did not know Urdu sufficiently. In India, imprisonment brought me good luck, and thus I had the opportunity to read Moulana Shibli's biography of the Prophet, which the late Hakim Sahab Ajmal Khan was good enough to send at my request. At the same time, I also read the volume on companions of the Prophet. I had read English works on Islam and the Prophet.

Seeker Of Truth

These studies led me to the conclusion that the Koran, and the Bible, were sacred books for me and not alone the Vedas and the Gita. Hazrat Muhammad was a great Prophet and so was Jesus Christ. From my readings I received the impression that the Prophet was a seeker of Truth. He was god-fearing. In this, I know, I am not telling you anything new. I am only describing to you how I was impressed by his life. He suffered endless persecution. He was brave and feared no man, but God alone. He did what he considered to be right in scorn of consequences. He was never found to say one thing and do another. He acted as he felt. If there was change in his opinion, the next day he responded to the change without counting the cost and regardless of popular censure or opposition.

"He Renounced Everything"

The Prophet was a Fakir. He renounced everything. He could have commanded wealth, if he had so desired. Even as you would, I shed tears of joy when I read of the privations he, his family and companions suffered voluntarily. How can a Truth-seeker like me help respecting one whose mind was constantly fixed on God, who ever walked in God's fear and who had boundless compassion for mankind?

"Practice What You Learn"

You all read the Koran. But how few put into practice what you read? You will perhaps retort that if you do not live up to the precepts of the Koran, nor do the Hindus act according to the precepts of the Gita, and you will be right. It only comes to this that if both the communities followed the teachings of their respective faiths, communal quarrels would be a thing of the past. But at present, some men in both communities appear to have taken leave of their sense, and are absorbed in flinging mud at one another. I will not have addressed this meeting in vain, if a single Muslim will thereby come to a true understanding of the situation, and instead of picking holes, learns to love other communities as well as his own.

What Dutch South Africans Want

Interesting Lecture

The dislike of Dutch South Africans of interdependence and their love of isolation were commented on by Professor Leo Fouche, of the Witwatersrand University, in an interesting paper read at the New Education Fellowship Conference held recently.

"I belong to a peculiar people, the Dutch South Africans," Professor Fouche said. "I have studied their history, their characteristics and their outlook all my life and claim to know something about them."

"They do not believe in interdependence. They believe in isolation. They love it and seek it. They have made and will make great sacrifices to attain it."

"Dr. Van der Leeuw has shown us how we, in common with all other social groups, are caught up in the nexus of international relations and cannot escape it. We know this is an irrefutable fact. We do not believe it! We won't believe it."

"So far, in our history, we have always sought to evade interdependence. Throughout our past, if any section did not like its government or its neighbours, it simply girded up its loins, inspanned the ox-wagon, and trekked to found another State more to its liking. Even those who trekked did not always like each other, and so split up into sections—each going its own way."

"The Great Trek is a remarkable historical phenomenon. As remarkable are the little treks within the Great Trek—the blind determination to seek isolation at any cost. Think of the Potgieter and his party. Think of the Dorstland Trek, the Jerusalem Gangers. Even after the Anglo-Boer War there were treks to South America."

"Dr. Kullman explained to us the means by which we could instil a sense of neighbourliness into our children, to make them good citizens of the world. Most of us do not care for our children to be good

citizens of the world. They prefer to bring them up in isolation, to keep them apart, even as citizens of their own country.

"Some of us (a minority fortunately) want them brought up with so strong a racial bias that they will never want to fraternise with their fellow-citizens, let alone the citizens of other countries.

"Mr. Hankin gave us practical illustrations of how to bridge the gaps of time, to explain occurrences of to-day by linking them with the events of the past. He urged us to teach contemporary history. Does he realise what contemporary history means for us?

"Not so many years ago we were chasing each other across the veld, friend shooting friend, brother shooting brother. There are men here present, who were trying to shoot each other not 20 years ago.

"There is a great gulf between our crude young civilisation and the older civilisations of Europe. They have achieved national unity and can now strive after a larger union of nations. We still fight among ourselves, in a dreary squabble of sections.

"Let me give a single example. A Netherlander or Swiss must speak three languages besides his own to feel comfortable and civilised. We have, for example, heard with admiration and envy how beautifully Dr. Van der Leeuw and Dr. Kullman speak English.

The Extremists

"There are groups of extremists among us, both Dutch and English, who despise the language and culture of the other race, who do not, or will not realise, that in this bilingual country, a child, to obtain a place in the race of life, must have two legs—an English and a Dutch leg. They would prefer to see him hop through life on one leg, rather than to walk sensibly on two.

"Let me try to explain, as briefly as possible, how this strange state of affairs has come about.

"Consider, in the first place, the remoteness of South Africa from Western civilisation. When it was first colonised by Europeans, there were no harbours, no navigable rivers. The whole vast sub-continent was penetrated from one single point—Capetown. It was a slow and laborious process, lasting centuries, by which the nomadic cattle-farmers took possession of the country.

"These ancestors of ours lived lives as remote and out off from European influences as any group of men on this globe—as remote as the Eskimos.

"The result has been that we have come to love our isolation. It produced grand pioneers, self-reliant, independent, impatient of control. But, inevitably, it also produced a lack of perspective. There were no neighbours of equal status to keep them on the alert, to keep them modest. There was no standard of comparison. Born and bred in isolation, knowing nothing else, they cling to it still.

"In Europe there are potent factors at work to-day that make for union. There is the fear of destruction by powerful neighbours, which compels the nations to form alliances or to support the League of Nations.

"We are so remote from all that as to make it seem unreal to us. We are so safe behind the buffer

of the British Commonwealth of Nations that bogey-man—not even the Yellow Peril—can frighten us. Some of us even want to set up an independent republic here—provided the British Empire will promise to protect it.

"Instead of supporting the British Commonwealth in the League of Nations, they want to break away from it. Our visitors may ask why such people are not sent to a mental hospital. I would point out that, instead, we sometimes send them to Parliament. Political pressure, therefore, does not apply in South Africa.

"It is the duty of our teachers of history to change this attitude, to detribalise the minds of their countrymen. They have no easy task. They themselves have passed through the horrors of the Anglo-Boer War, and have their own personal prejudices to control. They have had to handle the successive generations of children growing up in the aftermath of that war. Many of these children received their first and most lasting impressions in concentration camps.

"Our friends from overseas ask us to preach goodwill and brotherly love to these children. The fathers fought to the bitter end for independence. We must now preach dependence to the children, although these wounds are still quite raw. We carry our emotions into politics. We are constantly tempted to emotionise our history. Our teachers of history must possess exceptional qualities of character and judgment."

White Minds and Black

Essential Differences Never Proved

"THERE is no scientific evidence to prove that there is any congenital or innate difference between the white and the black man's mind," said Professor R. F. A. Hoernle, addressing a meeting at the Education Conference on the mind and the morals of indigenous peoples of South Africa. Hoernle spoke only of the South African Natives, he explained, for these were the only ones he had the opportunity of studying.

In support of his statement on the native mind, Professor Hoernle said that "mind" could be studied by considering the man as either as a specimen of the human race or as a representative of a distinctive culture. A study under the headings Instinct, Sensation, Perception, Ideation (Conception), Emotion and Will made differences of colour, social milieu and education entirely irrelevant considerations. And viewing the mind of the native from this angle, it was correct to say that no one had ever proved any essential difference between that of the Bantu and that of the white man.

It was often asserted wrongly that the Bushman's skill in tracking game lay in his innate equipment, whereas it was really only in divergent development that it was to be found. The Bushman learned to use his senses more efficiently in this respect

than the civilised man, for his life depended on it, that was all. In intelligence tests it was found that the average score of Bantu youths compared with the average score of European youths was as 85 to 100. The best Bantu surpassed the average of whites and worst whites were below the average of the Bantu.

This proved that no inborn deficiency of intelligence debarred the Bantu as a race from making Western civilisation their own, and that those who favoured a curriculum for Native education different from that for the Europeans could base their arguments on no congenital differences of endowment. There was no foundation for the argument that the whites were innately superior to the blacks.

Different Expression

Bantu mentality as expressed, in Bantu culture—law, religion, social organisation, land ownership, agriculture—was widely different from that of the white man. No one could tell why fundamentally the same type of human mentality should have created many different cultures. Perhaps God, experimenting in His cosmic laboratory for His own unfathomable purposes, seeking to transmute the dross of human nature into the gold of spiritual perfection, had done it. No one knew.

There was no evidence that Bantu culture was affecting the culture of the dominant Europeans, but that of the white man was disintegrating and destroying the culture of the Bantu. If detribalisation continued, native culture was doomed.

There were three main classes of Bantu, the completely detribalised, the so-called scattered natives on European farms, who "by the ingenuity of the Masters and the Servants Law were almost tied to the soil," and the completely tribalised natives, mainly in native reserves. Any education intended for the Bantu would have to take into account all those differences of Bantu mentality.

Moral Distinctions

Dealing with Bantu morals, Professor Hoernle insisted on distinctions. Most Europeans tended to judge quite uncritically, by their own standards, without making sure that they know enough of the individual or of the culture to appreciate the relevance of the standards. Mutual misunderstanding existed between the white and the black. Many called the Bantu lazy dishonest, untrustworthy, untruthful, ungrateful, and disobedient, but as many could prove the very opposite to be true.

Witchcraft would have to yield to the scientific attitude towards nature which was a far more universal feature of western civilisation than Christianity itself. The Bantu witchdoctor was among the ablest and shrewdest of his race and men of his ability might become the Bantu scientists of the future. In some such way the Bantu culture of the future may be enriched by its contact with the ever-expanding culture of the West.—*The Star*.

How Soccer Should Be Played

(By DR. S. DUTT, Captain, All-India Touring Team)

AS the captain of the All-India Team, I feel that on our departure from this beautiful country

I should say something about the standard of soccer here. Football is a game of skill and science. I am sorry to say that soccer is played here with a spirit of approaching more towards the game of Rugby. The players here are apt to play more at the man than at the ball. Once this spirit of playing at the man is chucked out of the game altogether you will find unconsciously how improved your soccer standard is. I hope that we have been able to show in our exhibition matches real soccer and how it should be played. Positional play, ball control and team work are the things which every member of a team individually and collectively aim at, —kick and run for it—which tactics mainly employed here by the players does not count at all. Every department in a soccer side has its own duties to perform to itself and to the team. Co-operation of all these departments go a long way in making a soccer side complete and perfect. In our style of game, our inner-forwards are relied upon as the schemers of on-ward movements, through the outside-forwards and the centre-forwards. The half-backs, specially the centre-half-back, is the pivot on which the whole machinery works. His is the most responsible job. Whenever a forward movement is carried on, the half-backs follow the forwards closely behind, besides defending any attack from the opposing forwards if necessary. The side-halves with the co-ordination of the inner-forwards try to defend any attack from the opposing forwards and the centre-half distributes the ball to the right forward in the right time. Similarly the full-backs have their duties to perform. Their's is a task of which interception of the ball on its flight whenever it passes through the half-back line. This should be done very carefully, because once the full-backs miskick or misjudge, a very dangerous position arises. Certainly the last defence, the goal-keeper, is there to defend further. But once the ball penetrates through the full-backs the goal-keeper becomes helpless. Perfect goal-keeping depends greatly on a perfect understanding between the goal-keeper and the full backs. If there is proper understanding between them, the goal-keeper can profitably come out of the goal sometimes and relieve the pressure. This is, in short, our method of play and I hope that the soccerites here have been able to appreciate this properly and will benefit themselves by the proper adoption of these methods in their games in the future. For I have no doubt in me that this method has helped my team in carrying on such a successful tour throughout the Union.

SOUTH AFRICA

NEWS IN BRIEF

Ladysmith Valued At £849,000

The total valuation of Ladysmith is £849,345, including £103,520 of railway properties. This is an increase of more than £30,000 in five years. More than 6,000 gum trees and nearly 300 willow trees have been planted at the "duck pond" during the past year, and the Mayor, Mr. Otto Jones, hopes that the Council will carry out regular tree-planting policy.

Cost Of Municipal Services

The estimated net cost of Municipal services per head in Durban, based on a total population of 221,050 for the next financial year, is £1 17s. 5d. compared with £1 16s. 1d. based on a population of 218,829 for the past year. The estimated expenditure per head of population will be £3 12s. 3d. and the income per head £1 14s. 10d. In the old Borough the estimated income per head on a population of 127,920 is £2 16s. 11d. and the expenditure £5 12s. 3d.

Woman Awarded £500

In the Supreme Court in Johannesburg judgment for £500 was awarded Miss Isla Brown against Francois et Cie, hairdressers, for injuries received to her head while having a shampoo and water wave. Her claim was for £1,000.

Chakas Kraal Social Welfare Society

A public meeting of the Chakas Kraal Indian community was held at the Indian school on Aug. 5. There was a fairly large gathering. The object was to form a sporting and social welfare society. Mr. P. K. Moodley occupied the chair. In the course of his address he feelingly appealed to those present for the immediate need of a public cemetery, vernacular school, and various other social reforms. The meeting resolved to call the body as 'The Chakas Kraal Indian Sporting and Social Welfare Society.' The following were elected as officials:—Messrs. P. K. Moodley, President; P. Moonnamy, secretary; J. Subban, assist. secretary and treasurer. The next meeting will take place in a fortnight to devise ways and means of carrying the objects of the society. The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the chair.

1d. a Gallon Petrol

Mr. A. J. Werth, who, with the Rev. C. W. M. du Toit, M.P. for Colesberg, addressed a public meeting at Boshoff, was applauded when he stated that petrol could be produced profitably from mealies and coal and could be sold for a penny a gallon. Dealing with the manufacture of petrol from mealies and coal, Mr. Werth said that the Government did not wish to encourage the founding of factories for this purpose as it did not meet the interests of the capitalists. He was assured by someone connected with a private undertaking that the manufacture of petrol

from mealies and coal was a paying proposition. The mealie farmers would receive a fixed price of 8s. a bag, and petrol could be retailed at a penny a gallon.

Bantu Language As State Language?

A multi-lingual member of the Educational Conference caused much amusement at a meeting of the language section. Rising from the floor of the hall he said: "I recently had to answer a questionnaire and had to say whether I was bilingual." I know seven languages including three Bantu tongues, so I was about to write down septilingual. Then I remembered that I knew no Afrikaans and that I was therefore only unilingual." The speaker maintained that at least one of the Bantu languages deserved recognition as a State language.

Daughters Of The Empire

We learn from the *Star* that Mrs. W. A. Dykins from Natal is at present in the Transvaal to recruit members to the "Daughters of the Empire" a movement of which she is the foundation member. This movement began in Natal after the introduction of the Statute Bill, and has its main object the protection of British interests in the Union. It embodies all nationalities and is non-political and non-racial. Mrs. Dykins hopes to form branches in Johannesburg. She has combined this tour of hers with her children's holidays and is staying with her father, Major G. T. Cannon, in Parktown.

National Commercial Examinations Results

Preliminary Commercial Certificate (Standard VII) D. Harri and N. Rajput. (Book Keeping.) Junior Commercial Certificate:—G. H. Ansary (with distinction), A. K. Moosa, V. M. Oman and T. S. Pillay (Book-Keeping). Senior Commercial Certificate. M. T. Padaychee and G. M. R. Randeree (Book-Keeping). Mr. R. M. Naidoo (Principal) writes:—The School offers the most efficient coaching both practical and theoretical. For particulars, Day and Evening classes apply, 71 Albert St., Durban.

Aryan Benevolent Society (P. M. Burg)

The hon. secretary acknowledges with thanks the following further gifts. Previous list published on July 20.

Lion Match Co. Ltd. £1 1s, Natal Cotton and Woollen Mills 6 blankets, McDonald & Co., (P. M. Burg) ½ bag mealie meal, R. Fuller 10/., Messrs. Estate T. H. Trotter (Pinetown) 3 dozen jellies, Morton & Lowens Ltd. (Rosburg) 3 dozen jam, S. A. Rubber Manufacturing Co. (Howick) £1 1s., African Tobacco Manufacturing Co. (Durban) 500 Tricolour cigarettes, Wentworth Textile Mills, Ltd. (Jacobs) 24 blankets, Globe Chair and Wheel Factory (Durban) 6 globe chairs, L. R. Tibbit (P. M. Burg) medicines, Robertsons, Ltd. (Durban) 1 gallon Pyagra, Rexo Manufacturing Co. " 12 floor polish, G. K. Naidoo (Maritzburg) 4 pairs ironers. Further donations in cash or kind will be thankfully received.

INDIA

NEWS IN BRIEF

Gandhiji Fasting Again

Gandhiji started a week's fast since last Tuesday after partaking of milk and fruit juice, as a penance for the assault on Pandit Lalnath, the Orthodox Hindu leader, when Orthodox Hindus and Moslems came into conflict during a public meeting at Ajmer. Gandhiji announced that the fast started at six o'clock. He admitted that he was feeling weak, and added that he did not know how he would be able to stand the seven-day ordeal.

Vice-Chancellorship Of Aligarh 'Varsity

It is understood that the appointment of the Vice-Chancellor of Aligarh University will shortly be made. Among the candidates in the field for the post, which carries with it an allowance of Rs. 1,500 and free house and motor, are Sir Muzamilulla Khan, the Nawab of Chhattari, Sir Mahomed Yakub, Sir Abdulla Sahrawardy, Nawab Mahomed Ismail Khan, Dr. Shafa'at Ahmed Khan and Dr. Wali Mahomed. It will be recalled that Nawab Mohamed Ismail Khan, a pro-Swarajist, has been the treasurer of the University for a long time. It is considered that he stands the best chance among all candidates.

Cure for Cancer

Dr. R. Bhattacharya, a specialist on fuel problems, who at one time was the Chief Research Chemist of Messrs. Tata Iron and Steel Company, but who for the past three years had been studying at the Pasteur Institute in Paris, has been sent back to India by Dr. Taguest, a famous French Medical Scientist, who has discovered a new therapy for treatment of cancer by means of certain toxic principles, isolated from snake venom, to make further researches on the anti-cancer curative properties of snake venom.

Hindu Girls Should Observe "Purdah"

The advice that Hindu girls should be kept illiterate and within the four walls of 'Purdah' till Hindus had learnt to protect them from 'Goondas' and until the community had developed a spirit of racial prestige and self-respect, was given to Hindus by Bhai Parmanand, President of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, at a meeting. Bhaiji considered that Hindus should follow the policy of conservatism now in view of the many attacks on their civilisation and culture. The present-day education was unsuitable for their girls who ought not to have been dragged to schools and colleges from their proper places, namely home and children. He appealed to Hindu young men to organise themselves for the protection of national honour and prestige.

Dr. Harendra Mukherjee's Munificence

Dr. Harendra Mukherjee, Inspector of Colleges, Calcutta University, has announced his intention of making a gift of Rs. 2 lakhs for creating three endowments with the object of affording educational facilities to poor but deserving youths. The third of these, amounting Rs. 1 lakh will be devoted to creating scholarships for students, who would go to foreign lands for training in the Army, Navy and Air forces. It will be recalled Dr. Mukherjee created two more endowments in January 1933 with Rs. 2½ lakhs with a view to affording facilities in industrial training to Bengali students.

Vice-President of International Botanical Congress

Doctor Birbal Sahni, Sc.D. (Cantab); D.Sc. (London); Professor of Botany, Lucknow University, whose researches on Fossil Botany have received recognition all over the world, has been invited by the Organising Committee to accept vice-presidentship of the section of Palaeobotany of the 6th International Botanical Congress to be held at Amsterdam in September 1934. This is the second time that Dr. Sahni has been so honoured. Dr. Sahni is the first Indian to receive the degree of Sc.D. of the Cambridge University. It is believed that Dr. Sahni is the first Indian, perhaps, the first Asiatic, to be elected Vice-President of an International Congress in any branch of Science.

'Sindhis, Recapture Your Old Glory'

In a message to the people of Sind Dr. Rabindranath Tagore says:—
Sindhis are an intelligent and adventurous people. Sindhi officials are found all over India and Sindhi merchants have carried Indian trade to many distant parts of the world. And yet modern Sind has contributed so little to the cultural renaissance that is sweeping over India to-day. This poverty is traceable, it seems to me, to the Sindhis looking for inspiration where only demoralisation is to be had. Sindhis are still under the shadow of a cheap, foreign, imported culture. It is a sight, at once ludicrous and pathetic, to see their young men strutting about in foreign dresses, muttering foreign accents, imitating foreign gestures. We in Bengal were the first to come under the foreign fascination but we soon strove to free ourselves and in the process of re-finding ourselves, we released forces which have given us new pride, entirely our own. We may learn from other people but we can get inspiration only from within ourselves. My advice to modern Sindhu-Vasis is to remember and, by remembering, to recapture the glory that once flourished on the banks of the Indus. Let them be themselves, true to the life that has nourished them for centuries and their old glory will blossom again.

Mombasa Indian's Offer

In reply to his appeal Mr. Manilal Kothari has received a cable from Seth Nanjihal Kallidas of Mombasa offering Rs. 5,000 for the Gandhi Harijan Ashram at Ohaya in Porbandar.

Game Park for India

The United Provinces Government has led the way to the establishment of a sanctuary for wild life in India. The Governor, Sir Malcolm Hailey, speaking at the Lucknow meeting of the Association for the preservation of game, said that the Government had set aside 200 square miles of submontane areas in the Kisi and Ramganga valleys as a game sanctuary. The Viceroy is to be asked to convene a conference to consider the establishment of sanctuaries in other parts of India.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Colour Bar In England

A "subtle prejudice" exists in England against coloured people, stated Miss Una Marson, a coloured delegate from the West Indies, in a speech at the British Commonwealth League Conference. "In America," she said, "they tell you frankly where you are not wanted by means of big signs, and they don't try to hide their feelings. But in England, though the people will never say what they feel about us, you come up against incidents which hurt so much that you cannot talk about them." As an illustration, Miss Marson described the case of a coloured girl who came to England with her parents to be a nurse. The girl applied to 28 hospitals, she said, but they all turned her down.

"Like Good Roast Pork"

Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for the Dominions, in officially bidding farewell to a party of English school girls bound for a four and a half months' tour of the Empire, said: "I hear you are going to Fiji. Perhaps you will come across an old friend of mine there. He is an old cannibal chieftain, who I asked whether he had ever eaten human flesh. He replied with a gurgle, 'Yea.' He said it tasted like good roast pork." "I then asked him whether he liked white or black men better. He considered the matter for a while, and said it was the general opinion of the cannibals of his day that black men tasted better than white because white men had too much salt in their flesh. Finally, I said: 'Have you ever eaten a white man?' He replied, 'No, only an American!'"

Tennis

Dannhauser Tennis Club

At the first annual General meeting of the above club held at the Indian School, Dannhauser, on Sunday the 29th July, the following office-bearers were elected for the ensuing year.

Patrons: Dr. Reid Campbell, Messrs O. Scorgio and Kader Hoosen; President: Mr. D. R. Mistry; Vice-Presidents: Messrs. R. Patak, S. Goordeen; Hon. Secretary: Mr. A. Anthony; Hon. Treasurer and Captain: Mr. S. Bhawanil. Committee: Messrs. B. O. Chetty, B. Goordeen, Sheik Etnam, S. A. Gaffoor, S. Sadanandan.

BOXING

To-morrow evening will see another non-European Boxing tournament in the Durban Town Hall, when Bud Gengan, the well known local performer, who recently knocked out Mannie Dixon in 10 rounds, is to be matched with Sonny Thomas, of Capetown, in the topline contest. Both of these boxers are too well known to need description. Mannie Dixon is to meet Martin Ehrenreich, of Johannesburg, who has appeared more than once in the Durban ring, and Bennie Singh is to go in with Willie Fergus, a good fighter from the Cape, who has made several appearances in Durban. In the other preliminaries F. Smith and D. D. Naidoo and M. D. Chippen and Kid Vengan are to be matched and the programme, which offers 40 rounds of Boxing, promises to be a good one.

Notice

The attention of all Indians concerned is drawn to the following: The Honourable the Minister of the Interior has promised to issue Condonation certificates to those Indians who entered the Transvaal illegally before 30th June 1914 and are in possession of Transvaal Registration Certificates issued prior to 30th June, 1914.

In this connection we beg to point out that the security enjoyed by holders of Registration Certificates who entered the Transvaal prior to 30th June 1914 has been rendered invalid by the Immigration Act of 1931 and such persons are liable to be dealt with by the Immigration Department.

On the representations of Congress supported by the Agent General for India the Honourable the Minister has offered to issue condonation certificates to all such persons who apply before 31st August 1934.

As the offer is only open until the 31st August 1934 it is requested that those desirous of obtaining condonation should immediately make application to the Department of Immigration and Asiatic Affairs.

The Honourable the Minister of the Interior has agreed to cancel the condonation Permits issued to the major sons of condonees and Congress requests all concerned to submit their condonation certificates for cancellation to the Principal Immigration Officer of the Province in which they are resident. As a result of the Rashid Ahmed case Indian children were debarred from entering the Union while the father acquired or reacquired his domicile and as a result those who reached the age of sixteen before the father completed his domicile lost their right to enter the Union.

The Honourable the Minister of the Interior is agreeable to receive petitions from persons who lost their right of entry to the Union in such circumstances, and to deal sympathetically with cases where there were legitimate grounds of misunderstanding of the legal position. It must be clearly understood, however, that each case will be dealt on its merits. Congress requests the parents of such persons to forward their petitions to the Department of Immigration and Asiatic Affairs.

Ms M. NANA,
D. M. NURSE,
Jt. Hon. Secretaries
Transvaal Indian Congress.

A. I. KAJEE,
S. R. NAIDOO
Jt. Hon. Secretaries
S. A. I. Congress.